FERTILITY PATTERN AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE: AMONG MARRIED WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN IN TWO SELECTED AREAS OF DHAKA CITY

BY
AKHTAR JAHAN

FERTILITY PATTERN AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE: AMONG MARRIED WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN IN TWO SELECTED AREAS OF DHAKA CITY

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRPAHY, UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER'S OF PHILOSOPHY IN GEOGRAPHY 1990

BY

AKHTAR JAHAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I like to express my deep gratitude and honour to my supervisor Dr. Rosie M. Ahsan, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Univeristy of Dhaka, for her constant guidence, encouragement and sympathy during the course of my study and in conducting this research work. I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Mosleh Uddin, Chairman, Department of Statistics, University of Dhaka, for his valuable suggestion at the time of statistical analysis and for helping me through a number of unexpected difficulties during the period of this work.

Grateful appreciation is due to Dr. Aminul Islam, Professor, Department of Geography, Univeristy of Dhaka, for his valuable advice.

I also express my thanks to Dr. K. Maudud Elahi, Professor of Geograpy, Jahangirnagar University, for his kind co-operation and valuable advice. I am indebted to the field invistigators former student of Geography, Dhaka University, for collecting data and other necessary assistance.

Thanks is also due to Farida Mabud, Senior research associate, NIPORT for providing me literature support in relevant field.

Thanks are also due to the library authorities of Dhaka University, Instiutte of Statistical Research and Training, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, IPVAS, NIPORT, FRTC etc. for providing me with various literature source.

I would like to thank Mr. Imdadul Huq, Programmer, for his untering efforts during computer analysis. I am also grateful to computer section of BUET for proiding me with available facilities of the centre. I am particularly indebted to my family members for their kind co-operation and encouragement.

ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to examine the relationship between fertility behaviour and employment status of currently married women. The specific objective is to examine the difference in fertility pattern between working and non working women of lower and upper income areas of Dhaka city. Fertility difference between working and non-working women related to education, income age etc. is analyzed to detect this patterns of fertility behaviour and family planning practice.

For the purpose of this comparative analysis in fertility differentials and use status, this study considers fertility pattern of women of Motijheel low class colony and middle to upper - middle class colonies of Azimpur-Nilkhet area in Dhaka city. Field research was undertaken from May to June, 1986 in the Study area.

The study confirmed comparatively higher fertility for non-working women by age groups. Fertility for 21-30 age group accounted for 2.91 per cent among working women and 5.16 per cent amongst non-working women. Family planning practice increases with age for both working and non-working upto 40 and 30 years respectively. When wife's education is considered it was focused that fertility decreased with increase of education level. Moreover, mean number of children is lower among working women than their counterpart in every level of educational attainment. The study also observed positive relation with education level

and family planning practice. Analysis revealed, percentage of family planning practice was 57 when non-working were illiterate and 90.91 percent when they have post-graduate and above level of educational attainment. Among working women 67 percent was found to practice family planning in primary level and this rate is 92.86 percent in post-graduate level. Analysing of fertility differentials by income has given irregular pattern along with increasing income. Income differentials by family planning practice found low use status with high income both for working and non-working women. This finding disproved the assumption of higher use status for higher income group. When age at marriage is considered as a differential it was found that fertility decreases with increased age of marriage. The study further revealed a strong son preference for both the areas among for both working and non-working women, though it varies with age and educational level. However, the study did not confirm higher fertility for extended families. The difference in fertility between rural-urban childhood residence was also not very significant. Lastly, the findings of this study suggest that, fertility behaviour is totally individual's attitude toward family size norm on which wife's labour force participation plays a vital role.

Thus higher age at marriage, higher education and employment of women influence their attitude and behaviour towards family planning which leads to a lower fertility pattern in both the lower and upper income areas in Dhaka city.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE IN APPENDIX

Appendix No

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FERTILITY PATTERN & FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE AMONG MARRIED WORKING WOMEN & NON-WOKING WOMEN IN TWO SELECTED AREAS OF DHAKA CITY.

INTRODUCTION :

In many ways man has made his environment much more hospitable in the past few centuries, but in some ways he has made it more hostile. Overpopulation has contributed in various ways to the general deterioration of the environment upon which man depends for life (Ehrlich and Ehrlich, 1970).

In this complex environmental system the most dangerous aspect of human existence which may threat the Earth's ecosystem is population growth. Bangladesh being a small country (143,998 sq. km.) faces a serious problem of overpopulation(107.1 million World Population Data sheet, Population Reference Bureau Inc., in 1987) with a growth rate of 2.7 per cent per annum and a CBR of 44 per thousand persons in 1987.

The present study aims to analyse the fertility pattern and family planning practice of currently married women in two selected areas of Dhaka city. Azimpur, a middle income area and Motijheel staff quarter a lower income area of Dhaka city have been studied in anticipation of a spatial variation of family planning practice and fertility pattern.

Accelerating population growth is becoming ever more acute and threatens to assume crisis proportions in the coming generation. "Over Population" is a word constantly at the tips of our tongues. It leaps forward as a ready explanation for many different frightening problems. The rapid population increase poses a serious threat to development efforts of the less developed countries. The task of providing food, schools, employment, health facilities, housing etc. for the increasing numbers is staggering. The population question is not merely quantitiative but also qualitative in nature as the implications of population growth upon the quality of life and the well - being of the people are vitally important.

Bangladesh, an economically backward country with very low rate of savings, rapid rate of population growth, higher dependency ratio, sizeable unemployment and low rate of literacy, makes the task of development in the country extremely difficult. A reduction in rate of population growth would definitely help in accelerating the pace of economic development. But the country, like most of the less developed regions, faced the dilemma of a declining death (17 per thousand) rate and a near static high birth rate. Therefore, unless the birth rate declines substantially in the near future the country may experience an increase rather than a decline in the population growth rate.

Table - 1.1 : Crude Death Rate and Crude Birth Rate of Bangladesh, 1901-74.

Year	CDR	YEAR	CBR
	(Per/1000 Person)		
1901-11	43.6	1901-11	53.8
1911-21	47.3	1911-21	52.9
1921-31	41.7	1921-31	50.4
1931-41	37.8	1931-41	52.7
1941-51	40.7	1941-51	49.4
1951-61	29.7	1951-61	51.5
1961-65	18.5	1961-71	50.0
1965-74	19.4	1971-74	47.4

Source : Country Monograph Series No.8, Population of Bangladesh, ESCAP, 1981.

The government of Bangladesh has recognised the implications of this alarming rate of population growth upon the overall development of the country and has taken different effective steps regarding family planning programme and policy. But the family planning has not yet made any significant demographic impact. Because, family planning alone should not be regarded as

population control. Family planning programme can provide the means of contraception and through campaigns can spread awareness of the idea of birth control among the people, but other measures are required to be considered immediately as well. Additional programmes beyond family planning will be required to halt the population explosion. According to Judith Blake, for effective reduction of population growth, the proponents of "beyond family planning approach" emphasize the creation of alternatives to child bearing and the reduction of dependence on children by providing educational opportunity and economic independence to women. This requires a total change of perception which may be brought only through community participation. Change of attitude usually directs women to have outside employment which influences the family planning practice and fertility pattern.

Population control through the use of socio-economic pressure to discourage reproduction is the approach advocated by demographer Kingsly Davis and documented in the 1974, World Population Conference held in Bucharest, the basis for an effective solution of population problem is socio-economic transformation. It is suggested that a "threshold level" of socio-economic development is an essential pre-requisite for achieving a sustained decline in societal fertility.

In solving our population problem, we must look at the experience of the western world. Achievement of lower birth rate is an implication of a change in attitude. Lowering a birth rate is a mental rather than purely technical problem. In the other words,

the birth rate declines when people decide that it is personally beneficial to have a smaller family, not when they are convinced of the dangers of overpopulation. Thus, the critical factor in the promotion of family planning is motivation, a strong and effective desire to practice contraceptive and reduce fertility level, which may be increased with the participation of married women in the labour force.

Under the circumstances, when the population explosion threatens our nation's progress and reduces all our concious efforts for survival the importance of women labour force participation, as a factor affecting fertility, needs no elucidation.

There is a general consensus that government can no longer ignore the role women play in society, in actual and potential contribution to development activity and also in implementation of policy measures (Kabir, 1983). Because, women of Bangladesh have covered not less than half of the total popualtion and so we can not deny their impact on population regulating programmes.

Although numerous works have been done on general fertility level, fertility trend and fertility differentials of the country, affect of women's labour force participation on family planning practice and their fertility pattern has received little attention.

It is not unlikely to find difference in family planning practice and fertility pattern between working and non-working married women. It is worthy to identify these differentials and affecting factors to analyse them for better understanding of overall contraceptive use status and their fertility pattern.

The knowledge of such affecting factor, which ultimately helps to reduce fertility level will facilitate the future population and family planning policy of Bangladesh.

BACKGROUND : Inspite of considerable steps taken towards family planning and population control i.e. availability of family planning services, IEM (information, education, motivation) programmes etc. to increase the number of individual contraceptive users over the last two decades, it did not attain the desired demographic goal in our country. So there is increasing conciousness about family planning services which helped man to have fewer children but societal fertility has been little affected. A great many socio-economic factors affect the reproductive goals of individuals and of a society, including the opportunities open to women for employment outside the home. Although women's working status and role are not the only factor in fertility behaviour, they are one of the neglected elements, that should be considered.

In the past decade there has been a number of studies which have sought to document the relationship between fertility and indicators of the role of women in the developing countries. Data

from developed and some developing countries shows that financial gain and better standard of living has an inverse relationships with fertility behaviour. One best known theory is the role of conflict theory, which postulates that a women's regular work outside her home conflict with her role of a mother (world population conference, 1974; Chowdhury, 1979). The writers who first put forward the hypothesis that women's workforce participation would be inversely related to fertility, believed that work would compete with child bearing in terms of demands upon the mother's time as well as their interests (Helenware, 1981). Recent studies go beyond role of conflict theory to argue that the employment-fertility relationship depends on such factors associated with modernizaiton which affects the wife's motivation for working, her approval of non-domestic roles for women and decision making in the family etc. (Mabud, 1985). Today most of urban women in our country think of work as a means of upgrading their standard of living. Thus, it can be thought that as "work" is essential for a women to maintain her life style as well as family life, She will have second thought to give up her job for another pregnancy.

According to Boserup, 1973, fertility is not likely to decrease where supportive facilities are conducive to child care and where cultural norms dictate that a women should be the mother of a large family than being a working member of a family.

Nevertheless, day by day attitudes towards women's role and cultural norms are likely to be moulded. Because, Urban life of

our country became so commercial and self - centered that they are even denied free delivery and child care services. In such situation, women have to be careful about her next pregnency. If they are educated and have jobs outside the home this consciousness is greater.

Literature Review : "If a woman could start from the beginning to make her husband understand that she has rights just as he has rights.....it would be different. Women must be conscious of this. They must learn that, they too have rights" this was told by Zahia Marzouk (1976) President, Family Planning Association of Alexandria. Bangladeshi women are in the similar social state ------she has no freedom or is not aware of making decision about the family size. She bears the burden of at least 6 children on an average have 7 or more childern. This indicates very high fertility rates of our country. More recently a few number of studies on female economic activities and their effect on fertility behaviour have been done and it has been increasigly felt that the relationship between women's participation in economic activities and fertility is of significant improtance for socio-economic planning (Elahi, 1981).

In the context of impact on fertility behaviour two aspects of women have received major attention; (1) women's educaiton and (2) labour force participation. Her socio-economic condition contributes significantly to decision making in family size. Subordination of women to men, absence of alternative roles for women except as wife and mother, and lack of communication

between husband and wife, has been suggested as obstacles to the diffusion of family planning and reduction in fertility. Thus improving the socio-economic status of the vast majority of our women is a precondition to have positive impact on fertility behaviour.

The review of literatures reveals that in most developed and developing countries exists a positive association between women's level of education and acceptance of various fertility control measures. Several research studies indicate negative correlation between education and occupation with fertility (NIPORT, 1980).

A number of studies have been undertaken on women's activities and their impact on demograpic structure in many developed countries. Most of the studies investigated into the relationship between female employment and fertility. One South Korean study namely "Female Labour Force Participation and Fertility" by Hao Jhong reveals that fertility is lower among the women who work outside.

Another study done by Collver. Andrew,(1960), "Women's Work Participation and Fertility in Metropolitan Areas", indicates that a high rate of women's participation tends to reduce birth rate in a community. Among Metropolitan areas of the united states in 1960, women's work participation was negatively associated with various measures of fertility. This was true for eight categories of women grouped by colour and age.

According to Collver (1976), the work participation may depress the child/women ratio by reducing the fertility of married women. Working women develop outside interests and contacts, that compete with those of the family. They being in earnings which would be cut-off at least temporarily by the birth of a child. They develop high standard of consumption because of this additional income and are reluctant to reduce their standard of living by having large families. Further researches on American working mother's also found significant association between the extent, kind and timing of employment and series of family formation variables (Groat, et. al, 1976).

Dixon (1973), in her case study mentioned that outside work status of women in the long run will reduce fertility. According to her opinion female labour force participation with decent wages in rural area has an impact upon the family size (NIPORT, 1980).

The whole book of Helenware (1981), "Women, Development and Fertility" has been devoted to the controversy over the relationship between women's work and their fertility. She argued that the degree of conflict between 'work' and child bearing would depend upon a multitude of associated factors. Such as, the availability and cost of alternative child menders; whether the work was in the formal or informal sector; whether women thought of work in terms of challenging and interesting; whether they work simply because they were poor; whether having had few children for other reasons women then continued to work and whether mothers had been trained to feel guilty about working.

She also mentioned that the compatibility of work and childbearing could be examined by looking at age pattern of female participation rates. If women drop out of the labour force during their peak child beairng years it is reasonable to assume some conflict between the roles of mother and worker. Frejka (1971) proved this contention for major part of the world, with some exception, by a worldwide survey.

Studies on women's role on family formation norm and fertility level are of fairly recent origin. In Bangladesh, though, least information is avialable on the inter-relationship between participation in the labnour force and its impacts on fertility behaviour, more recently a number of research on women's participation in economic activities and their fertility behaviour are carried out by Jahan (1975), Islam (1975 and 1980), Caim (1978), Chowdhury and Ahmed (1980) etc.

In another small study done by NIPORT (1983) on "Attitude and Practice of Contraceptive Among Married Working and Non-working Women in a Selected Area of Metropolitan City of Dhaka" found that contraceptive use rate is higher in working group than other. It shows that working situaitons is congenial for the exposure of the contraceptive to the women than those who remain in the household. But as the sample size (only 100 married women) of the study is small, it is difficult to generalize. For further investigation with larger representative sample from both urban and rural areas, another study was carried out by NIPORT in 1985 on "Differential Factors Affecting in Acceptance of Family

Planning Among the Working and Non-Working Women in Bangladesh". This study also aimed to find out differntial contraceptive behaviour among working and non-working women. The findings also supports that employed women have fewer children and desired less children as compared to non-working women. This study however does not give an indepth analysis of the situation.

Several other study that examined the relative influence of development programme efforts on fertilty behaviour in Bangladesh indicates that the working women, whether in the rural or urban areas, whether uneducated or highly educated, whether poor or rich, tend to have lower fertility than their couunterparts (Ahmed, 1979). Again, M. Kabir (1983) on his "Impact of Development Programme on Fertility" also suggests that contraception use is higher in communities where family planning services are integrated with other programmes such as employment opportunities for women, women's vocational training and literacy programme etc.

Another study on "Women's Development, Income and Fertility in Bangladesh" by Mabub in 1985 shows a significant difference between working and non-working women on overall reproductive behaviour of women in rural Bangladesh. He found that not only working women's opinion in the family was weighted but also their status in the family decision making process was increased. From his detailed study on rural women, he proves that, despite of prevailing typical village environment, income generating programme for women can exert influence on delayed age

at marriage and in turn on fertility pattern.

Two studies that deserve to be mentioned in this connection are done by Chowdhury (1977). These are : 'Socio-Cultural Factors Affecting Practice of Contraception in a Metropolitan Urban Area of Bangladesh' and 'Female Status and Fertility Behaviour in Bangladesh' (1974). Women's participation in economic activity outside the home is an important factor in affecting fertility. Chowdhury has examined the relationship between female labour force status and fertility in his study. His study also confirms that the number of children ever-born in relation to wife's work experience differ slightly from those women's who have never worked.

However, women's employment status and educational attainments are not mutually exclusive in terms of impact on fertility behaviour.Chowdhury observes that at higher levels of educaiton there is little variation in fertility by work status, but fertility varies with work status at the lower levels of education. Almost similar findings are observed with respect to the use of contraceptives. His findings concluded that higher educaiton and income lead to more frequent use of contraception and lower fertility irrespective of work status. In both studies Chowdhury used secondary data and the data used for the study from one particular urban area of the country. So it is limited in scope (NIPORT, 1980).

Most recently, Population Institute, East-west Center, Hawaii (1988) conducted a study on "How Development Programme Can Effect Fertility : The Case of Bangladesh". The work studied five development programme i.e. female education, female employment, social welfare schemes and rural electrification relating to fertility level and family planning practice in some selected rural areas of Bangladesh. The study reveals that some development programmes result in lower fertility while other have little or no effect on fertility level and family planning practices. The findings of the study strongly suggest that programmes demonestrated toward furthering women's participation in the labour force are also likely to help to reduce ferility levels. The study also reveals that when women gain in education and achieve marketable skills, their economic security and social status no longer rest merely on their ability to produce children. Their attitudes, self perception and motivation change as a result, family planning practice increases and ferility falls.

Another recent work conducted by ESCAP (1988), on "Trends and Level of Fertility in Bangladesh". The study attempts to describe geographic variations in fertility of Bangladesh on the basis of census data from 1961 to 1981.Certain socio-economic variables such as female adult literacy, female labour force participation, rural - urban difference etc., relating to four main administrative divisions and 21 districts of the country. The study found fertility difference in expected direction with those variables though it does not reveal any correlation between

female labour force participation and fertility trend.

One research work of the Geography Department of Dhaka University, done by Nyare Sultana (1974) for the fulfilment of her M.Sc. Degrtee, should be mentioned here. The study attempts to reveal the effect of migration on fertility in some selected areas of Dhaka city. The work found significant relationship between female occupation and fertility level. She also reveals that effect of migration on fertility level is more prominent among non-working women in comparison to working women. Among various working groups level of fertility does not differ noticeably between migrant and non-migrant family.

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The literature survey has reflected the presence of difference in fertility pattern and family planning practice among various demographic and socio-economic factors in the country stimulated present study to investigate the relationship of female occupation with variations in fertility level and family planning practice of some selected married women of Dhaka city.

The present study considers only those housewives who are directly involved with cash earnings outside the home as working women and those housewives who are not directly involved in cash earnings outside her home at the time of survey, as non-working women. The sample of working women are all engaged in formal

sectors and working for at least 6 months and over. The sample population has been selected from two different social areas of the city for better understanding and comparison between two different socio-economic classes.

The fertility level and family planning practice among various occupational group of female heads of two selected areas of Dhaka city, namely, Motijheel lower class colony and middle to upper-middle class colonies of Azimpur-Nilkhet area have been studied. The present study investigated whether there is any influence of married working women on decision making about family size, since some of the important factors which regulate family size includes women's labour force participation, their age, educaiton and socio-economic background. Special effort has been made to compare variations in fertility level family planning practice between working and non-working elligible women of study areas according to some demographic and socio-economic factors of two contrasting population. Thus, the study intend to analyse fertility pattern and contraceptive use status by some variables as present age, age at marriage, place of origin, son preference, family structure, number of children, education of wife, both family and own income, wife's pattern of work, wife's working hour and duration of service etc.

The present study addresses the following objectives :

(a) To determine whether women's work participation tend to reduce birth rates and increase use of contraceptives

than that of non-working women.

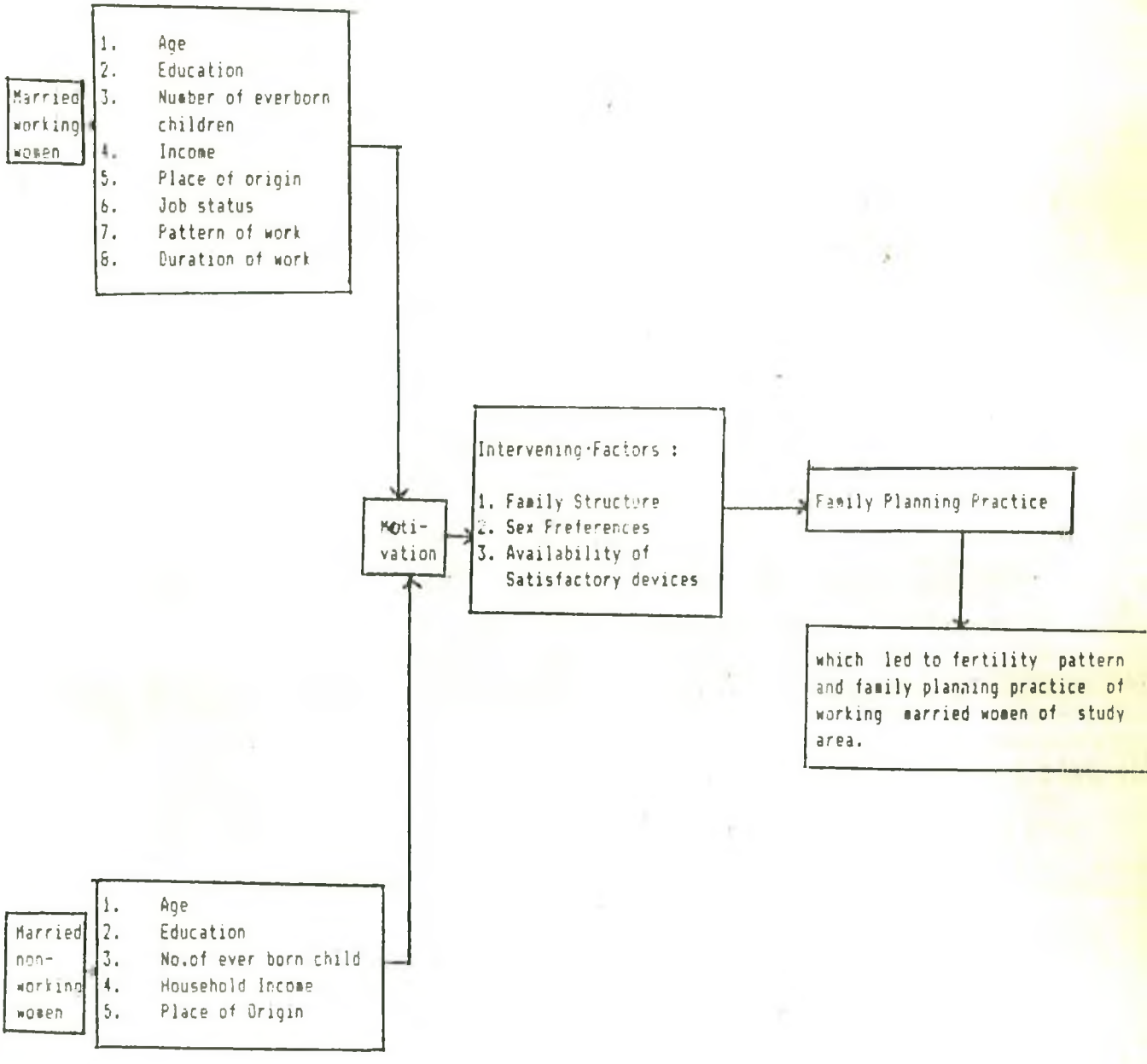
(b) To ascertain the influence of age, eduction, income, son preference, family structure, number of living children, desire number of additional children and occupation etc. on the differential fertility and family planning practice between currently married working and non-working women.

(c) To explore whether amount of time and years spent outside home for work shows any difference in fertility behaviour.

(d) Finally to analyse the spatial differences of the relationships between the fertility pattern and family planning practice and of working women and non-working women of the study area.

Influence of various socio-economic variables on knowledge attitude and family planning practice of working and non-working women has been assessed. A model is derived to show the relationship of these factors to the fertility pattern and family planning practice (Fig.1).

Figure - 1 : Linkages betweeen women's labour force participation and non-participation with Fertility and Family Planning Practice.



PROPOSITION

Hypotheses are constructed to explain empirical relationship between variables, which are testable in terms of factual data. Differential fertility among different occupation, education and socio-economic class of the country stimulate to adopt certain propositions for the study. These are :

1. Age Differentiate : The age structure of the respondents has important bearing for understanding the fertility pattern. It also affect the attitude and practice of family planning methods. The level of fertility behaviour is closely connected with the reproductive age of the women. Therefore it is proposed that fertility of the older women (30 +) is higher than the younger women (15-30). However, influence of age may vary with employment status and place of residence since both these factors affect women's attitude towards life.

2. Age At Marriage : In our traditional society norms and values relating to the marriage have important effects on fertility level. Higher the age at marriage lower the level of fertility. Women who have engaged themselves into work outside home after attaining minimum education definitely delayed their age at marriage than the women who stayed home only. This in turn affects their fertility behaviour. It is therefore proposed that fertility levels decrease with higher age at marriage which is influenced by employment status and place of residence.

3. Family Structure : Variations in fertility and family planning practice also results from family structure. Evidences suggest that higher fertility is found in joint or extended families whereas lower fertility is found in nuclear families. Family planning practice shows higher use status for nuclear families in comparison to joint and extended one. A hypotheses is therefore formulated in the study that fertility pattern is higher in extended or joint families and lower in nuclear families. Within the same family structure working and non-working women will have different family planning practice and fertility pattern which will also be influenced by their place of residence.

On the other hand, family planning practice is higher in nuclear families and lower in jont or extended families.

4. Desired Number of children : Desired number of additional children is found to have a significant relation to the level of fertility of a country. The working women, however may have less desire for large number of children. It is therefore, hypothesized that higher the desire for additional children lower the use of family planning method and higher the fertility influenced by employment status and place of residences.

5. Son Preference : One of the fregently mentioned reasons for high level of desired fertility in the developing countries is the importance of having sons for economic, social, and

religious reasons (Chowdhury, 1979). Various direct and indirect studies have related sex preference with the level of educaiton, and also family planning practice of the respondents. Evidences have supported that son preference decreases with level of education and age of the respondents. A hypothesis is therefore adopted that son preference increases with the lower level of education and age. However the desire for son may be less among the working women.

6. Education Differentials : Of the social and environmental factors related to fertility and family planning practice, education of mother is known to be the most vital differential. Variation in family planning practice also results from mother's education. An analysis of fertility by educaiton in Dhaka city showed inverse relationship (Chowdhury, 1974). B.F.S. 1975, NIPORT, 1985 etc. also found similar inverse relationship.

It is therefore proposed in the study that fertility levels decreases with increase of educaitonal attainment and practice of family planning increases with increase of educaitonal level.

7. Income Differentials : Total monthly income is one of the vital determinants of variations in fertility pattern. A proposition is therefore constructed that fertility is higher for lower income group and family planning practice is higher in higher income group. Within the same income group, however, the working women will have higher family planning practice and lower fertility.

8. Employment Status : In our countries where poverty or need are the major factors influencing women's participation in job it is often possible to demonstrate a positive association between fertility and the likelihood of women's participation in job (Helenware, 1981). Information on fertility differentials by employment status of mother for our country reveals a definite relationshp in different studies (BFS, 1975. Mahbub, 1985 and East-West centre, 1988). Evidences suggest that higher fertility is found for non-working than that of working group. Similarly, practice of family planning is higher for working women and lower for non-working women.

It is therefore, proposed in the study that fertilty is higher for non-working women than working women. On the other hand, family planning practice is higher comparatively for working women than non-working women.

9. Work Pattern and Experience : Working pattern and work experience is considered as the important differentials in the study of fertility pattern and family planning practice among working women. Rafiqul Huda Chowdhury (1979), and other direct and indirect studies have confirmed that fertility decreases with the increase of work experience and pattern of work of the respondents, i.e. those who have been working both before and after marriage have lower fertility than others.

proposition is therefore, formulated that fertility pattern or level varies according to work pattern and experience. Similarly, family planning practice varies among working women according to their work pattern, and experience and working hour.

10. Childhood Residence : The present study also relates fertility level to the place of childhood residence of the respondents. Rural or urban environment reflects the attitude and values abnout small family size norm and family planning practice of the respondents, which eventually influence fertility levels. The study therefore hypothesized that fertility level is higher for rural childhood residence and lower for urban childhood residence.

JUSTIFICATION

Numerious research have begun to explore the major issues and possible rational solutions of regulating higher societal fertility of our country. Findings of several studies implies that development activities and family planning information and services should be provided at mass scale to maximize the impact on overall fertility regulation. Each of them seperately is not likely to produce as much contraceptive use as would all of them jointly. Population planning is best regarded as an internal aspect of development planning and as a part of a series of continuous development endeavours that would affect society in such a way as to reinforce the motivation for fertility regulation (Allauddin, 1979).

Several investigation studies as well as KAP studies indicate that education and employment of the women is positively related to contraceptive knowledge and practice although the relationship may be confounded by socio-economic structure of the country (Curtin, 1982). The present study which investigates into the factors influencing the use of contraception and fertility pattern of Bangladeshi women would help to acquire knowledge about this in Bangladesh environment and which may eventually help in policy making.

In societies where women are largely secluded in their homes by tradition, any activity which takes a women out of their home gives her some economic power, and broadens her horizons considerably. It may help to change her attitude for large family as well as may strengthened her role in decision making at household level.

Because of the lack of detail and precise knowledge about the nature of the relatioships between contraceptive use and occupation, this subject is worth pursuing through both research and action geared to our country contexts. There are some arguments in support of this study.

In our country women still have little access to educaiton, employment and roles other than mother. Absence of such opportunities leads to preference of women as a mother than as a working member of a family. Here male children are needed as sources of income and old age security and to inherit property.

This attitudes increases the family size adding economic difficulties. This paper will enable to identify the actual impact of this attitude on fertilty level specially in two different population.

In our traditional society alternative sources of child care are mostly available to mothers through the extended family structure. But the days have changed so had the life style. specially, in urban life. Economic hardship and urban based employment opportunities of women's may bring changes in family structure e.g. a change from the extended family to a nuclear family, with more responsibilities and burden of child rearing. This study enables to establish relationship between family structure and fertility behavior in the study areas of Dhaka city, making a new avenue for implementing family planning policy.

Decision making is a complicated system in our existing traditional society. The traditional ideas of the mothers curtail the freedom of the women to make her own fertility decisions. Perhaps, women's employment and education might change the dynamics of the marital relationship, providing them with a more equal voice in family decisions, specially, fertility decisions. It is widely assumed that even if a women wishes to control her fertility and her husband wants more children, his views will prevail (Helenware, 1981). In our society her contraceptive motivation may also be effectively constrained by her family members, such as her parents - in - laws.

Selection of two areas of different socio-economic class in Dhaka city enables to identify the spatial variation of fertility level of two different social class within the city. Though the study is concerened with micro scale i.e. only a part of urban working women instead of all categories of working force both urban and rural area, it permits more intensive and clear study.

With the present socio-economic condition, the unprecedented growth of population, below subsistance level of average income, low level of literacy and traditioal way of life, such study in suggesting possible solution is not only justificable but also befitting in the context of Bangladesh.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHOD

For Dhaka city, no specific data regarding female occupation status and fertility pattern are available in the population census of Bangladesh or in any other sources of secondary information except some small scale surveys . Therefore, all information on the pattern of fertility and family planning practices have been collected primarily from Azimpur Nilkhet and Motijheel, two government residential areas of Dhaka city on the basis of wive's employment status. Primary data have been collected through questionnaire survey.

The survey was conducted in two stages : (1) a general reconnaissance of two areas namely, Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel area (2) a detailed questionnaire survey to collect information regarding fertility pattern and family planning practice and perception on the basis of their employment status.

Study Area : For the present study two areas i.e., Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel have been selected for the purpose of comparative study between two different socio-economic classes. Both the areas consist of residential apartments; the Azimpur-Nilkhet being inhabited by middle to upper middle class population and Motijheel being inhabited by the lower and upper lower class population.

Recconnessai Survey :

A general field reconnessance was under taken in April, 1986. A few households in Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel were interviewed informally during the reconnaissance to get a general idea about the study population and also to pretest the questionnaire. During reconnessance survey working and non-working wives were identified and a list was prepared which served as the sampling frame for selecting the sample of working and nonworking women.

Although, the present suty referred the households as a sample unit, it used mainly the individual elligible women of various occupation groups. Thus, the study population covered the married working and non-working women of study areas. Collected informaiton were classified against the demographic and socio-economic and occupaitonal characteristics of the individual married working and non working women and also plotted against the characteristics of their husbands to evaluate the socio-economic status of the households.

Sample Population : For the purpose of this study sample survey has been preferred because of time and cost factors. Sample surveys require less time and expenditure. Moreover, a probability sample gives a representative picture of the population. A sample of 425 working and non-working women were randomly selected from 944 households of Motijheel low class government colony and from 715 households of Azimpur Nilkhet area, Of which are 210 from Motijheel and 215 from Azimpur -

Nilkhet area. A systematic random sampling technique was applied to select the sampling units, i.e. every alternate households were select to chosen from study area. The study women are all courrently married and fall in the reproductive age group (15-45 age). For the purpose of the present study all women who are working in the formal sectors for a minimum time of six months are catigorised as 'working women'.

Instrument of Data Collection : A draft questionnaire was prepared and pretested which was finalized on the basis of pretest results. A detailed questionnaire survey was conducted to collect informaiton regarding fertility pattern and knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning on the basis of their occupational characteristics. A copy of the questionnaire used is attached in the appendix. The questionnaire included various types of questions i.e. multiple choice, rank order, close - ended and open-ended questions.

To achieve the goals of the study, three types of information were included in the questionnaire :

(1) First section covered the demographic and socio- economic background of the respondents. Information regarding age, education, place of origin, income etc. of the females and the household heads were recorded.

(2) Second and vital section of the questionnaire collected information on occupatioal characteristics related to

fertility behaviour. Particulars of working and non-working women were recorded regarding their number of children ever-born, attitude towards family size, ideal birth interval, son preference, pattern of work, duration of services and working hour respectively.

(3) The final section of the questionnaire contained respondent's knowledge and practice of family planning method. Attitude relevant to quality of family planning methods were solicited as supplimentary information.

The procedure for obtaining fertility information was simple in design. The whole marital history of live births specifying their time of occurence was recorded. The history also furnishes information on still births, abortion etc.

Main interest of the study were about opinions on desired number of children, sex preference, desired number of additional children as well as on family planning attitude and practice. Each women was asked what family size and composition she would advice for herself as well as for another women like herself. Whether she had any son preference, what suggestion she had regarding birth interval and what is her opinion on family planning practice.

The formal survey of Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel colony was under taken during May to June, 1986, with the assistance of four

female graduate students from Geograpy Department of Dhaka University. Attempt was made to interview 425 married working and non-working women according to sample frame taking equal sample from each group. Initially, it was aimed to collect equal number of sample from both the areas but in practice no information could be obtained from some households. The reasons of non-responses are some were not at home, despite several visits and some were reluctant to be interviewed. In the study 400 samples were sorted out from the original sample. Due to incompletness and improper response those 25 samples were omitted. Of which 10 for age limitation, 8 for incompleteness and rest for inconsistency. So finally 102 working women and 98 non-working women from middle to upper middle class of Azimpur-Nilkhet area and 98 working and 103 non-working women were interviewed from lower-middle class of Motijheel area. Among the areas the response rate was higher for Motijheel area as they were comparatively more co-operative and interested.

The data sets were classified by each variable. A code number was given for each category and a comprehensive code plan was prepared. Before encoding, the data was checked and varified for consistency.

According to the objectives of the study a tabulation plan was prepared for computer processing. Most of the data have been planned in univariate, bi-variate and cross-tabulation with control form in the study.

The nature of the present study required to deal with both qualitative and quantitative data. The information which was gathered by questionnaire survey and classified according to conventional methods and statistical techniques were used to presenting the data. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to describe and to analyse data to draw statistical conclusions about the reltionship between the variables under investigation. Frequency distribution of various aspects on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents were analyzed at the computer centre of the Bagnladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka. Most of the inferential statistics and graphical representation were done manually. The resultant data were then compared with the information provided by BFS 1975, census reports, statistical reports, study on levels and trends of fertility in Bangladesh, ESCAP series and other previous research works.

THE RESEARCH DESIGN SUMMARISED : In this research, working and non-working women of two different areas were compared to discover the fertility pattern and family planning practice (Fig. 2).

The focus of this research thus have been to identify the spatial pattern of the impact of the occupational status on their fertility behaviour and family planning practices. To formulate the goals of the study, the following steps were considered :

(1) The study was not descriptive but explanatory in intent; the goal was not to describe the fertility of Bangladesdh as a whole but rather to point out the inter-relationships between fertility and women's participation in labour force for a small section of urban women, living in two different socio-economic area of Dhaka city.

(2) The study was not oriented toward any action programme, but was a preliminary inquiry on a rather general level.

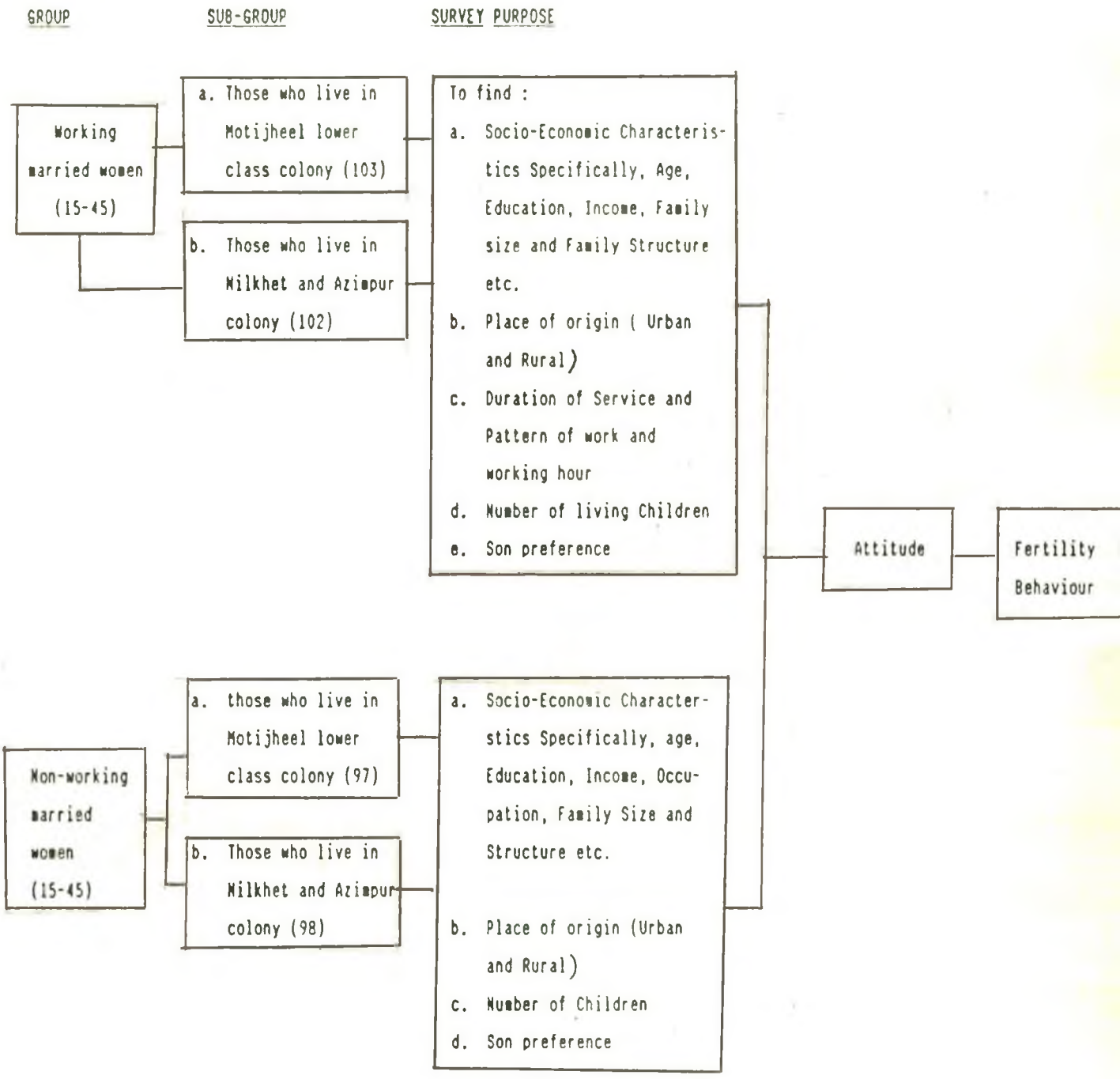
(3) The study paid no attention to fertility outside of marriage because our norms are quite strict about fertility outside of marriage and as such no information is available about them.

(4) Certain types of women were eliminated from the study population at the outset. Women who were less than 15 and more than 45 years had too little chance to reproduce. Women who were widowed or seperated also were inevitably absent from current marital fertility regulation.

(2) Only selected urban working and non-wroking married women were considered in the study. For this ~~variety of~~ reasons, the sample population was confied to women who were in reproductive age, currently married and urban in residence.

(5) Ideally, it was fair to consider working women of all described categories in census but only available groups

Figure - 2 : Research Design.



i.e. teacher, officer, professional and technician, clerk and fourth class and third class employee were interviewed.

(6) Finally, no attempts was made to measure fertility of particular cohort and in particular time intervals; rather the study was the total fertility of a particular women.

FIELD EXPERIENCES : For this study, there were no language difficulties as because both the interviewer and interviewee were Bengali speaking. But yet several problems did arise. The most significant difficulty enconterred is :

That attitude and behaviour are difficult to be sought out from direct questioning, mainly rgarding fertility behaviour. As noted by W. Parker Mauldin (1965), in his survey of fertility studies the concept of 'desired' family size is not straight-forward, and attitude to family size are often ambivalent. It is necessary to recognise that there is a great difference between what people say, they wish to do and what they actually do.

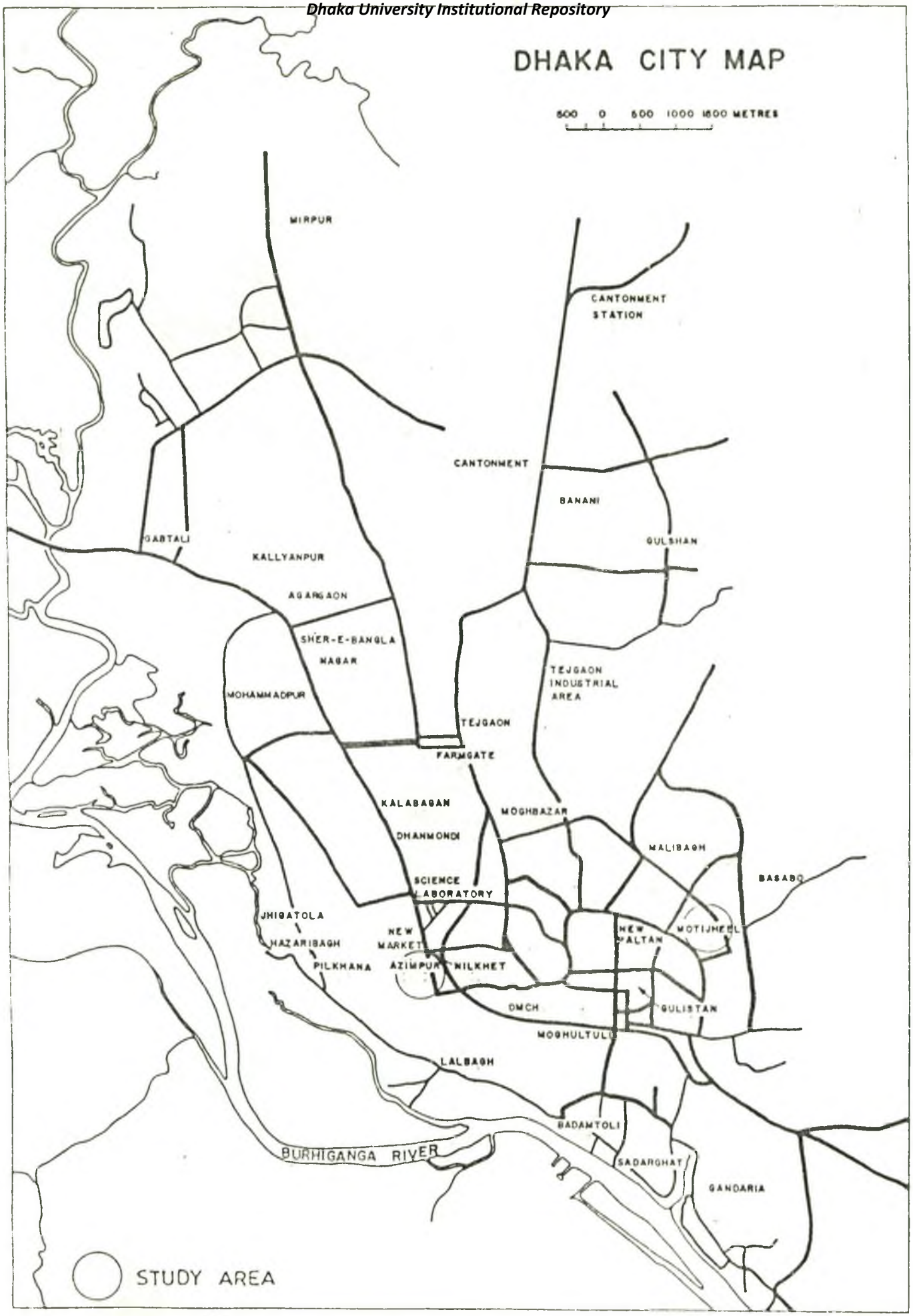
Despite the problem it is nevertheless possible to draw fruitful conclusions from the questionnaire survey by examining responses and by comparing replies obtained from both open and close questions. The field data reported here refer to the fertility pattern and family planning practice of working women and non-working women within urban area. Any conclusion drawn however, are specific to the households studied and to the two socio-economic classes of Azmipur - Nilkhet and Motijheel area within Dhaka city.

CHAPTER III

MOTIJHEEL AND AZIMPUR-NILKHET : WOMEN AND THEIR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet Study Area : Residential appartments of Azimpur-Nilkhet is located in the south-western part of the Dhaka city, under the jurisdiction of Lalbagh and Ramna thana.Nilkhet study area mainly composed of university residential quarters includes teaching staff only. The household heads here all ranges from university lecturers to full professors. Areas of the apartments vary from 9800 sq. ft. to 22000 surrounded by gardens and playgrounds. There are 310 households within an area of 391 square miles of university campus. This area is shown as educational area in Dhaka city land use map (CUS, 1975).

The Azimpur study area known as the Azimpur Colony built by the government to accomodate first class gazetted officers. The apartments of this area are of 1658 square feet. The area is surrounded by educational institutes and by a commercial area to the north. It occupies 221 square miles with 405 households. The Azimpur Nilkhet area has a secluded look The study houses in the Azimpur area are spacious; the smallest apartment being of 950 sq. ft. These buildings have large windows and spacious varandas surrounded by play ground flower garden and lash green trees.

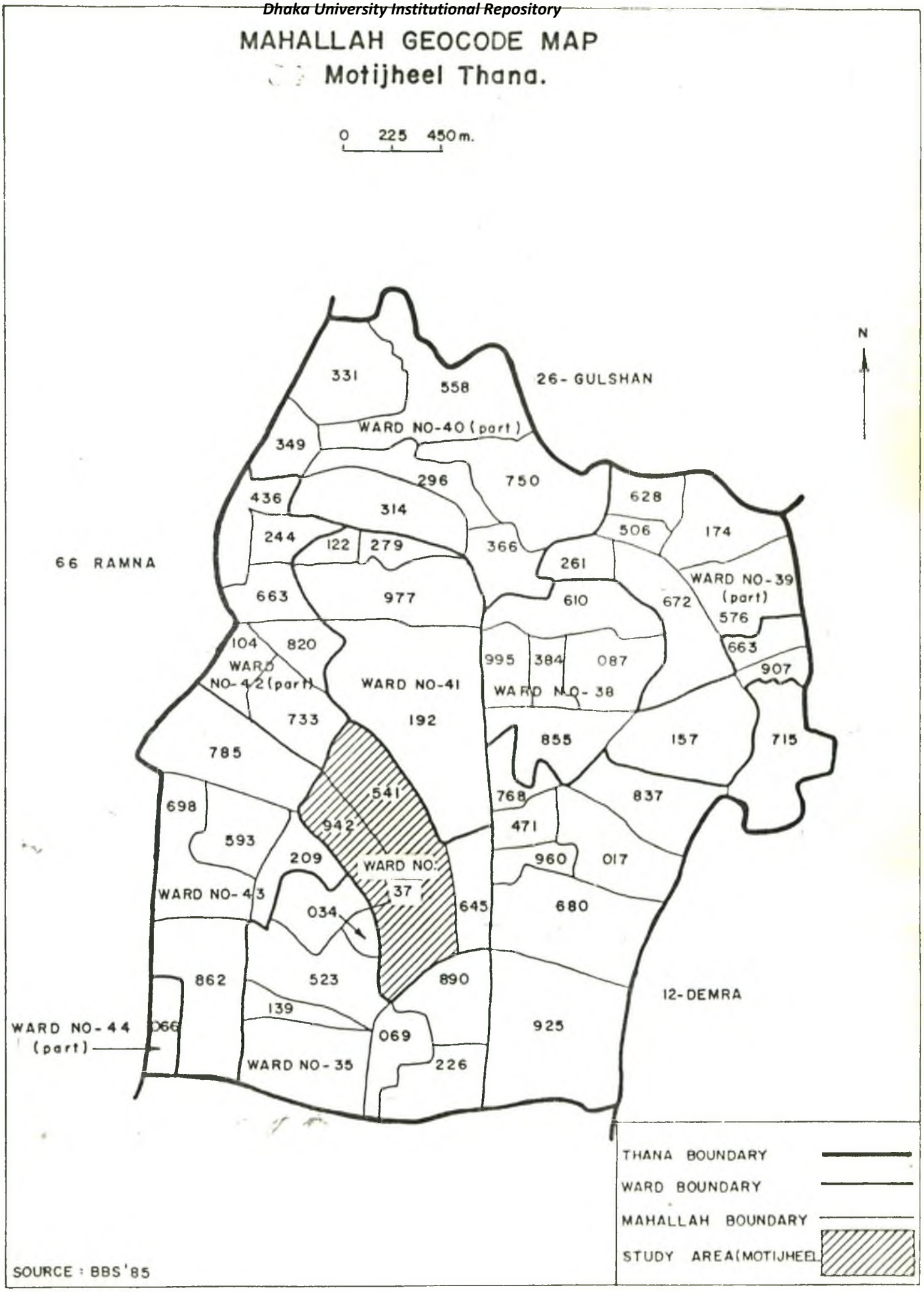


The motijheel colony under study is located adjacent to the Motijheel Commercial area in CBD hardcore. The houses in Motijheel area are smaller in size (360-573 sq. feet). The buildings have narrow windows, common verandahs and have shabby look. The footpaths adjacent to the Motijheel colony enclosure is occupied by the venders who sell vegetables fruits, fish etc. and turn the place into an open supermarket.

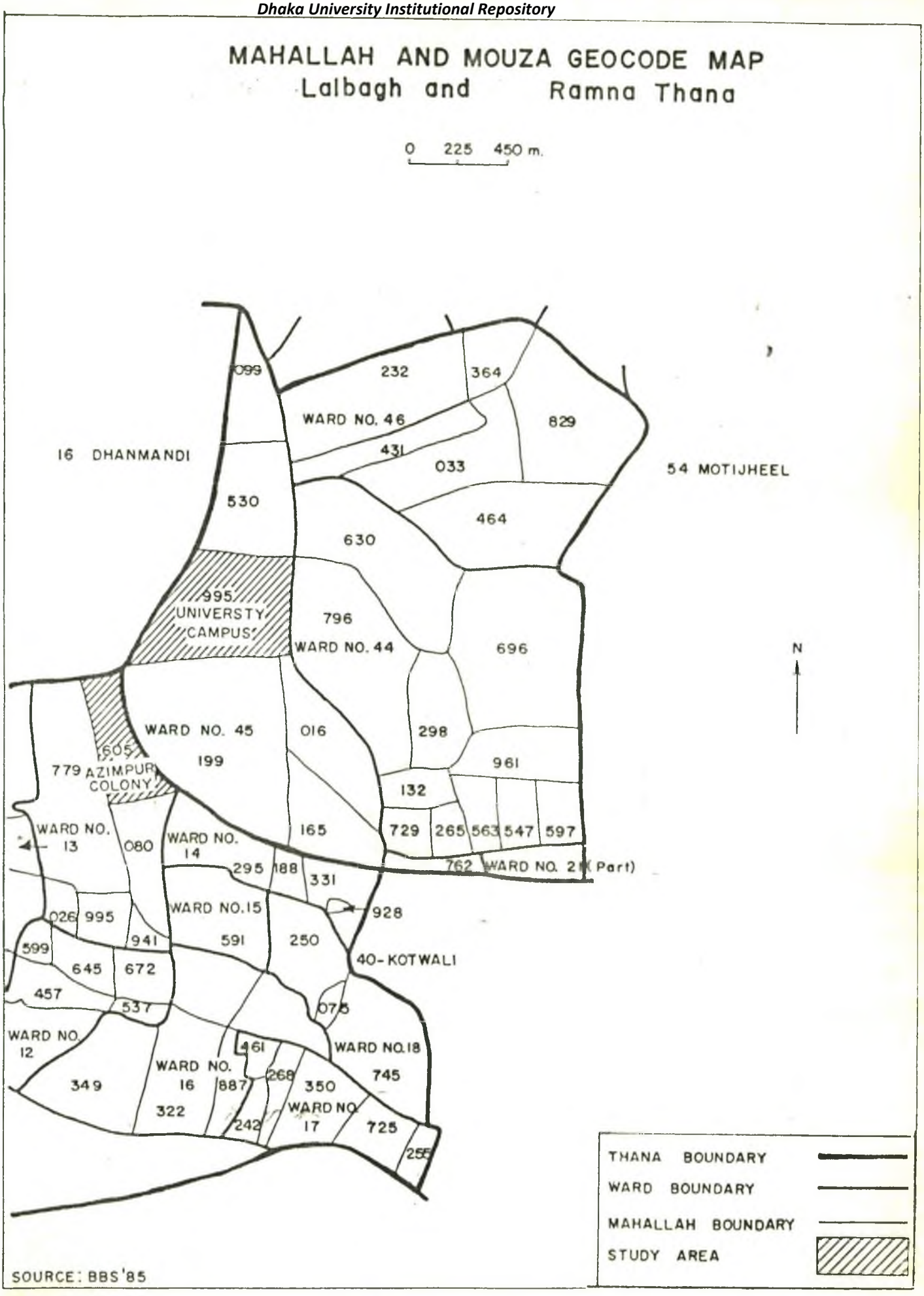
The two areas provide housing for people of different social status. The Azimpur colony under study is inhabited by first class government officers which include government physicians, Engineers, college professors, senior school teacher, lawyers administrators etc. The Nilkhet University quarters are inhabited by University teachers and university officials in higher positions. The Motijheel low class government colony is located in the west central part of Dhaka city, under the jurisdiction of Motijheel Thana. The study area is surrounded by a commercial area and Central Business District in the south. It includes 944 households within an area of 346 square miles (BBS, 1985). This colony mainly accomodate the clerks and 4th class government employees.

As regards the study women i.e. the Currently married women of these areas there also exists a socio-demographic difference. On average the currently married women of Motijheel study area are of 29.73 year of age and in the Azimpur-Nilkhet area women are 36.52 years old. When differentiated on the basis of employment status the working women on average are of 35.68 years and their

MAHALLAH GEOCODE MAP
Motijheel Thana.



MAHALLAH AND MOUZA GEOCODE MAP
Lalbagh and Ramna Thana

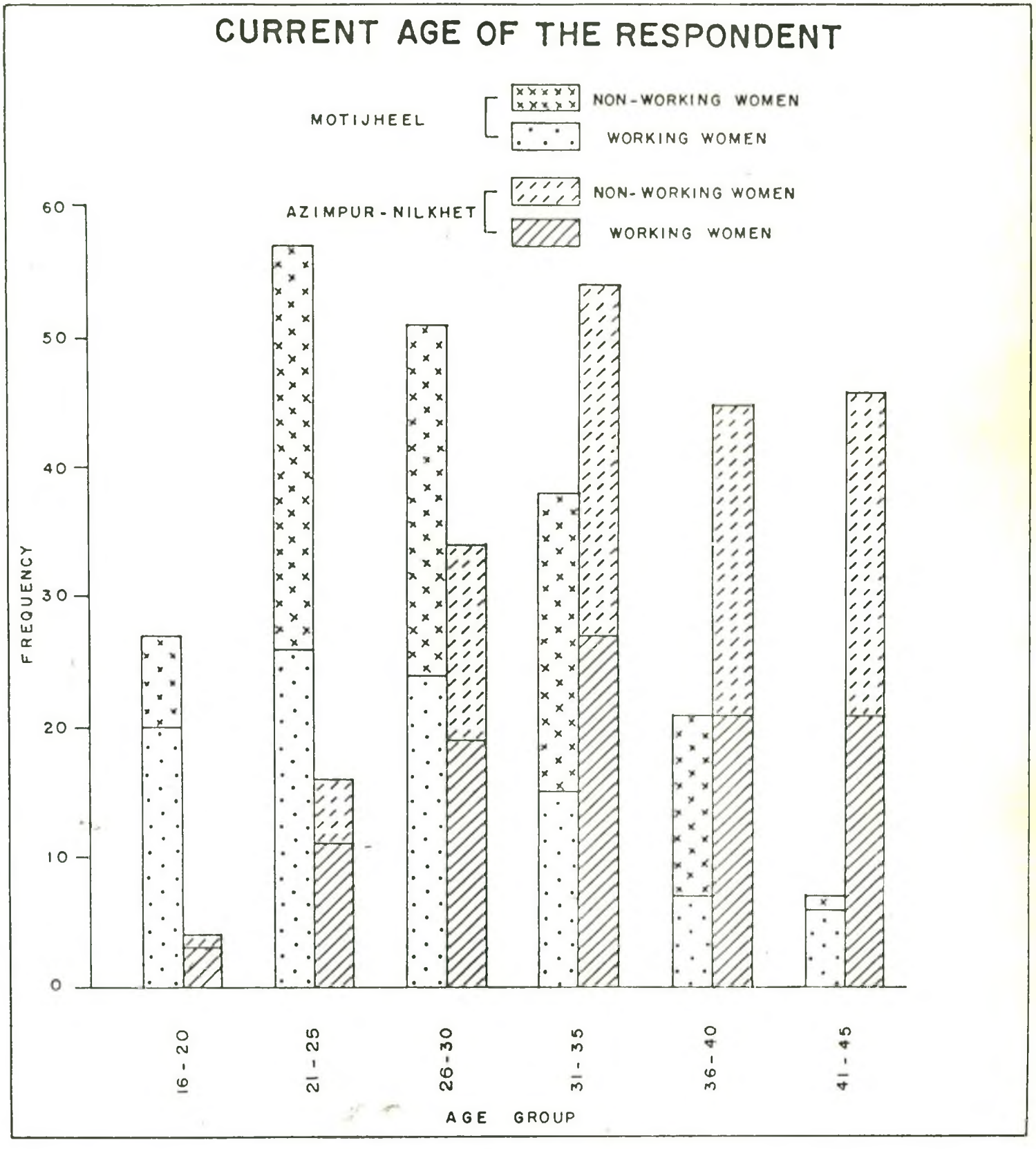


non-working counterpart are on average 37.37 years of age, slightly younger than the working women.

Working women in Motijheel area are of 29.03 years of age on average and their non-working counterparts are of 30.44 years of age on average slightly older than the working women. In Azimpur - Nilkhet area also the trend is similar, non-working women being slightly ~~older~~ younger than the working women on average.

Table - 3.1 : Distribution of the Respondents by their current age.

Age Group	Working Women				Non-working Women			
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16-20	20	10.0	3	1.5	7	3.5	1	0.5
21-25	26	13.0	11	5.5	31	15.5	5	2.5
26-30	24	12.0	19	9.5	27	13.5	15	7.5
31-35	15	7.5	27	13.5	23	11.5	27	13.5
36-40	7	3.5	21	10.5	14	7.0	24	12.0
41-45	6	3.0	21	10.5	1	0.5	25	12.5
Mean Age	29.03		35.68		30.44		37.37	



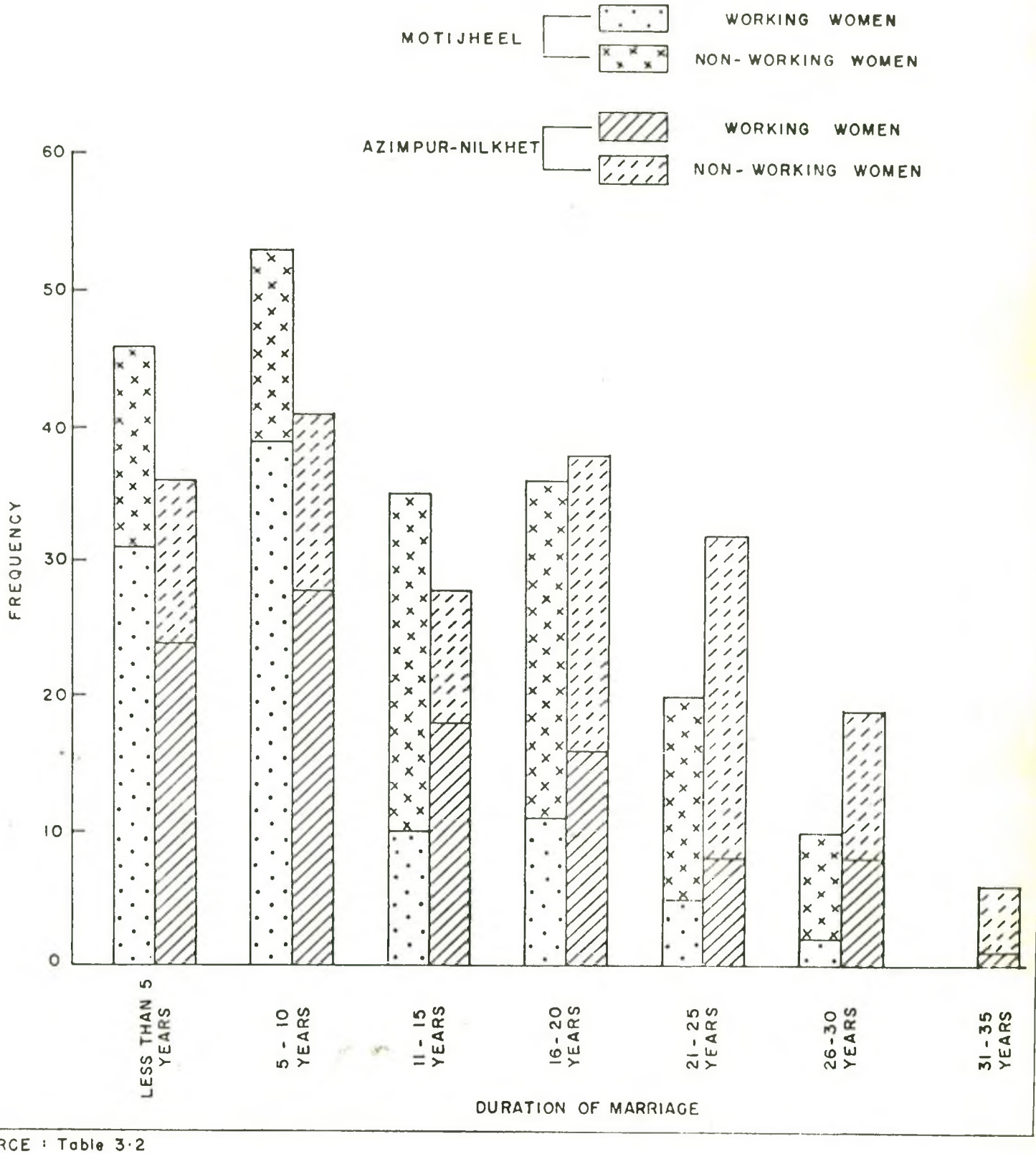
SOURCE : Table 3·1

The age distribution of working and non-working women of both areas reveals an interesting pattern. There is a higher proportion of working women in 15 to 20 age group in both the areas (T 3.1). While consideration of older (36^{+}) population reveals excepting for 41-45 age group in Motijheel, proportion of non-working women is higher. But proportion of working women in 36^{+} age group are higher in Azimpur area in comparison to that of Motijheel. This may be due to the fact that Azimpur-Nilkhet is an older settlement hence the number of older population is also higher here. It should be mentioned here that within Motijheel area proportion of working women are higher from 21-40 age group.

The marital duration of Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet area reveals the fact that the respondents of Motijheel area have shorter marital duration than that of Azimpur-Nilkhet area mainly due to the age distribution pattern of the respondents.

About 40 percent of working women in Motijheel area are within 5-10 years duration of marriage. This rate is 13.59 percent for non-working women. Whereas 33.34 percent of working women in Azimpur - Nilkhet area within 11 to 20 years of marriage duration (Table - 3.2). It should be noted that, while considering the duration of marriage, non-working women in both the area are more or less older than their counter part.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE OF THE RESPONDENTS



SOURCE : Table 3·2

Table - 3.2 : Distribution of the Respondents by Their Duration of Marriage.

Duration of Marriage	Working Women				Non-working Women			
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Azimpur - Motijheel		Azimpur - Nilkhet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 5 years	31	31.63	24	23.53	15	14.56	12	12.37
5-10 years	39	39.80	28	27.45	14	13.59	13	13.40
11-15 "	10	10.20	18	17.65	25	24.27	10	10.31
16-20 "	11	11.22	16	15.69	25	24.27	22	22.68
21-25 "	5	5.10	8	7.84	15	14.56	24	24.74
26-30 "	2	2.04	8	7.84	8	7.77	11	11.34
31-35 "	-	-	1	0.98	-	-	5	5.15
Mean	8.22		11.22		13.72		16.43	

Among the extended* families proportion of working women is highest in both the areas (almost double of that of working women). Among the extended families households of Azimpur-Nilkhet are higher for both working and non-working families. Whereas in

* If in-laws, married children and/or other blood relatives live in the same family unit then it described as an extended family in this study.

Table - 3.3 : Distribution of Family Structure in Study Area.

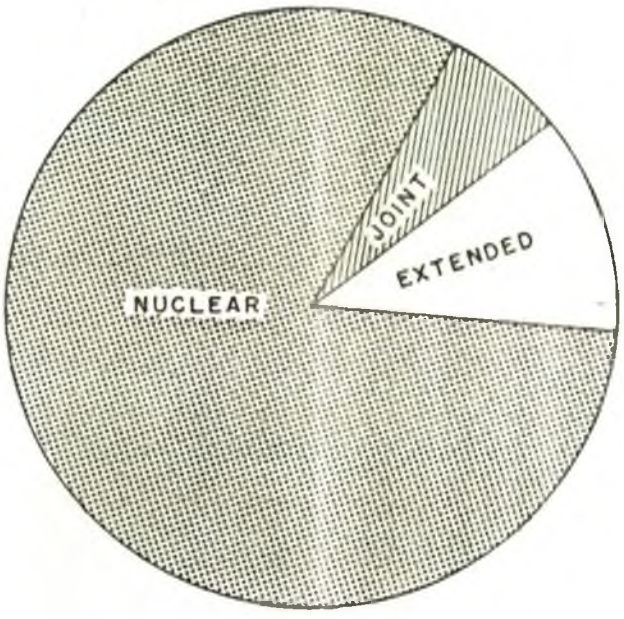
Family structure	Working women				Women Non-working Women			
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nuclear	80	81.63	80	78.43	92	89.32	85	87.63
Joint	7	7.14	8	7.84	5	4.85	5	5.15
Extended	11	11.22	14	13.72	6	5.82	7	7.22

Nuclear** families large proportion of women are not working (Table - 3.3).

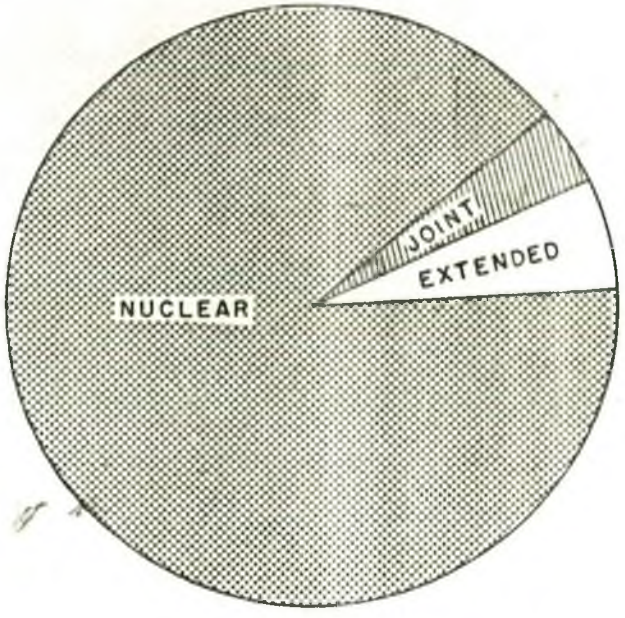
The number of children and family size per household are not the same in our country, because of the existence of the joint family system. When the number of children per working women is considered, about 79.60 percent of Motijheel area and 68.63 percent of Azimpur-Nilkhet area have 0 to 2 children. The proportion of non-working women with 0-2 children is less in both the area (40.77 in Motijheel, 45.36 in Azimpur-Nilkhet). About 17.34 percent and 30.39 percent of the working women of both the areas have 3 to 5 children respectively. By contrast women with 3 and more children are higher in proportion among those who do not work (Table 3.4). The average number of children per non-working household of Motijheel.

**A family consists of a father, mother and their children who are unmarried is considered as a nuclear family.

FAMILY STRUCTURE IN MOTIJHEEL AREA



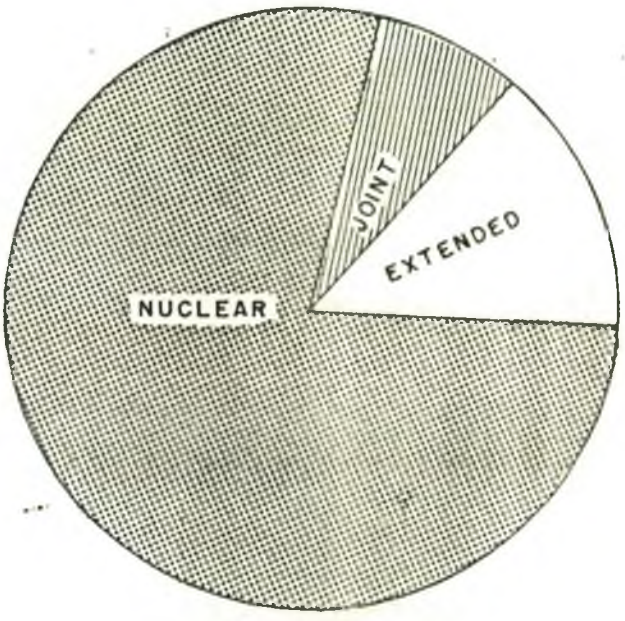
WORKING WOMEN



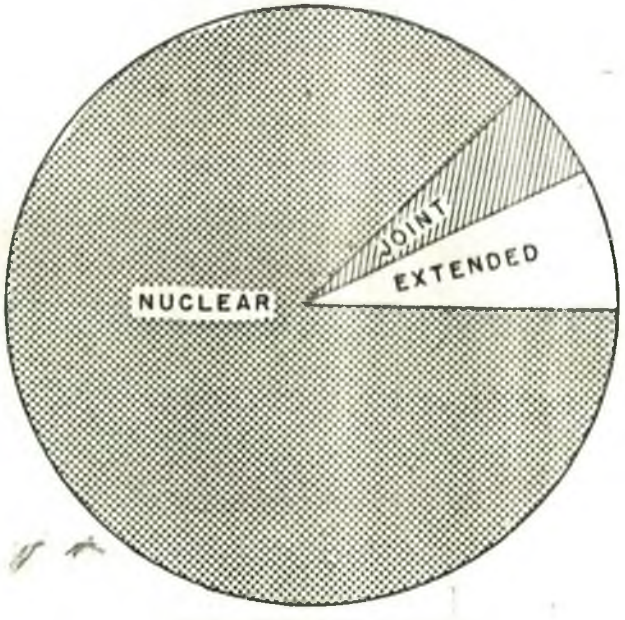
NON-WORKING WOMEN

SOURCE : 3.3

FAMILY STRUCTURE IN AZIMPUR-NILKHET AREA



WORKING WOMEN



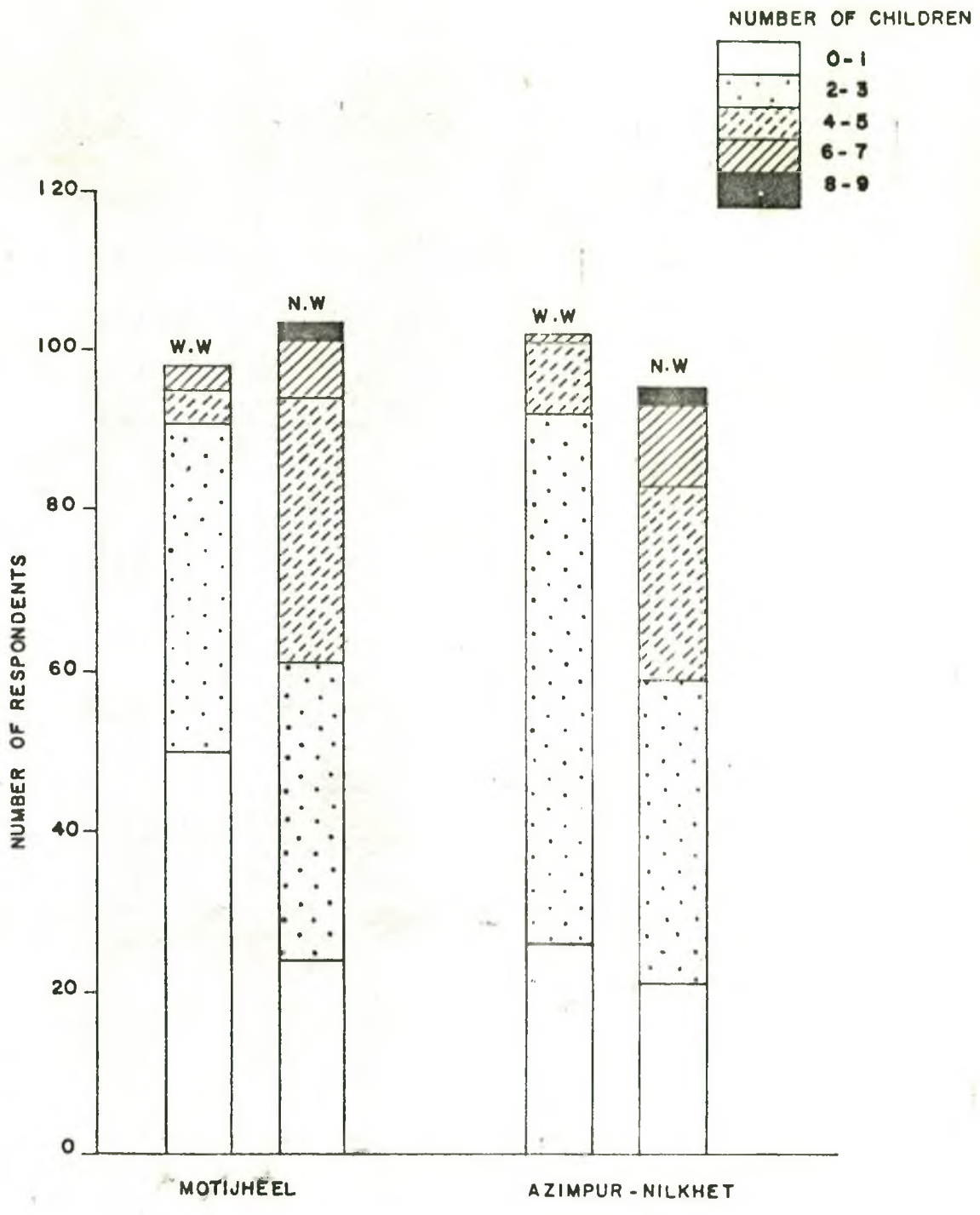
NON-WORKING WOMEN

SOURCE : 3,3

Table - 3.4 : Number of Living Children to Working and Non-Working Women by Area

Number of Living Children	Motijheel Area						Azimpur - Nilkhet Area					
	Working		Non-working		Total		Working		Non- working		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	13	13.27	5	4.85	18	8.96	4	3.92	2	2.06	6	3.01
1	37	37.76	19	18.45	56	27.88	22	21.57	19	19.59	40	20.10
2	28	28.57	18	17.47	46	22.88	44	43.14	23	23.71	67	33.67
Total	78	79.60	42	40.77	120	59.7	70	68.63	44	45.36	113	56.78
3	13	13.26	19	18.45	32	15.92	22	21.57	17	17.52	39	19.60
4-5	4	4.08	33	32.04	37	18.41	9	8.82	24	24.74	34	17.08
Total	17	17.34	52	50.49	69	34.33	31	30.39	41	42.26	73	36.69
6-7	3	3.06	7	6.80	10	4.98	1	0.98	10	10.31	11	5.53
8 and above	-	-	2	1.94	2	0.99	-	-	2	2.06	2	1.01
Total	3	3.06	9	8.74	12	5.97	1	0.98	12	12.37	13	6.54
Grand Total		100		100		100		100		100		100

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF THE RESPONDENTS BY AREA



SOURCE : Table 3.4

and Azimpur-Nilkhet area is slightly different (4.0 and 3.13 respectively) women in Motijheel have larger number of children. However greater difference emerges between two household groups of working and non-working women within same area (Motijheel) as the average number of children is 1.72 and 4.0 respectively. Also in Azimpur-Nilkhet area non-working women have higher average children than their counterparts. Average number of children is 2.26 and 3.13 for working and non-working households of Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Interestingly, when the entire population is considered, Motijheel being the low grade residential area, has larger proportion of less than 3 children families which deviates from the norm. Usually, high class households have small number of children. The deviation can be explained by the fact that Motijheel has larger proportion of younger women whose duration of marriage is shorter.

The educational attainment of most working women is comparatively high in both the areas. More than sixty per cent of the working women (65 out of 102) are of post-graduate level in Azimpur-Nilkhet and about 20 percent are college graduates (Table - 3.5).

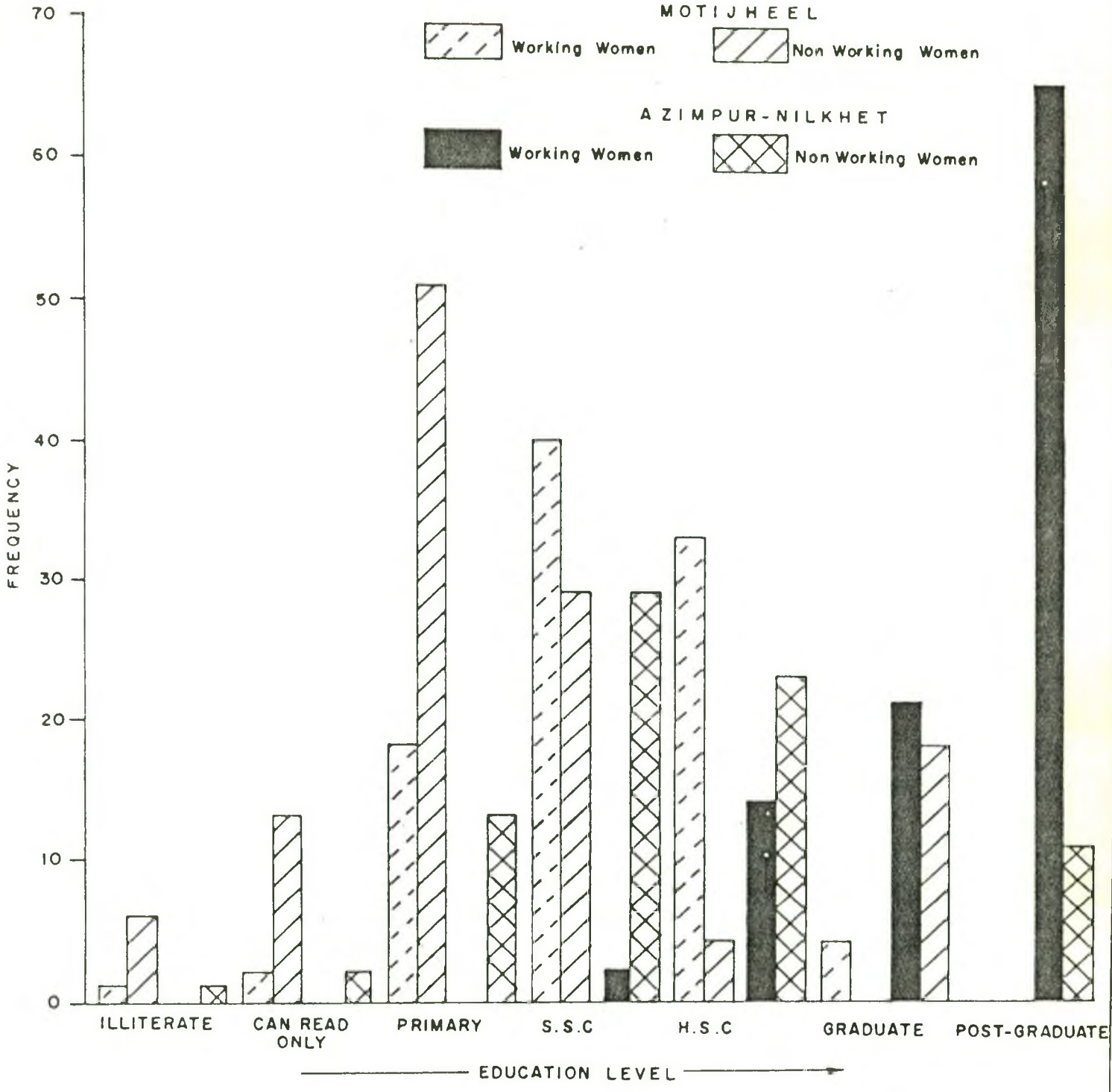
Table - 3.5 : Distribution of Educational Attainment of the Respondents by Area.

Education level	Motijheel Area				Azimpur - Nilkhet			
	Working women		Non-working women		Working women		Non-working women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	1	1.02	6	5.83	-	-	1	1.03
Can read only	2	2.04	13	12.62	-	-	2	2.06
Primary	18	18.37	51	49.51	-	-	13	13.40
S.S.C.	40	40.82	29	28.16	2	1.96	29	29.90
H.S.C.	33	33.67	4	3.88	14	13.73	23	23.71
Graduate	4	4.08	-	-	21	20.59	18	18.56
Postgraduate	-	-	-	-	65	63.71	11	11.34
Total	98	100.00	103	100.00	102	100.00	97	100.00

Very low proportion of this group are in secondary and higher secondary level. Whereas Motijheel area highly different from the above situation. Most of (74.49%) the working women in Motijheel are within S.S.C to H.S.C level but the proportion with graduate level is much less; 4.08 percent compared with 20.59 percent of Azimpur-Nilkhet area (Table-3.5).

The larger proportion with post-graduate degree in Azimpur-Nilkhet area perhaps is consistent with the fact that, they have

EDUCATION LEVEL OF WOMEN BY AREA



SOURCE : Table 3·5

fewer households with very low income. Again, about half of the Motijheel non-working women are within primary level (49.5 percent) but the proportion with graduate and post-graduate is nill and about 32 percent are within S.S.C. to H.S.C. level. While, more than 50 percent of non-working households in Azimpur-Nilkhet area are within S.S.C. to H.S.C. A high percentage of them are graduates and post-graduates (30.90 percent) and very negligible percentage falls within illeterate and can read only group. The larger proportion of Motijheel working women within S.S.C. (40.82%) level undoubtedly reflects their lower monthly income.

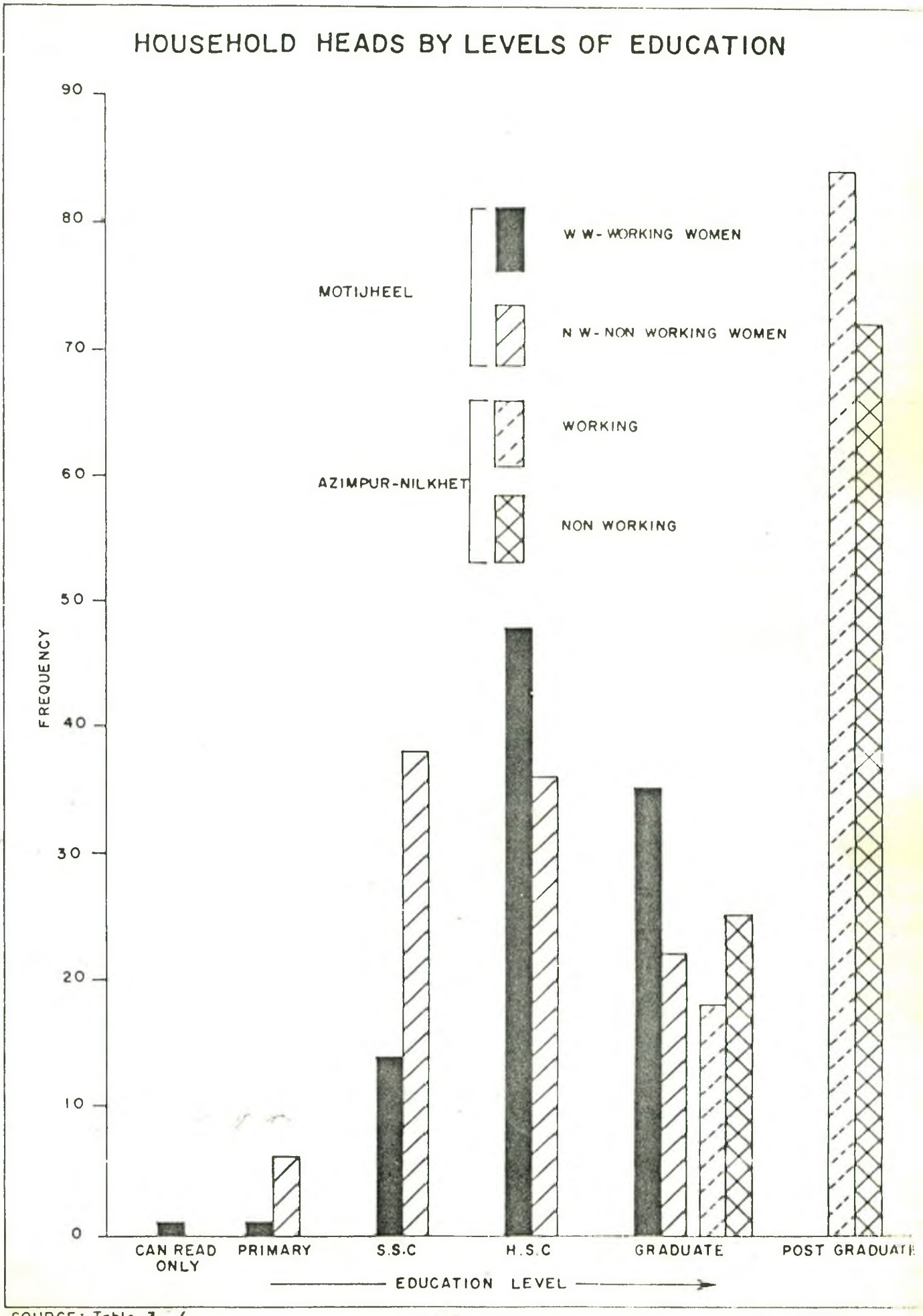
The educational attainment of household heads in both the study areas follow the same trend as that of wife's educational level. All household heads of Azimpur-Nilkhet area are within graduate and post-graduate level while no household head of Motijheel area are of post-graduate level. About 36.89 percent of the household heads of non-working women of Motijheel area are in the S.S.C. level.

Table - 3.6 : Distribution of Educational Level of Household Heads by Area

Educational Level	Motijheel Area				Azimpur - Nilkhet Area			
	Working household		Non-working household		Working household		Non-working household	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Can read	-	-	1	0.97	-	-	-	-
Primary	1	1.02	6	5.83	-	-	-	-
S.S.C.	14	14.29	38	36.89	-	-	-	-
H.S.C.	48	48.98	36	34.95	-	-	-	-
Graduate	35	35.71	22	21.36	18	17.65	25	25.77
Post-graduate	-	-	-	-	84	82.35	72	74.23
Total	98	100.00	103	100.00	102	100.00	97	100.00

Source : Questionnaire survey.

The proportion of graduates of household heads in Motijheel is much less (21.36 percent of non-working women and 36.0 percent of working women) compared with 100 percent at Azimpur-Nilkhet area. About 99 percent of household heads of working women in Motijheel area, on the other hand are at least matriculated. Whereas 7 percent of the household heads of non-working women are illiterate. (Table 3.6).



SOURCE: Table 3· 6

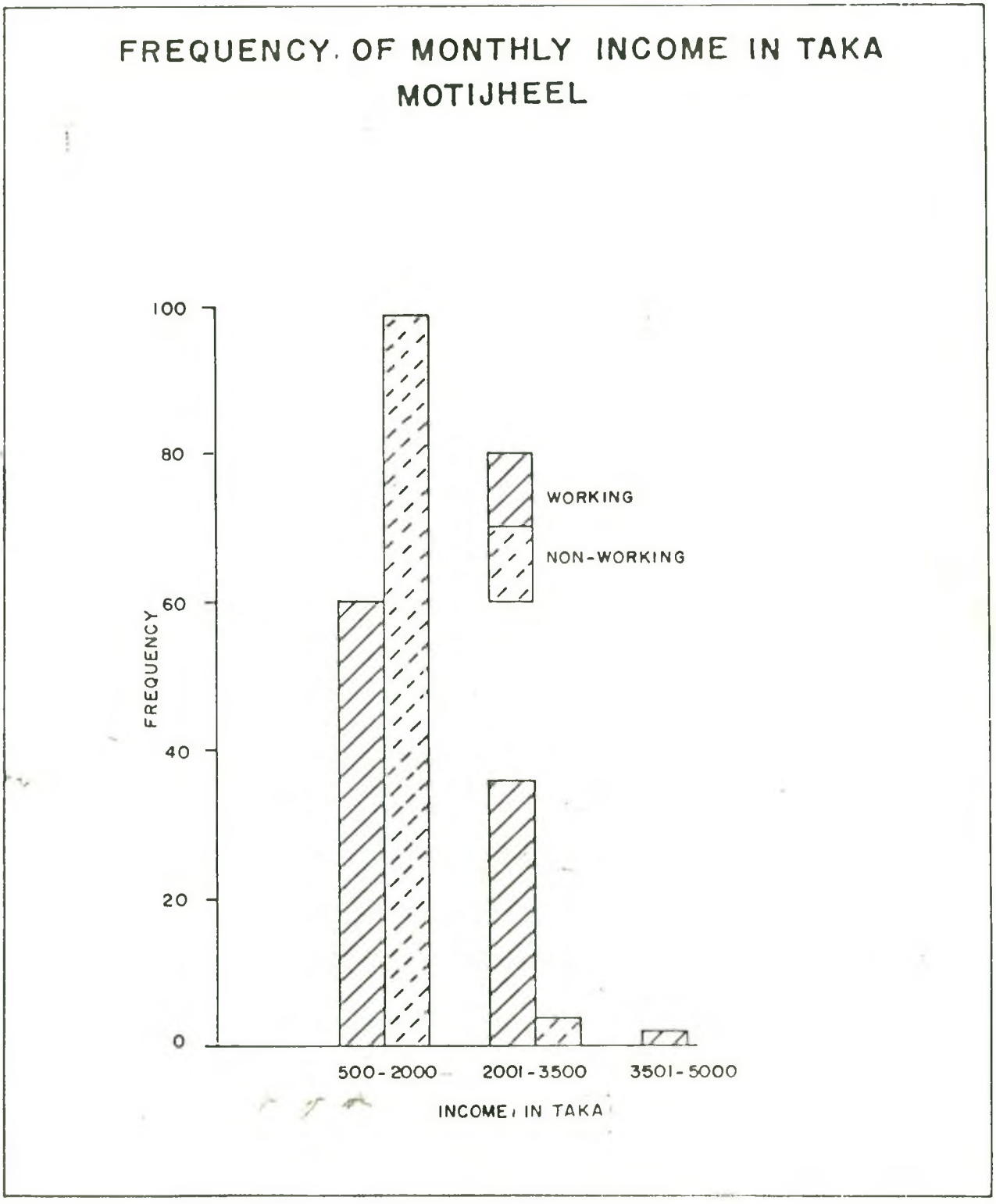
Economically, households in Azimpur-Nilkhet are better placed. The average monthly income being Tk. 4635.00 and Tk. 5950.98 of Azimpur-Nilkhet area for non-working and working households respectively. In Comparison the non-working and working households of Motijheel area have an average monthly income of Tk. 2058.25 and Tk. 2612.24 respectively (Table 3.7).

Table - 3.7 : Percent Distribution of Total Monthly Income of The respondents by Area.

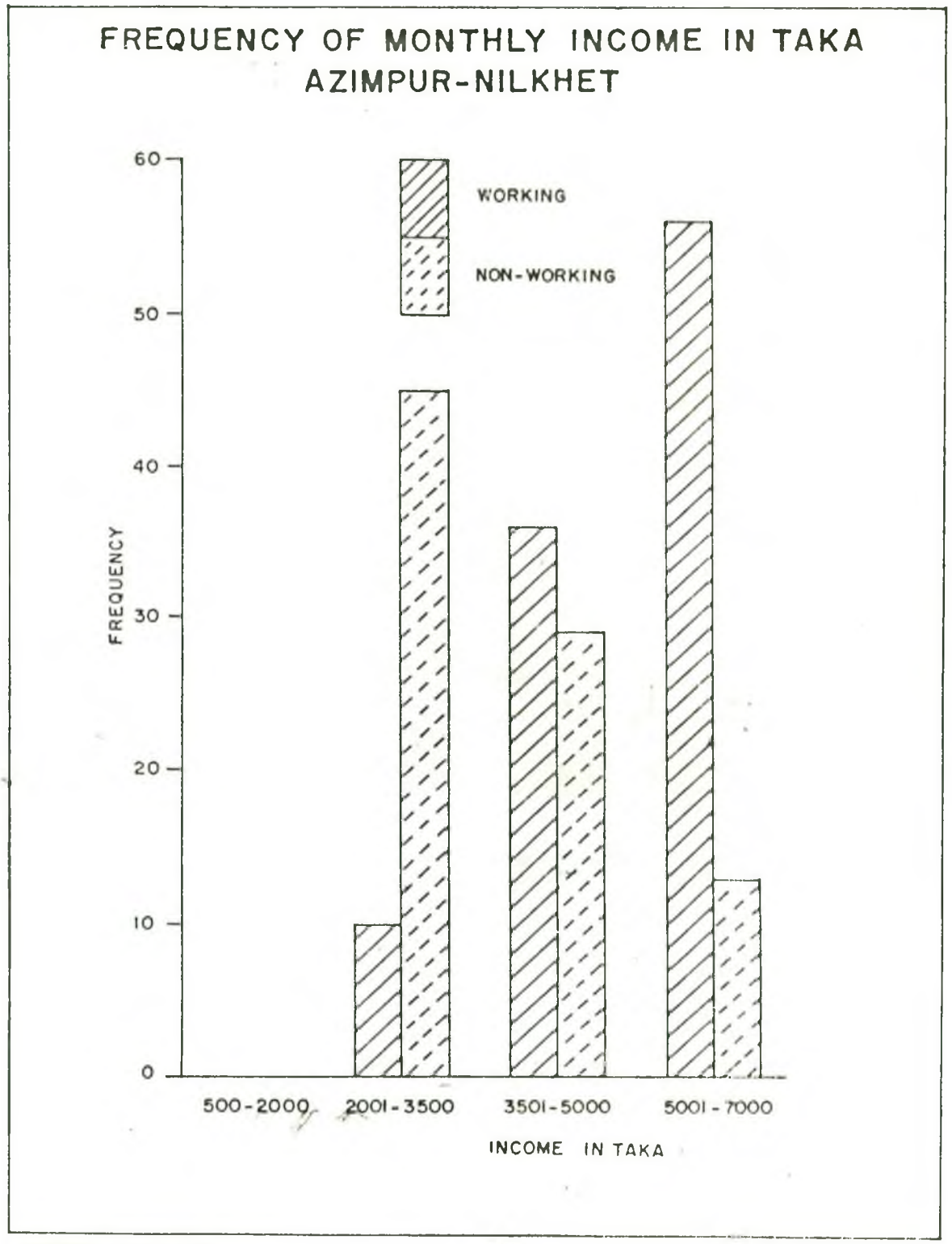
Total Family Income (in Tk.)	Motijheel Area						Azimpur - Nilkhet Area					
	Working		Non-working		Total		Working		Non- working		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
500 - 2000	60	61.22	99	96.12	159	79.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001- 3500	36	36.73	4	3.88	40	19.90	10	9.81	45	46.39	55	27.64
3501- 5000	2	2.04	-	-	2	0.99	36	35.29	29	29.90	65	32.66
5001- 7000	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	54.90	23	23.71	79	39.70
Total	98		103		201		102		97		199	

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

All non-working households of Motijheel belongs to Tk. 500 to 2000 monthly income group with some exception of five households.



SOURCE : Table 3·7



SOURCE : Table 3·7

This exception is due to joint income, son in middle-east, and husband doing side business etc. It should be mentioned that the majority (53%) of these households have income between Tk. 500-1000 (see appendix) only, and 24 percent have an income of less than 1501 taka. Whereas for their counterparts in Azimpur-Nilkhet area, monthly income vary from Tk. 2500 to above 6000, which can be graded as middle income group. About 19.61 percent of the Azimpur-Nilkhet working households belong to the highest income group with monthly income of TK. 5001 and above (Appendix).

Among the working household in Motijheel more than 59 percent (60 out of 98) earn less than 2001 Tk.; 23 percent have an income between 2001-2500 taka. However at least 4 percent of them earn between 3001 - 35000 and 2 percent earn more than 3000 Tk. In comparison to this about 57 percent of working households of Azimpur-Nilkhet area fall within 5000 - 7000 taka income group and none has income below 3000 taka.

Both the study area of Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet also reflect two different economic class while considering the monthly income of working women individually for the two areas (Table 3.8).

Table - 3.8 : Distribution of Monthly Income of the Working Women by Area.

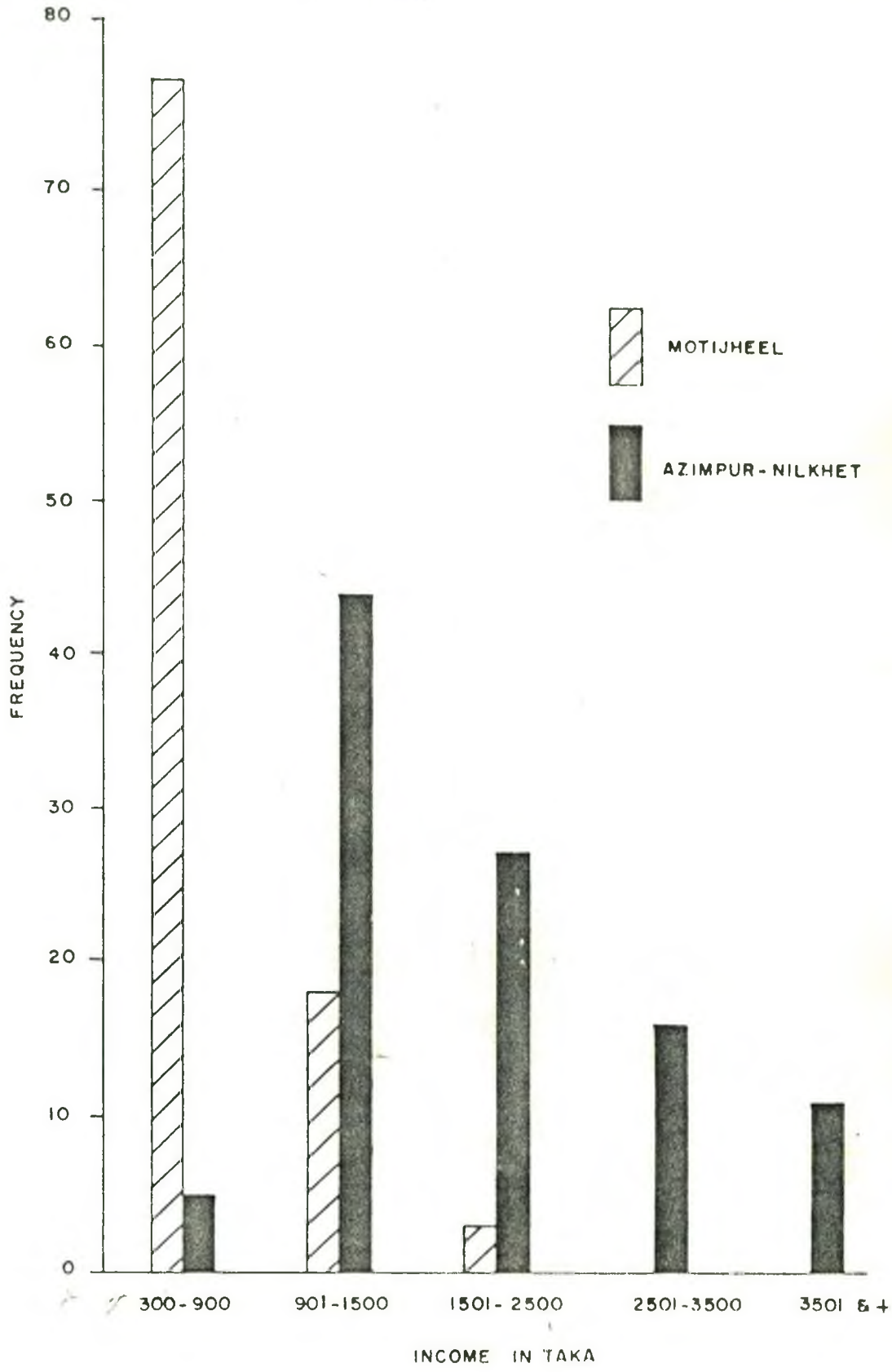
Monthly income of working women (in taka)	Motijheel Area		Azimpur-Nilkhet Area	
	working women		working women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
300 - 900	77	78.57	5	4.90
901 - 1500	18	18.37	44	43.14
1501 - 2500	3	3.06	27	26.47
2501 - 3500	-	-	15	14.71
3501 and above	-	-	11	10.78
Total	98	100.00	102	100.00

Source : Questionnaire survey.

Almost cent per cent of Motijheel working women belong to the monthly income of Tk. 300 to 1500 with 3 exception. On the other hand, less than half of their counterparts of Azimpur-Nilkhet area (49 out of 102) belongs to the same monthly income group.

As the main focus of the study is occupational differentiation of fertility between two groups, the occupational classification needs to be picturized. The table 3.9 shows that low paid jobs are mostly confined to the working women of Motijheel area and medium to high paid jobs are limited to working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

OWN MONTHLY INCOME OF WORKING WOMEN



SOURCE : Table 3·8

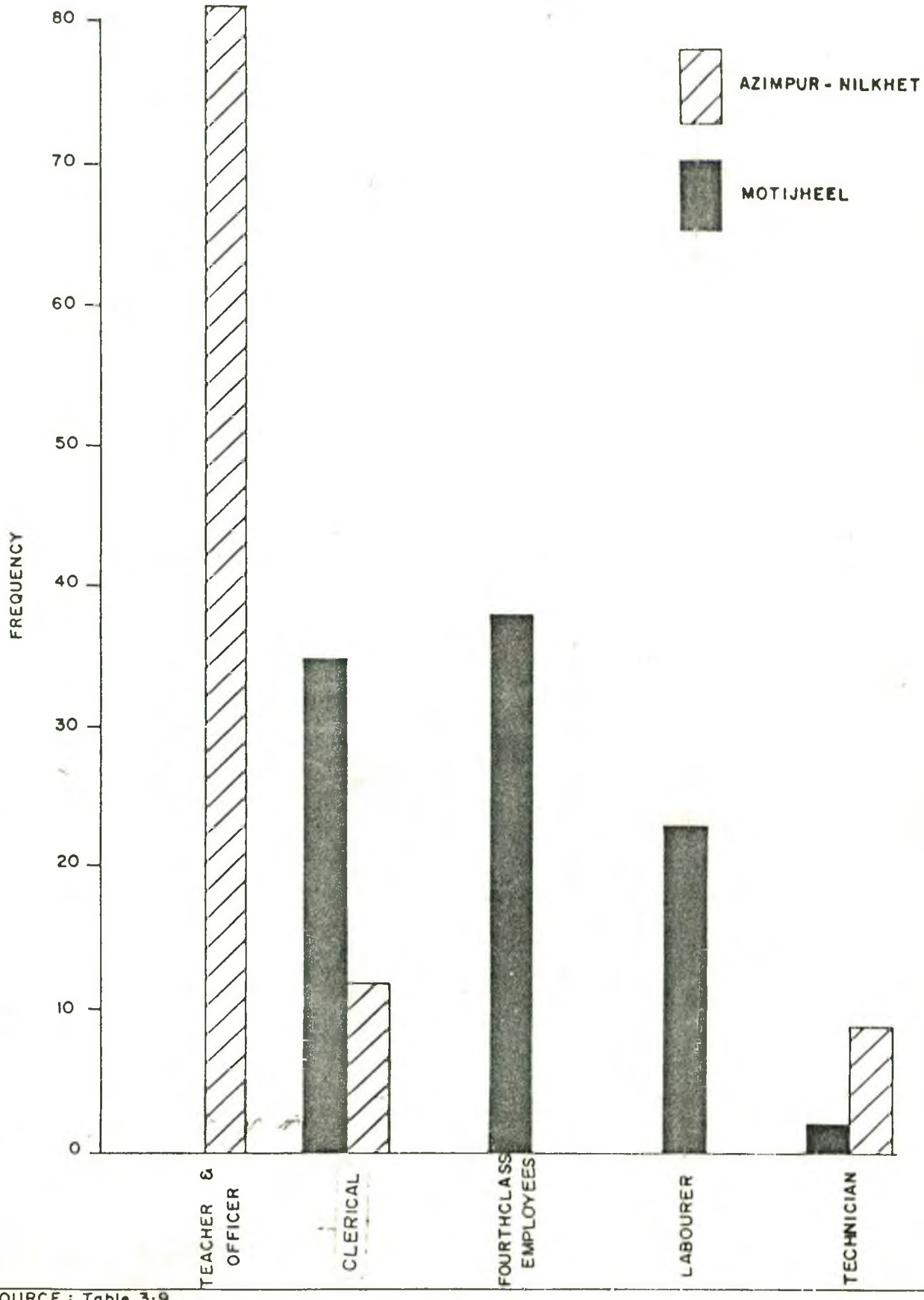
Table - 3.9 : Distribution of Occupation of the working women By Area.

Occupation	Motijheel Area		Azimpur-Nilkhet Area	
	Working Women		Working Women	
	No.	%	No.	%
Teacher and Officer	-	-	81	79.41
Technician & Professional	2	2.04	9	8.82
Clerk	35	35.71	12	11.76
Fourth class & Third Class Employee	38	19.39	-	-
Labour	23	13.26	-	-
Total	98	100.00	102	100.00

Source : Field Survey.

This is probably due to mainly educational difference among working women of the two area. High proportion (79 percent) of Azimpur-Nilkhet working women belongs to the teacher-officer class whereas Motijheel working group are totally absent from this class. Professional and technicians being the next category who have higher representative (8%) than in Motijheel (2%). About 36 percent of Motijheel working groups consists of clerk class, while 12 percent of Azimpur-Nilkhet working group belong to this class. Women working in the lower grade occupation are totally absent from Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

OCCUPATION OF STUDY WOMEN



SOURCE : Table 3·9

Major proportion of working women of both Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet area (69.61% and 71.43% respectively) started working after marriage (Table - 3.10). Whereas 69.61 percent and 28.57 percent working women of Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet area have worked both before and after marriage. More or less similar work pattern is noted in the two areas.

Table - 3.10 : Distribution of Working Women by their Pattern of Work.

Pattern of work	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
Worked before and after marriage	28	28.57	31	30.39
Worked after marriage only	70	71.43	71	69.61
Total	98	100.00	102	100.00

Source : Field Survey.

Work experience of the respondents in Motijheel area is less than that of Azimpur-Nilkhet area (Table - 3.11). Majority (27.55) of the working women in Motijheel area claimed to have work experience of 1 to 3 years only while the highest percentage (21.57) of the working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet area has 7 to 9 years of work experience.

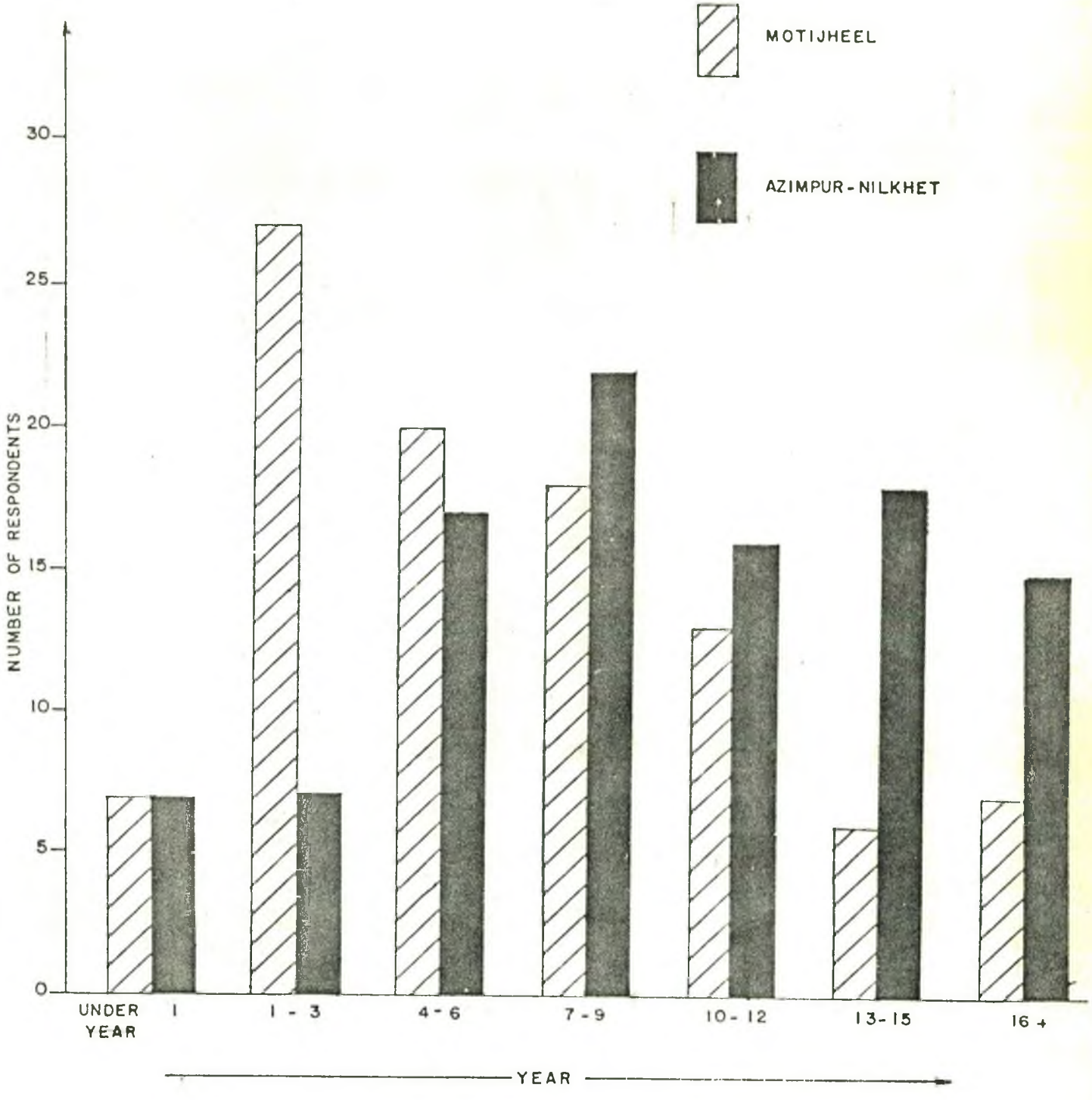
Most of the respondents have no desire for additional children. This rate is 12.62 and 25.51for non-working and working women of Motijheel area and 50.51 and 77.75 in Azimpur-Nilkhet area respectively. Desire for additional children is higher among the non working women irrespective of the place of residence, since they have more time at home.

Table - 3.11 : Distribution of Working Women by their work Experience

Work Experience	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	Number	%	Number	%
> 1 year	7	7.14	7	6.86
1 - 3 years	27	27.55	7	8.86
4 - 6 years	20	20.41	17	16.67
7 - 9 years	18	18.37	22	21.57
10-12 years	13	13.26	16	15.67
13-15 years	6	6.12	18	17.65
16 and above	7	7.14	15	14.71
Total	98	100.00	102	100.00

Source : Field Survey.

WORK EXPERIENCE OF STUDY WOMEN



SOURCE : Table 3.11

Table - 3.12 : Distribution of the Respondents by Desire for more Children

Desire for more Children	Motijheel				Azmpur-Nilkhet			
	WW		NW		WW		NW	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	25	25.51	13	12.67	77	77.75	49	50.51
1	63	64.28	73	70.87	24	23.53	38	39.17
2 and above	10	10.20	17	16.50	1	0.98	10	10.31
Total	98	100	103	100	102	100.00	97	100.0

Source : Field Survey

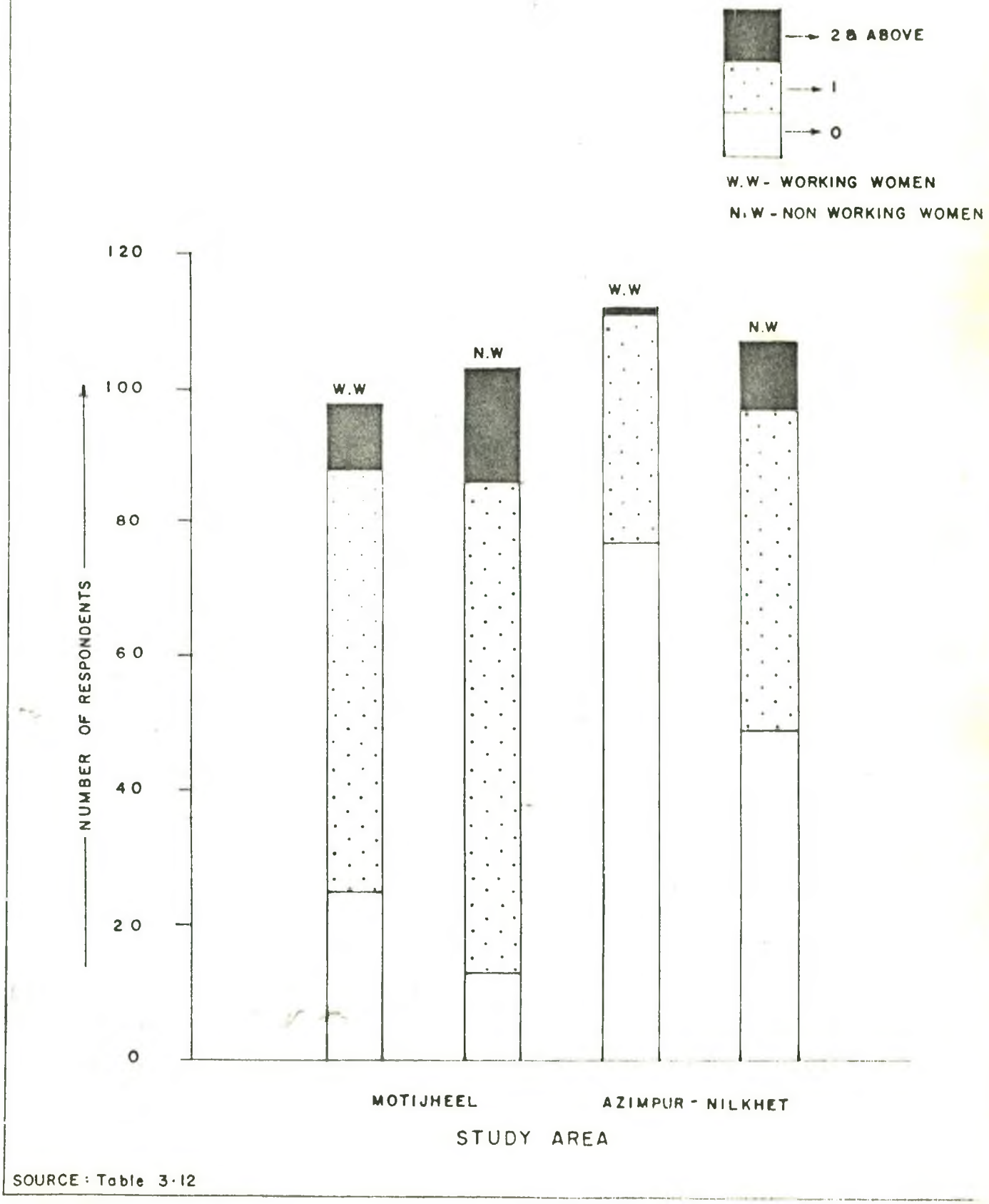
WW = Working Women, NW = Non-working women.

It is expected that sex preference, has some impact on family size norm of Bangladesh. However the present data also shows a strong son preference among the study population specially for non - working women of both the areas(Table - 3.13).

Table - 3.13 : Distribution of the Respondents by their Son Preference

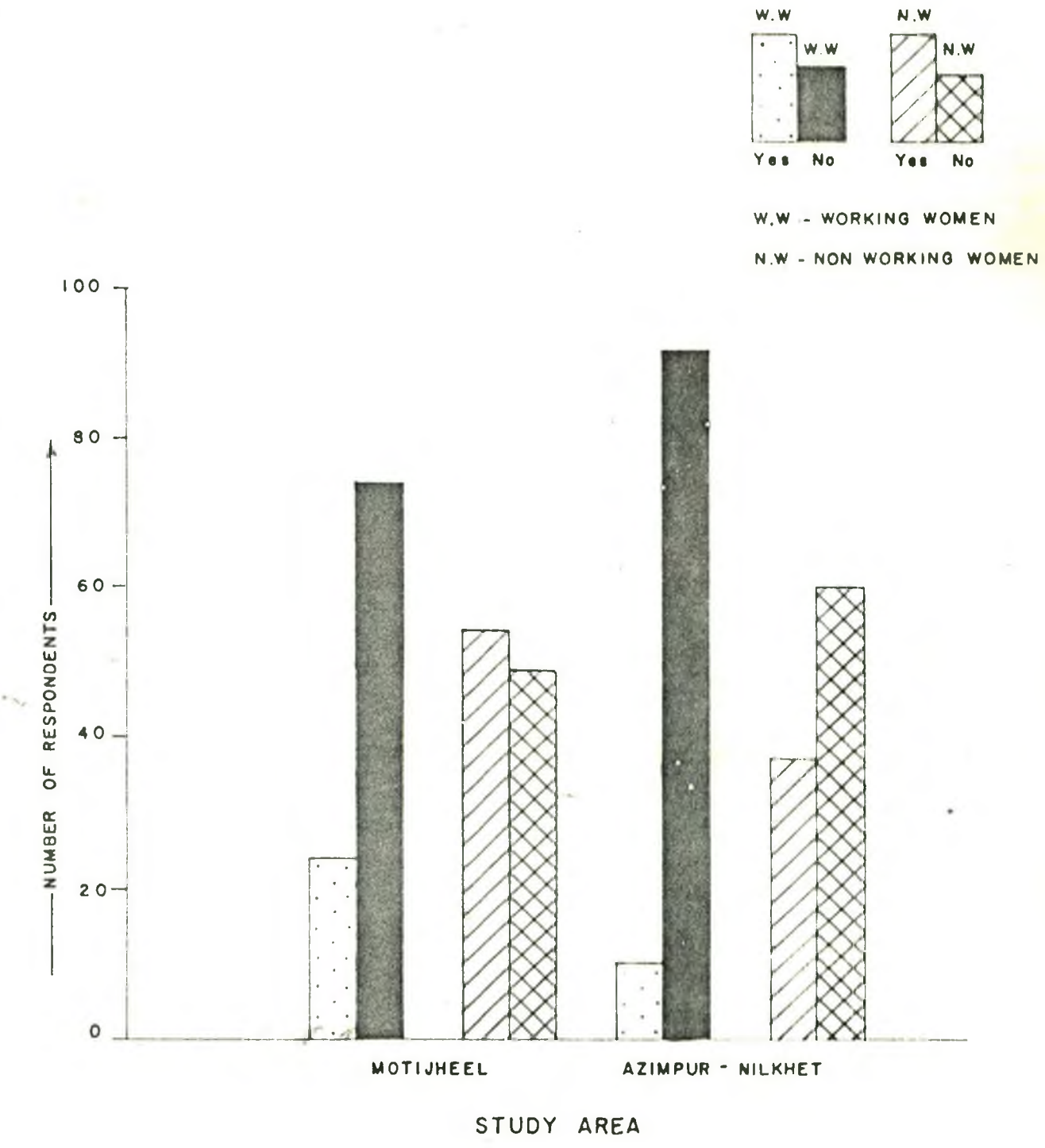
So Preference	Motijheel					Azimpur-Nilkhet				
	WW		NW		Total	WW		NW		Total
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Yes	24	24.49	54	52.43	78	10	9.80	37	38.14	47
No	74	75.51	49	47.57	123	92	90.20	60	61.85	152
Total	98	100.00	103	100.00	201	102	100.00	97	100.0	199

DESIRED NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN OF THE RESPONDENTS BY AREA



SOURCE : Table 3·12

SON PREFERENCE OF STUDY WOMEN



SOURCE : Table 3·13

Most of the respondents expect help from their son is future. The trend is different to some extent for working and non-working women of the study area (Table -3.14). About 69.39 percent of working women in Motijheel area and 49.02 percent of Azimpur-Nilkhet area desired to depend upon their son in future. On the other hand, the rate is higher 79.61 and 60.08 percent respectively for non-working women of the study area.

Table - 3.14 : Distribution of the Respondents by expected Help from their Son in future

Expected Help	Motijheel				Azimpur-Nilkhet			
	WW		NW		WW		NW	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	68	69.39	82	79.61	50	49.02	59	60.82
No	30	30.61	21	20.39	52	50.98	38	39.18
Total	98	100	103	100.0	102	100.00	97	100.00

These differences in the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents reflect the basic contrasts between low paid government employee's colony and the comparatively higher officials' and University teacher's colony of Nilkhet-Azimpur residences. But the socio-demographic characteristics of working and non-working households in the same area show an overall similarity in age structure, family type, occupational status of their respondents

though they differ in education, income, number of children preference, desire for more children etc.

The complicated interplay of various demographic economic, social and environmental factors has an impact on the attitude and behaviour of individual which in turn effects fertility levels of a population. It is therefore of great significance to analyse the relationship of these factors with fertility pattern which will be discuss in the following chapter.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN THE STUDY AREAS.

VARIABLES	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	Working women	Non-working women	Working women	Non-working women
MEAN AGE	29.03	30.44	35.68	37.37
MEAN CHILDREN	1.72	4.00	2.26	3.13
MEAN MARRIAGE DURATION	8.22	11.22	13.72	16.43
CHILD-WOMEN RATIO (1985)	74.49	91.26	35.29	52.57
GENERAL FERTILITY RATE (1985)	306.12	378.64	98.04	226.80
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	5.85	5.92	4.65	5.30
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (MONTHLY)	2612.24	2058.25	5950.98	4635.00
AVERAGE EDUCATION (YEAR)	6.71	3.86	12.90	8.92

Source : Questionnaire and Reconnaissance survey.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSING THE FERTILITY PATTERN OF STUDY POPULATION

Human fertility is known to be influenced by a host of demographic and socio-economic factors. It may, therefore, be justified to examine fertility behaviour in the light of socio-economic status of the study population. Some selected characteristics which is supposed to be relevant in the study context are discussed below :

AGE AND FERTILITY

The study of population by age is of fundamental importance in fertility analysis. The composition of population by age is a clear indication of future fertility as well as of past fertility trends. The relative frequency of child birth varies significantly with the age of parents, specially with that of the mother. It is rare for a child to be born to a women less than fifteen years (especially in the western world) or more than fifty years of age (Palmore, 1971). Moreover, within the narrow age range of 15 to 45 years, there are marked difference in the fertility of women. Generally, fertility rates are low in the 15 to 19 age group, highest in the 20 to 29 age group and then declines to moderate level for women in their 30 to 39 age group and after 39 years rates are usually relatively small.

As fertility is highly variable within the subgroups of reproductive age (i.e. 15 to 45), a total number of 400 married women of reproductive age groups have been interviewed in this study.

Table - 4.1a : Living Number of Children by Age Groups

Motijheel

Age Group	No.of living children															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
16-20	3	1	9	2	6	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15.0	14.29	45.0	28.57	30.0	14.29	10.0			42.86						
21-25	2	4	12	16	7	5	5	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
	7.69	12.90	46.15	51.62	26.92	16.13	19.23			6.45		12.90				
26-30	4	-	7	1	8	9	5	2	-	8	-	5	-	1	-	1
	16.67		29.17	3.70	33.33	33.33	20.83	7.41		29.63		18.53		3.70		3.7
31-35	3	-	3	-	7	3	1	11	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	2
	20.0		20.0		46.66	13.04	6.67	47.83		8.70	6.67	13.03		4.35		8.70
36-40	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	1	2	-	2	1	-
	14.29		57.13					42.85		28.57	14.29	14.29		14.29	14.29	-
41-45	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
			33.33						33.33				33.33			

Source : Questionnaire Survey

r = 0.25 for working women and r = 0.44 for non-working women

Table - 4.1b : Living Number of Children by Age Groups (Working and Non-working)

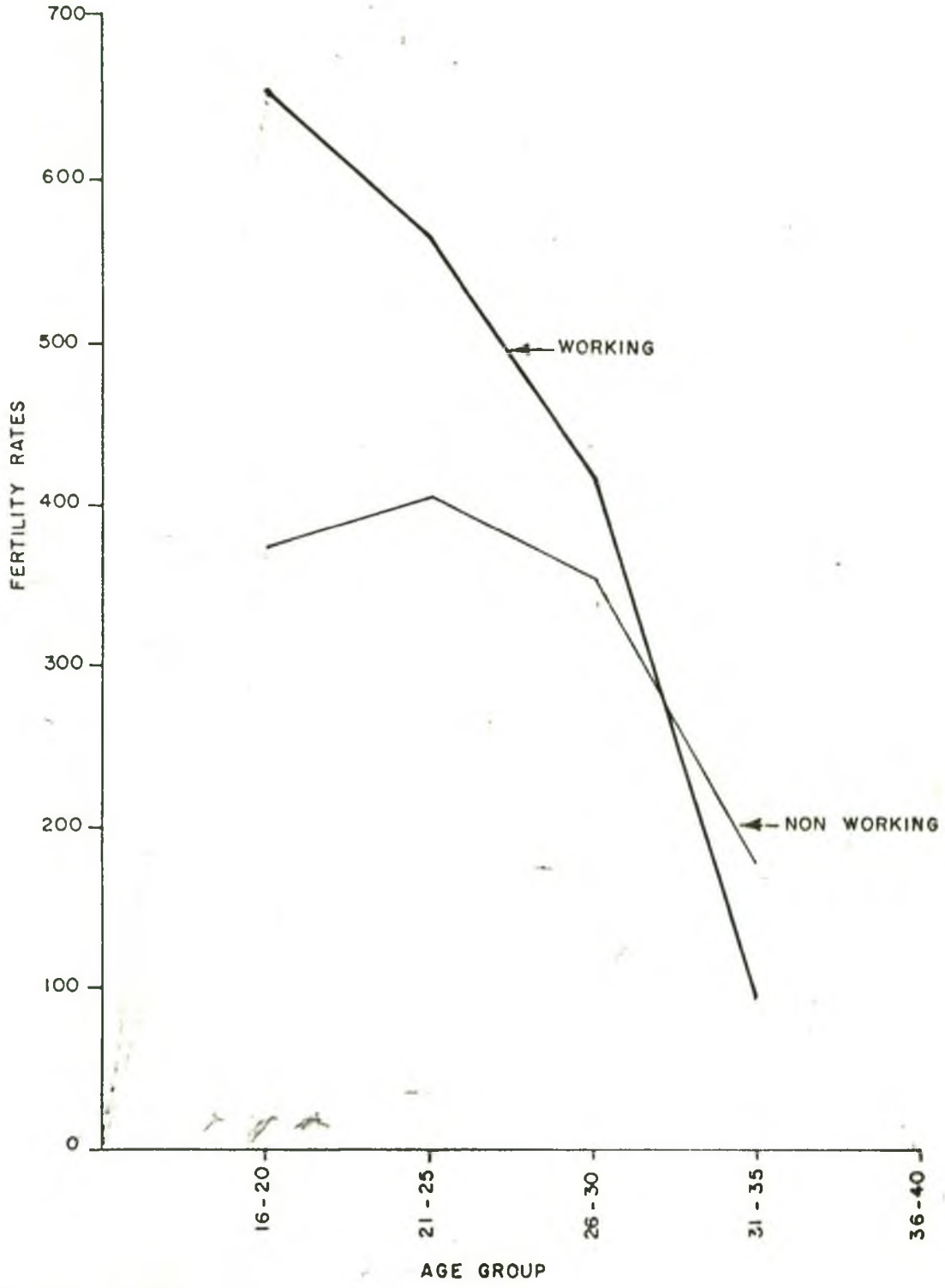
Azimpur-Nilkhet

Age group	No.of living children															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
16-20	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	75.0	100.00	25.0													
21-25	-	-	4	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			36.36	100.0	63.64											
26-30	1	1	5	6	7	5	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	5.26	6.67	26.32	40.0	36.84	33.32	26.32	6.67	5.26	6.67		6.67				
31-35	1	-	2	4	13	9	9	3	2	7	-	1	-	1	-	2
	3.70		7.41	14.82	48.15	33.33	33.33	11.11	7.41	25.93		3.70		3.70		7.
36-40	-	-	5	2	10	8	5	3	1	3	-	3	-	3	-	2
			23.81	8.33	47.62	33.34	23.81	12.50	4.76	12.50		12.50		12.50		8.3
41-45	-	-	5	2	7	1	3	10	5	2	-	6	-	1	1	1
			23.81	8.0	33.33	4.0	14.29	40.0	23.81	8.0		24.0		4.0	4.76	4.0

Source : Questionnaire survey.
W = Working women. N = Non-working women

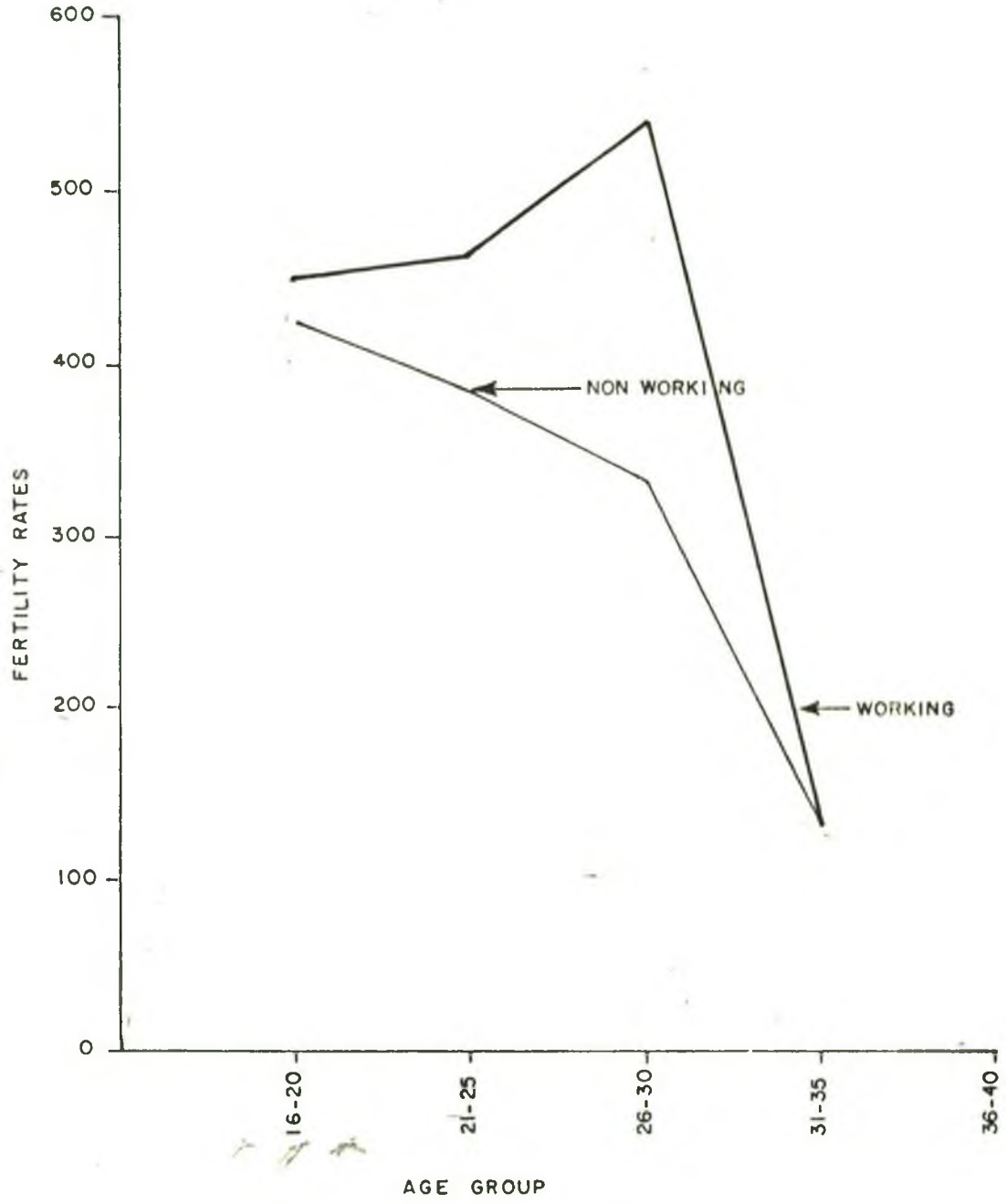
r = 0·31 for W
r = 0·45 " N

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES IN THE STUDY POPULATION 1985



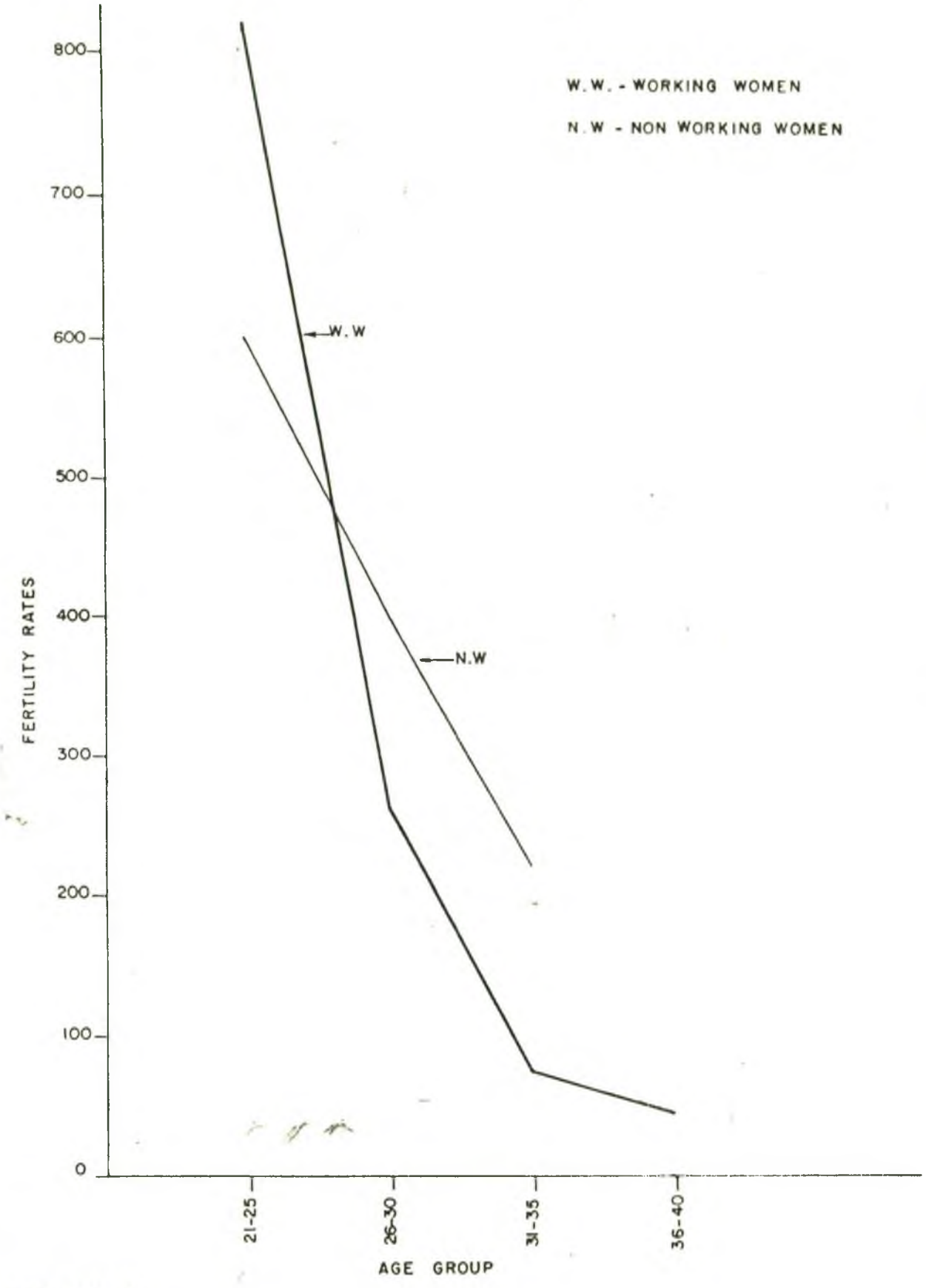
SOURCE : Table 4·1

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY OCCUPATION IN MOTIJHEEL AREA, 1985.



SOURCE: Table 4.1

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES IN AZIMPUR-NILKHET, 1985.

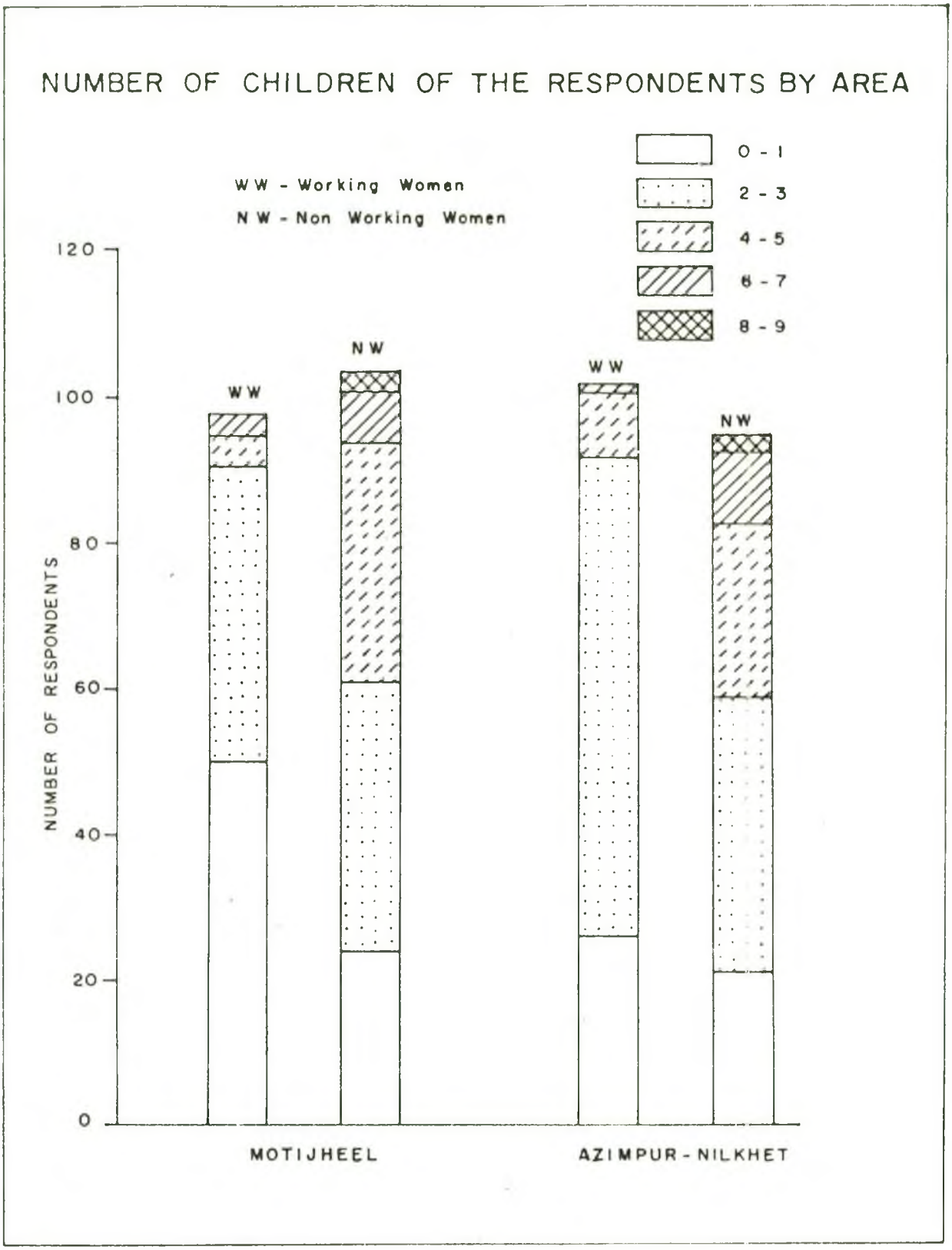


SOURCE: Table 4·1

The parity distribution of women by age group indicates higher fertility pattern for non-working women than working women in both the areas. Number of children for both working and non-working group increases with age and the difference between working and non-working women for more than 3 children is also increasing along with age group. It should be mentioned that difference is increasing between working and non-working women of same area for more than 3 living children. The difference between working and nonworking women is higher in 36 and above age group of Azimpur-Nilkhet area when 5 and more children are considered.

In Motijheel area, working women have smaller number of children in all age groups than that of non-working women of the same area and in Azimpur-Nilkhet area more or less the similar pattern emerges. On the other hand, working women of Azimpur - Nilkhet area have smaller number of children than the working women of Motijheel area. In case of non-working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area upto 35 years, have smaller number of children than the non-working women of Motijheel area.

It reflects high fertility for non-working women than their counterparts irrespective of age. The statistical calculation also found a positive relationship between age and number of living children. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.



SOURCE : Table 3·4

Number of Ever-Born Children and Fertility :

A simple way of looking at the fertility pattern is to examine the mean number of children ever-born to the women (BFS, 1975). In this study the number of children ever-born is derived by summing up the number of live births of the respondents. The mean number of children ever-born to working women and non-working women is 2.08 and 3.41 respectively which is lower than our national figure of 4.0 (BFS, 1975). The difference between working and non-working women regarding number of ever born children is noticeable (Table 4.2). Number of ever-born children is higher among working women of Motijheel area than that of Azimpur-Nilkhet area. About 8 percent of working women in Motijheel area have more than 3 children whereas this rate is only 1.5 percent for working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area. In considering, non-working women a difference is also observed between Motijheel and Azimpur- Nilkhet area. It should be noted that remarkable difference is observed between working and non-working women of same area. In Motijheel area, 32 percent of working women have less than 3 children while this rate is 20.5 percent for non-working women in the same area. In case of Azimpur - Nilkhet area 42 percent of working women have less than 3 children while only 21 percent of non-working women have less than 3 children in the same area.

Table - 4.2 : Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by their Number of Ever-born Children.

No.of Ever-Born Children	Working Women						Non-working women					
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	13	7.5	4	2.0	17	8.5	5	2.5	2	1.0	7	3.5
1	27	13.5	22	11.0	59	29.5	18	9.0	16	8.0	34	17.0
2	24	12.0	58	29.0	72	36.0	18	9.0	24	12.0	42	21.0
3	18	9.0	15	7.5	35	17.5	19	9.5	17	8.5	36	18.0
4-5	12	6.0	2	1.0	14	7.0	34	17.0	24	12.0	58	29.0
6-7	4	2.0	1	0.5	5	2.5	8	4.0	10	5.0	18	9.0
8 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	4	2.0	5	2.5

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

x^2 is significant at 0.01 level.

As a matter of fact very minor difference remains between living children and ever-born children to the study population (Table 4.2). Therefore, to consider fertility pattern any of them can reflect more or less the same affect. Mean number of living children for working women and non-working women is 1.10 and 3.32 respectively, which is lower than the national figure.

The table 4.2 shows that the majority of the working women (36 percent) reported that they had 2 children while 29 percent of non-working women had 4 to 5 children, which is highest among

them.

Table - 4.3 : Percentage Distribution of the Number of Living Children.

No.of living Children	Working Women						Non-working women					
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	13	6.5	4	2.0	17	8.5	5	1.5	2	1.0	7	3.5
1	37	18.5	22	11.0	59	29.5	19	9.5	19	9.5	38	19.0
2	28	14.0	44	22.0	72	36.0	18	9.0	23	11.5	42	29.5
3	13	6.5	22	11.0	35	17.5	19	9.5	17	8.5	41	20.5
4-5	4	2.0	9	4.5	13	6.5	33	16.5	24	12.0	57	28.5
6-7	3	1.5	1	0.5	4	2.0	7	3.5	10	5.0	17	8.5
8 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	2	1.0	4	2.0

Source : Questionnaire survey.

X^2 is significant at 0.01 level.

About 2 percent of non-working women reported more than 8 children whereas none of the working women have more than 7 children. It should be mentioned that only 2 percent of working women had 6 to 7 children. On the other hand, this rate is four times more for non-working. Again, 65 percent of working women have 1 to 2 children whereas about 40 percent of their counter part belongs to this group.

The table 4.3 reflects clearly the difference between working and non-working regarding their fertility pattern. It may be an indication of the influence of work upon the survey population. The statistical calculation also found significant at 0.01 level. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted. However, it must be mentioned that the areal differentiation reveals that the women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area (both working and Non-working) have larger number of children which may owe to the fact that larger number of older age group women are present in this area (Table 3.1)

Desire for More Children and Fertility

To understand the future course of fertility, it is essential to have some knowledge about the future desire for children among the study population (BFS, 1975). Desire for more children among any population will has some definite affect upon the future trend of fertility pattern.Future desire for additional children more or less increased the fertility rate of the population. Accordingly, steps were taken to collect data to have some knowledge about the future desire for children among the study population.

Majority of non-working and working women have desire for one additional children (Table - 4 : 4). About 74% of non-working women in Motijheel area like to have one more child in future while more than 50% of non-working women have no desire for additional children in Azimpur-Nilkhet area. All of the working

group have lower percentage in case of one more children in future compared to non-working women. It should be mentioned that higher percentage of non-working women have desire for additional children than that of their counter parts in both the areas. The high rate among the non-working groups due to their attitudes towards small family size norm, in comparison to working women. Again within working group desire for no more

Table - 4.4 : Desire Number of Additional Children by Occupation.

Job Status	Desired Number of Additional Children								Total	
	0		1		2		3			
	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN		
Non-working women	13	49	73	38	11	10	6	-	103	97
	13.26	50.52	74.40	39.17	11.22	10.31	6.12	-	100.00	100.0
Working women :										
Officer and teacher	-	60	-	20	-	1	-	-	81	
		74.08		24.69		1.23				100.00
Technician and Professional	-	8	1	1	1	-	-	2	9	
		88.89	50.0	11.11	50.0			100.0	100.0	
Clerk	14	9	20	3	1	-	-	-	35	12
	40.00	75.00	57.14	25.0	2.86	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Fourth Class	8	-	26	-	4	-	-	38	-	
		21.05		68.42		10.53			100.00	
Labourer	3	-	16	-	4	-	-	-	23	-
	13.04		69.57		17.39				100.00	

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

children is high among technician group (89%) and lowest among labourer (13%) group. The high rate is due to their few number of living children, It also remembered that higher proportion of working women in Motijheel area have desire for additional children than that of working women in Azimpur - Nilkhet area. A spatial difference is also emerged in case of desired for additional children.

Despite the fact that completed family size in Bangladesh is more than 6 children (BFS, 1975), there is some evidence to acceptance of an ideal family size of considerably less children i.e. 4.0 for the study population. The wide discrepency between ideal and actual family size is difficult to interpret. One of the problems in interpreting data on ideal family size is that they are influenced by the existing number of children a women already has (BFS, 1975). The present study also reflects the trend partly (Table 4.5.). Majority of both working and non working women stated two children as an ideal number (27% of working and 15% of non-working). Second and third majority among both group are stated one and three children (22% and 15% of working and non-working and 8.0% and 9.5% of working and non-working respectively). Though actually more than 57 per cent of

Table - 4.5a : Ideal Number of Children by Number of Living Children of the Respondents.

No.of living Children	Ideal Number of Children in Motijheel Area															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		Total	
	NW	NM	NW	NM	NW	NM	NW	NM	NW	NM	NW	NM	NW	NM	NW	NM
0	1 7.14	-	1 7.14	-	10 71.43	2 40.0	2 14.29	3 60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 100	5 100
1	-	-	1 2.70	-	27 72.98	14 73.68	8 21.62	3 15.79	1 2.70	2 10.53	-	-	-	-	37 100	19 100
2	-	1 5.56	2 7.14	1 5.56	15 53.57	9 50.0	7 25.0	4 22.22	4 14.29	3 16.66	-	-	-	-	28 100	18 100
3	-	-	3 23.08	-	9 69.23	8 42.11	1 7.69	7 36.84	-	2 10.53	-	1 5.26	-	1 5.26	13 100	19 100
4	-	-	-	-	2 100	9 47.37	-	2 10.53	-	8 42.10	-	-		-	2 100	19 100
5	2 100	-	-	-	-	11 78.57	-	2 14.29	-	-	-	1 7.14	-	-	2 100	14 100
6	1 50.0	1 25.0	-	-	-	2 50.0	1 50.0	1 25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 100	4 100
7	1 100	-	-	-	-	2 66.67	-	1 33.33	-	-	-	-		-	1 100	3 100
8 & more	-	-	-	-	-	1 50.0	-	-	-	1 50.0	-	-	-	-		2 100

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

non-working and 26 percent of working women have more than two children. Like BFS study, the ideal number of children stated by the respondents are influenced mostly by their existing number of children (Table - 4.5). It may be due to Psychological weakness in the motivation of married couples to act, in a way consistent with their existing family size.

Table - 4.5b : Ideal Number of Children by Number of Living Children of the Respondents.

No.of living Children	Ideal Number of Children in Azimpur-Nilkhet Area													
	0		1		2		3		4		5		Total	
	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW
0	-	-	1 33.33	2 100.0	2 66.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 100	2 100
1	1	-	4 19.05	1 5.26	17 80.95	17 89.48	-	1 5.26	-	-	-	-	22 100	19 100
2	-	-	-	-	42 95.45	21 91.30	2 4.55	2 8.70	-	-	-	-	44 100	23 100
3	-	-	1 4.55	-	6 27.27	4 23.53	15 68.18	12 70.59	-	1 5.88	-	-	22 100	17 100
4	-	-	-	-	1 11.11	2 8.69	2 22.22	1 7.69	6 66.67	10 76.92	-	-	9 100	13 100
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 27.27	-	5 45.46	-	3 27.27	-	11 100.0
6.	-	-	-	-	-	1 20.0	-	2 40.0	-	2 40.0	-	-	-	5 100.0
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 100.0	3 60.0	-	2 40.0	-	-	1 100	5 100
8 & more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 100.0	-	-	--	2 100

Source : Questionnaire Survey

However, it should be mentioned that although most of the respondents stated ideal number of children as 2 but about 9 percent of working women have more than 3 children while this rate is more than 39 percent for non-working women. That means in general, the discrepancy between actual and ideal family size is greater among non-working women in comparison to working women. It may be due to that desire of other family member is more powerful than her own.

Table - 4.6a : Desired Number of Additional Children by Number of Living Children Among the Respondents.

No. of living Children	Desired Number of Additional Children in Motijheel Area									
	0		1		2		3		Total	
	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW
0	-	-	5 38.46	-	7 53.85	5 100	1 7.69	-	13 100.0	5 100.0
1	-	-	36 97.30	14 73.68	1 2.70	4 21.06	-	1 5.26	37 100.0	19 100.0
2	17 60.71	-	11 39.29	12 66.67	-	4 22.22	-	2 11.11	28 100.0	18 100.0
3.	11 84.62	2 10.53	2 15.38	13 68.42	-	4 21.05	-	-	13 100.0	19 100.0
4.	2 100.0	4 21.05	-	13 68.42	-	2 10.53	-	-	2 100.0	19 100.00
5.	2 100.0	10 71.43	-	4 28.57	-	-	-	-	2 100.0	14 100.00
6	2 100.0	4 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 100.0	4 100.0
7	1 100.0	3 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 100.0	3 100.0
8 and more	-	2 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100.00

Source : Questionnaire Survey. r : -0.65 for NW and r : -0.71 for WW

It is interesting that, the desired for more children depends on the number of living children born to the respondents. The table reveals that after having 3 children cent percent of the working women want no more children while this trend for non-working women reflects after 5 living children.

4.6b : Desired Number of Additional Children by Number of Living Children Among the Respondents.

Desired Number of Additional Children in Azimpur- Nilkhet area.

No. of living Children	0		1		2		3		Total	
	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
0	-	-	2 50.0	-	2 50.0	2 100.0	-	-	4 100.0	2 100.0
1	-	-	22 100.0	17 89.47	-	2 10.53	-	-	22 100.00	19 100.0
2	35 79.55	- -	9 20.45	22 95.65	-	1 4.35	-	-	44 100.0	23 100.0
3	22 100.0	2 11.76	-	15 88.24	-	-	-	-	22 100.0	17 100.0
4	9 100.0	12 92.31	-	1 7.69	-	-	-	-	9 100.0	13 100.0
5	-	11 100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 100.0
6	-	5 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 100.0
7	1 100.0	5 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 100.0	5 100.0
8 and more	-	2 100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 100.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey r = -0.82 for NW, r = -0.69 for NW

Again, proportion of no more children increases with the number of living children for both working and non-working women. It should be noted that only 7.69 percent of working women in Motijheel area with no living children stated their desire for 3 children whereas no one of non-working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area stated such desire.

Again, 16 percent of non-working women with 1-2 living children stated their desire for 3 more children in Motijheel area while no one of the working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet area reported such desire. The table reveals a spatial difference for both working and non-working women regarding their desire for additional children. However, mean number of children wanted for both working and non-working are 2.49 and 3.82 percent respectively. Which is considerably below the current completed family size in Bangladesh. These low figure suggests a recent and powerful acceptance of small family size norm among the married couple of study population.

LITERACY AND FERTILITY :

Education is a key factor for mental and social development of a country. It plays a very dominant role in growing human personalities and channelising life forces in formulating a better life style. It helps a person become concious of his rights, duties, and obligations with respect to himself, to his family and ultimately to the society. Education is normally associated with the development of attitudes and values favouring small family size norms (Carleton, 1967 and Freedman 1967).

Wife's education is considered as an important variable in this analysis, since it has been found to be an important correlate of fertility in many studies. The distribution of literacy and educational level of respondents is shown in table (4.7), which

indicates a very high degree of literacy rates of both working and non-working women which are above the national average. The average literacy of working women is 6.71 and 12.90 for Motijheel area and Azimpur-Nilkhet area respectively. For the non-working is 3.86 and 8.92 for Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet area respectively. While female literacy is 18.8 percent in Bangladesh. (BBS, 1983).

This difference is mainly due to the following reasons: A section of the study population is the most educated segment of the population in Azimpur-Nilkhet. Secondly, as most of them are of urban in origin so they have greater opportunities to education.

Level of education of women is one of the most important factors of affecting the birth rate. Not only that, level of education is associated with higher age at marriage, better communication between spouses, greater participation of females in labour force (Holsinger and Kasarda, 1976) which in turn may influence marital fertility.

Table - 4.7a : Living Number of Children by Education Level in Motijheel Area.

Level of Education	No.of living children															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
Illiterate	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Can Read only	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Primary	2	2	8	9	5	5	2	13	-	9	1	9	-	2	-	2
S.S.C.	6	2	13	7	9	11	7	2	1	4	1	-	2	2	1	1
H.S.C.	4	-	14	2	12	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Questionnaire survey. x^2 Significant at 0.02 level for WW and at 0.01 level for NW.

Azimpur-Nilkhet

Level of Education	No.of living children														
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Can read only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-
S.S.C	1	-	-	6	-	4	-	5	1	2	-	8	-	3	-
H.S.C.	1	2	1	3	9	7	3	6	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Graduate	-	-	4	6	12	6	4	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Post-graduate	2	-	17	4	23	6	15	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Questionnaire survey. x^2 Significant at 0.02 level for WW and at 0.01 level for NW.

The table 4.7 also indicates that number of living children per women declines with higher educational level. Among the women with primary education and less larger proportion have 4 and more children similar with BFS, 1975; Chowdhury, 1971; Carleton, 1967 and Freedman, 1961 etc. However, it exerts an influence on non-working women more clearly than their counterpart. It does not mean that education has no effect on working women but the affect is of lower degree. In primary level about 55 percent of non-working women have more than 3 children and this rate is 36%, 19% and 11% for S.S.C., H.S.C. and Graduate level. But for working women the pattern is not so regular.

It should be mentioned that living number of children is higher among all groups of non-working women (Table 4.7) than working women in Motijheel area. In Azimpur-Nilkhet area except post-graduate level, the pattern is same. Spatial relation between education and children also noted. This may once again reflects the influence of wife's occupation on fertility. It also shows statistically significant relationship which in turn support the hypothesis.

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

The age at marriage is a strong determinant of the number of children ever-born by a women. According to ESCAP study, as the age at marriage increase the number of children ever - born to women decreases. This is also evidenced in Table (4:8) for both

Table - 4.8 : Distribution of Living Number of Children by Age at First Marriage.

Motijheel Area

Number of Living Children

Age at First marriage	0-1		2-3		4-5		6-7		8 +		Total	
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
16-20	30	21	32	35	4	32	3	7	-	2	69	97
21-25	18	2	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	26	5
26-30	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Total	50	24	41	37	4	33	3	7		2	98	103

Source : Questionnaire Survey r = - 0.24 for working women r = - 0.17 for non-working women

Aziapur-Nilkhet Area

Number of Living Children

Age at First marriage	0-1		2-3		4-5		6-7		8 +		Total	
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
16-20	8	14	33	33	9	22	-	10	-	2	50	81
21-25	12	2	30	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	43	9
26-30	4	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
31-35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	26	48	66	40	9	24	1	10	-	2	102	97

Source : Questionnaire Survey
r = -0.34 for WW r = -0.39 for NW

working and non-working women. That means there exists a decreasing number of children with age of marriage for working women. Though, the difference along with age at marriage is higher for working women than that of their peers. It should be mentioned that differences emerges between working and non-working women within same area. Working women have lower number of children in every age groups in both the areas. The Table 4.8 supports that occupation has definite effect on age at marriage of working women which in turn lower their number of children to be born. The Statistical calculation shows negative correlation between age at marriage and fertility which prove the proposition.

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE RESPONDENTS AND FERTILITY

In our society where the social and economic transition is going on, urban environment promotes the desire for smaller family and a reduction in fertility. As the better educated and higher income groups are concentrated in the urban areas they are also provided with facilities of abundant supply of family planning means and counselling.

Available evidences indicate that fertility levels are affected by the place of origin or childhood place of residence (ESCAP, 1982). Moreover, fertility levels is the highest among women who grew up in rural environment and is the lowest among women with childhood place of residence in cities.

Table - 4.9 : Mean Number of Children Born to the Respondents by their place of origin.

Place of Origin	Mean No.of Children Born to working women	Mean No.of Children Born to Non-working
Urban	3.37	6.59
Rural	3.0	6.40

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

X^2 is insignificant at 0.05 level

The fertility of urban women is expected to be lower than that of rural women in many studies But the figures in Table 4.9 shows very minor difference between urban rural origin. The difference between mean number of children born to urban and rural origin is low for both working women (3.37 and 3.0 respectively) and non-working (6.59 and 6.4) women. Working women of rural origin have on the average about 3.0 ever-born as compared to 6.4, almost, double for non-working women of rural place of origin. Again, on the average urban origin working women have 3.37 ever-born children as compared to 6.59 for their counterpart. Indeed, the difference between urban and rural among non-working group are noticeable than working group. This probably is a reflection of the occupation of women on their fertility behaviour rather than their place of origin itself. In general however, rural - urban origin seems to have no impact in the present study as number of children is concern. The statistical calculation also found insignificant relation between place of origin and fertility of the study population.

SON PREFERENCE AND FERTILITY :

According to Williamson, 1978 (p.120) :

"Food is man's life and cloths afford protection. Gold gives him beauty, marriages bring cattles. His wife's a friend, his daughter causes pity; A son is like a light in highest heaven".

Boys start life with a great favour than girl's because they are more desirable than daughters in our society. Preferences for children of a particular sex have been studied by demographers who are interested in impact of the desire for sons upon fertility levels. Majority of the world's culture there is a strong preference for son rather than daughters, specially, in Muslim, chinese, and Indian cultures. Even where there is no special preference for sons, very few cultures willingly prefer daughters (Helenware, 1981).

As a muslim country a strong preference for son is also typical in our traditional society. A male child is always favoured. Since parents rear children with certain expectations which can only be fullfilled by a son. Moreover, males continue the future lineage after their parent's death. Sons are means for old age security. They are future earners and helping hand of their

Table - 4.10 : Living Number of Children by son preference

Living No.of Children	Yes				No			
	WW		NW		WW		NW	
	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M
0	1	2	1	4	3	11	1	1
1	5	2	16	18	17	35	3	1
2	8	4	12	16	36	24	11	2
3	6	1	-	9	16	12	17	10
4	5	2	1	12	4	-	18	1
5	-	1	1	9	-	1	10	5
6	-	-	1	3	1	1	4	1
7	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	4
8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

Source : Questionnaire survey

AN = Azimpur-Nilkhet WW = Working Women
M = Motijheel NW = Non-working women
Comparison between WW and NW of Azimpur Nilkhet Area is significant at 0.01 level but insignificant for Motijheel.

parents. Whereas, females seems economically unproductive and troublesome to raise because they need to be protected. A male will inherit the property and generate income in future. But the expanse of raising a girl is not recovered because she is given away in marriage with dowry and her children belongs to her husbands family (Clearence Melony, K.M.A. Aziz and P.C. Sarker, 1980).

For the above reasons every couple feels the need of a male child. One of the frequently mentioned reasons for high level of fertilty in the developing countries is the importance of having sons for economic and social reasons. Therefore, the proportion of the samples mentioning the preference of son is examined in this study.

The table 4.10 indicates the prevalence of son preference among the respondents. Preference for son decreases with increasing number of children both for working and non-working women though proportionately working women (19%) stated lower desire than that of non-working women (81%). In Motijheel area working women have lower desire for son than their counterparts. Desire for son is absent for working women who have more than 4 children while 2 per cent of non-working women have stated their desire for son having more than 4 children in Azimpur-Nilkhet area. In case of Motijheel area only 5 percent of working women have desire for

Table - 4.11 : Son Preference by Age Group

Age group	Yes				No			
	WW		NW		WW		NW	
	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M
16-20	2	-	18	3	6	-	1	1
21-25	5	2	21	9	22	4	9	1
26-30	7	5	11	20	14	6	13	9
31-35	6	3	9	24	5	20	18	7
36-40	4	1	3	20	2	15	12	9
41-45	2	1	4	20	-	15	1	10
Total	26	12	66	96	49	60	54	37

source : Questionnaire Survey

M = Motijheel, AN = Azimpur-Nilkhet

X^2 is significant at 0.05 level for both the areas.

son whereas this rate is 8.5 per cent for non-working women with 5 to 8 children. It is interesting to note that son preference for working women is decreasing after 30 years of age, while it is decreasing after 35 years of age for non-working women (Table 4.11). It is also noticeable that proportion of son preference is higher among non-working women than the working women through all age groups in both the study area. This may be due to economic

solvency of working women which leads the changing attitude towards old age security, support etc. Moreover, working women are deviations from traditional system. As such the traditional preference for son to maintain family line may have become weaker with these women. The relationship also found significant at 0.05 level for both the area which support the hypothesis. Programmes designed to reduce sex preference will have some impact if they increase the visible economic contribution of women relative to men. For example, the decline in son preference in Singapore and Hong Kong's chinese population has certainly been related to the financial contributions made by unmarried female factory workers to their parents.

Table - 4.12 : Preference for Son by Level of Education.

Educational Attainment	Son Preference															
	Working women								Non-working women							
	Yes				No				Yes				No			
	Motijheel		Azim.-Nilk.		Motijheel		Azim.-Nilk		Motijheel		Azim.-Nilk		Motijheel		Azim.Nil	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	2	33.33	1	100.0	4	66.67	-	
Can read only	-	-	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	4	30.77	2	100.0	9	69.23	-	
Primary	5	27.78	-	-	13	72.22	-		17	33.33	-		34	66.67	13	10
S.S.C.	8	20.0	1	50.0	32	80.0	1	50.0	25	86.21	18	62.07	4	13.79	11	3
H.S.C.	9	27.27	5	35.71	24	72.73	9	64.28	1	25.00	16	69.57	3	75.0	7	3
Graduate	3	75.00	1	4.76	1	25.0	20	95.24	-		14	77.78	-		4	2
Post-graduate	-		6	9.23	-		59	90.77	-		9	81.82	-		2	1
Total	25		13		73		89		49		60		54		37	

Source : Questionnaire Survey.
X^2 is significant at 0.01 level.
Comparison between working and non-working women is also significant at 0.01 level for Motijheel area and at 0.5 level for Azimpur Nilkhet Area.

Again, both Yoruba of Nigeria and Javanese of Indonesia are high fertility Muslim population, where there is little evidence of son preference because women make significant economic contributions to their family through trading and agricultural labour (Helenware, 1981). All the available evidence would suggest that the tendency of son preference declines with education. Interestingly the data shows different tendency in both the area (Table 4.12). The proportion of sex preference decreasing after H.S.C. level of education for the working and it is increasing after H.S.C. level of education for non-working women. It should be mentioned that the percentage of preference is high in every level of education among non-working women in comparison to working women in Azimpur Nilkhet area and more or less same pattern is observed in Motijheel area. There are sound reasons for this pattern. Parents wish to have large families and many sons for substantial economic condition . Moreover, the motivation for large families and son preference may decline together with economic well-being of the family. The statistical calculation is found significant for both the areas which proves the proposition.

INCOME AND FERTILITY :

A number of Asian and African studies have now given evidence of total family income being positively associated with fertility (Anderson and McCalance, 1978; Buck, 1977; Hull and Hull, 1977, Zvidberg, 1978; found in Helenware, 1981). One of the well - known determinants of fertility pattern is both family and

personal income. The collection of income data has always been troublesome and that it is often subject to under-reporting to some extent. In spite of this limitation, the study is facilited by the study population of specified pay-scale group of Government and non-government employees. An effort was made to know the monthly family income and working women's own income contribution and their fertility pattern.The study, however, observed that there was a wide range of income differences between the working and non-working women's monthly income which reflect in their fertility pattern. It has already been stated that lower and lower middle income groups are concentrated in Motijheel area, while middle and upper middle income groups mainly belong to Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Moreover, it is natural that working households earn more than non-working households because they were mainly service holders. The study try to find out the relationship between income and fertility pattern (Table-4.13a and 4.13b).

For working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet area proportion of smaller children (2) is increasing with higher income with an exception of 6000 and above group only. However excepting one case in 5001-6000 Tk. income group no working woman has more than 4 children. Thus an inverse relationship is existing between income and number of children.

For non working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet proportion of families with larger number of children (More than 4 children) is increasing with higher income. Statistical calculation also

Table -4.13a : Number of Living Children in Motijheel Area by Total Monthly Income.

Total Monthly Income	No.of living children														
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W
501-1000	-	4	1	8	1	13	-	10	-	10	-	8	-	2	-
	-	7.27	50.0	14.54	50.0	23.65	-	18.18	-	18.81	-	14.54	-	3.64	-
1001-2000	7	1	20	11	20	5	6	7	2	8	1	6	-	2	2	-
	12.07	2.27	34.48	25.0	34.48	11.36	10.34	15.90	3.45	18.18	1.73	13.64	3.45	4.55	-
2001-3000	6	-	13	-	6	-	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	18.75		40.63		18.75		18.75	66.67			3.12				
3001-4000	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
			75.0		25.0					100.0					
4001-5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							50.0								50.
5001-6000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6001 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total															

Source : Questionnaire Survey

W is denotes working women and N is denotes for non-working women

r = 0.17 for working women

r = 0.21 for non-working women

Table - 4.13b : Number of Living Children in Azimpur-Nilkhet Area by Total Monthly Income.

Total Monthly Income	No.of living children															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	
500 - 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1001- 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2001- 3000	-	-	-	9 22.50	-	11 27.50	-	5 12.50	-	7 17.50	-	3 7.50	-	2 5.0	-	
3001-4000	-	-	4 28.57	2 11.11	3 21.43	8 44.44	4 28.57	3 16.67	3 21.43	1 5.53	-	3 16.67	-	-	-	
4001-5000	-	2 12.80	6 18.18	3 18.75	14 43.75	2 12.50	12 37.50	2 12.50	-	2 12.50	-	2 12.50	-	-	-	
5001-6000	3 8.82	-	9 26.47	3 18.75	18 52.94	2 12.50	1 2.94	7 43.75	2 5.88	1 6.25	-	-	-	3 18.75	1 2.94	
6001 +	1 4.54	-	3 13.64	2 26.57	9 40.91	-	5 22.73	-	4 18.18	2 28.57	-	3 42.86	-	-	-	
Total																

Source : Questionnaire Survey

W = Working women and N= Non-working women

r = -0.04 for working women and r = 0.11 for NW.

showed positive relation between income and number of children for non-working women of Azimpur - Nilkhet area. As for Motijheel working women no particular relation between income and number of children is observed. However, about 80 percent of all income group has 2 and more children.

In Motijheel area also among the non - working women proportion of more than 4 children family is increasing with high income and 18 percent of the 500 - 1000 Taka income group families have more than 4 children while among 1000 - 2000 income group 27 percent have more than 4 children. The statistical calculation found positive relation between income and number of children in Motijheel area for both working and non-working women.

INCOME OF MARRIED WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Moreover, it is really striking that little attention has been devoted to the issue of the relationship between women's income and their fertility (Simon, 1974). In the third world countries very few appears to have studied the impact upon fertility of the wages that women can earn. However, the expectation would be that, the greater female wages as a proportion of male wage the greater the negative impact on fertility (David, 1972). Generally, the stress is on the "opportunity cost" paid by the wife who has to give up paid employment in order to have a baby (Mincer, 1963). The assumption is that the more highly paid the more reluctant she will be to give up her job (Table-4.14).

Table - 4 : 14 : Living Number of Children by Monthly Income of working women.

Monthly Income (in Tk.)	No.of living children													
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	M	A-N	M	A-N	M	A-N	M	A-N	M	A-N	M	A-N	M	A-N
301 - 900	12	-	31	-	19	-	9	2	2	3	2	-	2	-
	15.58		40.26		24.67		11.69	40.0	2.60	60.0	2.60		2.60	
901 - 1500	1	2	6	11	7	20	4	6	-	5	-	-	-	-
	5.56	4.55	33.33	25.0	38.89	45.45	22.22	13.64		11.36				
1501 - 2500	-	2	-	5	2	16	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
		7.14		17.86	66.67	57.14		14.29		3.57				
2501 -3500	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
				42.86		28.57		28.57						
3501 +	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
						36.36		54.55						
Total	13	4	37	22	28	44	13	22	2	9	2	-	2	-

Source : Questionnaire survey

r = -0.69 (M) and r = -0.02 (AN)

M = Motijheel and AN = Azimpur-Nilkhet

shows low fertility pattern among working women through all income groups. However, the data reflects that income exerts some affect on the fertility pattern of the study population specially, it is more clear among Motijheel women (r = -0.69 for Motijheel and r = -0.02 for Azimpur - Nilkhet). Overall evidence for a negative correlation between fertility and women's wage in Azimpur-Nilkhet area is extremely thin like the study of Lowenthal and David in 1972. In the developing country like Bangladesh where servants are widely available the calculations are complicated by the fact that paying for alternative child care arrangements takes up a lesser proportion of their wage.

Family Type and Fertility :

In our traditional society, there might exist some effect of family structure on fertility pattern of a couple. It may be expected that number of children is smaller in nuclear family than that of joint and extended one.

However, in the present study nuclear families and joint families show higher percentage of women with more than 3 children than that of extended family especially, to non-working women. To evaluate the spatial variation it may be observed that a higher proportion non-working women of nuclear families in Motijheel (43.47%) have more than 3 children and this rate is 36.7% for Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Among the working women highest concentration of 3 and more children are found among the joint famiies in Motijheel area. The statistical calculation shows significant relationship between family type and fertility for both working and non-working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet area and for non-working women of Motijheel area. But found insignificants

Table - 4.15 : Living Number of Children by Family structure.

Family Type	Living Number of children (Motijheel)															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
NUCLEAR	12	4	29	12	20	18	13	18	2	19	2	14	1	4	1	3
	15.0	4.35	36.25	13.04	25.0	19.57	16.25	19.57	2.50	20.65	2.50	15.2	1.25	4.35	1.25	3.2
Joint	1	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	14.29	20.05	42.85	60.0	28.57								14.29			
Extended	-	-	5	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			45.45	66.66	54.55			16.67								
Total																

Family Type	Living Number of children (Azimpur-Nilkhet)															
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	8
	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N
NUCLEAR	-	-	15	14	35	23	20	17	9	13	-	11	-	2	1	5
			18.75	16.47	43.75	27.06	25.0	20.0	11.25	15.29		12.94		2.35	1.25	5.8
Joint	1	-	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	12.50		12.50	40.0	50.0		25.0							20.0		
Extended	3	2	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	21.43	28.57	42.86	35.71										28.57		
Total																

Source : Questionnaire Survey.
X^2 is significant at 0.01 level for both WW and NW in Azimpur-Nilkhet area and at 0.1 level for non work in Motijheel area and insignificant for working women in Motijheel Area.
W = working women N= Non-working women

for working women of Motijheel area. Overall, the proposition that nuclear families would have smaller number of children can not be proved for working women of Motijheel area.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND FERTILITY : Upgrading females productive activities to income generating employment outside the home is among the most promising of the many solutions proposed to the problems of persistent poverty and high fertility in developing countries. It has been urgued that the lack of control over income in poor households contributes to the unimportant role of women. Monetary distribution between husband and wife is seen as crucial to determining the power structure of the decision making process. A women earning half of the household income will likely to play a more dominent role than the women who earns none. Whether a women directs her power toward delayed marriage for herself or her daughter, or toward the practice of birth control, may depend on the exent to which she is exposed to social rewards other than marriage and childbearing.

In 1965, Judith Blake confidently asserted that the relationship between married working women and family size ingeneral acknowledged to be one of the strongest, most persistent over time and space as well as most theoretically reasonable of the social determinants of fertility. However, in 1975 Geraldine Terry, still argued that the frequently documented relationship between fertility and female employment may be due to the common influence of a number of other factors (found in Helenware,

Table -4.16 : Living Number of Children By Occupation of Women.

Occupation	Living Number of Children								
	0 - 1		2 - 3		4 - 5		6 - 8		
	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Mot
Now-working	24	21	37	40	33	24	9	12	
Percent	23.30	21.65	35.92	41.24	32.04	24.74	8.74	12.37	
Working :									
Officer and Teacher	-	20	-	56	-	5	-	-	
		24.69		69.14		6.17			
Technician/Professional	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	
	50.0	33.33	50.0	66.67					
Clerk	18	3	18	4	-	4	-	1	
	50.0	25.01	50.0	33.33		33.33		8.33	
Fourth class	25	-	9	-	2	-	1	-	
	67.57		24.32		5.41		2.70		
Labourer	6	-	13	-	2	-	2	-	
	26.09		56.53		8.69		8.69		

Source : Questionnaire Survey

x^2 is significant at 0.01 level for Motijheel-Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

1981). The data of this study also reveals that working women have lower fertility than their counterpart of non-working women.

Table 4.16 shows the fertility pattern of working women by their occupation. It reveals the fact that fertility varies with the occupation of working women in the same area like Chaudhury's study, 1978. Only 6 percent of teacher and officer class of Azimpur-Nilkhet area have more than 3 children while this rate is 42 percent for clerk class. Again,in Motijheel area about 8 percent of fourth class employee have more than 3 children and 17 percent for labourer class of the same area.

The analysis of the relationship of wife's work pattern with fertility has been shown in Table 4.17. Here the work pattern is classified into three categories i.e. worked both before and after marriage, worked after marriage only and never worked, to distinguished the difference. Two distinct patterns are remarkable that, lower fertility is observed among women who have worked both before and after marriage while the higher percentage among women who have never worked, i.e. non-working women. It should be noted that, within working women who have worked both before and after marriage reflects lower fertility than that of working women who have worked after marriage only.

It should be noted that a clear difference is emerged between two study area in fertility by the work pattern. About 14 percent of Motijheel working women who have worked both before and after marriage have more than 2 living children whereas 23 percent of working women who have worked after marriage only in Motijheel area have more than 2 living children.

In Azimpur-Nilkhet area women who have worked after mariage also shows higher proportion (38%) of children (more than 2) than the women who have worked both before and after marriage (16%).

Table -4.17 : Percentage of Living Children to the Respondents by their Work Pattern.

Number of Living Children	Pattern of Work									
	Worked Both before and after Marriage				Worked After Marriage only				Never wor	
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel	A
	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	3	10.71	3	9.68	10	14.28	1	1.40	5	4.85
1	6	21.43	12	38.71	31	44.28	10	14.08	19	18.45
2	15	53.57	11	35.48	13	18.57	33	46.48	18	17.48
3	4	14.29	4	12.90	9	12.86	18	25.36	19	18.45
4	-		1	3.23	2	2.86	8	11.28	19	18.45
5	-	-	-	-	2	2.86	-	-	14	13.59
6	-	-	-	-	2	2.86	-	-	4	3.88
7	-	-	-	-	1	1.43	1	1.40	3	2.91
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.94
Total	28	100.00	31	100.00	70	100.00	71	100.0	103	100.00

Source : Questionnaire Survey

X^2 is significant at 0.05 level for both the areas.

Table - 4.18 : Percentage of living Children by Working Hour Per day.

Working hour	Living Number of children													
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN
3-5 hours	-	2 10.0	-	6 30.0	1 50.0	6 30.0	-	6 30.0	1 50.0	-	-	-	-	-
6-8 hours	3 17.65	1 1.51	5 29.41	11 16.67	6 35.29	34 51.52	2 11.76	14 21.21	-	5 7.58	1 5.89	-	-	-
9 and more	10 12.66	1 6.25	32 40.50	5 31.25	21 26.57	4 25.0	11 13.92	2 12.50	1 1.27	4 25.0	1 1.27	-	2 2.53	-

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

r = - 0.11 for Motijheel and r = 0.10 for Azimpur-Nilkhet Area

The statistical calculation also shows significant relationship between work pattern and fertility at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

As all working mother experience conflict between coping with a crying child and occupation to some extent, though the degree of conflict varies with the hours worked and the duration of services etc. Therefore, the study also observed related information. The table 4.18 reveals that there is a relationship in the expected direction, though the difference is minimal.

Higher proportion (35.29%) of women worked 6-8 hours per day in Motijheel area having 2 living children, While the higher percentage (40.50%) of women worked more than 9 hours have 1 living children in the same area. The trend clearly indicates the longer working hour the lower of the living children for Motijheel Area (r = -0.11) though it found positively related for Azimpur-Nilkhet Area(r = 0.10) may be due to age distribution. It may suggest that the women who have to spend more time outside home for job are reluctant to have more children.

As a matter of fact, the importnt predictor of a women's employmental influence is the extent of her work experience. The number of living children also increases with length of service specially after 6 years duration of service (Table 4.19).

From less than 1 year to 6 years the highest percentage of women reported to have 0-1 children for both the study area. For Motijheel area these rate are 86%, 70% and 70% respectively and for Azimpur-Nilkhet 57% , 71% and 53% respectively. After that the higher proportion of Azimpur-Nilkhet have 2 children untill (i.e. 50%, 44%, and 56% respectively) 15 years of work experience. Again, 85 percent of Motijheel working women have 3

Table - 4.19 : Living Number of Children by Work Experience.

Length of Service	Living Number of children																	
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		Total	
	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN
> 1 year	2 28.57	1 14.28	4 57.14	3 42.86	-	3 42.86	1 14.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
1-3 years	6 22.22	-	11 40.75	5 71.43	8 29.63	2 28.57	-	-	-	-	1 2.70	-	1 3.70	-	-	-	27	7
4-6 years	4 20.0	-	10 50.0	9 52.94	3 15.0	7 41.18	3 15.0	1 5.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17
7-9 years	-	1 4.54	8 44.44	2 9.10	7 38.89	11 50.0	2 11.11	8 36.36	-	-	1 5.56	-	-	-	-	-	18	22
10-12 years	1 7.69	2 12.50	3 23.08	1 6.25	9 69.23	7 43.75	-	6 37.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16
13-15 years	-	-	-	1 5.56	1 16.67	10 55.56	2 33.32	3 16.66	1 16.67	3 16.67	-	-	1 16.67	-	1 16.67	1 5.56	6	18
16 and above	-	-	1 14.28	1 6.66	-	4 26.67	5 71.44	4 26.67	1 14.28	6 40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15

r = - 0.12(M) and r = 0.55 for AN

and more children and this rate is 67 per cent for Azimpur-Nilkhet study area. This pattern may suggest recent popularity of family planning practice and also because of age distribution and may be to some extent the number of living children of a working women related to the permanency of their job. The statistical calculation shows positive correlation between work experience and number of children in Azimpur-Nilkhet area (r=0.55) which does not prove the proposition but found negatively correlated in Motijheel area (r=-0.12).

The socio-economic factors that influence the fertilty pattern do so throughs the family planning practice. The relationship between family planning practice and socio-economic factors are thus discussed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE

Most of the countries with large populations have some policies to control population growth through clinical methods along with social means. Large investments have been made to develope family planning programmes, motivational programmes and adequate supply of contraceptive materials. Though the effects of family planning programmes in reducing the fertility level had been a point of great controversy among demographers, it is one of the important media to control fertility which can not be ignored. For practical consideration that something must be done to stop the runway of population growth, family planning programmes were instituted and at the same time development efforts were persued in own right (APPSS series no. 56). Moreover like fertility, motivation of practicing family planning also is influenced by a host of socio-cultural background of the respondents. In this study, analysis will therefore be presented to picturize the relationship among socio-economic background of the respondents and family planning practice.

In the study areas, there is a widespread knowledge about methods by which child-birth can be prevented. Every one of the respondents heard of at least one method whether they use it or not. The vast majority (96%) claimed that they had heard about at least three methods.knowledge of family planning practice is almost uniformly high among working women (99.5%) and non-working women (99%).

Table - 5.1 : Distribution of the respondents by knowledge about Family Planning Methods (Multiple Choice Question).

Knowledge about various methods	Working Women				Non-Working Women			
	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Total		Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	Percent	No.	No.	No.	Percent
Oral Pill	102	96	198	99.0	97	101	198	99.0
IUD	30	164	194	97.0	57	140	197	98.5
Condom	70	91	161	80.5	65	80	145	72.5
Injection	96	50	146	78.0	92	34	126	93.0
Sterilization	55	86	141	58.5	25	74	99	49.5
Safe Period	40	142	182	96.0	45	121	166	88.0
Foam Tablet	62	20	82	41.0	32	16	48	24.0
Withdrawl	3	13	16	8.0	1	3	4	2.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

The most popularly known method is the oral pill, heard of by 99% of women who know of any method. Other efficient methods widely known are condom, IUD, injection, female sterilization etc. (heard of by 80.5%, 97.5%, 78% for working women and 72.5%, 98.5%, 63% 49.5% for non-working women respectively). The most widely heard inefficient family planning methods included safe period by 96% for working and 88% for non-working and withdrawl by 8% for working and 2% for non-working women respectively (Table-2). However, embrassment about the methods might have led to under-reporting.

As regards the knowledge of family planning also a spatial difference is evident largest number of both working and non-working women of Motijheel area are aware of pills, injections and condom while the Azimpur-Nilkhet Women are more aware of IUD and safe period along with oral pills and condom.

The main sources of family planning knowledge of the respondents was radio programme as reported by the working women (73%) and non-working women (69.5%). Second highest media is the friend circle as reported by 54.5% and 43.5% of working and non-working women respectively (Table-5.2).

Table - 5.2 : Distribution of the Respondents by Sources of Family Planning Knowledge (Multiple Choice Question).

Source of Family lanning knowledge	Working Women				Non-Working Women			
	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Total		Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	Percent	No.	No	No.	Percent
Newspaper	2	58	60	30.0	4	64	68	34.0
Books	-	10	10	0.5	-	2	2	1.0
Poster	1	-	1	80.5	1	-	1	0.5
Radio programme	110	36	146	73.0	90	49	139	69.5
T.V. Programme	40	56	96	48.0	21	56	77	38.5
Friends	70	39	109	54.5	55	32	87	43.5
Relatives	8	16	24	12.0	31	20	51	25.5
Husband	37	11	48	24.0	40	21	61	30.5
Doctor	2	62	64	32.0	-	3	3	1.5
Family Planning Worker	22	-	22	11.0	56	4	60	30.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

The other mentionable sources are T.V. Programme (48% for working and 38.5% for non-working), Doctor (32% for working and only 1.5% for non-working), Husband (24% for working and 30% for non-working) and Family Planning worker (11% for working and 30% for non-working women).

From the above data it reflects that working women are more conscious as well as progressive about the effective source of knowledge and may be for this reason 32% of working women claimed doctor as their one of the important sources of knowledge. While only 2.5% of non-working women reported doctor as their source of knowledge. It also suggests that useful Radio, T.V. programmes and frequent visit of family planning workers are more effective than any other sources, under these circumstances these programes must be widened.

A spatial difference is visible in the source of knowledge (Table-5.2) as a great majority of the Azimpur-Nilkhet area of both working and non-working rely on News paper along with doctors influencing Azimpur-Nilkhet working women while the Motijheel woman depend mostly on radio programmes and friends with special contribution by family planning worker.

One of most important source of effective knowledge about family planning, acquired by married women is contact with outside world. Moreover, job opportunity of a married women may broaden her chances to meet outside world and prevailing values ideas and knowledge about family planning etc. Again, continuity in work outside the home for married women demands more effective use of

family planning. Survey respondents were asked to mention whether they only heard about family planning practices or can properly apply it. The data shows a difference between the two groups about the proper use of family planning methods i.e. 91% of working women could apply it properly in comparison to 70% of their counterpart (Table 5.3).

Table - 5.3 : Percentage of Respondents by their knowledge of Family planning Methods.

Knowledge about family Planning	Working Women (%)	Non-working Women (%)
Only know	9.0	30.0
Can apply properly	91.0	70.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey

x^2 = Significant at 0.01 level both for Working and Non-Working women

About 30% of non-working women only knows the name of the methods whereas this rate is only 9% for working women. It may suggest that continuity in work outside the home for married women demands more effective knowledge and practice of family planning methods. Moreover a higher proportion (91%) of working and non-working (70%) women claim to know the proper use and family planning methods compared to the national level 26.3% (BFS. '75)

For further study the preference of family planning methods among the respondents is also observed. The table 5.4 shows that more

than 75 percent of working women preferred temporary methods comparison to 68 percent of non-working women. Moreover, only 21 percent of working women preferred permanent methods while 26 percent of their counterpart prefer it. Thus the patterns of preference is similar in both the groups in both the areas (Table - 5.4).

Table - 5.4 : Percentage of the Respondents by Preference of Family Planning Methods.

Preferred Methods by the respondents	Working women		Non-working women	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
No preference	8	4.0	1	0.5
Temporary	136	68.0	151	75.5
Permanent	52	26.0	42	21.0
Both	4	2.0	6	3.0
Total	200	100.00	200	100.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

Lastly, the respondents were asked to express their opinion about available methods of family planning practices of our country (Table - 5.5).

Majority of working (40 of Motijheel and 60 of Azimpur-Nilkhet) and non-working women (31 of Motijheel and 43 of Azimpur-Nilkhet) express no complain about existing means of family planning practice. But 27 percent of working women and 30 percent of non-working, that is, second highest group of respondents reported about some side-effects due to family planning practice.

Moreover, small fraction of working (13 percent) and non-working (12.5 percent) women complained about unsatisfactory quality of family planning means available here.

Table 5.5 : Percentage of the Respondents by Opinion About Efficiency of Family Planning.

Opinion	Working Women				Non-Working Women			
	Moti-jheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	No	%	Moti-jheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	No.	%
Fair	40	60	100	50.0	31	43	74	37.0
Unsatisfactory	18	8	26	13.0	21	4	25	12.5
Side-effect	29	25	54	27.0	27	33	60	30.0
Indifferent	11	7	18	9.0	24	16	40	20.0
Other	-	1	1	1.0	-	1	1	0.5

Source : Questionnaire survey.

Thus, it can be recommended that if the quality of different means are upgraded to some extent, the chances of unwanted pregnancy may be avoided.

Pattern of Family Planning Practices

According to BFS 1975, the vast majority of ever married Bangladeshi women have never used contraception of any form.

Inspite of extensive knowledge of family planning practices, only 13.6 percent of the respondents claimed to have used any method at all. While in the present study population more than eighty percent (83.5%) of the working women and 73% of non-working are found to practice family planning, which is far above the national figure. It may be due to the different social background of the respondents, who are all from the Dhaka Metropolitan City. But a difference was noted among the working and non-workings women in respect of never user rate, 74% and 18.50% respectively.

Again, number of current users are found higher among working women than their counterparts in both the study area. Thus the pattern is similar in both the areas despite their socio-economic difference.

Table - 5.6 : Pattern of Family Planning Practices Among the Respondents.

Pattern of Family Planning Practice	Working Women						Non-Working Women					
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Current users	80	81.63	87	85.29	167	83.50	76	73.79	70	72.16	146	73.00
Past Users	15	15.31	3	2.94	18	9.00	12	11.65	5	5.16	17	8.50
Never Used	3	3.06	12	11.77	15	7.50	15	14.56	22	22.68	37	18.50
Total	98	100.00	102	100.00	200	100.00	103	100.00	97	100.00	200	100.00

Source : Questionnaire Survey.
X^2 is significant at 0.02 level in Motijheel area and 0.01 for Azimpur - Nilkhet area.

Among the current users of family planning, oral pill users are highest in number in both working and non-working groups in both

the areas, followed by condom and IUD among the Azimpur-Nilkhet working women. Whereas this percentage for non-working women is 7.5% and 6.5% respectively. It is observed that in the study, methods used by male are more prominent to working women compared to non- working women specially in Azimpur-Nilkhet area (Table - 5.7).

Table - 5.7a : Percentage Distribution of Current Family Planning Practice by Various Methods in Motijheel area.

Occupation	Pill		Condom		Injection		IUD		Sterilization		MR		Safe Period		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Working women	60	75.0	5	6.25	4	5.0	7	8.75	2	2.5	-	-	2	2.5	80	100.0
Non-working women	56	73.68	3	3.95	9	11.85	4	5.26	2.	2.63	-	-	2	2.63	76	100.0

Table -5.7b : Percentage Distribution of Current Family Planning Practice by Various Methods in Azimpur-Nilkhet Area.

Occupation	Pill		Condom		Injection		IUD		Sterilization		MR		Safe Period		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Working women	41	47.13	23	26.44	1	1.15	16	18.38	1	1.15	1	1.15	4	4.60	87	100.0
Non-working women	37	52.86	12	17.14	3	4.26	9	12.86	4	5.71	-	-	5	7.14	70	100.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

Steps also were taken to find out the knowledge about various methods of family planning by job status. The data shows a widespread knowledge of family planning irrespective of

occupation. Among all methods oral pill is most familiar method followed by IUD, Safe period, Condom, Injection etc.

Age and Family Planning Practice

It is well known that family planning practices are associated with age. Age shows a clear relation to use, the highest number of current users falling in the 26 to 35 age groups in the study population for both the areas (Table 5.6). The proportion of never users increases with age for non-working women specially in Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Again at older ages the percentage having ever used a method declined rapidly in Azimpur-Nilkhet area for both working and non-working women.

The BFS, 1975 Study also shows more or less the same trend of use i.e. age and current use of family planning method rises steadily as age increases reaching a peak in the age group 31 to 35 for both working and non-working women (Table - 5.8). At ages beyond 30 a sharp decline in use occurs for non-working women and this decline is occuring after 35 for the non-working women (Table-5.8) of Azimpur-Nilkhet area indicating a spatial difference irrespective of age group, percentage of absence from current use is higher among non-working women than working women (Table - 5.7), since they are less concerned about the number of children they have.

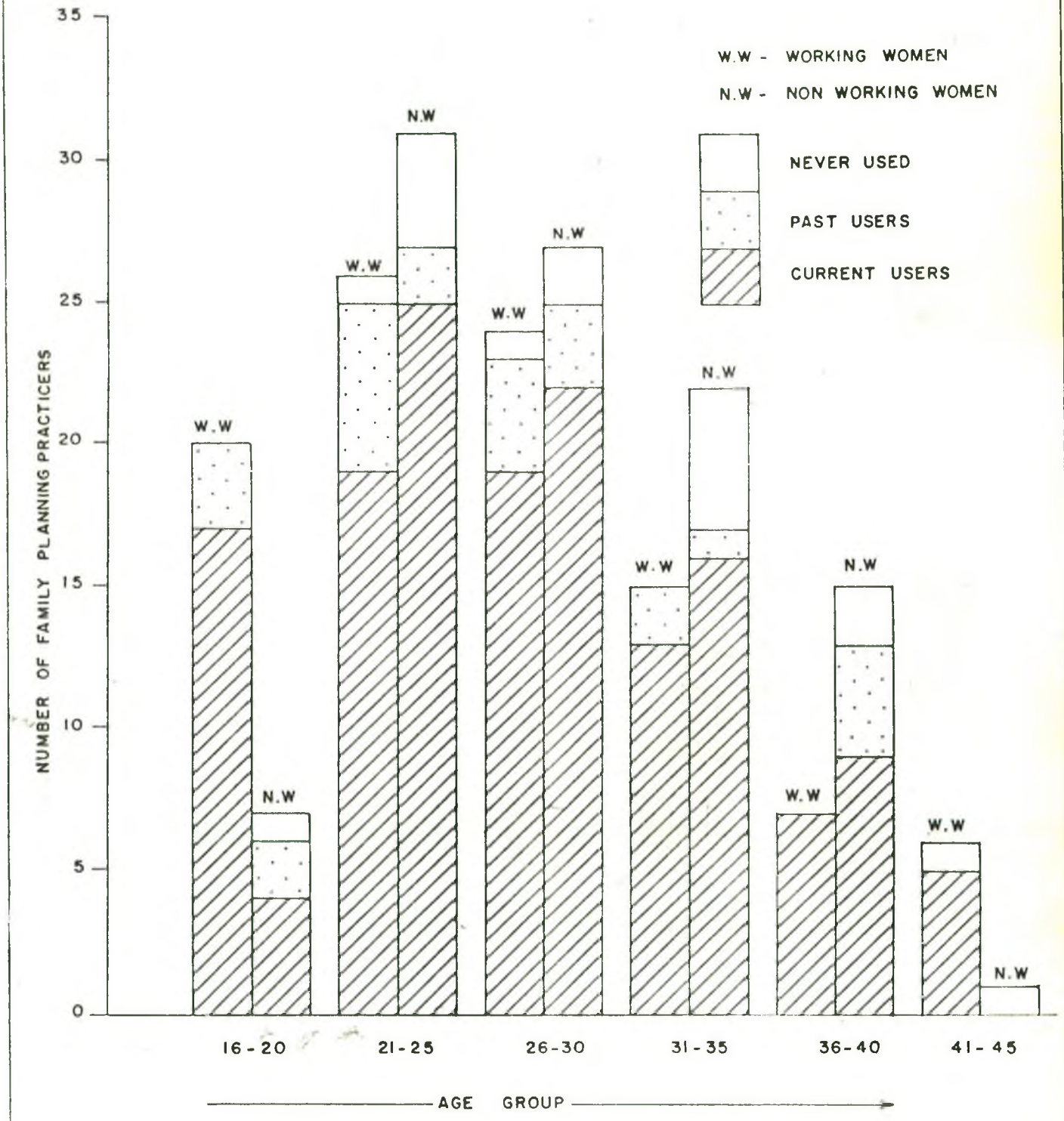
Table - 5.8 : Pattern of Family Planning Practice by Age group.

Age Group	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur-Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur Nilkhet	Motijheel	Azimpur Nilkhe
16-20	17	3	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	
	21.25	3.45	5.26	1.43	20.0		16.67				6.67	
21-25	19	9	25	5	6	1	2	-	1	1	4	4
	23.75	10.34	32.89	7.14	40.0	33.33	16.67		33.33	8.33	26.67	
26-30	19	17	22	15	4	2	3	-	1	-	2	
	23.75	19.54	28.95	21.43	26.67	66.67	25.0		33.33		13.33	
31-35	13	23	16	23	2	-	1	-	-	4	5	4
	16.25	26.44	21.05	32.86	13.33		8.33			33.33	33.33	18.18
36-40	7	18	9	16	-	-	4	3	-	3	2	5
	8.75	20.69	11.84	22.86			33.33	60.0		25.0	13.33	22.73
41-45	5	17	-	10	-	-	-	2	1	4	1	13
	6.25	19.54		14.28				40.0	33.33	33.33	6.67	59.09
Total	80	87	76	70	15	3	12	5	3	12	15	22
Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

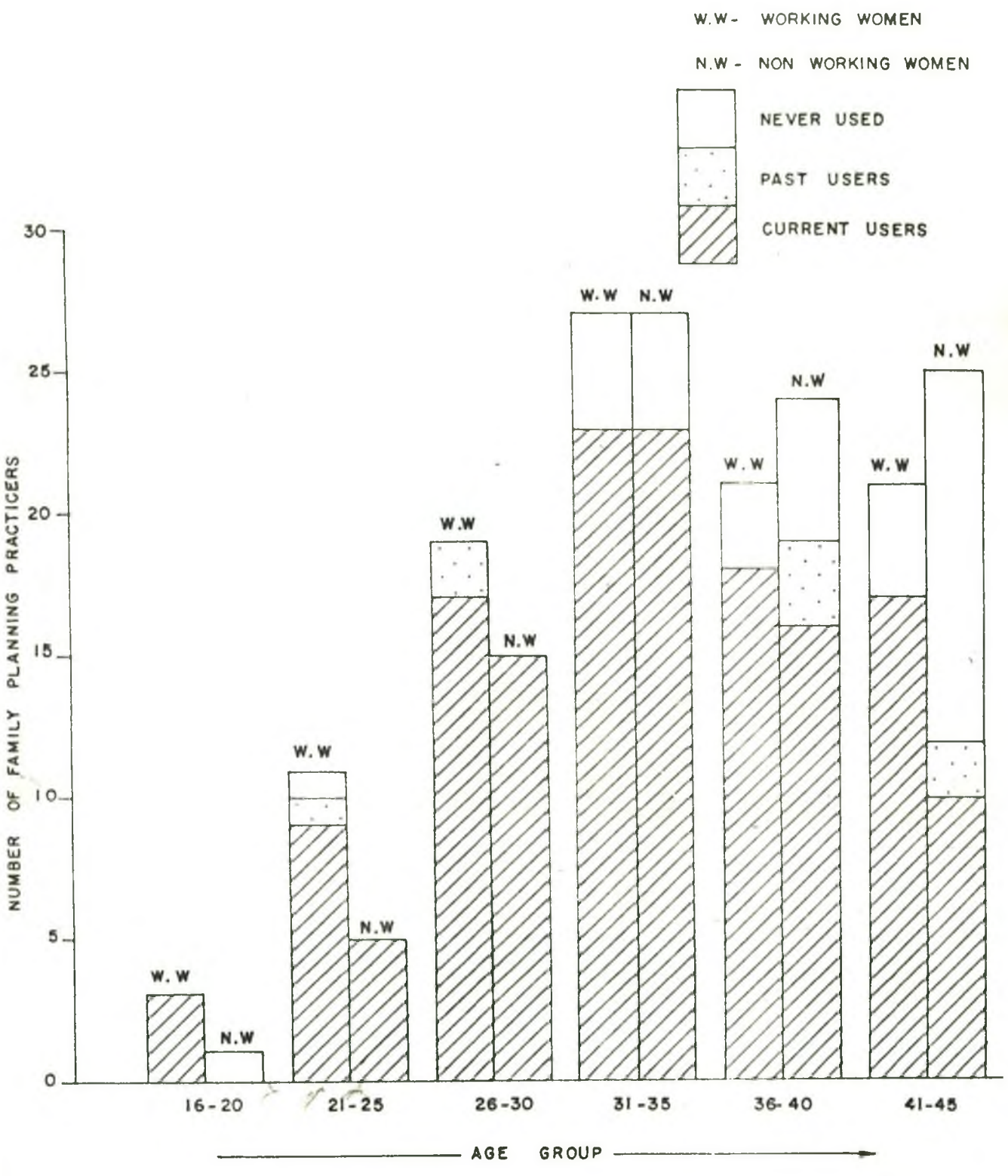
However, a similar trend as of BFs, 1975 study i.e. current use of family planning practice increases with age to some extent then decline, is also found in this study. The statistical calculation shows significant at 0.05 level for both the working and non-working women of Motijheel area but found insignificant for Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Though, x^2 is significant at 0.05 level when working and non-working women is considered combinedly, which support the proposition.

FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE BY AGE GROUPS IN MOTIJHEEL AREA



SOURCE : Table 5·8

FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE BY AGE GROUPS IN AZIMPUR - NILKHET AREA



SOURCE : Table 5. 8

Income and Family Planning Practices

Generally, it is observed that, those with higher incomes are more likely to use family planning methods for longer period. According to Mabud, 1985, income and intention to use contraceptive in the future was significantly relates in positive direction. The present study also shows that percentage of never used decreased by increasing income among the study population.

Table - 5.9a : Pattern of Family Planning Practice by Total Monthly Income in Motijheel Area.

Total monthly income (in Tk.)	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	No.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
500 - 1000	1	50.0	39	70.91	-	-	6	10.91	1	50.0	10	18.18	2	100.0	56	100.00
1001- 2000	53	91.3	37	84.09	-	-	3	6.82	5	8.62	4	9.09	58	100.0	44	100.00
2001- 3000	23	71.87	-	-	3	9.38	-	-	6	18.75	3	9.38	32	100.0	3	100.00
3001- 4000	2	50.0	-	-	2	50.00	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	4	100.0	1	100.00
4001- 5000	1	50.0	-	-	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100.0	-	-

X^2 is significant at 0.01 level for both working and non-working women in Motijheel Area.

Table - 5.9b : Pattern of Family Planning Practice by Total Monthly Income in Azimpur-Nilkhet.

Total monthly income (in Tk.)	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total	
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working	Non-working
	No.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. %	No. %
2001-3000	-	-	37	92.50	-	-	2	5.0	-	-	1	2.5	- -	40 100.0
3001-4000	13	92.86	14	77.78	-	-	2	11.11	1	7.14	2	11.11	14 100.0	18 100.0
4001-5000	30	93.75	10	62.50	-	-	2	12.50	2	6.25	4	25.0	32 100.0	16 100.0
5001-6000	32	94.1	9	56.25	2	5.88	1	6.25	-	-	6	37.50	34 100.0	16 100.0
6001 & Above	12	54.55	-	-	10	45.45	1	14.29	-	-	6	85.71	22 100.0	7 100.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey

X^2 significant at 0.01 level for working women but insignificant for non-working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet.

Though the table does not shows any definite picture, the difference between working and non-working women is prominent regarding current use and never used as far as income group is concerned. In case of working women number of current users are increasing with rising income upto 6000 taka monthly income group for Azimpur-Nilkhet area and after that it decreases. While in case of non-working women number of current users are declining with rising income gradually. This finding is a deviation from the western world and the assumption made in the initial stage. The lowest income group of non-working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet area thus have comparatively higher proportion of current users

perhaps because of economic constraints and perhaps more conscious about impact of number of children on standard of living.

In Motijheel area only the Tk.1001 to 2000 income group of non working women have 88% current users. The rest have a lower proportion of current users (Tk. 500 - 1000 income group 70%, Tk. 2000-3000 income groups 65% and Tk. 3000-5000 income group about 50 percent). The lowest income group of working women in Motijheel area have lower proportion of current users in comparison to other groups perhaps due to the younger age and smaller number of respondents. Thus, although the lowest income group have a little lower proportion of current users in comparison to that of Azimpur-Nilkhet area but altogether the higher income group (2001 and more) have higher proportion of current users. The statistical calculation also found significant relation between income and family planning practice at 0.01 level for both working women and non-working women of Motijheel area and at 0.01 level for working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area. It should be noted that chi-square is found significant at 0.01 level when working women and non-working women of two areas are considered combinedly.

Level of Education and Family Planning Practices

Undoubtedly, education has a positive affect on family planning practice among all societies of the world. Education may bring the changing attitude towards modernization. It helps to broaden

the outlook of a person and also widen his horizon of knowledge about human as well as his family's well being. An educated person is expected to be aware of his family welfare. According to BFS' 1975 study, husbands and wives education are strongly and positively associated with both knowledge and family planning practices. In the present study information about family planning practices by the educational attainment of the respondents gives interesting picture (Table - 5.10). Education excerts more influence upon non-working women than that of working women specially in Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

Table - 5.10a : Current Family Planning Practices by Educational Attainment in Motijheel Area.

Level of education	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	No.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.00	6	100.00
Can read only	1	50.0	6	46.15	-	-	3	23.08	1	50.0	4	30.77	2	100.00	13	100.00
Primary	13	72.22	39	76.47	-	-	5	9.80	5	27.78	7	13.73	18	100.00	51	100.00
S.S.C.	31	77.50	28	96.55	6	15.00	-	-	3	7.50	1	3.45	40	100.00	29	100.00
H.S.C.	32	96.97	3	75.00	-	-	1	25.00	1	3.03	-	-	33	100.00	4	100.00
Graduate	3	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25.00	-	-	4	100.00	-	-

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

x^2 is significant at 0.1 level for working women and at 0.01 level for non-working women.

Table - 5.10b : Current Family Planning Practices by Educational Attainment in Azimpur-Nilkhet Area.

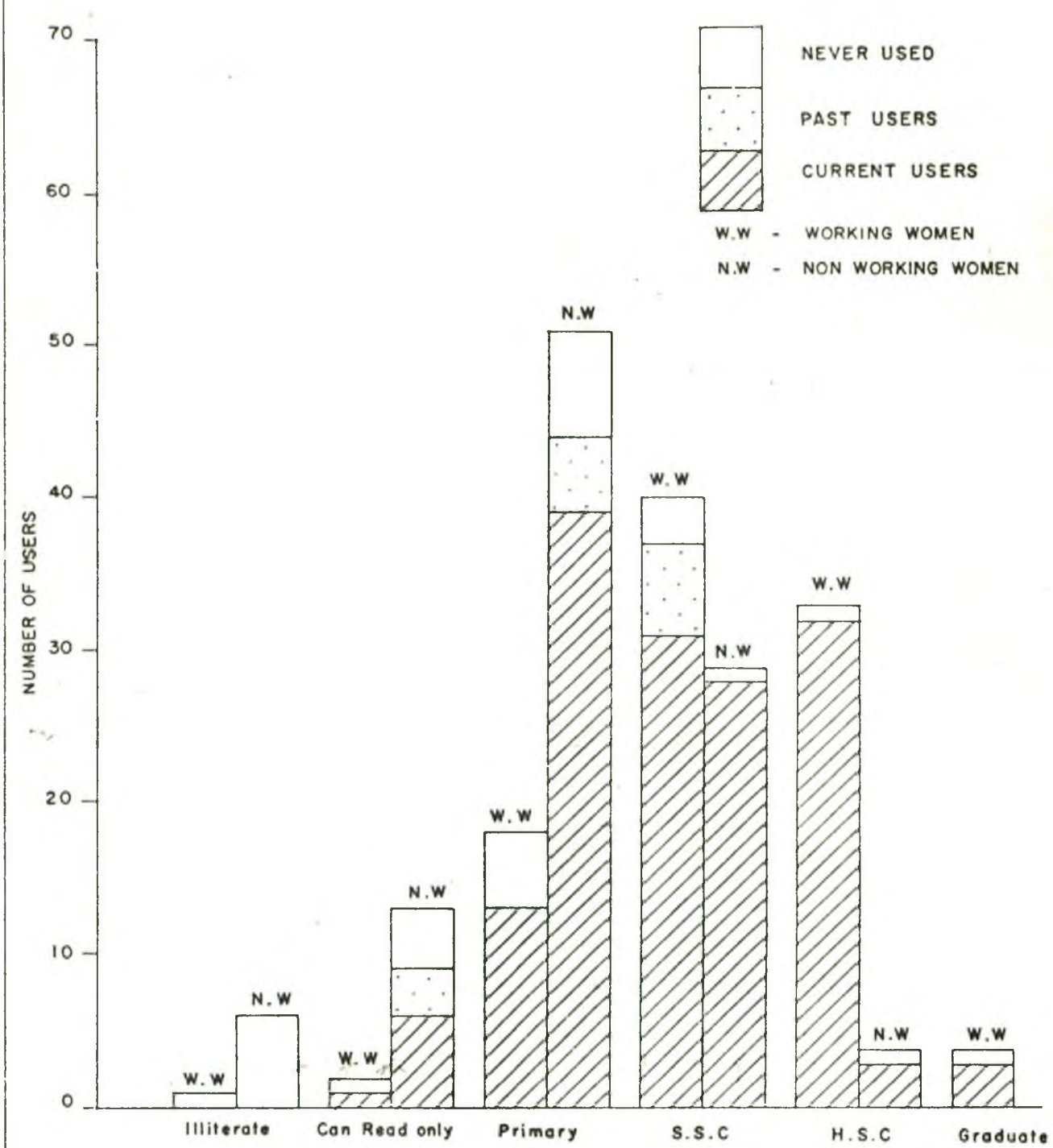
Level of education	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	No.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.00
can read only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	2	100.00
Primary	-	-	2	15.38	-	-	2	15.38	-	-	9	69.24	-	-	13	100.00
S.S.C.	-	-	20	68.97	2	100.0	4	13.79	-	-	5	7.24	2	100.0	29	100.00
H.S.C.	6	42.86	21	91.30	6	42.86	-	-	2	14.28	2	8.70	14	100.0	23	100.00
Graduate	20	95.24	18	100.00	-	-	-	-	1	4.76	-	-	21	100.0	18	100.00
Post-graduate	61	93.85	9	81.82	4	6.15	2	18.18	-	-	-	-	65	100.0	11	100.00

Source : Questionnaire Survey

X^2 is significant at 0.01 level for working women and at 0.05 level for non working women.

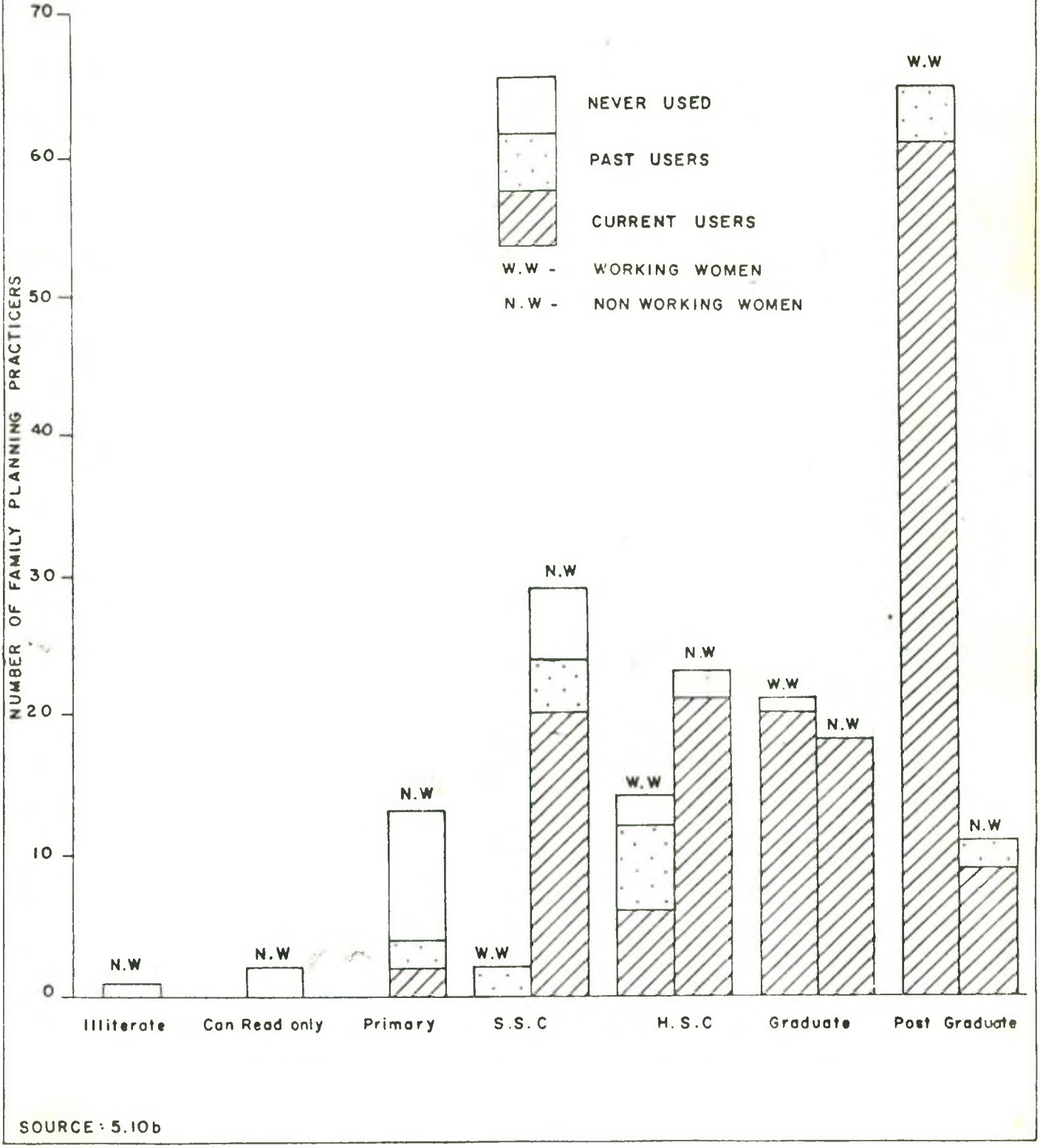
It is clearly noted that family planning practice increases with the educational attainment (Table - 5.10) for both working and non-working women like BFS, 1975 study. Proportion of never used decreases with increasing level of education in both the areas for working and non-working women. Thus the analysis support the proposition that education is positively related with family planning practice.

EDUCATION AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE MOTIJHEEL



SOURCE: 5.10a

EDUCATION AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE AZIMPUR - NILKHET



SOURCE : 5.10b

Occupation and Family Planning Practices.

Since marriage takes place earlier in our society, married women may take up jobs and at the same time bear children. Economic hardship sometimes presses the women to take up and continue a job outside their home. In a country like Bangladesh economic crisis hits the family life first. Women in most of such cases try to cope with the strain of both the roles of a mother and a worker together (Ayesha Noaman, 1983).

Female participation in the labour force has often been suggested as a means of reducing fertility. But it may be difficult to ascertain the exact causal mechanisms existing between gainful employment of women and her fertility behaviour (NIPORT, 1985).

It assumes that, as works outside the home competes with child rearing, working women have to practice family planning more frequently. Since, frequent child births may prevent a married women from work outside the home as young children demand more care and time.

Table 5.11 : Pattern of Family Planning Practices by Occupation of the Respondents.

Occupation Status	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	M		A - M		M		AM		M		AM		M		AM	
	No.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non-working women	76	73.79	70	72.16	12	11.65	5	5.16	15	14.56	22	22.68	103	100.0	97	100.00
Working women :																
Officer and teacher	-	-	78	96.30	-	-	2	2.47	-	-	1	1.23	-	-	81	100.00
Clerk	32	91.43	6	50.0	2	5.71	5	41.67	1	2.86	1	8.33	35	100.00	12	100.00
Third and fourth class	30	78.95	-	-	2	5.26	-	-	6	15.79	-	-	38	100.00	-	-
Technician & professionals	1	50.00	3	33.33	-	-	5	55.56	1	50.00	1	11.11	2	100.00	9	100.00
Labourer	17	73.91	-	-	2	8.70	-	-	4	17.39	-	-	23	100.00	-	-

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

X^2 is insignificant among working women in Motijheel Area. But is significant at 0.01 level among working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet Area.

The present study also supports the fact that the working women are more prominent in family planning practice than their counterpart (Table - 5.11). More than 83 percent of the working women were found to practice family planning as compared to 73 percent for the non-working women (Table - 5.11). A difference was also found among working and non working women in respect to never used rate i.e. 7.5% and 18.5% respectively. It should be noted that working women shows higher number in current use for both the study areas. Moreover, never users are also high among non-working women irrespective of residence.

Occupation based analysis reveals that a higher percentage (96.30%) of current users of family planning is found among the officer and teacher group. However, it should be mentioned specially that the technician class is the lowest among current users (36.36) followed by the labourers. The reasons for the low percentage of current user among the technicians lies in the fact that they have smaller number of children and young age.

For further analysis, the data also collected information on current family planning practice of working women by their duration of service. It may be expected that family planning practice would positively be related with service duration of working women. Practice of family planning might increase along with service duration of working women. All working mothers

Table-5.12 : Current Family Planning Practice by Work Experience of the Respondents.

Length of work	Current Family Planning Practice					
	Motijheel		Total	Azimpur-Nilkhet		Total
	No.	%	Number	No.	%	Number
Less than 1 yr.	4	57.14	7	6	85.71	7
1-3 years	21	77.78	27	4	57.14	7
4-6 years	17	85.00	20	13	76.47	17
7-9 years	16	88.89	18	19	86.36	22
10-12 years	11	86.62	13	16	100.00	16
13-15 years	5	83.33	6	18	100.00	18
16 and above	6	85.71	7	11	75.33	15
Total	80	-	98	87	-	102

Source : Questionnaire survey
X^2 is significant at 0.5 level between two areas.

experience some conflict between household works and job although the degree of conflict varies with the duration of work, the hours worked and the work place etc. According to Chowdhury (1979) the use of family planning increases monotonicaly with length of work experience, untill the group outside the home with longest work experience is reached. The finding also supports the expected direction between duration of work and current family planning practice upto 9 years duration of service in case of Motijheel.

In Azimpur-Nilkhet area the proportion of current users increases from 4 years work experience onward with 100% users among women with 10-15 years of work experience. However the 16 and above years experience group shows a slight decline which may be due to their older age. Therefore, the statistical calculation accepted the hypothesis for both the areas.

The study also collected information on family planning practice of respondents by their duration of working hour per day. It may be expected that pattern of family planning would positively be related with working hour. As duration of working hour increases, practice of family planning also increases. The more time one has to spend outside home the more cautious she is about next pregnancy.

Table - 5.13 : Pattern of Family Planning Practice by Duration of Working Hour per day.

Occupation Status	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkt.		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkt.		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	No.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3-5 hours	-	-	17	85.00	-	-	2	10.00	2	100.0	1	5.0	2	100.0	20	100.00
6-8 hours	10	58.82	64	96.97	5	29.41	-	-	2	11.76	2	3.03	17	100.0	66	100.00
9 and above	70	88.61	6	37.50	1	1.26	10	62.50	8	10.13	-	-	79	100.0	16	100.00
Total	80		87		6		12		12		3		98		102	

Source : Questionnaire Survey.
X^2 significant at 0.01 level for both the areas.

The present data also shows more or less expected relation between the practice and working hours. In total the statistical analysis shows a significant result, thus support the hypothesis for both the areas.

Steps also were taken to collect information about the reasons of absence from family planning practices during survey time. The table 5.14 reveals that majority of working and non-working women of Motijheel area are not practicing family planning because they want to have additional children while in Azimpur-Nilkhet area majority of working and non-working women absent from current family practice due to old age. For fear of side effects and complication 22% per cent of working women in Motijheel area and 27% of non-working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet are absent from practicing family planning. The difference of absentee due to pregnancy is noticeable (17% and 29%

respectively) between working and non-working women (Table 5.14) in Motijheel area as against 13.33% and 10.81 for working and non-working women in Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

Table - 5.14 : Percentage of Respondents by Reasons of Absence from Family Planning Practice.

Reasons for absence from current Family Planning Practice	Working Women				Non-working women			
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pregnant	3	16.67	2	13.33	5	29.41	4	10.81
Want child	7	38.89	4	26.67	9	52.95	8	21.62
Disliking of husband	3	16.67	1	6.67	2	11.76	6	16.22
Fear of side-effects	4	22.22	3	20.00	1	5.82	9	24.32
Due to old age	1	5.55	5	33.33	-	-	10	27.03
Total	18	100.00	15	100.00	17	100.00	37	100.00

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

In Motijheel a high percentage of non-practicers belong to lower age group and have smaller number of living children.

Family Structure and Family Planning Practice :

Another factor which is believed to have influence on the level of fertility in our traditional society is the joint or extended family system (K. Balasubramanian, 1976). Sociologist like Lormier, Davis and Blake urged that the extended family is a major cause of high fertility in pre-industrial societies. Very broadly the argument is that extended families, where several generation and several married coupled live together and share a common budget, encourage high levels of fertility are :

1. The joint family trends to motivate and support early and near-universal marriage and high marrital fertility.

2. The financial and physical burden of rearing children is shared by others in the household and they can not benefit by limiting the number of their children unless others in the family will also agree to restrain themselves (Helenware, 1981).

3. Couples are motivated to have many children to strengthen the family line or their own status in the household.

4. The system give the older generation and their traditional views greater power over the decisions of the young (Helenware, 1981).

While these urguments point toward high fertility in joint families, one should examine the other side of the picture as well, namely, the various norms of behaviour for couples in joint families, which might depress fertility (Nag, 1967, Goyal, 1967, Karkal, 1972).

Table - 5.15 : Family Planning Practice by Family Structure.

Family Type	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN
Nuclear	69	68	67	65	6	9	8	7	5	3	17	13	80	80	92	85
	86.25	85.0	72.83	76.47	7.50	11.25	8.69	8.24	6.25	3.75	18.48	15.29	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Joint	4	8	4	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	7	8	5	5
	57.14	100.0	80.0	40.0			20.00	20.00	42.86			40.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Extended	7	11	5	3	-	3	-	-	4	-	1	4	11	14	6	7
	63.64	78.57	83.33	42.86		21.43			36.36		16.67	57.14	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Questionnaire Survey.
X^2 is significant at 0.05 level for working women (when working women of two areas is considered combinedly) but in significant for non-working women.

For further analysis it was observed whether family structure has any influence on family planning practices. Though the available data is not adequate to convincingly establish the existence of fertility differences among different type of family since more than 80 percent belongs to nuclear family and rest of 20 percent are joint. So, it is difficult to prove the relationship between family type and family planning practice. The present data also shows no mentionable difference in family planning practice among the nuclear and joint family, specially when working and non-

working considered seperately for two areas. But found significant when working women considered combinedly.

One would expect that working women played more important role in making decision family planning matter than their counterpart. From this expectation question was asked as to who plays major role in making decisions about family affairs. It is observed from the table (5.16) that majority of working women takes decision combinedly with their husband in both the areas (47.96%) and 48.04% respectively). The percentage of higher proportion (i.e. 40.78% and 36.08%) of husband taking decision is higher among the non-working women of both the areas.

Table - 5.16 : Percentage of the women by Decision Taken About Family Planning.

Decision taking	Working women				Non-working women			
	Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet		Motijheel		Azimpur-Nilkhet	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	23	23.47	38	37.25	18	17.47	27	27.84
Husband	21	21.43	13	12.75	42	40.78	35	36.00
Both	47	47.96	49	48.04	32	31.07	31	31.96
Not discussed	7	7.14	2	1.96	11	10.68	4	4.12
Total	98	100.00	102	100.00	103	100.00	97	100.00

Source : Questionnaire survey

x^2 significant at 0.02 level in Motijheel Area and at 0.01 level in Azimpur-Nilkhet Area.

The proportion of self decision is higher among the working women than the non-working women in both the area. Comparison of the two areas reveals higher percentage of Azimpur-Nilkhet women taking their own decision.

Number of Living Children and Family Planning Practices :

Number of living children and family planning practicing behaviour of the respondents is more closely related. The rate of practicing is high as the number of living children increases for the respondents (Table - 5.17).

Again, the table reveals the difference between working and non-working women about the rate of increase. After having more than 2 children the rate of use for working women is cent percent for both the study areas. This trend appears after only the 5th child for non-working women of Motijheel area. It may be due to that the working women even with smaller family is more conscious about their family size than their counterpart whereas the non-working women facing less problem of child raising, practice family planning after having a large family. The non working women with large family of Azimpur - Nilkhet are much older and hence a few of them have never practice family planning. It should be mentioned that the use rate is higher among the working women, irrespective of their place of residence than non-working women.

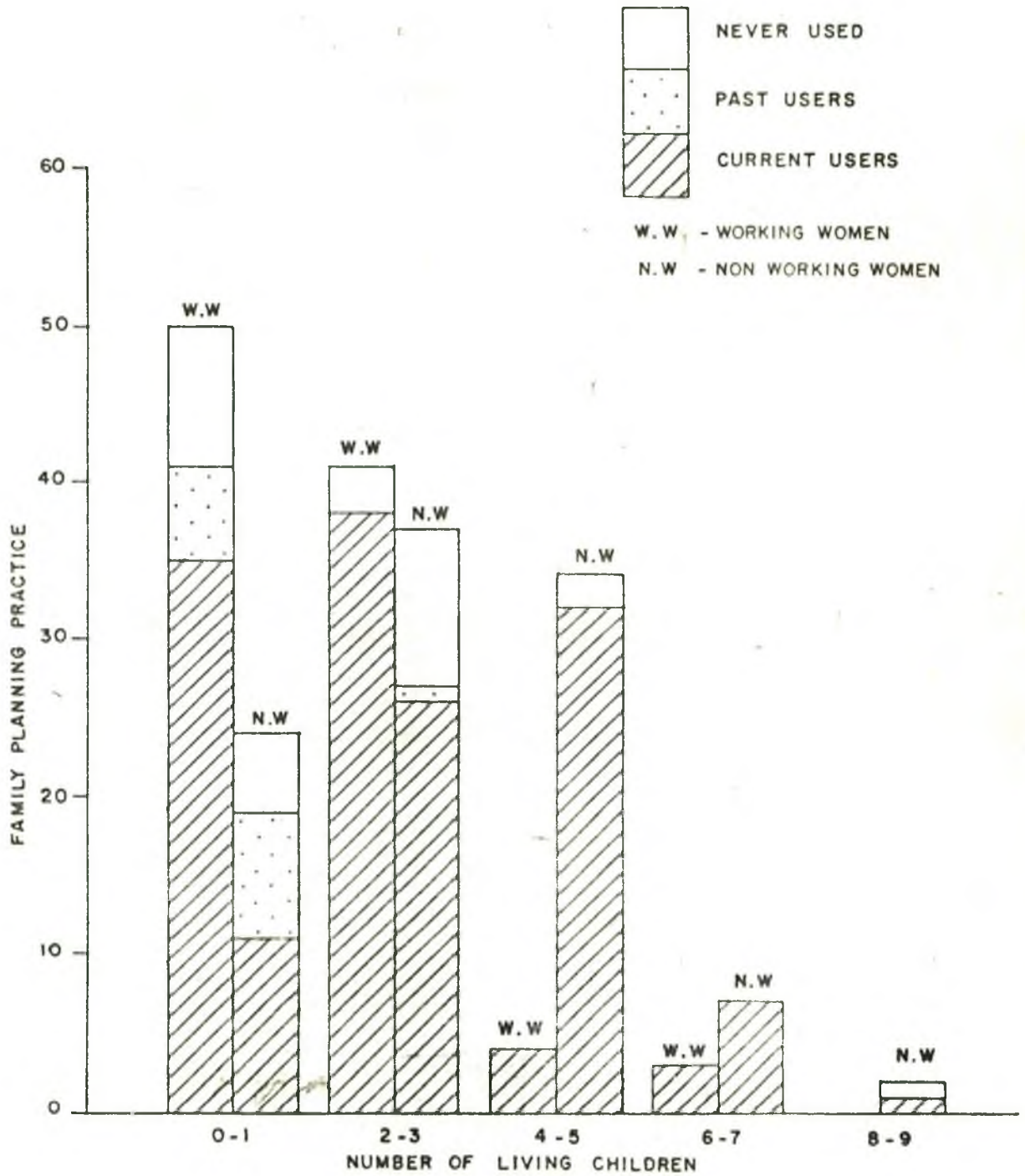
Table - 5.17 : Family Planning Practice by Number of Living Children.

Number of Children	Current Users				Past Users				Never Used				Total			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN	M	AN
0	7	1	-	1	1	3	3	1	5	-	2	-	13	4	5	2
	53.85	25.0		50.0	7,69	75.0	60.00	50.0	38.46		40.0		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	28	17	11	14	5	4	5	3	4	1	3	2	37	22	19	19
	75.68	77.27	57.89	73.68	13.51	18.18	26.31	15.79	10.81	4.55	15.80	10.53	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00
2	25	38	11	20	-	5	1	1	3	1	6	2	28	44	18	23
	89.29	86.37	61.11	86.96		11.36	5.56	4.35	10.71	2.27	33.33	8.69	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00
3	13	22	15	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	13	22	19	17
	100.0	100.0	73.68	82.36				5.88			26.32	11.76	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	2	9	19	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	2	9	20	13
	100.0	100.0	94.74	53.85				15.38			5.26	30.77	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	2	-	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	14	11
	100.0		92.86	87.50							7.14	12.5	100.0		100.0	100.00
6	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	5
	100.0		100.0	66.67								33.33	100.0		100.0	100.00
7	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	5
	100.0		100.0	60.0						100.00		40.0	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2
			50.00								50.00	100.00			100.0	100.0

Source : Questionnaire Survey.

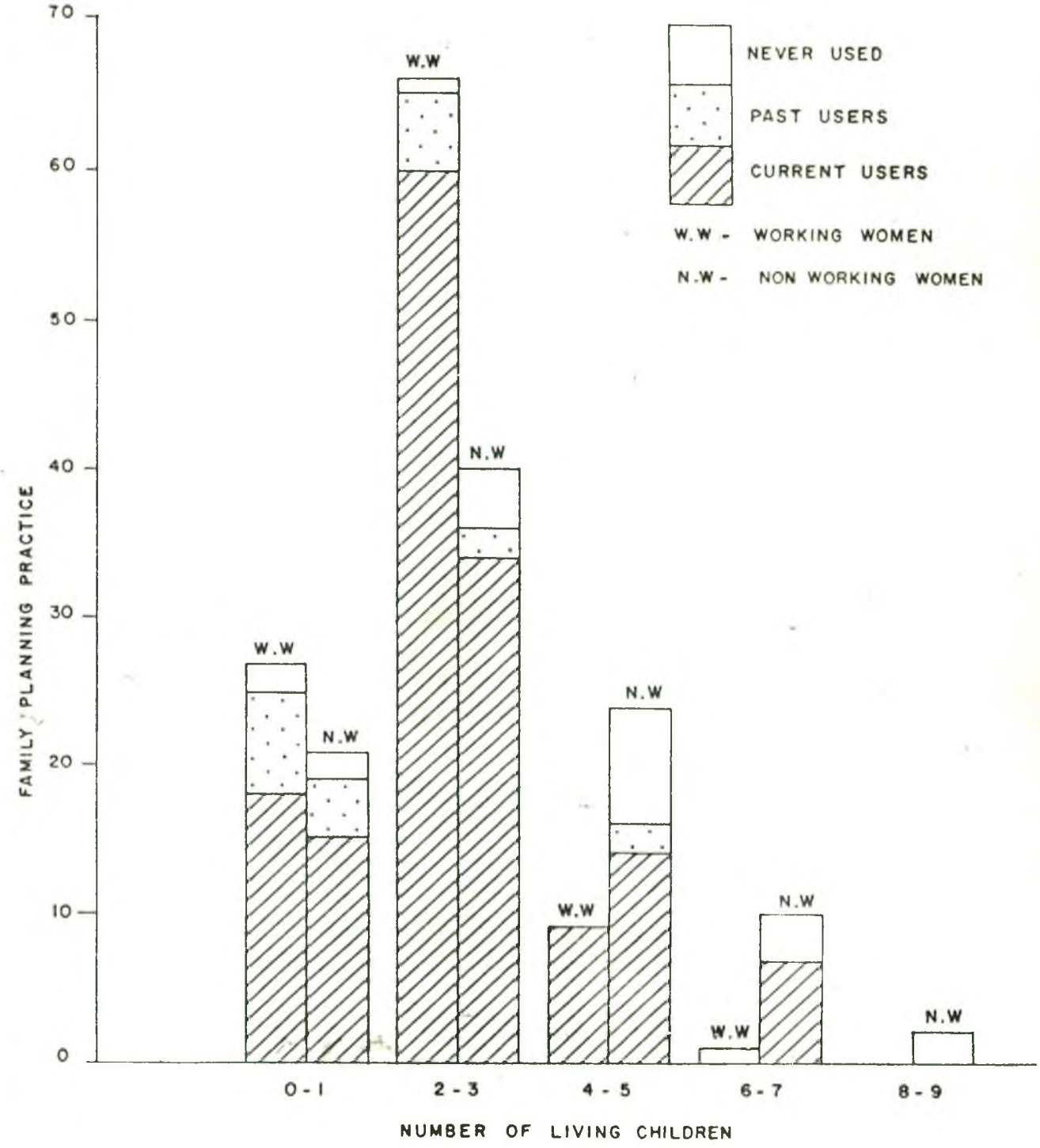
Comparison between working and non-working women chi-square is significant at 0.01 level for current use in both areas.

LIVING NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE IN MOTIJHEEL AREA



SOURCE : 5.17

LIVING NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICE IN AZIMPUR - NILKHET AREA



SOURCE : Table 5.17

In general it may be said that there is a difference in knowledge and practice of family planning among the working and non-working women of the study population when age, education, income, family structure, occupation and number of children are taken into consideration. In the pattern of family planning practice never users are higher among non-working women than working women, though both the groups reflects a higher proportion of current use. Analysis of fertility pattern and family planning practice in this study leads some conclusion which will present in the following chapter of summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Bangladesh is one of the poorest and also most densely populated countries in the world (1567 persons per sq. mile) excepting Hongkong and Singapore. It had a population of 107.1 Million people. According to Population Reference Bureau, 1987 ,the growth rate is 2.7 per cent per annum.Based on several recent studies, the crude birth rate has been estimated at 44 per thousand with a rate of natural increase of 2.7 per cent. If this rate continues, Bangladesh's population will be double by 2013 A.D., leading to a catastrophic situation.

Considering the above situation Bangladesh Planning Commission 1973 has stated that 'No civilized measure is too drastic to keep the population of Bangladesh on the smaller side of 150 million for sheer economical viability of the nation. For this, the nation has to be mobilized and early'. The key strategy adopted by Bangladesh for fertility control is to provide contraceptive services and motivation through a family planning programme. Since it is difficult to lower the fertility of a largely poor and illeterate population, progress has been slow so far (ESCAP, 1988). At the same time it is necessary to taking into account the effects of the 'social milieu' in understanding

human reproductive behaviour rather than merely relying upon programme inputs. The present study has identified the fertility pattern and the family planning practice of working and non-working women of two different socio-economic areas of Dhaka City. Specifically it has focussed on age, education, income, occupation and family structure and son preference.

Fertility levels in Bangladesh varies significantly within different population sub-groups relating to certain socio-economic variables (ESCAP, 1988). These variables underlying differential fertility are complicated and closely inter-related. The asessment of each factor is therefore difficult. The mechanism of fertility behaviour is complicated and limitation of fertility is mostly mental rather than clinical. However, effort has been made in the present study to evaluate the influence of women's labour force participation, relating to certain demographic and socio-economic factors, on fertility pattern. It was expected that based on occupational difference of women, different fertility pattern could be identified. Such information is essential for women development and family planning policy. As a difference in occupation pattern may be identified spatially, two areas have been selected to make a comparative study. The present study investigated fertility pattern and family planning practice among married working and non-working woman of Motijheel lower class area and Nilkhet-Azimpur middle class area of Dhaka city.

In analysing the age differentials, the study revealed that higher fertility was observed in older age groups, of both the study areas. Mean number of ever-born children in 15-20 age group was 0.5 percent and 1.79 percent to working and non-working women respectively. Fertility by age groups was comparatively higher for non-working women than working women.

The study has found that although to a great extent biological - physical causes determine the fertility of different age groups, occupational factor was found to be more related to such fertility pattern. The proposition that high fertility will be observed to non-working women was therefore supported. The relationship between number of children and age group among working and non-working group was found positively related ($r=0.25$, $r= 0.44$ for WW and NW of Motijheel area and for AN area $r = 0.31$ and $r = 0.45$ for WW and NW respectively). When family planning practice is considered it was focused that although 99 percent respondents of the study area had knowledge about family planning practice, the use status varies according to demographic and socio-economic factors. The relationship between age and family planning practice was found significant for working and non-working women for the combined areas. But spatially insignificant for working women and non-working women of Azimpur - Nilkhet area.

Wife's education seems to be an important determinant of fertility. education broadens women's scope and facilitate to find appropriate occupation and potential source of income.The

conventional statement of lower fertility with increase of educational attainment was found consonant with the present study. Among both working and non-working women fertility decreased with increase of educational level. The proportion of decreasing fertility with increasing level of education was accepted 0.01 level of significance for non-working women of both the areas. Again, the relationship was also found significant for working women of both Motijheel area and Azimpur-Nilkhet area. This is also supported by other studies like that of Chowdhury (1974).

In our country women's status in terms of education, employment and income is very low compared to men, which in turn reflects high fertility (Mabud, 1985). In such situation it is difficult to bring about a rapid change in reproductive behaviour. The present study confirms that educational level has positive relation with family planning.The result of the higher percentage of use status in the study area is related with higher percentage of highly educated respondents. The relationship was proved statistically significant for both the groups in both the areas.

Considering of income differentials and fertility pattern an irregular pattern emerges along with increasing income. Contrary to general assumption, correlation between income and fertility was found positively related for working and Non-working women of Motijheel area. Though it was found negatively correlated for working women of Azimpur - Nilkhet area. The statistical

calculation showed negative correlation (r = - 0.69 and r = - 0.02 for Motijheel and AN area respectively) between own income of working women and number of living children for both the areas.

Income differentials by family planning practice has given an interesting picture. Though the relationship was found significant for working women of both the areas it was found insignificant for non-working women of Azimpur - Nilkhet area. When considered combinedly the relationship was also found significant. The combined result of family planning practice with income was significantly accepted for both working and non-working women.

It is argued that denying women an economic role outside the home is a direct contribution to high fertility. Thus it is suggested that, creation of more paid jobs for women is the surest way simulteneously to reduce fertility, to their status to reduce their drudgery and to raise the national output. Boserup (1970) has argued that encouraging the employment of women in urban areas would be advantageous for slowing down the rate of rural-urban migration, reducing the dependency burden of urban wives and controlling fertility.

In the study of fertility differentials and occupation higher fertility was found for non-working women. The relationship also was found significant for Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel area.

It was assumed that working women are more concious about family planning practice due to their occupation outside the home, than their counterpart. The findings of the study supports this assumption. The statistical calculation showed significant relationship between occupation and family planning practice.

Fertility pattern and family planning practice also varies with work pattern, working hour and work experience of the working women. The pattern of work and number of children was found statistically significant for both the study areas. Those who have been working both before and after marriage have smaller number of children. Negative relationship with work experience and number of living children was found among the working women of Motijheel area i.e. longer the experience lower the fertility.

Similarly, family planning practice is significantly related with the work experience among the working women of both the study area. While considering working hour per day family planning practice is positively related, i.e longer the working hour higher the use.

Effective family planning practice demands proper motivation. Majority of non-working women (37%) claimed to be motivated by their husband.While majority of working women (40%) claimed to be motivated by themselves. About 16 per cent of non-working women especially in the Motijheel area stated about the influence of family planning workers. Rest of the respondents were motivated through mass media, relatives and friend circle etc.

Reason for current non-practicing showed that majority of absentees do not want additional children in both working (38.89) and non-working (52.95) group of Motijheel area. Whereas in Azimpur-Nilkhet area majority of both working and non-working women were not practicing due to old age. According to different reasons of the absentees higher percentage of non-working women showed preference of husbands opinion than that of working wives.

Analysis of fertility pattern and family planning practice according to family structure revealed that fertility was higher for nuclear family among working women of Motijheel area which is contrary to the assumption that fertility would be higher in the joint families. The reasons for such anamoly perhaps lies in the fact that members of joint families are more aware of the disadvantage of the big family size. The statistical calculation showed significant result regarding fertility pattern and family structure for both working and non-working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

Age at marriage of women certainly affects their number of children to be born. Fertility pattern by age at marriage found that number of children born to both working and non-working women, decreases with increasing age at marriage. Higher age at marriage is found among working women in the study area which is quite natural. The inverse relationship between age at marriage and number of children found for both working and non-working women of both the areas.

Generally, fertility varies according to rural - urban origin of the respondents. But the study found unexpectedly minor difference of mean number of living children in these two groups. Proportionately working women, irrespective of their place of origin, have lower mean number of children. The reason for such dissimilarity lies in the fact that most of the respondents reside in the city for their education or training or service inspite of their rural place of origin. This has changed their attitude. Also perhaps their husband's origin has some role in this feature.

Sex preference have a noticeable affect on overall fertility levels. The study found a high percentage of son preference among non-working (54.5%) women of the study area. An interesting pattern found from the study is that preference for son has been decreasing with increasing age of working women. The statistical calculation showed significant relationship between age and son preference both for working and non-working women of both the areas. Higher percentage for son preference was found for the respondents who have lower level of educational attainment for both working and non-working women. This was statistically significant for Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet area.

Desired number of additional children is influenced by the number of children already born to the respondents in the study area.Lower the living number of children higher the desire for additional children. These two variables are negatively correlated ($r = -0.65$ and -0.71 for WW and NW of Motijheel and

r = -0.82 and -0.69 for WW and NW of Azimpur -Nilkhet area) for both working and non-working women of both the study areas.

Family Planning practice was also found to have negative relationship with desired additional children. The relationship between number of living children and family planning practice is also inclined towards expected direction. Large number of children causes higher percentage of current family planning practices and relationship is statistically significant in both the areas.

The current use of family planning was found higher among working women than that of non-working women when number of living children is constant. From the above discussion the following conclusion emerged :

1. Fertility is comparatively higher for older age groups. A comparison of working and non-working women by age reveals lower fertility for working women in Motijheel study area.

   Practice of family planning increases with age both for working women and non-working women.

2. Fertility decreases with increasing level of education among the respondents of both the area. Though, the affect of education is more prominent among non-working women than working women of both Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel area.

Family planning use status is higher for medium to highly educated women than less educated for both working and non-working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel area. Though, never used rate is higher for non-working women than that of working women in both the study area.

(3) Lower Fertility is found among middle to higher income group among working women of both the study areas. Wife's own monthly income is found inversely related with the number of living children in Motijheel and Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Though a strong negative correlation was found for working women of Motijheel area than that of working women of Azimpur - Nilkhet area.

Pattern of family planning practice is found significant with income group of working women in both the study area but insignificantly related with non-working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet area. Though the pattern of family planning practice is showed related with income in both the study area, when working and non-working women are considered combinedly.

(4) Fertility pattern is higher for non-working women than working women of both the study areas. Among the working group higher fertility is found among the labourers of Motijheel area. The relationship between number of living children and occupation of working women is found significant for both Motijheel and Azimpur- Nilkhet area.

Higher family planning practice is found among working women than non-working women. Never used rate is higher for non-working women of both Azimpur-Nilkhet and Motijheel area than that of working group.

(5) Lower fertility is found for those women who have worked both before and after marriage than who have worked after marriage only in both the study areas. The statistical calculation also found significant relation. Work experience is found inversely related to the number of children among working women of both the area.

Family planning use status increases more or less with work experience, especially, among working women of Azimpur-Nilkhet and also with working hour per day specially among the respondents of Motijheel area.

(6) The relationship between fertility and family structure is significant for both the group in Azimpur-Nilkhet and Non-working women of Motijheel but it showed insignificant relationship for Working women of Motijheel.

. A significant relationship is found between family planning practice and family type though insignificant for non-working women of the study area when it considered combinedly.

(7) Fertility decreases with increased age at marriage both for working and non-working women at both the study areas.

(8) Son preference decreases with the increase of age of both working women and non-working women of the study area.

(9) Son preference is found significantly related with the level of educational attainment for working women and non-working women in both the study areas.

The demographic and socio-economic factors which are studied in analysing fertility pattern and family planning practice are all interrelated. From the present study, it is manifested that fertility falls with the socio-economic status acquired by job participation of married women and the relationship is significant. All the specific analysis e.g. age, education, income etc. reveals that working women experience lower fertility pattern than the women without formal job. Though negative attitudes of society in general and men in particular, toward women working outside the home is also responsible for low female participation in the labour force. Now women are willing to participate in economic activities outside the home, provided job opportunities are made available to them due to economic reasons mostly. Thus it is urgued that, it is open to men to debate whether economic progress is good for men or not, but for women to debate whether women should have the chance to cease to be beasts of burden, and to join the human race (Lewis, 1955).

RECOMMENDATION : Procreation is the natural biological phenomena of all human being and the ultimate goal of all married couple, which in turn affect fertility rate of the country. The

purpose of the fertility analysis therefore, must be directed towards the reduction of high fertility. The variables which are considered in relation to fertility can not all be denied but can be changed. So, it is important to assess these variables and to determine whether they are amenable to social economic or clinical influences. The societal fertility is still higher. Successful implementation of family planning programme is hampered by technical and other difficulties. The motivation programme must be applied successfully with the help of other development programme and substantial improvements in mass education. An understanding of complex mechanism of fertility differentials have important implications for population policies.

Women manpower forms a vast reservoir of human resources of our country, if effectively mobilized. The role of women in productive efforts of the country can not be undermined, because they cover half of the total population.

To mobilize women man power the following strategies may be suggested :

1. Creation of new employment opportunities for women, particularly for lower class.

2. Identification of and removal of cultural or societal obstracles that creates bar for women to work outside their home.

3. Improved day care centers and social security will influence more participation of women in outside work which in turn reduce fertility.

4. Prior importance should be given in compulsory education upto secondary level of the females, through which women may have fundamental knowledge about effective use of family planning methods and motivated towards small family norms.

   The government of Bangladesh should persue a policy discouraging early marriage for girls untill age 20 and discouraging polygammy.

5. Finally, proper implementation of population policy and strong infrastructure is a pre-requisite to rapidly falling fertility.

Therefore, it can be concluded that route to fertility decline is not family planning practice; the problem can not be successfully overcome as long as education and income earning opportunities are one sidedly oriented to men and do not take women into account.

Table - 1 : Income Distribution by Area.

Income Group	Motijheel				Azimpur-Nilkhet			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
500 - 1000	2		55		-	-	-	-
1001- 1500	11		25		-	-	-	-
1501- 2000	47		19		-	-	-	-
2001- 2500	23		2		-	-	16	
2501- 3000	9		1		-	-	24	
3001- 3500	4		1		10		5	
3501- 4000	-	-	-	-	4		13	
4001- 4500	2		-	-	14		6	
4501- 5000	-	-	-	-	18		10	
5001- 5500	-	-	-	-	17		8	
5501- 6000	-	-	-	-	17		8	
6001+	-	-	-	-	22		7	

Fertility Behaviour and Family Planning Acceptance Among Married Working Women and Non-working women In some Selected Areas of Dhaka city.

(আমরা একটি গবেষনা সংক্রান্ত কাজে আপনার সংগে কিছু আলোচনা করতে চাই এবং সেই সাথে আপনার বিবাহিত জীবন ও কর্মজীবন সম্পর্কে কিছু ব্যক্তিগত প্রশ্ন করতে চাই। আপনার দেওয়া উত্তরে গুলো গোপনীয় থাকবে এবং শুধু মাত্র গবেষনা কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে)।

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর নাম _____

স্থান _____

সময় _____

প্রথম অধ্যায়

১। সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারীর নাম : _____

২। বর্তমান ঠিকানা : _____

৩। স্থায়ী ঠিকানা : _____

৪। জন্ম সাল / বয়স : _____

৫। ধর্ম : _____

৬। কর্মস্থল : _____

৭। বিবাহিত জীবন কত দিনের : _____ (পূর্ন বৎসর)

৮। আপনার কি একাধিক বিয়ে হয়েছে? : হাঁ ___ না ___

হাঁ হলে, প্রথম _____ সাল, দ্বিতীয় _____ সাল, তৃতীয় _____ সাল

৯। আপনি কতদুর পর্যন্ত লেখাপড়া করেছেন ? (ঠিক চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) লেখাপড়া করেন নি (খ) চিঠিপত্র পড়তে পারেন (গ) প্রাথমিক

(ঘ) মাধ্যমিক (ঙ) উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক (চ) স্নাতক (ছ) স্নাতকোত্তর

(জ) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) _____

১০। আপনার বর্তমানে মোট কতজন জীবিত সন্তান আছে ?

_____ মোট সংখ্যা

_____ ছেলে

_____ মেয়ে

১১। পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্য সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাদি :

পরিবারের সদস্যদের নাম (স্বামী দিয়ে শুরু করুন)	আপনার সাথে সম্পর্ক	জন্মের সাল	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	পেশা :		মাসিক আয়	পরিবারের প্রকৃতি
					প্রধান	অপ্রধান		

১২। আপনার জন্ম স্থান ও শৈশব কাল কোথায় কেটেছে ? শহর _____ গ্রাম _____

১৩। আপনার বাড়ীতে মোট কয়টি কামরা আছে ? _____ সংখ্যা

১৪। আপনার বাড়ীতে কি কি বিলাস সামগ্রী আছে ? (একাধিক হতে পারে)

(ক) রেডিও (খ) টি,ভি (গ) গাড়ী (ঘ) ফ্রিজ, (ঙ) অন্যান

১৫। আপনার নিজস্ব বাড়ী আছে কি ? হাঁ না । হাঁ হলে _____ সংখ্যা

১৬ আপনার চাকুরী হতে বার্ষিক আয় কত ? _____ টাকা

১৭। আপনাদের মাসিক ব্যয়ের পর কোন সঞ্চয় থাকে কি ? হাঁ _____ না _____

হাঁ হলে কত ? _____ টাকা

১৮। আপনার অবসর সময় কিভাবে কাটান ? (উত্তর একাধিক হলে গুরুত্ব অনুসারে ১, ২, ৩ ইত্যাদি চিহ্ন দিন) ।

(ক) পত্রিকা পড়ে (খ) বই পড়ে (গ) সেলাই করে (ঘ) রেডিও শুনে (ঙ) টিভি দেখে

(চ) বেড়াতে যান (ছ) সিনেমা দেখেন (জ) স্বামীর সাথে গল্পগুজব করে ।

১৯। আপনি কি খবরের কাগজ পড়তে অভ্যস্ত ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) নিয়মিত/প্রত্যহ (খ) সপ্তাহে একবার (গ) মাঝে মধ্যে (ঘ) কখনোই নয়

২০। আপনি কি রেডিও শুনেন বা টিভি দেখেন ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) নিয়মিত (খ) অনিয়মিত (গ) কখনোই নয় (ঘ) অন্যান্য

২১। বিবাহের পর শ্বশুর-শ্বাশুড়ীর সাথে থাকতেন কি ? হাঁ না

হাঁ হলে কতদিন _____ (গৃহিনী হলে ২৪ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)

২২। চাকুরীর পর থেকে কার/কাদের সাথে আছেন ? _____

২৩। আপনি কর্মস্থলে থাকাকালীন আপনার ছেলেমেয়েদের দেখাশুনা করে কে অথবা কার কাছে রেখে আসেন ? _____

২৪। আপনার ঘর-সংসার ও ছেলেমেয়েদের প্রধানত দেখাশুনা করে কে ?

_____

দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়

পেশাগত তথ্যাদি :

১। বর্তমানে আপনার প্রধান পেশা কি ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) চাকুরী (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) (খ) গৃহকর্ম (৮ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান) (গ) অন্যান্য

২। বিবাহের আগে থেকে চাকুরী করছেন না পরে চাকুরী গ্রহন করেছেন ?

(ক) পূর্বে (খ) পরে

৩। আপনি কি বিবাহের পর হতে বিরতিহীন ভাবে বর্তমান পর্যন্ত কর্মরতা আছেন ?

(চিহ্ন দিন) হা _____ না_____

৪। কতদিন যাবত চাকুরী করছেন ? _____ বছর _____ মাস

৫। আপনি দৈনিক কয় ঘন্টা পেশায় নিয়োজিত থাকেন ? _____ঘন্টা

৬। আপনার চাকুরী করার কারণ কি ? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)

(ক) অর্থনৈতিক সচ্ছলতার জন্য (খ) পরিবারের প্রভাবে (গ) শিক্ষাকে কাজে লাগানোর জন্য (ঘ) সামাজিক মর্যাদা বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য (ঙ) সময় কাটানোর জন্য (চ) অধিকতর সচ্ছলতার জন্য (ছ) অর্থনৈতিক স্বাধীনতার জন্য (জ) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৭। চাকুরী করার ব্যাপারে বাধাপ্রাপ্ত হয়েছেন বা হচ্ছেন কি ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) হাঁ (খ) না

হাঁ হলে কার দ্বারা ? (ক) নিজের (খ) স্বামীর (গ) শ্বশুর-শ্বাশুড়ীর (ঘ) ধর্মের (ঙ) অন্যান্য

৮। বিবাহিত মহিলাদের চাকুরী করার ক্ষেত্রে প্রধান প্রধান বাঁধাগুলো কি বলে আপনি মনে করেন ? _____

_____

৯। আপনি কি মনে করেন বিবাহিতা মহিলারা চাকুরী করছেন বলে পরিবার ছোট রাখছেন অথবা ছোট পরিবার বলে চাকুরী করতে পারছেন ? _____

_____

১০। চাকুরীরতা বিবাহিত মহিলা সম্পর্কে আপনি কিরূপ ধারনা পোষন করেন ?

_____

১১। আপনি কি মনে করেন পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা নির্নয়ে আপনার চাকুরীর প্রভাব আছে ? হাঁ _____ না _____

১২। চাকুরী গ্রহনের পূর্বে এবং পরে আপনার কয়টি সন্তান জন্মলাভ করেছে ? (উল্লেখ করুন)

পূর্বে _____ সংখ্যা

পরে _____ সংখ্যা

১৩। আপনার মোট কয়জন জীবিত সন্তান হয়েছে ?

_____ মোট সংখ্যা ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____

১৪। আপনার কোন মৃত সন্তান হয়েছিল কি ? হাঁ_____ না_____

মোট সংখ্যা,_____ ছেলে,_____ মেয়ে ।_____

১৫। কোন গর্ভপাত হলে _____ সাল

১৬। আপনার মা বা শ্বাশুড়ী চাকুরী জীবি ছিলেন বা আছেন কি ?

তৃতীয় অধ্যায়

পরিবার পরিকল্পনা বিষয়ক জ্ঞান , মনোভংগী , ও অনুশীলন সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাদি : (এবার আমরা আপনাকে একটু ভিন্ন বিষয়ের উপর কিছু প্রশ্ন করছি ।)

১। আপনি হয়তো জানেন, স্বামী স্ত্রী ইচ্ছে করলে পরিবার পরিকল্পনার বিভিন্ন ব্যবস্থাদির সাহায্য নেয়াতে বাচ্চা হওয়া বা সাময়িকভাবে অথবা স্থায়ীভাবে বন্ধ করাতে পারেন । আপনি কি এ ধরনের কোন ব্যবস্থার কথা জানেন বা শুনেছেন ? হাঁ____ না_____

২। আপনি জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রনের কোন কোন পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে অবগত আছেন ? (নাম উল্লেখ করুন)

৩। এই সমস্ত বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতির ব্যবহার বিধি সম্পর্কে কতটুকু জানেন ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) শুধু মাত্র শুনেছেন (খ) কাজে লাগানোর মত

৪। কোন মাধ্যমে আপনি পরিবার পরিকল্পনা ও তার পদ্ধতির কথা জেনেছেন ? (গুরুত্ব অনুসারে চিহ্ন দিন) (ক) খবরের কাগজ/বই/পোষ্টার (খ) রেডিও (গ) টি,ভি, (ঘ) বন্ধু বান্ধব (ঙ) স্বামী (চ) আত্মীয় স্বজন (ছ) ডাক্তার / পরিবার পরিকল্পনা কর্মী ।

৫। জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রনের সামগ্রী কোথায় কোথায় পাওয়া যায় জানেন কি ?

_____

৬ আপনার জানামতে আপনার মাতা-পিতা/শ্বশুর- শ্বাশুড়ী জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন করতেন কি ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) হাঁ (খ) না (গ) জানিনা

৭। পরিবার পরিকল্পনা সম্পর্কে আপনার ও আপনার স্বামীর মনোভাব কি রকম ?(চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) ভালো (খ)ঃ মন্দ (গ) জানিনা

৮। আপনি জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রনের কোন পদ্ধতির পক্ষপাতি ? (ক) সাময়িক (খ) স্থায়ী

(গ) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

৯। আপনার মতে একটি পরিবারে কতজন সন্তান হওয়া ভালো মনে করেন ?

_____ সংখ্যা ।

১০। আপনার পরিবারে কতজন ছেলেমেয়ে হওয়া ঠিক বলে মনে করেন ?

_____সংখ্যা

১১। আকাংখিত সন্তান লাভের পর স্থায়ী ব্যবস্থা নিতে আগ্রহী হবেন কি ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

হাঁ _____ না _____

১২। আপনি কি চান ভবিষ্যতে আপনার আরো ছেলে মেয়ে হোক ? হাঁ _____না _____

হাঁ হলে কয়টি সংখ্যা _____ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____

১৩। আপনার ছেলে মেয়েরা যখন বড় হবে, ভবিষ্যতে তাদের কতজন সন্তান (প্রতি পরিবারে)

হওয়া ঠিক বলে আপনি মনে করেন ? _____সংখ্যা, ছেলে_____মেয়ে _____

১৪। বৃদ্ধ বয়সে আপনার ছেলেরা আপনাকে দেখাশুনা করবে বলে আশা করেন কি ?

_____

১৫। আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনার সন্তানরা যখন উপার্জনক্ষম হবে তখন তারা আপনাকে অর্থ সাহায্য দেবে ?

১৬। আপনার যখন প্রথম বিয়ে হয় তখন আপনি কতজন সন্তান চাইবেন এধরনের কোন চিন্তা ভাবনা করেছেন ? হাঁ _____ না _____

হাঁ হলে কতজন সংখ্যা _____ ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____

১৭। বিয়ের কত দিন পর প্রথম সন্তান আশা করেছিলেন ? _____ বছর

১৮। যদি ভবিষ্যতে সন্তান না চান তবে সেটা কি এই জন্য ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) শারিরীক অসুবিধা (খ) প্রয়োজন নেই (গ) অন্যান্য

১৯। আপনার বা আপনার স্বামীর আত্মীয় স্বজনরা কি চাইতেন যত তাড়াতাড়ি সম্ভব আপনাদের সন্তান হউক ?

(ক) হাঁ (খ) না

নাম উল্লেখ করুন নাম উল্লেখ করুন

২০। আপনি কি ভবিষ্যতে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন গ্রহন এ আগ্রহী হবেন ?

(ক) হাঁ _____ (খ) না _____ কারণ কি ?

২১। আপনার চাকুরীর পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রনের ব্যাপারে আপনাদের দৃষ্টিভংগীতে কোন পরিবর্তন এসেছে কি না ? (চিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) এসেছে (খ) আসেনি (গ) জানিনা (ঘ) অন্যান্য

(উল্লেখ করুন)

২২। এক সন্তান হতে আরেক সন্তানের মধ্যে কত বছর ব্যবধান থাকা উচিত বলে আপনি মনে করেন? _____ বছর

২৩। যদি আপনি আপনার আকাংখিত পুত্র সন্তান লাভ না করেন তবে আপনার পছন্দনীয় সন্তান সংখ্যার পরেও কি আবার সন্তান গ্রহনের চেষ্টা করবেন?

_____

২৪। আপনার প্রতিবেশী বা সহকর্মী বা আত্মীয় স্বজন যারা পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন তাদের সম্পর্কে আপনার ধারনা কি?

_____

২৫। বলা হয়ে থাকে আমাদের দেশে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার (যেমন খাদ্য, বাসস্থান, বেকার সমস্যা ইত্যাদি) প্রধান কারন হলো আমাদের জনসংখ্যা, এ সম্পর্কে আপনি কি রকম ধারনা পোষন করেন?

_____

২৬। যদি জন সংখ্যা সমস্যাই হয়ে থাকে তবে তার প্রতিকার কি?

_____

(অনুশীলন সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি) :

১। আপনার বর্নিত জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্ধতিগুলোর মধ্যে আপনি কখনো কোনটি ব্যবহার করেছেন কি? হাঁ _____ না _____

কোন পদ্ধতি _____ কতদিন _____ বছর _____ মাস _____

৪। আপনি যদি বলে থাকেন আর সন্তান চান না, কিন্তু বর্তমানে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন না কেন? (টিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) বর্তমানে গর্ভবতী (খ) এখন সন্তান চান (গ) পছন্দ করেন না
(ঘ) স্বামীর অপছন্দ (ঙ) যাতায়াত অসুবিধা (চ) ব্যবহার পদ্ধতি জানা নেই
(ছ) পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারে অসুবিধা হয়।

৫। জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রনের সামগ্রী আপনি কিভাবে পেয়ে থাকেন? (টিহ্ন দিন)

(ক) নিজেই কিনেন (খ) স্বামী আনেন (গ) পরিবার পরিকল্পনা কর্মী দিয়ে যান (ঘ) ক্লিনিক/হাসপাতাল হতে আনেন (ঙ) কর্মস্থল হতে (চ) অন্যান্য

৬ জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রনের জন্য কোন ডাক্তারের পরামর্শ নেন কি?

৭। সন্তান জন্মের আগে ও পরে কর্মস্থল হতে ধরনের সুবিধা পান? (উল্লেখ করুন)

আগে	পরে
ক) _____	ক) _____
খ) _____	খ) _____
গ) _____	গ) _____

৮। কি কি কারনে আপনি পরিবার পরিকল্পনা গ্রহন করা প্রয়োজন মনে করেন?
(উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)

(ক) মায়ের স্বাস্থ্য রক্ষা পায় (খ) সংসারে অর্থনৈতিক স্বচ্ছলতা আসে
(গ) স্বামী ও স্ত্রী কাজ করার সময় পায় (ঘ) কম ছেলে মেয়ে দেশের কাম্য
(ঙ) অন্যান্য

(সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহন সম্পর্কীয়)

৯। আপনি পরিবার পরিকল্পনা বিষয়ে কার দ্বারা প্রভাবান্বিত হয়েছিলেন ?

_____

১০। কার পরামর্শে বর্তমানে জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন ?

_____

১১। পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি ব্যাপারে কি স্বামীর সাথে আলাপ আলোচনা করেন ?

হাঁ _____ না _____

১২। পরিবরে পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি গ্রহনের ব্যাপারে আপনাদের শ্বশুর শ্বাশুড়ীর মতামত নেন কি না ? _____

১৩। পরিবার পরিকল্পনা পদ্ধতি গ্রহনের ব্যাপারে আপনাদের দু'জনের মধ্যে কার মতামত বেশী নেন ? (উল্লেখ করুন)

_____

১৪। প্রচলিত জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রন পদ্ধতিগুলোর গুনগত মান নিশ্চয়তা ও পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া সম্পর্কে আপনার মন্তব্য কি ? (উল্লেখ করুন)

_____

SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Akbar, M.A. Socio-Economic Factors Effecting Family Size Norms and Fertility Pattern in Bangladesh. Rajshahi : The University Grand Commission, 1978.

2. Arther, W.B. and McNicoll, G. An Analytical Survey of Population and Development in Bangladesh. Population and Development Review. Vol.4 (1), pp. 20-80, 1978.

3. Balasubramanian, K. Socio-Cultural Factors Influencing Fertility in India. Reports to the conference held in Canbera, 16-18 Nov., 1976.

4. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Bangladesh Statistics in Brief Dhaka : Govt. of People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1982.

5. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Dhaka Districts Statistics Dhaka : Bangladesh Bureau of statistics, 1983.

6. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Small Area Atlas of Bangladesh. Govt. of People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1985.

7. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Bangladesh Population Census, 1981. Dhaka : Govt. of Bangladesh, 1983.

8. Bangladesh Fertility Survey. Fertility in Bangladesh : which way is it going. ? Dhaka : NIPORT, 1982.

9. Behrman, S.J. and Corsa, L., ed.Fertility and Family Planning: A world View. Michigan : University Press, 1970.

10. Berelson, Bernard "The Great Debate on Population". Studies in Family Planning; pp. 1-16, February, 1969.

11. Ben-Porth, Y. and Welch, F. "Do Sex Preferences Really Matter". Quarterly Journal of Economics (January, 1976), 285-307.

12. Blake, Judith. Demographic Science and the Redirection of Population Policy. Public Health and Population Change. Pittsburgh : University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965.

13. Boserup, Ester. Women's Role in Economic Development. Newyork : John Welly and Martin Press, 1965.

14. Caldwell, J.C. Theory of Fertility Decline. London Accademic Press, 1982.

15. Chowdhury, A.K.M. and Curlin, G.T. Recent Trends in Fertility and Mortality in Rural Bangladesh 1966-75 Dhaka : ICDDR,B., 1978.

16. Chowdhury, R.H. and Ahmed, N.R. Female Status in Bangladesh. Dhaka : Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, 1980.

17. Chowdhury, R.H. Socio-Cultural Factors Affecting Practice of Contraception in Metropolitan Urban area of Bangladesh., Dhaka: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, 1979.

18. Chowdhury, R.H. "The Status of Women and Fertility Behaviour in a Metropolitan Urban area of Bangladesh Population Studies No.32 (2), pp.261-274, 1978.

19. Collver, and Longlois, E. "The Female Labourforce in Metropolitan Areas; An International Comparison" Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.x, No.4, 1962.

20. Collver, Andrew. O. "Women's Work Participation and Fertility in Metropolitan Areas", Demography, Vol. 5, pp.55-60, 1968.

21. Curtin, Leslie, B. Status of Women : A Comparative Analysis of Twenty Developing Countries. Reports on the World Fertility Survey (5), Population Reference Bureau Inc., June, 1982.

22. Davis, Kingsley, and Judith, Blake "Social Structure and Fertility; An analytical Framework" Economic Development and Cultural Change, . Vol, 4, pp. 211-235, 1956.

23. Diezfalusy, E. Regulation of Human Fertility, Kopenhegen : World Health Organization, 1977.

24. Diezfalusy, E. and Borell, U. Control of Human Fertility, New York : John Welly, and Sons, 1971.

25. Dixon, R.D. Women Cooperatives and Rural Development : A Policy Proposal, Report Prepared for Resources for the Future, Washington D.C. 1977.

26. Dixon, R. "Women's Rights and Fertility", UNESCO, 1973.

27. Ehrlich, P.R. and Ehrlich, A.H. Population, Resources, Environment. Sanfrancisco : W.H. Freeman and Company, 1970.

28. ESCAP "Population of Bangladesh" Country Monograph Series No.9, Bangkok, 1980.

29. ESCAP "Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference : Selected Papers" Asian Population Studies Series No.58, Bangkok : 1982.

30. ESCAP, Trends and Level of Fertility in Bangladesh, Banglkok, 1988.

31. Enacacrnacion, Jose, Fertility Behaviour and Labour Force Participation : A Model of Laxicographic Choice Philippines; Institute of Economic Development and Research, 1979.

32. "Family Planning Acceptence in Dhaka City". A Survey Report of The Department of Geography. University of Dhaka, 1979.

33. Flieger, W. An Assesment of Fertility and Contraception in Seven Philippine Province : 1975.Honululu : East-West Center, 1980.

34. Freedman, R. "American Studies on Family Planning and Fertility : A Review of Majro Trends and Issues" on Research in Family Planning, Princeton; Princeton University Press, 1982.

35. Freedman, R. and Coombs, L. Preferences About Sex of Children in Cross Cultural Complexesions : Data on Two Factors in Fertility Behaviour, New York : Population Council, 1974.

36. Govt. of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Retrospective Survey of Fertility and Mortality: Census Comission, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, 1977.

37. Govt. of Bangladesh. Report on the 1974 Bangladesh Retrospective Survey of Fertility and Mortality, Dhaka : Ministry of Planning, 1977.

38. Govt. of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Fertility Survey, 1975-76 Dhaka : Ministry of Health and Population Control Division, 1978.

39. Govt. of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Fertility Research Programme, 5th Contributors Conference, Dhaka : NIPORT, 1980.

40. Govt. of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Population Census - 1981 Bulletin-2, Dhaka : Census Commission, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, 1981.

41. Govt.of Bangladesh Statistical Year Book-1976. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka : Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, 1986.

42. Govt. of Kenya, Kenya Fertility Survey 1977-78, Kenya : Kenya World Fertility Survye, 1980.

43. Green, Lawerence, W. Family Planning Knowledge and Attitude Survey in Pakistan. The Pakistan Development Review Vol. 4, No.2, pp. 322-355.

44. Groat, H.T. Workman, R.L. and Neal, A.G. Labourforce Participation and Family Formation : A Study of Working Mothers, Demography, Vol. 13, No.1, 1976.

45. Hauser, P.M., ed. The Population Dilemma, 2nd. ed. Colombia: The American Assembly, 1969.

46. Hossain, Monowar. Fertility in Bangladesh, Dhaka : Bangladesh Fertility Survey, 1979.

47. How Development Programs can Affect Fertility : The Case of Bangladesh. Asia-Pacific Population and Policy, Sept., 1988, No.6, Honululu : East-West Center.

48. Islam, Nazrul, et. al, 1982, The People of Dhaka, Centre for Urban Studies, Dept. of Geography, University of Dhaka.

49. Islam, Nazrul Expert Group Meeting on Increasing The Absorptive Capacity of Metropolitan Economics of Asia : A Case Study from Dhaka. Nagoya : 11-14 January, 1988.

50. Jahan, R. "Women in Bangladesh" in Women for Women. Dhaka; University Press Ltd., 1975.

51. Kabir, M. Impact of Development Programme on Fertility. Dhaka : Center for Population Management and Research, IBA, 1983. Research Monograph.

52. Khan, M.R. Some Population Characteristics and Fertility Differentials in Four Micro Regions of Bangladesh, Dhaka : Population Study Center, 1981.

53. Khuda, B.E. Fertility Level and Attitude the Value of Children in Sreebollompur. Dhaka : Institute of Development Studies, 1980.

54. Lin, J.A. The Effects of Socio-Economic, Demographic Factors and Family Planning Programmes on Fertility in Third World Countries. Philippines : Institute of Economic Development and Research, 1979.

55. Linderbaum, S. The Social and Economic Status of Women in Bangladesh. Dhaka : The Ford Foundation, 1974.

56. Mahbub, M.A. Women's Development, Income and Fertility in Bangladesh. Dhaka : The External Evaluation Unit, Planning Commission, Dhaka and Canadian International Development Agency, 1985.

57. Mabub, Farida ; Walliullah, S.; Sabir,A.A.; and Rashid, M.A. Differential Factors Affecting in Acceptance of Family Planning Among the Working and Non-working Women in Bangladesh. Dhaka : NIPORT, 1985.

58. Maloney, Clarence; Aziz, K.A.; Sarker, P.C. Believe and Fertility in Bangladesh. Dhaka : ICDDR,B, 1981.

59. Mauldin, W.P. and Beerelson, B. "Condition of Fertility Declining in Developing Countries, 1965-75". Studies in Family Planning. Vol. 9, No.5, May, 1978.

60. Mincer, J. "Market Prices, Oppurtunity Cost, and Income Effects" in Measurement in Economics eds C. Christ et. al. Standford. : Standford University Press, 1963.

61. Namboodiri, N.K. "The Wife's Work Experience and Child Spacing" Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly - 42, pp. 65-77, 1964.

62. National Institute of Population Research and Training Attitude and Practice of Contraception Among Married Working and Non-working Women in a Selected Area of Metropolitan City of Dhaka, Dhaka : NIPORT, 1983.

63. National Institute of Population and Research and Training. Basic Methods of Evaluative and Action Research. , Dhaka : NIPORT, 1984.

64. Palmore, J.A. Measuring Fertility : A Self Teaching Guide to Eleemntary Measures, Honululu : East-West Center, 1975.

65. Pincus, G. The Control of Fertility, New York : Academic Press, 1965.

66. Populatio Reference Bureau World Population Data Sheets, 1987.

67. Rafiq,Nasrin."Mortality Pattern and Differential : A Comparative Study Between Two Selected Rural and Urban Areas of Bangladesh" Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, Dept. of Geography, University of Dhaka, 1982.

68. Rahman, Jowsan A. Role of Women in Developing Activities and its Impact on Fertility Behaviour-Bangladesh Perspective. Paper Presented at the National Seminar on Women in Development, CERDI, Joydevpur, August 9-11, 1984.

69. Simon, J. The Effects on Income on Fertility, North Carolina, : Population Center, 1974.

70. Standing, G. and Sheenhan, G. Labourforce Participation in Low Income Countries. Geneva : ILO, 1979.

71. Stockel, J. and Chowdhury, M.A. Fertility, Infant Mortality and Family Planning in Rural Bangladesh. Dhaka : Oxford University Press, 1973.

72. Stycos, Mayone, and Back, K.W. The Control of Human Fertility. New York : Cornell University Press, 1982.

73. U.N. Selected Factors Affecting Fertility and Fertility Preference in Developing Countries. New York : Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1981.

74. Ware, Helen, Women, Demography and Development. Canbera : Development Studies Centre of Australian National University, 1981.

75. Whelpton, P. K.; Compbell, A.A.; and Patternson, J.E. Fertility and Family Planning in the United States. Princeton :" Princeton University Press, 1966.

76. Yauky, David. Fertility Differences in a Modernizing Country. Princeton : Princeton University Press, 1961.