Socio-investment, Cultural and Demographic qualities influencing Fertility Behavior in Shiekhupura, Pakistan

[1]Shahid Qayyum, [2]Amber Ayub, [3]Tehmina Ikram Ullah, [4]Fazeelat Naz
[1]*khaleekgee@gmail.com*
[1,3,4]M.phil Research Scholar, GC University Faisalabad
[2]BS (Hons) Sociology, Punjab University Lahore
PAKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This study is archived for the acknowledgment of the socio-budgetary, social and demographic components influencing ripeness conduct. The universe for the present study comprised of provincial and urban ranges of Shiekhupura. In testing system 180 respondents were distinguished and gathered data keeping in perspective the fruitfulness conduct of the individuals, from provincial and urban ranges by utilizing advantageous examining method. An overall organized Interview Schedule was outlined and ready for assembling the information. The gathered data from the distinguished respondents was examined utilizing fitting factual procedures. In perspective of outcomes, it was distinguished a larger part of the respondents affirm that Pakistan populace is expanding quickly because of uninformed of the results whatsoever. Effects exhibit individuals have no significantly more consciousness seeing fruitfulness identified issues besides having much misconstruing in concern of that. A few respondents demonstrated that there is have to mindful the individuals for fruitfulness conduct for the best concern of family and nation. A few respondents who were in the support, recognized that they had not family arranging focuses in their general vicinity because of individuals demonstrated their carelessness in perspective of that. It was practically all the respondents had seen that family arranging is vital for maternal and youngster health, for the best investment of family and nation.

Key Words: Socio-investment, Cultural attributes, Demographic qualities, Fertility Behavior

I. INTRODUCTION

Individuals have diverse society, standards, qualities, traditions, convictions, demeanor and conduct towards fruitfulness and ripeness conduct of the individuals fluctuate with spot, time and space. In advanced nations, individuals have low fruitfulness level and having concentrate on quality rather than amount. On the other side, in less improved nations individuals find high richness rate as a preventive measure which is because of the low wage level and monetary parts and gainful commitment of kids. Both Malthus and Ricardo (1811) contended that changes in pay accelerate higher richness.

Living and in addition socio-social elements are answerable for the differential fruitfulness and mortality around human populaces (Mostafizur and Rahman et al. 2008). Natural and socio-social variables like age at menarche, age at marriage, sort of marriage, investment levels, instruction and anticonception medication techniques have

huge impact on the ripeness and mortality of a populace (Koc 2008). The ripeness level measured to be the result of different properties, for example demographic, budgetary, social and social variables, around all these components, job status, especially wedded lady's animated cooperation in work power could impact her richness level (Chaudhry, 1986).

Socio-monetary and social standards, worth and conviction frameworks of a social order typically affected the state of mind of the individuals towards fruitfulness. The standards are ruled by the qualities of the social order and qualities are impacted by the convictions of the individuals. Freedman (1995) cases that notwithstanding socio-monetary improvement, changes in mentality about family arranging and life-styles and social contrasts influence fruitfulness conduct altogether. Ideological and social contrasts likewise impact richness conduct (in the same place, 1995). Pay could be utilized as a viable instrument for bringing down ripeness (Simon, 1974). Build in salary is an aftereffect of the expansion in the worth of time and afterward fruitfulness rates and wage might be contrarily connected (Bulatao and Lee 1983).

Instruction, especially female training, is relied upon to be emphatically associated with ripeness. It straightforwardly influences the supply of youngsters, the interest for kids, and the administrative expenses of fruitfulness (ibid, 1983). Cochrane (1983) depicted that the effect of instruction on ripeness is decidedly negative at the higher training level.Richness conduct around the individuals in Pakistan is showed to socio-demographic conditions and religious and social conventional traditions. Socio-monetary characteristics about fruitfulness conduct vary in country Punjab consistent with the existing standards, convictions and traditions of a specific society in Pakistan (Chaudhry, 1994). Mcclelland (1979) depicted there is sure companionship between the amount of children and richness, notwithstanding an in number inclination for offspring, couples with numerous girls may not hazard having an extra tyke on account of the dread that the kid may be an alternate girl.

People who gained entrance to higher social standing have habitually been distinguished to have more kids contrasted with people of easier social standing (Betzig 1986). A few studies investigated that the fruitfulness status connection remain positive (Fieder et al. 2005). Information and practice of conventional conception prevention strategies is liable to first have been rehearsed by high status bunches who were more presented to diverse plans and learning (Cleland 2001). Prophylactics utilize associates with training and wage likewise in contemporary social orders (Kanazawa 2003).The ripeness decrease happened as female work power cooperation expanded, a social move occurred with climbing material yearnings, individualization and changes in sexual orientation parts which might especially have influenced richness of high status bunches (Brown and Guinnane 2002). Chamratrithirong et al. (1992) contend that an increment in female cooperation in training and livelihood helps a decrease in ripeness.

Richness choice between couples not just is changed by numerous more variables, for example instructive status, the position of ladies and their interest in the work power, monetary circumstances, urbanization, government managed savings frameworks et cetera, however it contrasts between spouse and wife, between urban and rustic zones simultaneously. The individuals who diminished their ripeness most had the strongest expand in economic wellbeing (Van Bavel 2006). An ascent in prophylactic utilization is the primary proximate explanation for a decrease in fruitfulness (Bongaarts and Potter 1983). Campbell (1983), for guaging purposes, training is the best single indicator of richness decay.

The impacted of religion on ripeness might likewise assume a vital part, as secularization and liberal understandings of religion is more normal around the more well versed (Sacerdote and Glaeser 2001). Those with weaker religious convictions have a tendency to have more level ripeness (Goujon et al. 2007). Instruction can influence inclination for richness timing and conclusions, raise female self-governance, build preventative utilization and raise the chance expenses of childbearing (Kravdal and Rindfuss 2007). Gustavsson (2006) proposes that instruction can lessen fruitfulness emphatically if chance requires expand with educating, which for instance could be the situation when labour energy investment rates correspond with instructive levels.Richness inclination influence family measure, and if true fruitfulness for one era is bring down, the ripeness inclination of the following era will additionally be lower (Lutz, Skirbekk and Testa 2006). Ripeness could diminish around those most concerned with the status accomplishment of their posterity (Angrist, Lavy and Schlosser 2006). Ryan-Johansson (1987) depicted that the low richness of European rulers between 1500-1924 was made the trepidation that an excessive amount of kids could lead riches weakening and a lessening in societal position. Training is a more savvy method of decreasing fruitfulness than the procurement of family arranging administrations (Lee, 1983).

The quick development of populace has a few suggestions for socio-financial improvements. despite its operation in an unfavorable Socio-financial setting for example, low ability rate especially female instruction, high child mortality and low status of ladies, solid expert fruitfulness qualities and so on.; so far it has had the capacity to attain a leap forward in the lessening of ripeness.

II. Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to investigate the socio-economic conditions of the respondents; to find out the factors, influenced the attitudes of respondents toward fertility behavior; to draw the attributes of population to analyze the impact of family planning Programme; and to compare the fertility behavior of the people in rural and urban areas.

III. Materials and Method

In the present research, the universe was region Shiekhupura that comprise of 51union committees and it was so intense for the specialist to catch the information from all the cases in this study. In First stage, utilizing straightforward arbitrary inspecting method six union gatherings, three, 62, 63, 64 from urban and three, 51, 52, 53 from country zones had been chosen for the gathering of the information. At the second stage twenty respondents were chosen from every union committee embracing helpful testing strategy to approach the respondent and got all out one hundred and eighty respondents chose from six union chambers, ninety from urban while ninety from provincial territories. A well plan meeting calendar was ready keeping in perspective the study goals. The accumulated information will be broke down by utilizing clear and inferential detail.

IV. Results and Discussion

Table 1 presents the Frequency Distribution and Demographic Attributes of the Respondents.

Table plainly demonstrates that there were distinctive respondents keeping in perspective of their aspects. In concern of age, there were 28 respondents under the age of 25-30 years of the sum test, 62 respondents were under the age of 31-35 years, 41 respondents under the age of 36-40 years, 37 respondents were under the age of 41-45 years and 12 respondents were 46 or more years of the aggregate test.

The information was assembled from 180 male respondents. In this doubt we got some

ISSN 2350 – 7756

information about their capability, 62 respondents were uneducated, 53 falls in essential class, 21 were metric, and 17 were graduates while 11 respondents were experts in their capability of the aggregate test.

TABLE 1
Frequency Distribution and Demographic Attributes of the Respondents

Variables	F	(%)	Mean
Age			
25-30	28	15.55	0.15
31-35	62	34.44	0.34
36-40	41	22.77	0.22
41-45	37	20.55	0.20
46 and above	12	06.66	0.06
Total	180	100	
Education		(%)	
illiterate	62	34.44	0.34
Primary	53	29.44	0.29
Metric	21	11.66	0.11
Intermediate	17	09.44	0.09
Graduation	16	08.88	0.08
Masters	11	06.11	0.06
Total	180	100	
Household income (1000)		(%)	
10-20	81	45	0.45
21-30	43	23.88	0.23
31-40	32	17.77	0.17
41 and above	24	13.33	0.13
Total	180	100	

Source: Author's Calculation

Recurrence appropriation of respondents in concern of their family unit wage, 81 respondents that were 45 percent of the aggregate example size answered 10-20 thousand for every month, 43 respondents that were 23.88 percent portrayed 21-30 thousand for every month, 32 respondents answered 31-40 thousands and 24 respondents were fall in above 41 thousand classifications, for every month.

The table 2 shows that 6.66 percent of respondents had no tyke, 7.77 percent of respondents had one kid, 10.55 percent having two youngsters, 18.88 percent of the respondents had three kids, 26.6 percent had four youngsters around aggregate test, 15 percent have five youngsters while 14.14 percent respondents who had six or more youngsters separately.Among the total sample size, 5 respondents have one male child, 9 respondents had two male children, 16 respondents had three, 21 respondents had four, 13 respondents had 5 while 14 respondents had 6 and above male children. On the other side, 9 respondents have one female child, 10 respondents had two female children, 18 respondents had three, 27 respondents had four, 14 respondents had 5 while 12 respondents had 6 and above male children consecutively.

TABLE 2
Frequency and Percentage distribution of the respondents' number of children

Number of Children	Male		Female		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
		(%)		(%)		(%)
No Child	0	0	0	0	12	6.66
One Child	5	2.77	9	5	14	7.77
Two Children	9	5	10	5.55	19	10.55
Three Children	16	8.88	18	10	34	18.88
Four Children	21	11.66	27	15	48	26.66
Five Children	13	7.22	14	7.77	27	15
Six and Above	14	7.77	12	6.66	26	14.44
Total	78	43.33	90	50	180	100.0

Table 3 plainly demonstrates that 175 respondents clicked the yes alternative when they got some information about doctor for fruitfulness issues while 5 respondents addressed no out of aggregate specimen measure, they didn't counsel any ripeness

identified issue with M.d. An alternate address identified with wanting for additional number of kids asked and in answering, 131 respondents in the support of no alternative while 49 respondents addressed yes with deference of the inquiry.

TABLE 3
Frequency and Percentage distribution of the respondents' further number of children

Statements	Yes		No		Total	
Frequency and Percentage	**F**	**P**	**F**	**P**	**F**	**P**
Consulting about physician for fertility problems	05	2.77	175	97.22	180	100.0
Desiring more number of children	49	27.22	131	72.77	180	100.0
Son Preferences for new born baby	168	93.33	112	62.22	180	100.0

An inquiry identified with child inclination as new conceived infant asked in answering, 168 respondents portrayed yes they had inclination to offspring while 112 respondents said no, they demonstrated that doesn't make a difference for them in perspective of new conceived baby.

TABLE 4
Frequency and Percentage distribution of the respondents' preferable ideal family size

Number of Children	F	%	Mean
One Child	24	13.33	0.13
Two Children	97	53.88	0.53
Three Children	39	21.66	0.21
Four Children	11	6.11	0.06
Five Children	6	3.33	0.03
Six and above	3	1.66	0.01
Total	180	100.0	1.00

Table 4 depicts that 24 respondents had seen in keeping the perfect family size was had one youngster, 97 respondents answered two youngsters, 39 respondents said three kids, 11 respondents addressed four kids, 6 respondents portrayed having five kids is perfect sort of family size while 3 respondents around the aggregate 180 respondents in the support of six or more youngsters comprised family was perfect crew.

Table 5 elucidates that when researched from the respondents the explanations of having more kids, 19 respondents answered since having more youngsters was our family custom, 46 respondents said on the grounds that we require all the more acquiring hands to stable our survival, 6 respondents depicts on the grounds that the trepidation of demise we need more kids, 32 respondents out of sum 180 respondents on the grounds that it was the image of admiration for our family to have more number of youngsters, 48 respondents portrayed because of monetary thriving require more kids while 29 respondents illustrated in light of the fact that we wanting our better consideration in maturity for that we need more youngsters.

TABLE 5
Frequency and Percentage distribution of the respondents' desiring more Children

Reasons and Causes	F	%	Mean
Family Tradition	19	10.55	0.10
More earning hands	46	25.55	0.25
Fear of death the Children	06	3.33	0.03
Symbol of Respect	32	17.77	0.17
Economic Prosperity	48	26.66	0.26
Expecting well-being in old age	29	16.11	0.16
Total	180	100.0	1.00

In Table 6, it can be noticed that 24 respondents in the support of male marriage age is less than 20 years, 67 respondents said 21-25 years of age is perfect age enemy male, 79 respondents portrayed 26-30 years of age is perfect age for male marriage while 10 respondent said 31 or more age is perfect period of male marriage.

TABLE 6
Frequency and Percentage distribution of ideal male and female age of marriage

Ideal age of marriage	Male		Female	
Variables (Years)	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 20	24	13.33	25	13.88
21-25	67	37.22	119	66.11
26-30	79	43.88	32	17.77
31 and above	10	5.55	04	2.22
Total	**180**	**100.0**	**180**	**100.0**

On the other side, 25 respondents in the support of female marriage age is less than 20 years, 119 respondents said 21-25 years of age is perfect age for female, 32 respondents portrayed 26-30 years of age is perfect age for female marriage while 04 respondent said 31 or more age is perfect period of female marriage around the aggregate example estimate.

TABLE 7
Association between education and family size

Fertility level (Children)	Educational level			Total (%)
	Illiterate (%)	Up to metric (%)	Intermediate and above (%)	
Less than 3	6.3	22.6	15.7	44.6
3–5	12.4	21.7	8.2	42.3
6 and above	6.9	5.6	.6	13.1
Total	25.6	49.9	24.5	100.0

$$x^2 = \frac{\sum(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$$

d.f = 3
Significance = .0210*
Gamma = .11923

Chi- square = 18.3371

Table highlights that the affiliation of instructive levels and number of living youngsters. The information demonstrates that 44.6 percent of respondents having a place with first class had less than three kids and 15.7 percent of respondents were the individuals who having a place middle or more classification had less than three youngsters. 21.7 percent of respondents were having a place with the up to metric level instructive classification had 3–5 kids, while 6.9 percent of uneducated respondents had 6 or more youngsters. The worth of chi-square is 18.3371 and it is non-importance at 5% likelihood level. So the theory is acknowledged and subordinate. The quality of gamma additionally indicates a positive companionship between these variable.

TABLE 8
Association between income level and family size

Fertility level	Income (Rs.)			Total (%)
	Less than 4000 (%)	40001-8000 (%)	8000 and above (%)	
Less than 3	9.4	21.9	13.1	44.4
3 – 5	12.5	20.0	10.0	42.5
6 and above	3.1	6.9	3.1	13.1
Total	25.0	48.8	26.2	100.0

$$x^2 = \frac{\sum(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$$

Chi-square = 6.4238 d.f = 3
Significance = .1253 Gamma = - .1241

Table portrays a companionship between salary and number of living kids. The information portrays; that 21.9 percent of respondents of respondents were gaining Rs. 4001–8000 had less than three youngsters. 12.5 percent of respondents were acquiring less than Rs. 4000 had 3–5 kids. 3.1 percent of respondents were procuring Rs. 8000 or more had 6 or more youngsters. The worth of chi square is 6.4238 and it is non-essentialness at 5% likelihood level. So the theory is dismissed and the both variables are free and the gamma quality demonstrates a negative affiliation between these variables.

V. CONCLUSION

In determination, it was recognized a dominant part of the respondents recognize that Pakistan populace is expanding quickly and in indiscriminate path because of uninformed of the outcomes and comes about whatsoever. Outcomes exhibit individuals have no a great deal more cognizance viewing fruitfulness identified issues moreover having much misconstruing in concern of that. A few respondents demonstrated that there is have to conscious the individuals for richness conduct for the best concern of family and nation. A few respondents who were in the support, distinguished that they had not family arranging focus in their general vicinity and moreover there is no check and funds owed to individuals indicated their carelessness in perspective of that. This attention catching eyes with respect of that there should be gap in resources and growing rate of people. The disjunction between two variables directly leads to instability at all. In changing patterns of life, living in rural areas people, had not much more bother to be conscious in concern of the rapid growing issue while decreasing the resources. It was just about all the respondents had seen that family arranging is vital for maternal and youngster health, for the best investment of family and nation.

REFERENCES

Angrist, J., V. Lavy, and A. Schlosser. (2006).New Evidence on the Causal Link between the Quantity and Quality of Children. IZA Discussion Paper No. 2075 (April 2006). Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labour.http://ftp.iza.org/dp2075.pdf

Brown, J. and T. Guinnane. (2002). "Fertility transition in a rural, Catholic population: Bavaria, 1880-1910", *Population Studies*, 56 (1): 35-50.

Betzig, L. (1986).*Despotism and Differential Reproduction: A Darwinian View of History*. Aldine: Hawthorne

Bongaarts, John and Robert G. Potter. (1983).*Fertility, Biology, and Behavior: An*

Analysis of the Proximate Determinants. New York: Academic Press

Bulatao, R. A., and R. D. Lee. (1983).*Determinants of Fertility in Developing Countries*. New York: II: Academic Press, Inc.

Cleland, J. (2001). Potatoes and pills: An overview of innovation-diffusion contributions to explanations of fertility decline, in J. Casterline (ed.), *Diffusion Processes andFertility Transition: Selected Perspectives*. Washington, D. C.: National Research Council, pp. 39-65.

Chaudhry, S.A. (1994).A study of Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Family Size in a Selected Rural Community of District Faisalabad. M.Sc. Thesis, Deptt. Of Rural Sociology, Univ. of Agric., Faisalaad.

Chamratrithirong, A., C. Hirschman and P. Guest. (1992). A Multi-level Analysis of the Determinants of Fertility in the Four Regions of Thailand. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*

Chaudhry, M. I. (1986). Fertility Level among Working and Non-Working Women of Lahore City. A Publication of Family Planning Association of Pakistan. P. 1.

Campbell, A. A. (1983).*Manual of Fertility Analysis*. New York: Churchill Livingston.

Cochrane, S. H. (1983). The Effects of Education, Health, and Social Security on Fertility in Developing Countries. *Population and Human Resource Development* WPS-53. September. Washington, D. C.: The World Bank.

Fieder, M., S. Huber, F. Bookstein, K. Iber, K. Schäfer, G. Winckler, and B. Wallner. (2005).Status and reproduction in humans. New evidence for the validity of evolutionary explanations on basis of a university sample, *Ethology* 111: 940-950.

Freedman, R. (1995). Asia's Recent Fertility Decline and Prospects for Future Demographic Change. *Asia-Pacific Population Research Reports* 1. January.

Goujon, A., V. Skirbekk, K. Fliegenschnee and P. Strzelecki. (2007).New Times, Old Beliefs: Projecting the Future Size of Religions in Austria. Vienna Yearbook of Population Research. Vienna : Vienna Institute of Demography:237-270.

Gustavsson, S. (2006).*Education and Postponement of Maternity* Kluwer. Holland

Koc. (2008). Prevalence and socio-demographic correlates of consanguineous marriages in Turkey. *J BiosocSci*, 40(1): 137-48.

Kravdal, R. R. Rindfuss. (2007).Changing relationships between education and fertility – a study of women and men born 1940-64. Mimeo, Economics Dept. Univ of Oslo.

Kanazawa, S. (2003).Can Evolutionary Psychology Explain Reproductive Behavior in the United States?" *Sociological Quarterly* 44, 2: 291-301.

Lutz, W., V. Skirbekk and M.-R. Testa. (2006).The Low Fertility Trap Hypothesis,*Vienna yearbook of population research*. Vienna : Vienna Institute of Demography.

Mostafizar Rahman, Ismai Tareque, Tanveer Mahmood,(2008). Effects of socio-demographic factors on fertility in Bangladesh: Cross-tabulation analysis. *Social Sciences*, 3(6): 436-441.

McClelland, G.H., (1979).Determining the Impact of Sex Preferences on Fertility: A Consideration of Parity Progression Ratio, Dominance, and Stopping Rule Measures', Demography, 16:377-388.

Ryan-Johansson, S. (1987).Status anxiety and demographic contraction of privileged populations.*Population and Development Review* 13(3): 441-470.

Sacerdote, B. and E. Glaeser. (2001). "Education and Religion." Discussion Paper No.1913. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Institute of Economic Research.

Simon, J. (1974).*The Effects of Income on Fertility*. Chapel Hill: Carolina Population Centre, University of North Carolina.

Van Bavel, J. (2006).The Effect of Fertility Limitation on Intergenerational Social Mobility: The Quality Quantity Trade Off During the Demographic Transition." J Biosoc Sci 38 (4): 553