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COUNTRY REPORT

PAKISTAN

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

M. C. Shelesnyak, *Director*

John T. Holloway, *Associate Director for Operations*

Shirley Sirota Rosenberg, *Editor*

December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars--expended by ICP in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson.

M. C. SHELESNYAK, Director
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

CONTENTS

PAKISTAN

1. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan, a nation of 72.5 million people, saw its first family planning movement organized in 1953 with the formation of the private Family Planning Association of Pakistan, an International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate. The Pakistani Government made family planning a national policy in its Second Five-Year Plan, 1961-1965 (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

The 1976 rate of natural increase is estimated to be 2.9 percent per year--the crude birth rate 44 per 1000, and the crude death rate 15 per 1000. Forty-six percent of the population is under fifteen years of age (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b). The present program aims at reducing the birth rate from 44 to 35 per 1000 by 1978 (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a).

ICP/IPPA received seven proposals focusing on Pakistan; four were rejected, two were withdrawn, and one was signed as a work agreement.

Workshop/Seminar 13 of the ICP/IPPA conference series convened in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, 4-8 February 1975, to discuss "Development Policy and Population Policy: The Pakistan Experience." The workshop was co-sponsored by the Population Planning Division of the Government of Pakistan. A prologue to the conference and the conference proceedings were published by ICP in January 1975.

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response--1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings

The Shahid J. Burki/Samuel Popkin study attempts to identify the demographic consequences of agricultural development by comparing traditional and developed agricultural districts of Pakistan's Punjab province. Regression analysis of survey data from sixteen villages indicates a positive correlation between growth of the agricultural population and level of agricultural income. In addition, the authors provide an account of the history of agricultural development in Pakistan and note how agricultural development, the distribution of urban areas, and the size of urban places are interrelated phenomena.

Challenging the assumption that the factors of agricultural stagnation and population growth sufficiently explain and predict rural-to-urban migration in Pakistan, Burki and Popkin reveal a statistically positive relationship between population and income among agricultural households, suggesting that agricultural development is retarding rural-to-urban migration, at least of landowning farmers. In fact, for these households, agricultural development may have produced reverse migration with family members returning to become farmers once again. Another beneficial effect of the agricultural development process has been to provide urban migrants with job opportunities in small factories producing implements for modernizing the agricultural community. Furthermore, with the development of the agricultural sector, increased wealth and food availability may curb Pakistan's very high levels of infant and child mortality. This, in turn, is likely to bring about a reduction in the demand for children and an increase in demand for family planning services.

As for policy recommendations, Burki argues for an emphasis on agricultural development including redistribution and consolidation of land holdings, supply of credit to small farmers, and increased availability of fertilizer and pesticides.

The author makes no specific recommendations for further research. Burki notes, however, that since the study of the population impact of economic development necessarily involves the analysis of data collected periodically from a system, these data should be treated to such statistical manipulation as serial correlation analysis or auto-covariance analysis. In other words, the research design should be for the collection and analysis of longitudinal data. Target groups for study should include entire areal populations as well as important subgroups such as tenant farmers, smallholding farmers, and nonlandowning laborers.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

b. Work Agreement Summary

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statement

(see attached)

d. Interest/Involvement of Policy Makers in Specific Work Agreements

(see attached)

DATE: 27 Mar 74

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

Revised: 25 Apr 74
Revised: 25 Jun 75

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-13
PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-73

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Mr. Shahid J. Burki | Dr. Samuel Popkin

ADDRESS: 8112 Jeb Stuart Rd.
Potomac, MD 20854

Department of Government
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

TELEPHONE: 617/495-4248 | 512/471-5121

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 25 Feb 74 - 31 Aug 75 TOTAL COST: $10,950

TITLE: Population Growth, Agricultural Development, Family Structure and Migration in Pakistan

DESCRIPTION: Collection of data on population growth, agricultural development, income distribution, family structure and migration in Pakistan. Multivariate analysis, at household and village levels, of the cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships among population variables, agricultural growth and migration for all households in 20 Pakistani villages between 1961 and 1972, followed by development of detailed social, economic and demographic profiles for those villages. Assistance in the determination of the impact of further advances in the agricultural sector, and in the establishment of an adequate base of information for the development of appropriate policies in Pakistan.

REPORT SCHEDULE		PAYMENT SCHEDULE		
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT	DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
		$10,950	OSC	
24 Jun 74	10 Jul 74		OARO Jun 74	
31 Aug 75				

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: Amended total budget

Form IPPA 4-73 Revised 7-17-74

TECHNICAL MONITOR: Calman J. Cohen

POPULATION GROWTH, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND MIGRATION: IN PAKISTAN'S PUNJAB

Shahid Javed Burki

ABSTRACT

To identify the demographic consequence of agricultural development, Burki compared agriculturally traditional and developing districts of Pakisan's Punjab province. Regression analysis of survey data from sixteen villages reveals a positive correlation between growth of the agricultural population and level of agricultural income. In addition, the author details the history of agricultural development in Pakistan and points out connections between agricultural development, the distribution of urban areas, and the size of urban places.

SUMMARY

Development agencies worldwide have begun to specify the small farm operation as the target for development assistance. Burki asks, What will be the demographic consequence of the resulting improvements? Focusing on Pakistan's Punjab, Burki collected data from 537 households in 16 villages --half from the more agriculturally prosperous and half from those parts not experiencing growth of agricultural output and income. These data were subjected to multiple regression analysis and cross tabulation analysis.

Burki also analyzed population and agricultural census data, as well as data from the household economic and demographic survey of 1972-1973 and village administrative records. Information from these sources was used to reconstruct the history of Pakistan's agricultural development and to provide a picture of the current demographic situation in Pakistan.

FINDINGS

The research reveals that in the sixteen study villages the rate of natural increase is 3.0 percent per annum. When migration is taken into account, the rate of growth of the village population is reduced to less than 2.7 percent. The rate of growth of prosperous villages, however, is 3.2 percent per annum. The analysis of village income and population growth shows a positive correlation. A similar positive linkage occurs between levels of village agricultural income and agricultural population growth.

Seventeen families, formerly from the study village and now resident in urban places, were located. Average size of these households is 17

Note: Correspondence should be directed to Dr. Burki, 8112 Jeb Stuart Road, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

percent smaller than among non-migrant village families. The fertility of outmigrants is higher for those women moving to towns rather than cities. The former have an average 3.25 children whereas the latter have 2.55 children. The proportion of outmigrant families which are extended families is about one-third the proportion of non-migrating village families. Burki notes that the absence of an extended family in the urban household of these migrants may induce them to have more children. Indeed, town migrants have more children than their village non-migrant counterparts.

Lastly, Burki observed that the type of agricultural activity in a region determines the number and size of urban centers in the region; type of agriculture affects needed urban functions, and therefore town size. For example, where agriculture is extensive, rapid development of a great number of small towns occurs. The more intensive nature of agriculture in the Punjab has resulted in the rapid growth of several large towns.

CONCLUSION

The statistically positive relationship between population and income among agricultural households suggests that agricultural development is retarding rural-to-urban migration, at least of landowning farmers. In fact, for these households, agricultural development may have produced reverse migration, with family members returning to become farmers once again. Another beneficial effect of agricultural development has been to provide urban migrants with job opportunities in small factories producing implements for the modernized agriculture. Another likely benefit of agricultural development is that increased wealth and food availability will curb Pakistan's very high levels of infant and child mortality. This, in turn, will bring about a reduction in the demand for children and an increase in demand for family planning services.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Burki argues for an emphasis on agricultural development including redistribution and consolidation of land holding, supply of credit to small farmers, and increased availability of fertilizer and pesticides.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

Although Burki makes no recommendations, since the study of the impact of economic development necessarily involves the analysis of data collected periodically from a system, these data should be treated to such statistical manipulation as serial correlation analysis, or autocovariance analysis. In other words, the research design should be for the collection and analysis of longitudinal data. Target groups for study should include entire areal populations as well as important subgroups: tenant farmers, smallholding farmers, and non-land owning laborers.

COMMENTS

Burki's findings are generally based on data from extremely small samples and, therefore, are suspect. For example, the regression analysis of population growth and village income data used villages as cases. Hence, the results are based on regressions involving only sixteen cases.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY SERVICE
OF THE
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1737 CAMBRIDGE STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 495-2165 & 495-2164
CABLE ADDRESS: DASHARVARD

December 11, 1973

Dr. M. C. Shelesnyak
Director
Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Dr. Shelesnyak:

This is with reference to your letter of August 24. Since Dr. Popkin and I drafted our research proposal (P-73), I have had the opportunity to work as a part-time adviser of the Pakistan Agricultural Census Commission. I have also worked closely with the Population Census Organization and the Planning Commission in trying to see the relevance of demographic data to economic planning. This has made me acutely aware of the gaps that exist in demographic data available to the government. One singular contribution that our project could make is to build demographic profiles for a number of villages. This brings me to the question of hypotheses that we wish to test. Let me list them:

a) While the introduction of new agricultural technology in Pakistan may have increased labor utilisation per unit of cultivated land, it has nevertheless resulted in large-scale rural-urban migration. In large part, this paradoxical situation may be due to the replacement of non-family (wage) labor with family (non-wage) labor. We would therefore like to test the hypothesis that the Green Revolution while increasing input of labor per unit of land, has nevertheless caused a large amount of labor displacement.

b) There are indications that the introduction of new agricultural technology has resulted in a sharp improvement in income distribution in the rural areas (Azfar, 1971; Khandekar, 1973). These studies are based on incomes accruing to high, medium and low income groups. Given this change in income distribution, we would like to test the hypothesis that group fertility rates are related to income. We hypothesize, however, that fertility changes occuring are not only due to the changing proportion of the population in different groups. We hypothesize that the group specific fertility rates have also changed and that these changes are due to changes in the age of marriage for males and females, changes in the structure of the family (from the extended to the nuclear or from the nuclear to the extended), changes in the rate of female participation in the labor force, changes in female literacy, etc.

c) The hypothesis outlined in (b) above relates to intra-village group differences. We would also test the hypothesis whether regional income disparities affect fertility rates and rates of inter-regional migration. For this purpose, our sample of villages would be so divided as to be representative of Pakistan's four economic regions. I have already done some work on this in connection with my study of public works programs in Pakistan.

The above hypotheses to be tested would demand the following data: changes in income distribution, changes in the quality and quantity of labor used on farms, changes in family size, number of children born per family, levels of education and changes therein, movement of people in and out of villages and so on. Let me indicate the data sources available to us. They are:

(i) Population Censuses, 1951, 1961 and 1972
(ii) Agricultural Censuses 1960 and 1972
(ii) Household Economic and Demographic Survey, 1973-74
(iv) Revenue and Irrigation Patwari Records

I have investigated the problem of matching data from these different sources. For 1972-73, it would be possible to fully match all our data sources at the individual level. This is also true for 1960-61. This will give us two complete cross sections at the individual level. Your letter questioned the availability of one crucial datum, i.e. female contributions to family labor. This information will become available from the on-going 1973-74 HED Survey in which the households are being asked to provide data on the number of family (male and female) working on land, the type of skills they possess and the time spent by them.

Using the data sources listed above, we should be able to build a very comprehensive social, economic, and demographic profile for the sample villages. These profiles will in many ways be unique in their coverage and could prove to be of great value for other researchers focusing attention on some other related questions.

There is obvious relevance for policymaking in the findings that we hope to get from our project. In Pakistan, the government has launched several expensive programs based on questionable hypotheses. For instance, the much publicised Family Planning Program was based on the assumption that reduction in fertility rates could be achieved by improving the flow of information about family planning technology to the target (high-fertility) groups. Despite massive government investment in this program, (1.4 percent of total government outlay on economic development in 1965-1970), the Census of 1972 seems to indicate no drop in the rate of fertility in the 1960s. The massive Rural Works Program (RWP) launched in 1963 was reduced in size in the late sixtie in the belief that the Green Revolution would provide the additional job opportuniites that RWP was designed to create. That this did not in fact happen is indicated by large-scale rural-urban migration even after the introduction of new agricultural technology. Therefore, the availability of data, accompanied by the type of analysis that we hope to undertake, would improve the quality of government decisionmaking in social and economic fields.

In sum, we expect to achieve the following from our project: First, an understanding of the demographic changes that have resulted from the recent advances in the agricultural sector; Second, and relatedly, making it possible to predict with somewhat greater accuracy the impact in population growth of further advances in the agriculture sector; Third, making available to researche a neglected source of information (patwari records) that are incredibly rich in demographic and economic data; Fourth, making available quantitative indices of

economic and demographic change for a group of villages over a fairly long period of time. This in itself should contribute to the understanding of changes not only in rural Pakistan but also in the region to which this country belongs.

Let me conclude by saying that the comments of your panelists have helped us to define our purpose in somewhat more concrete terms. I hope that with this elaboration, the project would become acceptable for ICP financin

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shahid Javed Burki

SJB/mh

cc: Professor Samuel Popkin

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement on Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received seven proposals focusing on Pakistan--one was signed as a work agreement which was performed by a collaborative U.S./Pakistani team; two of the rejections went to Pakistani nationals and two to Pakistanis residing in the U.S. Two withdrawals each came from a single Pakistani national.

Total amount of funds requested was $290,945. The average proposed expenditure for all seven Pakistani proposals was $41,563.57. The average proposed expenditure for the rejections totaled $22,998.75. The withdrawals had requested $60,000 and $90,000. The work agreement was for $48,950.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

Pakistani research interests were varied, although several proposals centered on the family and family planning. They included "Family Structure, Fertility Differences and Kinship Interaction," "Factors Influencing Adoption of Programme Changes by Family Planning Personnel," and "Family Planning, Health, and Agriculture: A Study of Multiple Innovation Adopters in Pakistan and Policy Implications."

Some of the rejected topics included "The Population Dynamics of the Development of the Karachi Urban Area, 1947-1972," and "Factors Affecting Urbanization in Pakistan: A Case Study of Migrants in a Small Town in Pakistan."

The work agreement was titled "Population Growth, Agricultural Development, Family Structure, and Migration in Pakistan."

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Pakistan/Pakistan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-73
DISPOSITION: WA-13 - 4 Mar 74

PROPOSER(S): Mr. Shahid J. Burki AND Samuel L. Popkin, Assoc. Prof. of Govt.
Ministry of Commerce — University of Texas
Government of Pakistan — Austin, Texas

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: "Population Growth, Agricultural Development, Family Structure and Migration in Pakistan"

DATE SUBMITTED: 24 June 1973 DATE RCD.: 24 June 1973 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: $48,950 START DATE: ASAP

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: $48,950 ALSO SENT TO:

OTHER FUNDING:

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION:

The proposers wish to study the relation between the economic and demographic effects of the green revolutions in rural Pakistan. They will undertake "a multi-variate analysis at the household and village levels of the cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships between population variables, agricultural growth, and migration for all of the households in 20 villages between 1961 and 1972." Preliminary work on a subset of the data indicates "a strong positive correlation between migration rates and agricultural growth, and no significant correlation at all between migration rates and population density..., but a strong positive relationship between migration rates and the number of adult males per household."

Data sources include the 1961 and 1972 national censuses, the annual farm management surveys, and records of the village irrigation and revenue clerks." Village clerk records provide information on male migration, caste, land ownership, land transfers, tenancy, deaths, births, marriage, land use and productivity, crop prices, crop shares, wage rates, and employment rates.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Calman J. Cohen
DATE: 6 July 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Pakistan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-03
DISPOSITION: Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Jahangir Khan
Department of Sociology
University of Karachi
Karachi, Pakistan

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: Family Structure, Fertility Differences and Kinship Interaction

DATE SUBMITTED: 30 Oct 72 DATE RCD.: 7 Nov 72 DURATION: Three years

TOTAL AMOUNT: $90,000 @ $30,000/year START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: $90,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: None indicated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: University Teacher, "Factors Influencing Programme Changes by Family Planning Personnel" submitted to I.C.P.

DESCRIPTION: The study will be carried out in two cities (one industrial; one semi-industrial). 500 females in each city will respond to a structured interview schedule study units to be stratfied for origin, social class; 250 in each city to be from nuclear family patterns and 250 from joint households. --Dependent variable: fertilit level of females 15-45-- Independent variables: kinship influence and its attributes and couple's perceptions of family future. --Manner of inclusion of socio-demographic and situational variables indicated is not made clear. -- Study includes provision for test of accuracy of procedures at end for refining in order to standardize for replication. --

**Year I - refine procedures; select study area; sample; train personnel.
Year II - construct instruments of research; test same; do computer programming.
Year III - data analysis and write up.

Results: provide administration with information re: circumstances wherein kin influence intereacts to produce effects (pos. or neg.) on fertility; this will enable him to identify and manipulate variables for producing desired results on fertility levels.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas

DATE: 9 Nov. 72

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Pakistan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-04

DISPOSITION: Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Jahangir Khan
Department of Sociology
University of Karachi
Karachi, Pakistan

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: Factors Influencing Adoption of Programme Changes By Family Planning Personnel

DATE SUBMITTED: 30 Oct 72

DATE RCD.: 7 Nov 72

DURATION: Three years

TOTAL AMOUNT: $60,000

START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: $60.000

ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Study intended to examine some of the factors which influence officers' adoption of changes introduced in the National Family Planning Program in 1969 under its "Field Structure" reorganization programme.

The purpose of the study is to provide administrators with the information needed to enable them to effectively implement planned changes in Family Planning Programs structure. Study should illuminate what factors impede or facilitate adoption of innovations.

Year I - Select units, obtain their support, develop test instruments.
Year II - Gather data, coding and classification of data.
Year III - Data analysis; preparation of report.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Nancy B. Leeds

DATE: 9 Nov. 72

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: USA/PAKISTAN

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-38

DISPOSITION: Rejected 27 March 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Kokab Taj
P. O. Box 9675
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: An Analysis of the Impact of Education in Population Problems on Fertility, its implications for Establishing New Criteria for Effective Teaching and Learning, Developing New Curricula and Using New Educational Techniques in the Schools of Pakistan.

DATE SUBMITTED: 12 Mar 73 DATE RCD.: 14 Mar 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: $49,925 START DATE: 1 Sep 73

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: $49,925 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Fall 1973 semester - 50% salary support from Southern University

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: 1. Stated objectives in this study are: (1) To analyze the impact of education on population problems among educated and uneducated families in Pakistan; (2) To determine the attitudes of college and university students toward incorporating population education in school curricula by developing a new curricula /sic/ and using educational techniques; (3) To investigate the need and possibilities to offer free short courses on population education to Pakistani men and women at educational institutions; and, (4) To develop a model of new curricula for Pakistani schools by using new educational techniques and make recommendations to the ministry of education of Pakistan if the findings so indicate.

2. The applicant also states: "This proposal aims to develop new curricula in Pakistan school for effective teaching and learning of population problems through a multi-media approach. This will prepare students for parenthood and improve their professional preparation by including the facts of life. The project will significantly contribute to the improvement of communication among students and the general public, between children and parents."

3. "The following approaches will be used to collect information: (1) survey on students and families; (2) Interview school principals, educational administrators and Directors of Board of Education." Six work phases are elaborated: (1) review of literature and exploration of 8 general questions; (2 to 4) preparation, carrying out and analysis of interviews; (5) developing model curriculum for schools "if financial support is available from related Government and private agencies; and, (6) "making recommendations to the Ministry of Education of Pakistan for appropriate changes in schools curricula and implementation of the new curricula..."

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 21 Mar 73

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Pakistan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-58

DISPOSITION: Rejected 7 August 1973

PROPOSER(S): Dr. M. M. Junaid
327-C Lane No.4, Peshawar Road
Rawalpindi, Pakistan

AND Mr. M. Masud
6, Dayal Singh Mansion
Mall Road, Lahore, Pakistan

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: Factors Affecting Urbanization In Pakistan: A Case Study of Migrants in a Small Town in Pakistan

DATE SUBMITTED: 18 Apr 73 DATE RCD.: 1 May 73 DURATION: 6-8 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: c. $15,000 START DATE: Not stated

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: c. $15,000 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT: The applicants will work half-time on the project; Dr. Junaid is Editor, The Asian Economist; Mr. Masud is an Advocate at the High Court, Lahore.

DESCRIPTION: "The study proposes to analyze the causes of (the) rapid rate of urbanization in Pakistan by a socio-economic sample survey of migrants in a small town."

1. The applicants suggest that "The results of this study would be useful in understanding the causes of urbanization and would help the government and others in the formulation of appropriate policies and development programmes for the urban and rural areas. Specifically the study would indicate what type of development is required in the rural areas to reduce the rate of migration to the towns."

2. The study will include the following:
   a. A socio-economic infrastructure survey of the selected town;
   b. A stratified sample survey of the social and economic conditions of the migrants to the town to find out the reasons for migration;
   c. A socio-economic infrastructure survey of a sample of villages from which the migrants have moved;
   d. Analysis of the results of the survey.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 4 May 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Pakistan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-100
DISPOSITION: Rejected 5 Nov 73

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Nafis Ahmad
University of Islamabad
P. O. Box 1090, Islamabad, Pakistan

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: The Population Dynamics of the Development of the Karachi Urban Area, 1947-1972.

DATE SUBMITTED: 17 Oct 73 DATE RCD.: 25 Oct 73 DURATION: 12 months

TOTAL AMOUNT: $19,800 START DATE: ASAP (after 1 Jan 74)

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: $19,800 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The project consists of two elements:

(1) A Study of the Population Dynamics of the Development of the Karachi Urban Area -- Dr. Ahmad states: "The population dynamics in Karachi will be studied in successive phases since the establishment of Pakistan in 1947. Attention will be focused on the evolving socio-economic factors and physical expansion of industry, transport and educational facilities in relation to growth of population and its structure up to the coverage of the Census of 1972."

(2) Distribution of Population in Pakistan in Relation to Physical, Cultural and Economic Factors -- Dr. Ahmad states: "The theme is meant to be illustrated with specifically drawn maps...with technical cartographic finish... The maps will include distribution and density maps and age and sex cartograms" of Pakistan as a whole, Provinces and Regions and urban areas."

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: Roy H. Haas
DATE: 31 October 1973

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Pakistan

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-297
DISPOSITION: Rejected 3 Mar 76

PROPOSER(S): Mr. S. Mahmud Roshan
School of Public Health
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

COLLABORATOR(S):

TITLE: Family Planning, Health, and Agriculture: A Study of Multiple Innovation Adopters in Pakistan and Policy Implications

DATE SUBMITTED: 10 Oct 75 DATE RCD.: 14 Oct 75 DURATION:

TOTAL AMOUNT: $7,270 START DATE: March 1976

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: $7,270 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Tests an hypothesized association between the acceptance of agricultural and health innovations and the acceptance of family planning innovations to obtain evidence whether or not to integrate family planning programs into health programs. Administration of questionnaire and open-ended interviews to four hundred rural farmers from Lahore District, Pakistan. Analysis of data by multivariate methods using the SPSS program package.

COMMENTS:

PREPARED BY: James M. Creager
DATE: 30 October 1975

Form IPPA 1-72
Rev. 1-8-73

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Workshop/Conference Summary - Participants List

(see attached)

b. ICP/IPPA Publications on Pakistan

(see attached)

DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND POPULATION POLICY -- THE PAKISTAN EXPERIENCE

Proceedings of
Workshop/Seminar 13

4-8 February 1975
Rawalpindi, Pakistan

co-sponsored by

The Population Planning Division
Of the Ministry of Health and
Social Welfare
Government of Pakistan

Interdisciplinary
Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

icp

INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
• SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 232-0995

M. C. SHELESNYAK, Ph.D., Director

DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND POPULATION POLICY: THE PAKISTAN EXPERIENCE

co-sponsored with

Population Planning Division
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
Government of Pakistan

Rawalpindi, Pakistan

AGENDA

Session 1
February 4, 1975

Opening Remarks

Dr. M. C. Shelesnyak will describe the principles and nature of the workshop/seminars of the Interdisciplinary Communications Program and will provide background information on ICP's International Program for Population Analysis, which is designed to encourage policy-relevant research in the social science aspects of population concerns.

Mr. Shahid Javed Burki will explain the purpose of the 13th ICP conference of social scientists and decisionmakers.

The remainder of the session will be devoted to self-introductions by participants.

Session 2
Morning, February 5, 1975

Pakistan's Demographic Experience

Opening statement: Mr. Shahid Javed Burki.

PROLOGUE TO PAKISTAN POLICY

There will be a brief review of Pakistan's demographic experience, with emphasis on the post-independence period, 1947-1975. The principal demographic, social, and economic causes of rapid population growth will be identified. The discussion will focus on the following specific issues of concern to policymakers in Pakistan:

- The principal determinants of fertility and mortality, how they have affected the past rate of population growth, and how they are likely to affect the future growth rate.
- How the principal determinants of fertility can be influenced in Pakistan.
- How past population policies in Pakistan have been influenced by these determinants.
- How these determinants have been considered in the formulation of present development and population policies.

Session 3
Afternoon, February 5, 1975

Formulation of Public Policy and Changes Over Time

Opening statement: Dr. John W. Thomas.

There will be a review of the way political factors influence decisionmaking about and implementation of development policies, including population policies. The discussion will also focus on the formulation and implementation of population policies in Pakistan. The concept of "policy mutation" (change in the content and direction of public policies brought about by political and social pressure) will be applied to the case of Pakistan.

Session 4
Morning, February 6, 1975

Pakistan's Family Planning Program, 1965-1971

Opening statement: Dr. Jason Finkle.

The discussion will focus on the demographic impact of Pakistan's official family planning program, 1965-1971, and such features as centralized management, use of village midwives (*dais*), and emphasis on IUDs that distinguished Pakistan's program from other national family planning operations in the developing countries.

Session 5
Afternoon, February 6, 1975

The New Approach to Population Planning in Pakistan

Opening statement: Mr. Maqbool Ahmad Shaikh

The discussion will focus on the main innovations in the new approaches to population planning currently being adopted in Pakistan, and the probable demographic impact of these new approaches. In particular, there will be explanations of the extended "couple motivator program" and an insurance scheme under which families will be given monetary compensation in the event of the death of male children.

Session 6
Morning, February 7, 1975

Evaluation Techniques for Program Monitoring and Policymaking

Opening statement: Dr. Jawaid Azfar

In view of Pakistan's recent experience in family planning and population planning, plus the fact that public policies tend to be "mutated" to deliver benefits to the socially, politically, and economically active elements in the society, the discussion will focus on the design of the most appropriate program-monitoring techniques to protect family planning and population planning in Pakistan from such mutation.

Session 7
Afternoon, February 7, 1975

Summary and Conclusions

Concluding remarks and Summation: Paul-Marc Henry.

February 25, 1975

CORRIGENDA

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the site of the 13th ICP workshop/seminar, conducted for IPPA from 4 to 8 February 1975, was changed from Peshawar to Rawalpindi.

The schedule of sessions was also modified: Session 5 on "The New Approach to Population Planning in Pakistan" was held on the afternoon of 6 February, and the discussion was initiated by Mr. Maqbool Ahmad Shaikh, Director General, Population Planning Council, Islamabad, substituting for Mr. M. Alauddin, whose illness prevented his participation. Session 6 on "Evaluation Techniques for Program Monitoring and Policy-making" was initiated by Dr. Jawaid Azfar, Chief, Economic Research Section, Planning and Development Division, Islamabad, on the morning of 7 February. The Summary and Concluding Session was on the afternoon of 7 February. (Please note: M. Paul-Marc Henry, not Henri.)

Because of Mr. Alauddin's illness, Mr. Maqbool Ahmad Shaikh served as liaison and coordinator between the Government of Pakistan and the ICP. We are extremely grateful for his most cordial and efficient support, an especially taxing effort caused by the need to change the venue of the workshop/seminar.

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Fertility Behavior

PDQ--Vol. 2, No. 3
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Winter 1975

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