ESCAP POPULATION BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERIES No. 1

READING PROFILE ON ISLAM AND FAMILY PLANNING

AN INDEX OF MATERIALS, AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM

Reference Centre
Clearing-House & Information Section
Population Division
United Nations ESCAP
Thailand

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ISLAM AND FAMILY PLANNING:

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COMPILED BY:

REFERENCE CENTRE
CLEARING-HOUSE AND INFORMATION SECTION
POPULATION DIVISION

ESCAP

December 1979

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue
Bangkok, Thailand

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DECEMBER 1979

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok, Thailand

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PREFACE

Reading Profile on Islam and Family Planning is the revised version of a preliminary profile prepared in June 1976. The preliminary profile consisted only of publications available at the Reference Centre, Clearing-house and Information Section, Population Division, ESCAP. It is intended as a tool for those interested in the subject of Islam and family planning to enable them to gain access to written materials on specific topics or countries.

The present volume is an expanded and revised profile which lists documents on Islam and family planning held at over 20 national, regional and international organizations. At our request each of these organizations searched its collection for documents on the topic and provided us with a list of their holdings. From these lists we have compiled the profile. Each item listed in the profile is available from at least one source, and some are available from a number of sources. The full addresses of these sources are included to enable users to obtain the materials directly from the source closest to them.

Each documents listed in the profile has been assigned one or more subject descriptors and geographical descriptors. This in-depth subject analysis, together with the index also provided, allows users to find documents of specific interest on over 70 subjects and nearly 20 countries and regions where the majority of population are Muslims.

.../ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

N.B. In order to expedite publication of this profile, existing abstracts of documents have been utilized as available.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The profile has involved the co-operation of over 20 organizations around the world, and our heartfelt thanks go to colleagues in the following organizations for the valuable lists they have compiled for us to incorporate in the profile.

Carolina Population Centre, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, U.S.A.

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy

Regional Organization for Intergovernmental Co-operation and Co-ordination in Population and Family Planning in Southeast Asia (IGCC), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada

International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

International Planned Parenthood Federation, London, UK

International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and South East Asia and Oceania Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Indian Ocean Regional Office, Colombo, Sri Lanka

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Middle East and North African Regional Office, Beirut, Lebanon

Ministry of Health, Singapore

Ministry of Plan Implementation, Colombo, Sri Lanka

National Family Planning Board, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia

Population Division, Islamabad, Pakistan

Population Information Programme, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Population Centre Foundation, Manila, Philippines

Singapore National Library, Singapore

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), East Asian and Pakistan Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand

.../United

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania, Bangkok, Thailand

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

.../USER'S GUIDE

USER'S GUIDE

This "User's guide" briefly describes the various sections of the profile in the order in which they appear, and gives instructions on how to use them.

Subject index. In the subject index the 74 subject descriptors are listed in alphabetical order. The item numbers are listed in numerical order under each descriptor. The numbers appearing in the subject index refer to the item numbers of documents beginning with 1 and ending with 161.

Geographical index. In the geographical index the 22 geographical names used are arranged in alphabetical order. Similar to the subject index, the numbers appearing in the geographical index refer to the item numbers of documents beginning with 1 and ending with 161.

List of books and documents on Islam and family planning. This bibliographical list consists of 161 books, journal articles, conference papers and ephemeral materials on Islam and family planning. Each item is identified by a number running from 1 to 161. The materials are listed alphabetically by personal author (as distinct from corporate author, i.e. institutional authorship) or issuing body. When neither could be determined, the title has been used instead. An entry consists of the personal author or issuing body, title, place and date of publication or title of a periodical and other particulars of the periodical in which the article appeared and its pagination. These are followed by subject descriptor(s), geographical descriptor(s), an abstract of the document, whenever possible, and the source(s) of the document.

List of sources. The list of sources gives the complete address of the institution(s) where the documents listed in the profile are available. The institutions are listed alphabetically and are numbered from 1 to 35. Only the numbers appear in the main text, hence the list of sources has to be consulted to obtain the full title and address of an institution.

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1. Al Azhar University
   International Islamic Centre
   for Population Studies
   and Research
   Cairo
   Arab Republic of Egypt

2. The Biro Pusat Statistik
   Central Bureau of Statistics)
   Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 8
   P.O. Box 3
   Jakarta
   Indonesia

3. Carolina Population Centre
   University of North Carolina
   University Square
   Chapel Hill
   North Carolina, N.Y. 27514
   U.S.A.

4. Demographic Policies and
   Implementation Research
   Centre (DPIRC)
   Population Division
   Government of Pakistan
   244 Upper Mall
   Lahore
   Pakistan

5. District Family Planning Board
   63-A Satollite Town
   Gujranwala
   Pakistan

6. Economic and Social Commission
   for Asia and the Pacific
   (ESCAP)
   United Nations Building
   Rajdarmnern Avenue
   Bangkok 2
   Thailand

7. Food and Agriculture Organiza-
   tion of United Nations (FAO)
   Via Delle Terme Di Caracalla
   Rome
   Italy

8. Family Planning Association of
   Sri Lanka
   37/27 Bullers Lane
   Colombo 7
   Sri Lanka

9. Family Planning Association of
   Nepal
   P.O. Box 486
   Kathmandu
   Nepal

10. Family Planning Association of
    Pakistan
    3-A Temple Road
    Lahore
    Pakistan

11. Federation of Family Planning
    Associations, Malaysia
    56 Jalan Genting Kelang
    Setapak
    Kuala Lumpur 14-11
    Malaysia

12. The Ford Foundation
    P.O. Box 98
    Ramna
    Dacca 2
    Bangladesh

13. Indonesian Planned Parenthood
    Association
    Jl. Dr. Kusumah Atmaja SH 85
    Jakarta
    Indonesia

14. IGCC—Regional Organization for
    Co-operation and Co-ordination
    in Population and Family
    Planning in South East Asia
    P.O. Box 550
    Kuala Lumpur
    Malaysia

15. International Development Research
    Centre
    P.O. Box 8500
    Ottawa KIG 3H9
    Canada

.../16.

16. International Labour Office (ILO)
P.O. Box 500
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

17. International Planned Parenthood Federation
18-20 Lower Regent Street
London SWIY 4PW
England

18. International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and South East Asia and Oceania Region
246 Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur 16-03
Malaysia

19. International Planned Parenthood Federation, Indian Ocean Regional Office
49 Sir Ernest De Silva
Mawatha
Colombo 7
Demo. Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

20. International Planned Parenthood Federation, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
P.O. Box 18
Carthage
Tunisia

21. Institute of International Studies
University of California
Berkeley 94720
U.S.A.

22. Ministry of Health
Palmer Road
Singapore

23. National Economic and Social Development Board
962 Krung Kasem Road
Bangkok
Thailand

24. National Family Planning Board, Malaysia
Bangunan Umno Selangor
Jalan Ipoh
Peti Surat 416
Kuala Lumpur 02-11
Malaysia

25. National Library of Australia
Parkes Place
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia

26. The National Research Council
196 Paholyodhin Road
Bangkhen
Bangkok 9
Thailand

27. Population Division
Jumil Mohsin Building
Block No. 22, Civic Centre
Ramna 6
Islamabad
Pakistan

28. The Population Council
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

29. Population Information Programme
The Johns Hopkins University
624 North Broadway
Baltimore, Maryland 21205
U.S.A.

30. Tufts University
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Medford, Massachusetts 02155
U.S.A.

31. UNDP/Development Support Communication Service
Phra Athit Road
Bangkok
Thailand

.../32.

32. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Darakarn Building
920 Sukhumvit Road
Bangkok
Thailand

33. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Phra Athit Road
Bangkok
Thailand

34. World Health Organization
Avenue Appia
CH-1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

35. University of the Philippines
Philippine Centre for Advanced Studies
Diliman, Quezon City 3004
Philippines

1. n.d.

Abdul, Khalifa

Islam and birth control. Gujrat (Pakistan), District Family Planning Board.

ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/

Source: 5

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2. 1967

Abdullah, Noh

Family planning and Islam - a short note. Kuala Lumpur, National Family Planning Board, 1967.
8 p.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 18, 24

---

3. n.d.

Ahmad bin Mohd, Ibrahim

Laws on family planning and their socio-economic impact in Muslim countries. University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
21 p.

LAW /FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/

Source: 14

---

4. 1971

Ahmad, W.

Family planning and social change in Muslim culture.
Published in Birthright, Vol. 6, No. 3-4, November 1971. pp. 1-5.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/SOCIAL CHANGE/MUSLIM/PAKISTAN/

Family planning is an aspect of modern life being introduced to Pakistan which should be presented with a foundation in traditional values and perceptions. Ancient Muslim sources of religious culture and folk wisdom are reviewed to demonstrate examples of traditional Pakistani culture that support family planning concepts. Most of the references support family limitation or small populations, and individual control over one's destiny.

Source: 6, 10, 18, 29

.../5.

5. 1971

Aitken, Annie et al

Dynamics of the Muslim-Hindu differential in family planning practices in rural East Pakistan.
Published in Social Biology, Vol. 18, No. 3, 1971. pp. 268-276.

MUSLIM/HINDU/PRACTICE/FAMILY PLANNING/BANGLADESH/

Source: 17

---

6. 1970

Akesode, Alhaja Kaosara

Islam has nothing against family planning.
Published in Islamic Review (Nigeria), July-August 1970. pp. 17-20.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 17

---

7. 1974

Al Azhar University. International Islamic Centre for Population Studies and Research, Cairo.

Islam, population and development. Cairo, July 1974.
15 p.

ISLAM/POPULATION ACTIVITIES/

Source: 1, 6

---

8. 1968

Algeria. Direction Generale Du Plan Et Des Etudes Economiques.

Regulation des naissances: opinions et attitudes des couples Algeriens. Alger, 1968.
126 p.
Text in French.

POPULATION MOVEMENT/ATTITUDE/BIRTH CONTROL/POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATE/ ISLAM/ALGERIA/

Preliminary research results of a demographic and social survey on the opinions and attitudes of married couples (families) in Algeria to birth control and family planning. The study comprises a statistical analysis of data concerning urban areas and rural areas, and covers the impact of educational level and income on birth control. It discusses problems of population increase, including demographic projections up to the year 2000, and economic conditions and the status of the Islamic religion.

Source: 16

.../9.

9. 1963

Al-Ghazzali and Ibn Kaiyim

Islamic opinions on contraception, translated by Akhter Hameed Khan. Dacca, Directorate of Health Services, Government of East Pakistan, 1963.
12 p.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/

Source: 18

---

10. n.d.

Ammar, A.

Physiological and social aspects of family planning. A Muslim-Arab point of view
3 p., mimeo.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS/MUSLIM/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/EGYPT/

Compulsory general education, restrictions on child labour, a weakening grasp of the family upon its members, and a lack of respect of the younger generation for traditional conventions are occuring in Egypt. Fatalism still prevails in Islamic communities, but the belief that people are the masters of their own destinies is growing and this new approach affect family planning. Family planning which was started in Egypt about 1936, did not gain momentum until around 1954. The official Muslim position is that birth control should be allowed for serious health, economic and social reasons. The majority of the Sheikhs are in agreement with this Fatwa. As of the publication of this tract (no date given), the Egyptian Government had not declared any official family planning policy. The Government had not interfered in any way in family planning publicity; it had instituted a national population commission to examine the demographic situation, and it was subsidizing a number of family planning clinics.

Source: 14, 29

---

11. 1967

Anwar-ul-Haque

Family planning in the light of Islam. Gujranwala, District Family Planning Board, 1967.
105 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/

Source: 5, 17

.../12.

12. 1955

Arberry, A.J.

The Quran interpreted, Suras I-XX, Suras XXI-CXIV. London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1955.

ISLAM/

Source: 34

---

13. n.d.

Baksh, Allah

Islam and family limitation.
Published in Birthright (Lahore), Special number on Islamic viewpoints on family planning, n.d. pp. 47-52.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

The article discusses the views of Islam on family planning and confirms the fact that the Holy Quran is positively in favour of family limitation by quoting verses in the Quran.

Source: 6

---

14. 1977

Bangladesh. Directorate of Population Control and Family Planning.

Islam and family planning. Dacca, 1977.
43 p.

ISLAM/MUSLIM/

The booklet contains Fatwas and articles by some eminent Muslim jurists and religious thinkers in an attempt to encourage better understanding of the Islamic point of view on family planning in order to help solve population problems, and to make each Muslim aware of his duties and responsibilities to himself, his family and his society in controlling family size.

Source: 4, 6

---

15. 1972

Bhashti, A.S.M.H.

Islamic attitude towards abortion and sterilization.
Published in Birthright, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1972. pp. 49-51.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/ABORTION/STERILIZATION/

It is recommended that family planning programmes for Muslims be devised by taking into consideration the limits put by Islamic Law. Contraception is allowed, but abortion is more questionable. The Quran mentions seven

.../stages

stages for the completion of the creation of a human being. At the final stage, the fetus is said to become a human being when the spirit is breathed into it. It is at this stage, at either 120 days (Hanafite Interpretation) or five to six months (Shi'itte scholars), that abortion is not allowed. It is concluded that abortion before the breathing of the spirit is allowed in Islam with consent of the husband and the wife; after that it is a crime and forbidden in all cases. Sterilization of the husband or wife is allowed with their consent, provided it does not affect their health.

Source: 6, 29

---

16. 1971

Bonhomme, J. and Loubiere, A.M.

La contraception chez les Musulmanes vivant dans la region Parisienne. (Contraception in Muslims living in the Paris area).

Published in Revue Francaise de la Gynecologie, Vol. 66, No. 6-7, 1971. pp. 421-426.

Text in French.

MUSLIM/FEMALE/ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/

The article reviews the adaptation of Muslim women to Parisian life, the teachings of their religion on contraception and their source of contraception information when they seek contraception. Of the estimated 609,000 Muslims in France, 47,500 are women and 183,000 are children the majority of whom live in Paris. Their adjustment to urban life is difficult, with large families in expensive housing and greater demands and responsibilities. The Islamic religion allows contraception for the sake of the woman's health or appearance and for family welfare as long as both spouses consent. Muslim women usually learn about contraception from friends or relatives rather than from a physician. They consult the physician when their families are complete and they are determined to stop bearing children. Only the IUD and pill are accepted by Muslim husbands. IUDs are usually chosen by native Muslims because pills are too expensive, but the authors recommend pills, which they prefer, except for the mentally incompetent. In the authors' gynecology unit, most of the patients come for secondary infertility, since their norm is one pregnancy per year.

Source: 29

---

17. 1972

Brown, H. and Hutchings E.

Cupo limitado; Cambios technologicos y crecimiento de la poblacion. Mexico, Editorial Pax, 1973.

413 p.

Text in Spanish.

POPULATION GROWTH/DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS/BIRTH CONTROL/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/ARAB COUNTRIES/INDIA/

Monograph comprising several essays on the implications of world population increase, and covering the social implications of changes in birth rate and mortality, unemployment and underemployment issues, economic implications, birth control and family planning including particular reference to India, attitudes towards population increase in Japan, the role of United Nations, the position of the Catholic church in Latin America, and the Islamic religion in Arab countries.

Source: 16

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18. 1974

Chandrasekhar, S.

Abortion in acrowded world; the problem of abortion with special reference to India. London, Allen and Unwin, 1974.
184 p., tables.

ISLAM/RELIGION/ATTITUDE/POPULATION POLICY/POPULATION GROWTH/ABORTION LAW/ BIBLIOGRAPHY/INDIA/

Monograph on the abortion problem and its implications for India, discusses attitudes of religions (e.g. Hinduism, Islam, Catholicism) towards induced abortion, population policy, family planning programmes, and examines implications of population increase for India, India's population policy and the liberalization of abortion legislation in India.

Source: 15

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19. 1974

Chandrasekhar, S.

The Muslim view.
In: Chandrasekhar, S., Abortion in a crowded world. London, Allen and Unwin, 1974. pp. 45-49.

MUSLIM/ATTITUDE/ABORTION/

Source: 19

---

20. 1971

Chaudhury, Rafiqul Huda

Differential fertility by religious group in East Pakistan.
Published in Social Biology, Vol. 18, No. 2, 1971. pp. 188-191.

DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY/RELIGION/BANGLADESH/

Source: 17

.../21.

21. 1973

Darwish, Y.H.

The attitude of Islam towards family planning.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/

Islam supports family planning as is clear in the Sunnah, the traditions of the Prophet. There is substantial evidence that coitus interruptus was practiced during the days of the Propnet who advised his friends and first followers to follow it. According to the consensus of the Muslim jurists, family planning is permitted in Islam in consonance with certain specified conditions. Coitus interruptus is permitted with the consent of the wife. It is permissible for both the husband and wife by mutual consent to practice birth control providing there is a legitimate reason. The Fatwa committee of Al Azhar (10 March 1973) stipulated that the use of medicine for temporary birth control is permissible. In 1967, the Shah of Iran, the King of Jordan, Prime Minister of Malaysia, King of Morocco, and the Presidents of Tunisia and Egypt made a joint declaration that said that the opportunity to decide the number and spacing of children is a basic human right. A conference of 69 Muslim specialists and scholars from 23 Islamic countries was convened in Rabat, Morocco in December 1971. It concluded that the Sharia allows the Muslim family the necessary latitude for spacing the incidence of pregnancy, making use in all such cases of safe, legitimate methods of contraception. The use of sterilization, however, is against Islamic law and must not be practiced. After the fourth month of pregnancy, abortion is strictly prohibited. The conference considers that the sound view is in the direction of prohibiting abortion at any stage of pregnancy except in extreme cases where the life of the mother must be safeguarded.

Source: 29

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22. 1974

De Vries. J.A.

Some cultural and socio-psychological factors affecting male family decision-making behaviour in rural Pakistan: an analysis of supporters and opponents.

In Jongmans, D.G. and Cleassen, H.J.M. (ed.), The neglected factor. Assen, Van Goraum, 1974. pp. 90-108.

CULTURAL VALUE/SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 19

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23. 1972

Dogan, L.

Islam and family planning. Summary of presentation made at Family Planning Seminar, N.P., 1972.
2 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/RELIGION/ISLAM/

Source: 29

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24. 1968

Dyck, Arthur J.

Religious factors in the population problem. Harvard, Harvard University Centre for Population Studies, 1968.
Reprinted from The Religious Situation. Boston, Beacon Press, 1968. pp. 163-195.

RELIGION/POPULATION ACTIVITIES/

Source: 19

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25. 1968

Egyptian Family Planning Association, Cairo.

Brief study of Islam and family planning, by Ibrahim El Desouky Marei. Cairo, 1968.
23 p., photocopy.
Translated by Sayed Ismail A.R.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/ATTITUDE/RELIGION/EGYPT/

Source: 6, 29

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26. 1960

Egyptian Family Planning Association, Cairo.

Islamic opinions on contraception.
Published in Journal of the East Pakistan Academy for Village Development, Vol. 1, No. 3-4, August-October 1960. pp. 1-19.

ATTITUDE/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/ISLAM/RELIGION/EGYPT/PAKISTAN/

Source: 29

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27. 1973

El-Hamamsy, L.S.

The daya of Egypt's survival of a modernizing society. California, Caltech Population Programme, 1973.
32 p.
Caltech Population Programme Occasional Papers Series 1, No. 8.

TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT/RELIGION/EGYPT/

Discusses the current role of the traditional midwife.

Source: 19

.../28.

28. 1974

El-Hamamsy, L.S.

Islamic society and family planning: Are they incompatible?
Published in UNICEF News, No. 78, December 1973/January 1974. pp. 36-41.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH CONTROL/SON PREFERENCE/MUSLIM/STERILIZATION/ABORTION/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS/CULTURAL VALUES/.

In a survey of Islamic law Dr. M.S. Madkour concluded that there is no definitive statement in either the Quran or the Hadith prohibiting birth control. Most Muslim jurists have declared contraception lawful. Muftis of different nations have expressed either qualified or unqualified support for birth control; the more qualified statements permit it for health reasons only. While most of the Muftis oppose sterilization, many of them allow abortion up to four months' gestation. The perception of the world by the peasant, however, is not necessarily influenced by "official" Muslim opinion. In this society, a woman's status is derived from her role as a wife and mother. A woman who does not bear children, especially sons, is of very low status. Peasant attitudes will probably not be appreciably changed by the establishment of family planning clinics until the society is developed economically and socially to a point where the world appears less threatening and existence can be envisioned above a subsistence level.

Source: 6, 29

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29. 1969

El-Sharabassy, A.

Islam and family planning. Cairo, Egyptian Family Planning Association, 1969.
153 p.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/ABORTION/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/PRACTICE/STERILIZATION/BIRTH CONTROL/EGYPT/

The Quran and the opinions of leading Islamic theologians are cited on the attitude of Islam toward family planning. Marriage and the family are considered sacred in Islamic teaching. There may, however, be genetic, health and economic reasons for family planning, which must be noninjurious to either party, and be practised by mutual consent. The use of birth control must be voluntary, never imposed by the state. Abortion is forbidden by Islamic teaching unless greater harm would result from not performing the abortion than from performing it. National industrial, agricultural, and manufacturing development are alternatives to birth control as answers to the population problem.

Source: 16, 17, 18, 29

.../30.

30. 1970

Ersoy, Ismail (editor)

Islamic views of family planning. Ankara, Turkish Family Planning Association, 1970.
120 p.
Text in Turkish.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/TURKEY/

Source: 17

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31. 1974

Esposito, J.L.

Muslim family law in Egypt and Pakistan: A critical analysis of legal reform: Its sources and methodological problems. Michigan, University of Michigan Microfilms, 1974.
327 p.

MUSLIM/LAW/EGYPT/PAKISTAN/

Source: 19

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32. 1967

Fagley, R.M.

Doctrines and attitudes of major religions in regard to fertility.
In Vol. 2 of Proceedings of the World Population Conference, Belgrade, 1965 . New York, United Nations, 1967. pp. 78-84.

RELIGION/ATTITUDE/FERTILITY/

Source: 6, 34

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33. 1975

Family Planning Association of Nepal and Transnational Family Research Programme, American Institute for Research.

Psychosocial aspects of abortion in Asia. Proceedings of the Asian Regional Research Seminar on Psychological Aspects of Abortion. Kathmandu, Nepal, 26-29 November 1974.
119 p., tables, references.

ABORTION, INDUCED/ABORTION LAW/RESEARCH ACTIVITIES/ASIA/

A report of the Asian Regional Research Seminar on Psychosocial Aspects of Abortion convened in Kathmandu, 26-29 November 1974. The purpose of the seminar was to review the current status of induced abortion and related research in the region, consider recent methodological advances in psychosocial research, and develop plans for future co-operative research.

.../The

The individual country reports reflect the considerable diversity in legal status, research, and socio-cultural acceptability of abortion in various countries represented at the seminar.

Source: 6, 9, 19

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34. 1974

Family Planning Association of Pakistan, Lahore.

Demographic characteristics and knowledge of family planning. Lahore, FPAP, 1974.
34 p.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 19

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35. 1974

Family Planning Association of Pakistan, Lahore.

The effect of low-tone motivational campaign on knowledge, opinion and practice of family planning. Lahore, FPAP, 1974.
57 p.

KAP/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 19

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36. 1975

Farman-Farmaian, S.

Early marriage and pregnancy in traditional Islamic society.
In Draper World Population Fund Report, No. 1, Autumn 1975. pp. 6-9.

MARRIAGE/AGE AT MARRIAGE/MUSLIM/FAMILY SIZE/ISLAM/INDIA/

In Muslim countries, marriage for girls is early and nearly universal. Fathers arrange very early marriages for their daughters, after which the daughters are no longer their fathers' social or financial responsibilities. Marriage, motherhood, the number of children, and the number of sons provide a woman with social status, sons provide financial security for families, especially for their mothers. High infant mortality and the need to show male virility lead women to have large families so that the average number of children born per woman is 6. Women are more motivated to limit the size of their families but men in Islamic countries make all important decisions. With modernization, marriage patterns are slowly changing in this area.

Source: 3, 6, 29, 32

.../37.

37. 1971

Fayyaz, Muhammad.

The impact of motivational campaign on family planning knowledge, attitudes and practices. Lahore, WFPAP, 1971.
80 p.

KAP/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 19

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38. 1974

Fisek, Nusret H.

An integrated health/family planning programme in Etimesgut District, Turkey.
Published in Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 5, No. 7, 1974. pp. 210-220.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/KAP/INTEGRATED APPROACH TO FAMILY PLANNING/ TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT /TURKEY/

In Etimesgut District, Turkey, within the pattern of the Turkish National Health Services an integrated health/family planning programme was launched in 1966, using auxiliary nurse-midwives and general practitioners as the primary change agents. Indicative of the programme's success are a decline in total fertility over 1969-1973, a significant increase in use of effective contraceptives, and a significant decline in infant mortality over 1967-1973. This paper presents the author's rationale for integrating family planning with other health services; describes the organizational model for health services as implemented in the study area; discusses the findings of KAP surveys in 1967 and 1973; and evaluates the applicability of the model in Turkey and elsewhere.

Source: 6, 19

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39. 1964

Fisek Nusret. H.

Islam and birth control. Extract from a paper given by Dr. Fisek, Under-Secretary for Health in Turkey, June 1964.
1 p.

ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/

Source: 18

.../40.

40. 1972

Foda, M.S.

Islam and planned parenthood. A report to the Central Medical Committee of the IPPF on the "Islam and Planned Parenthood" Conference held in Rabat, Morocco, 26-30 December 1971. London, IPPF, 1972.
4 p., mimeo.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 18

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41. 1974

The Ford Foundation, Dacca.

Village women as I saw them, by Tahrunnessa Ahmed Abdullah. Dacca, 1974.
32 p., map.
Originally published in Bangali in 1966 by Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (now Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development)

STATUS OF WOMEN/CUSTOMS/WOMEN'S EDUCATION/ISLAM/RURAL WOMEN/BANGLADESH/

This is a descriptive observational study of the status of village women in Bangladesh. The study reviews the role and status of women in villages in terms of social customs relating to marriage, education, religion, etc. and the influence of all these reinforcing factors in the daily activities of women. Strict social customs lead to a stricter division of labour between men and women in the household. Thus, decisions regarding household are made by the women and decisions about outside matters by the men.

Source: 6, 12

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42. 1974

The Ford Foundation, Dacca.

Women in Bangladesh: A village study, by Ellen Sattar. Dacca, 1974.
60 p., tables, appendix.

STATUS OF WOMEN/WOMEN'S EDUCATION/RURAL WOMEN/AGE AT MARRIAGE/BANGLADESH/

A study on married women of a small village in Bangladesh. It aims to gain detailed information about the village women's life styles and their roles in the society.

Source: 6, 12

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43. 1972

Franda, M.F.

Militant Hindu opposition to family planning in India.
Published in Field Staff Reports, American Universities Field Staff South Asia Series, Vol. 16, No. 11, September 1972. pp. 1-13.

RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/HINDU/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/ABORTION/STERILIZATION/INDIA/

.../In

In 1971 Sudhir Hendri wrote "Hindus and family planning: A socio-political demography", and he formed the All-India Anti-Family Planning Action Committee whose goal is a total reinterpretation of population control and family planning policies and programmes. One of the reasons provoking this militant stand is that the birth rate of Muslim community in South Asia has increased at a faster rate than that of the Hindus. To militant Hindus, a decline in the percentage of Hindus not only restricts the number of jobs, places in school, and welfare benefits available to the community as a whole but also reduces its political effectiveness in elections and makes the community progressively more vulnerable to domestic and foreign threats. Various aspects of Hendri's arguments, his proposals, and the militant Hindu stand are elaborated in this treatise, together with background information on related attitudes and practices.

Source: 6, 29

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44. 1970

Goldstein, Sidney

Religious fertility differentials in Thailand.
Published in Population Studies, Vol. 24, No. 3, 1970. pp. 325-337.

RELIGION/DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY/THAILAND/

Source: 6, 17

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45. 1972

Green, Lawrence and others

The Dacca family planning experiment: A comparative evaluation of programmes directed at males and at females. California, School of Public Health, 1972 (Pacific Health Education Reports No. 3).
169 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME EVALUATION/BANGLADESH/

Source: 19

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46. 1955

Grunebaum, G.E. Von

Islam: Essays in the nature and growth of a cultural tradition. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1955.
Especially chapter 12: Westernisation in Islam and the theory of cultural borrowing.

ISLAM/

Source: 25

.../47.

47. n.d.

Hakim, Khalifa Abdul

Islam and birth control.
Published in Birthright (Lahore). Special number on "Islamic viewpoints on family planning", n.d. pp. 41-46.

ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/

The article discusses verses in the Quran with some bearing on birth control, and confirms that Islam does not hold birth control to be a sin when it is practised to limit the size of the family for the economic and social well-being of the family.

Source: 6

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48. 1967

Haque, Anwar ul-

Family planning in the light of Islam. Gujranwala (Pakistan), District Family Planning Board, 1967.
105 p.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT/

Considers a number of subjects in relation to family planning, including mental health, education, emancipation of women, income and unemployment. Points out that the Quran nowhere condemns the idea of population limitation.

Source. 3, 18

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49. 1972

Hasmah, S. binte M. Ali

Persekutuan Persatuan-Persatuan Perancagan Keluarga. (Effects of adat and Islam on health attitudes), Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia, 1972.
9 p.

MUSLIM/ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/PRACTICE/MALAYSIA/

Behaviour and attitudes of Muslims in Malaysia toward health, maternal/child health, family planning and effects of religion on attitudes.

Source: 11, 15

.../50.

50. 1962

Hasmah S binte M Ali

Effect on a basic attitude in health.
Published in Intisari, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1962.

BIRTH CONTROL/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/MALAYSIA/

Methods of birth control of the Malays in the kampongs are discussed in this article.

Source: 22

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51. 1971

Hassan, Shafick S.

Effect of religion and child mortality on fertility.
In Fertility Trends and Differentials in Arab Countries. Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo Demographic Centre, 1971. pp. 275-307.

RELIGION/INFANT MORTALITY/FERTILITY/EGYPT/

Source: 3

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52. 1972

Hathout, H.

Abortion and Islam.
Published in Lebanese Medical Journal, Vol. 25, No. 3, 1972. pp. 237-239.

ISLAM/ABORTION/

The moral issues of abortion have long been studied by Islamic scholars. In Islamic law abortion is an offense punishable by payment of a ransom to the inheritors of the fetus. Moreover, the fetus has highly specific inheritance rights. Its life may only be sacrificed on the grounds of the Islamic rule of "conflict of interests" as in cases where pregnancy is a risk to mothers' life.

Source: 3, 29

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53. 1972

Hill, A.G.

The demography of the Kuwaiti population of Kuwait.
Published in Demography, Vol. 12, No. 3, August 1975. pp. 537-548.

AGE FACTOR/ISLAM/MORTALITY/SOCIAL CHANGE/AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE/ MARRIAGE/SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS/KUWAIT/

Source: 6, 29

.../54

54. 1972

Hoque, Z.

Concept of Islam on family planning.
In Bhatla, P.C., (ed.). Proceedings of the International Conference on Family Planning, New Delhi, March 12-16, 1972. New Delhi, Indian Medical Association, 1972. pp. 41-45.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH CONTROL/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/

Islam has explicit scriptural support for family planning, yet many Muslims hold mistaken beliefs about contraception. The Holy Quran emphasizes marriage and parenthood with at least 2½ years spacing between births. The withdrawal method was approved by Muhammed but now there are new and better methods of contraception which should be used. The International Islamic Conference held in Kuala Lumpur in April 1969 approved the practice of family planning and 8 countries have approved national programmes. Islam is a rational religion so that in matters of procreation there should also be no objection in Islam to adopting the middle course without going to the extremes of unrestricted multiplication of children or complete nullification of procreation.

Source: 3, 17, 29, 34

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55. 1974

Hoque, Z.

Does the Quran support family planning?
Published in Journal of Family Welfare, Vol. 21, No. 2, December 1974. pp. 33-39.

ISLAM/RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH CONTROL/FAMILY SIZE/INDIA/

Source: 6, 19, 29

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56. 1971

Hoque, Z.

Opinion of Islam on family planning. Shillong (India): Sufi Hamsaya, 1971.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/MUSLIM/ATTITUDE/

After outlining the basic contraceptive methods and benefits of family planning, the author deals with Quranic texts on the family and sanctity of life. He compares Muslim attitudes on family planning to the Christian position, and concludes by quoting statements of Muslim leaders.

Source: 17, 18

.../57.

57. 1970

Hoque, Z.

Religion of Islam on family planning.
Published in Family Planning News, Vol. 11, No. 4-5, April-May 1970. pp. 3-6.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/FAMILY SIZE/STERILIZATION/PAKISTAN/TURKEY/ MOROCCO/MALAYSIA/TUNISIA/IRAN/ARAB COUNTRIES/

Large families are favoured by Muslims because of their socio-cultural background and the idea that the imposition of any restriction in the procreation of children is irreligious. However, the religion of Islam supports family planning as indicated by certain passages from the Quran and the Sunnah (traditions of Prophet Muhammed). Marriage in Islam is obligatory, but restraint is suggested for those without sufficient means to bear the responsibilities of raising a family, indicating that family limitation on economic grounds is recommended by Islam. Although Islam does not give explicit instructions in terms of family planning, individuals are at liberty to work out the means of following the above philosophy according to their choice, so that modern contraception is not considered against the religion.

Source: 18, 29

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58. n.d.

Husein, Hasan M.

Islam and birth control - Arab pattern. Extracts from a paper by Dr. Hasan M. Husein, Dean, Institute of Statistics, Cairo University.
2 p., mimeo.

ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/

Source: 6, 11, 18

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59. 1964

Hussein, A.

The status of women in family law in the United Arab Republic. Papers presented at seminar on the status of women in family law, Rome, August 1964.
25 p.

LAW/ISLAM/RELIGION/STATUS OF WOMEN/FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS/FAMILY PLANNING/EGYPT/

Source: 29

.../60.

60. n.d.

Inayatullah, A.

Islam and fertility.
Published in Birthright (Lahore). Special number on "Islamic viewpoints on family planning", n.d. pp. 28-35.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/FERTILITY/PAKISTAN/

The article attempts to ascertain the values, beliefs and norms that influence fertility behaviour and are contained in the social institutions of Pakistan. As it has been postulated that religion to a large extent determines social action, the author reviews the Quranic injunctions pertaining to fertility limitation and reproductive behaviour.

Source: 6, 10

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61. n.d.

Mysore State Family Planning Bureau.

Muslim views on family planning. Shillong (India), Sufi Hamsaya, n.d. 15 p.

MUSLIM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 17

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62. 1974

Indonesia. Central Bureau of Statistics.

Religious differential fertility of Jakarta women, an exploratory study, by Hayono Suyono. Jakarta, 1974.
38 p., tables.

DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY/KAP/RELIGION/ISLAM/INDONESIA/

This is an exploratory study toward understanding fertility differentials among religious groups of the Jakarta population in 1968. The study shows that cultural factors play on important role in the family mechanisms which determine whether a couple has or does not have children. In a small group cultural factors are very strong making it difficult to introduce a family planning programme into this culturally tight group. Since many cultural factors, religion and some others, have for generations been matters of cultural faith rather than cultural identity, manipulating them rather than working with them would be useless.

Source: 2, 6

.../63.

63. 1974

Institute of International Studies, University of California. Population Monograph Series, No. 15.

Women and work in developing societies, by Nadia Haggag Youssef. Berkeley, University of California, 1974.
137 p., tables, appendix.

WOMEN'S ROLE/WOMAN WORKER/FEMALE EDUCATION/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ FEMALE EMPLOYMENT/ISLAM/LATIN/BIBLIOGRAPHY/MIDDLE EAST/

This is a comparative study of Muslim and Latin American societies not only in statistical terms but also in institutional and motivational terms. The degree to which the women of a country enter the labour force outside the home is associated not only with the country's level of income but with other conditions as well. Certain Muslim countries rival certain Latin American countries in development, yet their female labour force is smaller. This is because "attitudes" differ in the two types of society. In addition, there are differences in social structure, in rewards and penalties. The author probes deeper to find the mechanisms of social control and how development alters these mechanisms. The attitudes about the role that women should have tend to shift long after the role itself has changed.

Source: 6, 21

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64. 1975

International Planned Parenthood Federation, London.

Muslim league controversy.
Published in People, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1975. pp. 43-44.

MUSLIM/FAMILY PLANNING/EGYPT/

Reports a discussion in the Egyptian Press.

Source: 6, 14, 17, 19

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65. 1972

International Planned Parenthood Federation, London.

Muslim scholars endorse family planning.
Published in International Planned Parenthood News, February 1972. p. 1.

ISLAM/MUSLIM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 6, 14, 17

.../66.

66. 1979

International Planned Parenthood Federation, London.

The Muslim world.
Published as People, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1979
45 p.

ISLAM/MUSLIM/FAMILY PLANNING/BANGLADESH/INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/IRAN/EGYPT/NORTH AFRICA/BAHRAIN/

A special issue devoted to Islam and family planning in the Muslim world. It contains articles on Bangladesh. Indonesia, Malaysia, Iran, Egypt, North Africa and Bahrain.

Source: 6, 17

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67. 1972

International Planned Parenthood Federation. Bibliography Series No. 11.

Religious attitudes towards family planning. London, IPPF, 1972.
8 p., mimeo.

RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/ATTITUDE/

Source: 17, 19

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68. 1971

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Middle East and North Africa Region, Beirut.

Conference on "Islam and Planned Parenthood", 26-30 December 1971, Rabat, Morocco.
1 Vol.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/PRACTICE/

Over 80 Muslim luminaries gathered to discuss the legitimacy of family planning in Islam. The conference examined the attitude of Islam towards the social changes facing the Muslim family and its stand about the issue of family planning, abortion and sterilization. The concensus was that Islam sanctioned family planning. Islam has given Muslim family the necessary latitude for enabling it to regulate itself in such a way as would lead to balanced procreation, and for helping parents to overcome the handicaps of sterility, spacing the instances of pregnancy, and making use in all such cases of safe and legitimate methods of contraception.

Source: 6, 20

.../69.

69. 1971

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Middle East and North Africa Region, Beirut.

Conference on Islam and Planned Parenthood, 26-30 December, 1971, Rabat, Morocco. Historical review about contraception in Islam by Prof. A.H. Shaahan. Beirut, 1971.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/EGYPT/PAKISTAN/JORDAN/LEBANON/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/ABORTION/WOMEN'S RISHTS/POLYGAMY/SUDAN/INDONESIA/NIGERIA/KUWAIT/

Source: 6, 20

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70. 1974

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Middle East and North Africa Region, Beirut.

Islam and family planning; a faithful translation of the Arabic edition of the proceedings of the International Islamic Conference held in Rabat, Morocco, December 1971. Beirut, 1974.
2 Vols., figures, maps, tables.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/POLYGAMY/WOMEN'S ROLE/MUSLIM/ MARRIAGE/ABORTION/STERILIZATION/

An International Muslim Conference was convened in Rabat, Morocco, in 1971 at the invitation of the IPPF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa. This Conference was attended by 86 eminent Muslim scholars on religious sciences and specialists in medical sciences, philosophy, sociology, anthropology, history, political sciences, economics and demography who examined the attitude and outlook of Islam towards the social changes facing the Muslim family and society, and considered the attitudes of Islam towards planned parenthood (family planning), abortion and sterilization.

The 47 papers presented at the conference focused on (a) Islamic outlook on the family in a changing society; (b) Islam society and development; (c) Islam and planned parenthood (family planning); (d) Islamic outlook on abortion; (e) Islamic outlook on sterilization. Virtually all aspects of family life, including the history of the family as a social institution, were discussed. It was recognized that no religion was as concerned as Islam with the family's well-being. It was unanimously agreed that Muslim law gives the Muslim family the necessary lattitude to regulate its life, either by increasing or decreasing its size, as long as safe and legitimate methods are used. The question of the fetus, particularly if its future moral growth and healthy life were to be jeopardised by the mother's health being affected during pregnancy, was fully discussed, and new horizons for Muslim thought were opened. The conference discussed fully the issue of sterilization.

Source: 6, 15, 17, 20, 29

.../71.

71. 1975

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Middle East and North Africa Region, Beirut.

Law and planned parenthood: A comparative legal survey in selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Beirut, IPPF-MENAR, 1975. 65 p.

LAW/FAMILY PLANNING/AFRICA/

Source: 18, 19, 20

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72. 1958

International Union for Child Welfare.

Family life among the Malays of Singapore. Geneva, 1958.

ATTITUDES/FAMILY PLANNING/MALAYSIA/

Discusses the customs of the Malays, however, there are few paragraphs on the attitudes of Malays on family planning.

Source: 22

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73. 1973

Iran. Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Health and family planning from the Islamic point of view. Tehran, Iran: Office of Publications, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, 1973.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 3

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74. n.d.

Ishague, Khalid

Summary of Pakistan report.
15 p., mimeo.

RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/

Touches on religious and economic discentives to family planning and other factors to be considered in the context of legal reform.

Source : 19

.../75.

75. 1972

Islam and Development. Interview with Mr. Gohri.
Published in Impact, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1972. pp. 281-284.

ISLAM/

Source: 6

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76. n.d.

Islamic viewpoints on family planning. Colombo. n.d.
7 p.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 19

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77. 1949

Jaffery, Arthur

The family in Islam.
In Navde, Ruth (ed.), The Family, Its Functions and Destiny.
New York, Harpers, 1949.

ISLAM/FAMILY/

Source: 34

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78. n.d.

Jalali, G.H. and Peyman, H.

The major religions and family planning. Tehran, Iran: School of Public Health, Tehran University.

RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/IRAN/

Source: 3

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79. 1970

Jones, G. and Soonthornthum, Y.

Fertility and contraception in the rural south of Thailand. Bangkok, National Economic Development Board, 1970.
23 p., mimeo.

MUSLIM/FERTILITY/FAMILY PLANNING/FAMILY SIZE/KAP/THAILAND/

.../The

The objectives of this KAP study were: 1) to elicit information on family size and desired number of children; 2) to assess the knowledge attitudes and practice of contraception; 3) to study the motivational factors related to family planning; and 4) to determine the differences between Buddhists and Muslims with regard to the above factors. The "Rural Development Survey", as it was called, included 1,200 households but the questionnaire was completed by 823 of them. The findings revealed that 1) most of the respondents had completed 4 years of school or fewer; 2) the average married women in her 40's had 5-6 children; 3) the great majority of men with 3 or more children said that they did not want any more children; 4) fewer than one fourth of the respondents knew a method of contraception; and 5) 7% of the couples were currently practising family planning. Muslims in the study were more poorly educated, had higher fertility rates and wanted more children.

Source: 23, 29

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80. 1974

Jongmans, D.G.

Socio-cultural aspects of family planning; an anthropological study at the village level.
In Jongmans, D.G. and Cleassen H.J.M. (ed.), The neglected factor. Assen, Van Gorcum, 1974. pp. 33-66.

FAMILY/CULTURAL VALUE/FAMILY PLANNING/TUNISIA/

Source: 19

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81. 1969

Kamel, Abdi El-Aziz

The importance of the role of the man of religion in the campaign for family planning. Cairo, 1969.
5 p., photocopy.

RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 6

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82. n.d.

Khan, Akhter Hameed

Islamic opinions on contraception.
Published in Birthright (Lahore). Special number on "Islamic viewpoints on family planning", n.d. pp. 12-21.

ISLAM/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/PAKISTAN/

.../The

The article discusses the most commonly known methods of contraception used by Muslims and stresses that the Islamic religion is neither against the adoption of family planning nor the use of modern contraceptive methods if it is for the welfare of the family.

Source: 6, 19, 27

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83. 1973

Khan, Fazlur Rashid

Socio-cultural determinants of high fertility in Bangladesh.
In Seminar on Family Planning, Dacca, 1972. Proceedings. Dacca, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 1973. pp. 197-205.

FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS/BANGLADESH/

Source: 34

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84. 1966

Kirk, D.

Factors affecting Muslim natality.
In Family Planning and Population Programmes (Proceedings of the International Conference on Family Planning Programmes, Geneva, August 1965). Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1966. pp. 561-579.

ISLAM/MUSLIM/FERTILITY/BIRTH CONTROL/ATTITUDE/KAP/STATUS OF WOMEN/

A study of common factors affecting the present and future level of natality in Islam as a whole is reported as well as a summary of empirical studies in specific Muslim countries.

Source: 3, 18, 29, 34

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85. 1974

Lal De, S. and Bhattacharjee

Social consciousness and fertility patterns of refugee settlers in West Bengal.
Published in Journal of Family Welfare (Bombay), Vol. 21, No. 2, 1974. pp. 63-81.

FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR/MUSLIM/INDIA/

Possible that a high proportion of these refugees were Muslim, so the KAP elements of the article may be useful, as well as its methodological approach.

Source: 19

.../86.

86. 1970

Larham, R.J.

Morocco: Family planning attitudes, knowledge and practice in the Sais plain.
Published in Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 58, No. 11, October 1970.

MUSLIM/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/KAP/AGE AT MARRIAGE/FAMILY SIZE/MOROCCO/

The Moroccon surveys include a national survey conducted in urban areas in 1966 and in rural regions in 1967, plus an independent survey in the Meknes region in 1966. The data on attitudes and knowledge presented in this report are descriptive for the most part, and come primarily from the Meknes survey, with some reference to published materials from the national survey to summarize briefly the sampling results. Results were 1. Among wives under age 50 with 4 or more living children, 30% of the urban group want more children. 2. About 50% of urban and 67% of rural wives under age 50 disapprove of family planning About 85% of both disapproving groups object for religious (Islamic) reasons. 3. Ideal family size and interest in learning more about family planning are discussed in detail but the discussion is not easily summarized. 4. Average and ideal age at marriage are similar: About 15 for both urban and rural wives. 5. Knowledge of contraceptive practices is skimpy. One-third of urban and over one-half of rural wives were unfamiliar with 10 methods of contraception. Knowledge and approval of family planning increases with literacy, education, access to modern objects. 6. Three percent of rural and 16% of urban wives were past or present users of contraception.

Source: 29

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87. 1975

Madkur, M.S. and Al-Omari, A.J.

Islam and family planning (translations of articles which appeared in the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram. Colombo, IPPF/IOR, 1975.
50 p., mimeo.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 19

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88. 1973

Madkur, M.S.

Sterilization and abortion from the point of Islam. Paper presented at the International Planned Parenthood Federation Conference on the Medical and Social Aspects of Abortion in Africa, Accra, Ghana, December 1973.
23 p.

.../MUSLIM

MUSLIM/ABORTION/STERILIZATION/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/

The concepts of sterilization and abortion from the point of view of the Muslim religion are discussed. Different definitions of sterilization are given. The author contends that Islam does not prohibit temporary sterilization and endorses the use of coitus interruptus. Permanent sterilization, on the other hand is only permissible in the case of disease. Abortion is discussed in terms of its definition, and the definitions of related concepts such as embryo and zygote are given. The author asserts that Islam prohibits abortion carried out on an embryo after animation. However, the scholars' views on abortion before animation and without an excuse range from complete permissibility to complete prohibition.

Source: 29

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89. 1971

The Muhammadijah's view on family planning as vital means to reach family welfare, based on the report on the Muhammadijah Family Planning Seminar in Jakarta, June 14-18, 1971.

2 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/

Source: 18

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90. 1971

Majul, Cesar Adib

Marriage and family planning in Islam: Important remarks.
In Accelerating family planning problems and approaches, proceedings of IPPF-SEAOR Conference, Baguio City, 21-27 March 1971. Baguio City. IPPF/SEAOR, 1971. pp. 319-323.

MARRIAGE/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/

Source: 6, 18, 19

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91. 1971

Majul, Cesar Adib

Muslim attitudes towards marriage and family planning: Report and some notes of a talk given at University of the Philippines, 14 March 1971.

9 p., mimeo.

MUSLIM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/ABORTION/

A short introduction to Muslim opinion on family planning and abortion.

Source: 18

.../92.

92. n.d.

Maulana Shah Mohammad Jafar Nadvi

Birth control (from the religious and moral point of view). Lahore, Family Planning Association of Pakistan, n.d.
6 p.

BIRTH CONTROL/RELIGION/ISLAM/PAKISTAN/

Source: 10, 17

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93. 1975

Mernissi, Fatima

Obstacles to family planning practice in urban Morocco.
Published in Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1975. pp. 418-425.

OBSTACLES TO FAMILY PLANNING/MOROCCO/

Source: 6, 19

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94. 1975

Mantague, J.

Islam et planning familial; la fin du commencement.
Published in Cultures et Developpment (Louvain), Vol. 7, No. 1, 1975. pp. 131-140.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/ARAB COUNTRIES/

Article on cultural factors affecting the adoption of family planning in Islamic countries.

Source: 16

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95. 1968

Munawar, T.H.A.

Islam and family planning. Ministry of Health, Kuala Lumpur, November 4, 1968.
4 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/ISLAM/MALAYSIA/

Islam teaches its adherents to adapt to the conditions of life and make full use of all the economic, social, moral and technical possibilities offered by the situation such as the practice of family planning.
Islam seeks to establish a planned society, the basis of which must be planned families. Islam forbids the exploitation of the wife by the

.../husband

husband, establishes the duties of each partner to the other, and accepts the necessity for population control, especially in developing countries.

Source: 29

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96. 1968

Munawar, T.H.A.

Islam and family planning. Singapore, Ministry of Health, 1968. 9 p.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 18, 22

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97. 1972

Mursjid, Saadillah

Communication-education in family planning strategy for Muslim society: the Indonesian case. Spring, 1972. 55 p., photocopy.

FAMILY PLANNING/INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION/MUSLIM/INDONESIA/

Source: 6

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98. 1974

Mussallam, Basim F.

The Islamic sanction of contraception. In: Parry, H.B., Population and its problems. Oxford, Clarendan, 1974. pp. 300-310.

ISLAM/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/

Source: 32

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99. 1966

Naciri, Mohammed Mekki

A view of family planning in Islamic legislation. Speech presented at the National Seminar on Family Planning, Rabat, Morocco. 1966.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/LAW/

Source: 34

.../100.

100. 1970

Nazer, I.R.

Abortion in the near East
In: Hall, Robert E., "Abortion in a changing world". New York, Columbia University Press, 1970.
268 p., Vol. 1.

ABORTION/ISLAM/

Source: 34

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101. 1972

Nazer, I.R.

Induced abortion: A hazard to public health?. Beirut, IPPF, 1972.
432 p., diagrams, figures, tables.

ABORTION, INDUCED/BIRTH CONTROL/ISLAM/ABORTION LAW/MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA/

Report of a conference on health aspects of induced abortion; discusses country reports on the mental health aspects, sociological, epidemilogical and medical aspects, and legal aspects of this form of birth control, Islamic and cultural attitudes etc. Includes texts of legislation on abortion of some countries of the Middle East and North Africa.

Source: 15, 17, 20

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102. 1964

Nessa, Saeeda Hajmun

Family planning questions, objections and arguments met in East Pakistan. Dacca, Public Health Education Research Project, 1964.
6 p., mimeo.

FAMILY PLANNING/OBSTACLES TO FAMILY PLANNING/BANGLADESH/

Source: 18

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103. 1965

Notes and news.
Published in World Muslim League Magazine, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1965. pp. 61-65.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/MALAYSIA/

A talk given by Mr. Ahmad bin Mohamed. There is a short paragraph on family planning among the Malays.

Source: 22

.../104.

104. 1974

Ojo, Samuel L.

A review of customary and Islamic laws as evidence of pronatalist values in West Africa with particular reference to Nigeria and the Ivory Coast. London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1974. 102 p.

ISLAM/LAW/AFRICA/

Source: 17

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105. 1975

Okediji, F.O.

Socio-legal considerations and family planning programmes in Africa. Published in Africa Link, January 1975. pp. 7-10.

POPULATION POLICY/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/ATTITUDE/AFRICA/

Population policies are an integral component of national development plans, and policies which combine high industrial growth rate and a more equitable distribution of increase as well as social services will be more effective in changing conditions which encourage pronatalism. Such policies must be supported by legal structures. Legal and administrative structures could be provided to strengthen the implementation of those policies which will radically alter pronatalist attitudes.

Source: 3, 29

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106. 1974

Omran, Abdel Rahim

The dichotomy of Islam's natality design in an epidemiological context.
Published in Islam and Family Planning, Vol. 1. Beirut, IPPF, Middle East and North Africa Region, 1974. pp. 215-237.

ISLAM/FERTILITY/FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/

Source: 6, 18

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107. 1970

Omran, Abdel Rahim

Epidemiologic, sociologic, and theologic aspects of Muslim fertility.
In: Final report of the International Workshop on Communication in Family Planning Programmes, Tehran, Iran, 6-18 June 1970. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Centre, 1971. pp. 32-55

MUSLIM/FERTILITY/

Source: 17

.../108.

108. 1973

Omran, Abdel Rahim

Islam and fertility control.
In: Population problems and prospects, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina, Carolina Population Centre, 1973. pp. 165-180.

ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/MUSLIM/FAMILY SIZE/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/LAW/ ABORTION/FAMILY PLANNING/

Pronatalism was once a basic factor in the Muslim religion, but scholars and theologians are recognizing that limitation of family size is becoming necessary for environmental and individual reasons. Islamic doctrines can be interpreted to provide sanctions for all medically safe contraceptive methods. Birth control, mainly coitus interruptus, was always sanctioned by Islamic law. Some Muslim countries have adopted family planning policies. Islamic law favours contraception over abortion, although even abortion, at least to protect the health of the mother and, according to some scholars, for other reasons also, is tolerated.

Source: 29, 32, 34

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109. 1971

Omran, Abdel Rahim

A resume of Islam's position on family planning and abortion.
In: Induced abortion a hazard to public?. Proceedings of the First Conference on the IPPF Middle East and North Africa Region, February 1971, Beirut, Lebanon. pp. 348-358.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/ABORTION/

Source: 17, 20

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110. 1979

Pakistan. Demographic policies and Implementation Research Centre. Population Division.

Fatwas by eminent Muslim scholars, compiled by Anwar Raza. Lahore, January 1979.
39 p.

ISLAM/RELIGION/MUSLIM/PAKISTAN/

The document contains authentic Fatwas given by eminent Muslim scholars of Muslim countries. The purpose of this effort is to enable the people to see and judge for themselves the application of religious tenets to the present problems of family planning and population dynamics affecting family size and well-being of Muslim families.

Source: 4, 6

.../111.

111. 1974

Population Services International

A desk research report on family activities in Bangladesh (1952-1974). Dacca, 1974.
133 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/BANGLADESH/

Source: 19

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112. 1975

Prasadja, A. Buddy

The value of children in a rural Islamic community: A case study of religious leaders and the role of the child in Cabadak, West Java. Leiden, Leiden State University, 1975.
27 p.

ISLAM/VALUE OF CHILDREN/INDONESIA/

Source: 17

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113. 1975

Quamruddin, K.A.A

A report on law and population activities in Bangladesh. Paper presented at IGCC Southeast Asian Regional Seminar on Law and Population, Djakarta, 21-24 July 1975.
38 p., mimeo.

LAW/POPULATION ACTIVITIES/BANGLADESH/

Source: 19

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114. 1974

Qureshi, S.J. and Yohannes, J.A.

Attitude, value orientation of users and non-users of family planning in Pakistan. Masters thesis, University of Hawaii, May 1974.
99 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/ACCEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS/FAMILY SIZE/RELIGION/ATTITUDE/PAKISTAN/

The major hypothesis of the reported study on family planning in Pakistan was that there is a difference in value orientation between users and non-users of birth control. The sample of 160 married women was taken from two districts of the province of Punjab--Lahore and Lyallpur. A questionnaire was designed to collect data on socio-demographic variables, attitudes toward family planning,

.../and

and value orientation. The Korean version of the Kluckhohn-Strodbeck instrument was used. A relationship was found between the use of family planning and the following variables: number of living sons, religion and positive attitude toward birth control and abortion among urban and rural residents.

Source: 29

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115. 1974

Rafiq, Mohammad

Before and after mass media experiment. Impact of 2 alternative motivational campaigns on knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning. Lahore, FPAP, 1974.
57 p.

MASS MEDIA/KAP/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 9, 10

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116. 1967

Rafiullah, Abu Shehab

Islamic attitudes towards family planning. Rawalpindi, Islamic Research Institute, 1967.
65 p.
Translated from Urdu.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 18, 27, 34

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117. n.d.

Rafiullah, Abu Shehab

Islamic attitudes towards family planning.
Published in Birthright (Lahore). Special number on "Islamic viewpoints on family planning", n.d. pp. 22-27

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

The article discusses Islamic attitudes towards family planning and birth control methods by presenting various views of some of the Muslim jurists.

Source: 6, 10

.../118.

118. n.d.

Rafiullah, Abu Shehab

Islamic code (Shariat) and family planning. Pakistan Family Planning Council.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 27

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119. n.d.

Rafiullah, Abu Shehab

Religion, Islam and family planning. Gujranwala (Pakistan), District Family Planning Board.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/RELIGION/

Source: 5, 27

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120. n.d.

Rafiullah, Abu Shehab

Religious attitude in family planning. Gujranwala (Pakistan), District Family Planning Board.

RELIGION/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 5, 27

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121. n.d.

Rafiullah, Abu Shehab

The statement of Egyptian Uluma for family planning. Gujranwala (Pakistan), District Family Planning Board.

FAMILY PLANNING/EGYPT/

Source: 5, 27

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122. n.d.

Rahman, Fazlur

Religion and planned parenthood in Pakistan.
Published in Birthright (Lahore), Special number on "Islamic viewpoints on family planning", n.d. pp. 36-40.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

.../The

The article discusses the interrelationship between religion and planned parenthood in Pakistan in determining the number of children in Muslim families.

Source: 6, 10

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123. 1971

Rahman, Faizur

A survey of family planning in three industrial concerns of West Pakistan. Lahore, WFPAP, 1971.
44 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 19

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124. 1964

Ranman, F.

Religion and planned parenthood in Pakistan. Paper presented at Quake Seminar, March 1964. Karachi, Islamic Research Institute, 1964.
3 p.

FAMILY PLANNING/PAKISTAN/

Source: 18, 29

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125. n.d.

Razi, Fahim

Islam and family planning. Karachi, Fahim Publication.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 27

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126. 1963

Rejwan, Nissim

Islam in the modern world: profound inner changes; ideological and religious background to this quiet revolution.
Published in New Outlook, Vol. 6, November/December 1963. pp. 45-55.

ISLAM/RELIGION/

Source: 25

.../127.

127. n.d.

Religious and cultural attitudes towards family planning; Islam, Muslims and Malays.
6 p., mimeo.

RELIGION/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/MALAYSIA/

Source: 18

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128. 1972

Rogers, Everett M.

The effect of fieldworkers and incentives on the adoption of family planning ideas in Indonesia, 1972.
26 p., mimeo.

FAMILY PLANNING/INCENTIVES/INDONESIA/

Source: 19

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129. 1973

Rzepnicki, T. and Diller, C.

U.A.R.: influential factors in the acceptance of birth control and the consequential approaches to family planning.
Published in Sociological Focus, Vol. 6, 1973. pp. 68-82.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT /SOCIAL CHANGE/ SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS/ISLAM/MOTIVATION/RURAL POPULATION/URBAN POPULATION/ STATUS OF WOMEN/EGYPT/

Source: 29

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130. 1974

Tufts University. Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Law and Population Monograph Series No. 21.

Law and population growth in Iran. Medford, 1974.
33 p.

LAW/ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/CULTURAL VALUE/ POPULATION POLICY/WOMEN'S RIGHTS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Pamphlet on law and population increase in Iran; covers cultural factors and traditional heritage, the role of Islam, comments on legislation relating to family planning, contraception, abortion, minimum age of marriage, maternity benefits, social security, etc., and outlines conclusions and recommendations on population policy, equal opportunity and women's rights.

Source: 6, 16, 30

.../131.

131. 1972

Schieffelin, Olivia

Muslim attitudes to family planning. New York, Population Council, 1972.
145 p.

MUSLIM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 19, 27

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132. 1967

Schieffelin, Olivia (ed.)

Muslim attitudes towards family planning. New York, Population Council, 1967.
134 p.

MUSLIM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/BIRTH CONTROL/ISLAM/IRAN/JORDAN/SINGAPORE/TURKEY/MALAYSIA/MOROCCO/PAKISTAN/TUNISIA/ARAB COUNTRIES/

Compilation of religious, social and political leaders' statements together with chapters on factors affecting Muslim fertility and contraceptive practices.

Source: 6, 18, 28

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133. 1971

Shahab, M. Rafiullah

Islamic attitudes to contraceptive methods.
Published in Birthright (Lahore), Vol. 6, No. 3/4, 1971. pp. 6-8.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/ABORTION/STERILIZATION/PRACTICE/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/

The article discusses Islamic attitudes to contraceptive methods, abortion and sterilization. It is stressed that the Muslim Jurists have permitted all the contraceptive methods invented from time to time.

Source: 6, 10

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134. 1962

Shahidullah, Muhammad

Family planning and Islam. Paper presented to the First Indian Ocean Regional Conference of International Planned Parenthood Federation. Dacca, East Pakistan, January 1962.

ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/

Source: 19, 34

.../135.

135. 1970

Shanawany, H.

Islamic and Catholic traditional and liberal opinions on birth control.
In Further socio-logical contributions to family planning research. Chicago, Community and Family Study Centre, University of Chicago, 1970. pp. 98-213.

RELIGION/ISLAM/BIRTH CONTROL/MUSLIM /OBSTACLES TO FAMILY PLANNING/ ABORTION, INDUCED/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/

Traditional birth control teachings of Islamic theologians and the Catholic church are reviewed, emphasizing points of agreement and disagreement. The new liberal standing of both religions toward family planning is discussed. Differences in attitudes toward celibacy exist between the two religions. There is no monasticism in Islam, and Islam is more tolerant towards contraception, except for abortion and sterilization than Catholicism. Both religions prohibit abortion and sterilization. They both believe that contraception is against natural law, that promiscuity is harmful to women's health, and is against the political interest of nations because it causes a decline in numbers. Muslims may limit families and Catholics too, in case of financial incapacity to rear the children, and in cases where there is fear of hereditary disease or of having abnormal children. Islam also allows spacing births to keep the breast-feeding baby in good condition. There is no controversy among Islamic theologians over means as in Catholicism. Modern theologians in both religions are emphasizing the qualitative aspect of the population. Both religions insist that birth control is an individual private affair. Muslim countries support birth control as an international issue while the Catholic Church shows more rigidity.

Source: 29, 32

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136. 1974

Siddh Kaushal K.

Family planning: the religious factor. New Delhi, Abhinav Publications, 1974.
278 p., tables, appendix.

RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/INDIA/HINDU/MUSLIM/KAP/FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR/ FAMILY SIZE/

This research report examines fertility values and family planning practices among the members of two religious communities--Hindus and the Muslims in the metropolis of Jaipur, the capital city of the State of Rajasthan. It discusses the impact of urban living on fertility. The study is based on a sample of 300 families drawn from among the Hindus and the Muslims. The sample was interviewed with the help of a schedule. In addition, some religious leaders, from both groups, were consulted.

Source: 6, 19

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137. 1974

Siddh, Kaushel

Fertility values and family planning in two religious groups in a metropolitan town.
Published in Journal of Family Welfare, Vol. 20, No. 4, June 1974. pp. 43-49.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS/FAMILY SIZE/PRACTICE/FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR/INDIA/

Source: 29

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138. 1972

Singh, B.K.

Attitudes of the two religious groups towards family planning.
Published in Psychological Studies (Mysore, India), Vol. 16, No. 2, January 1972. pp. 35-38.

ATTITUDE/RELIGION/FAMILY PLANNING/BIBLIOGRAPHY/

Contains a short bibliography of published articles on the subject of Muslim involvement in family planning in South Asia.

Source: 34

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139. 1946

Smith, Wilfred Cantwell

Modern Islam in India. London, Gollanez, 1946.

ISLAM/INDIA/

Source: 25

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140. 1974

Soewondo, Nani (ed.)

Seminar on law and population, Jakarta, January 28 - February 2, 1974, sponsored by Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Jakarta, Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, 1974. 90 p.

LAW/FAMILY PLANNING/INDONESIA/

Source: 13, 18

.../141.

141. 1975

Soekanto, Soerjono and Djuarini, Sri

In-depth study on the knowledge and attitude of the law society in Jakarta toward law and population. Jakarta, Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association, 1975.
60 p.

LAW/FAMILY PLANNING/ISLAM/INDONESIA/

Source: 13, 18

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142. 1975

Stinner, W.F. and Mader, P.D.

Government policy and personal family planning approval in conflict settings: the case of the Muslim minority in the Southern Philippines.
Published in Population Studies (London), Vol. 29, No. 1, March 1975. pp. 53-59.

ISLAM/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME/OBSTACLES TO FAMILY PLANNING/ BIBLIOGRAPHY/PHILIPPINES/

Contains Islamic and minority attitudes towards government-sponsored family planning programmes in Southern Philippines.

Source: 15, 29

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143. 1973

Stoeckel, John and Choudhury, M.A.

Fertility, infant mortality and family planning in rural Bangladesh. Dacca, OUP, 1973.
154 p.

FERTILITY/INFANT MORTALITY/FAMILY PLANNING/BANGLADESH/

Source: 19

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144. 1968

Stoeckel, John

Social and demographic correlates of contraceptive adoption in a rural area of East Pakistan.
Published in Demography, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1968. pp. 45-54.

ACCEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/PAKISTAN/

Source: 6, 19

.../145.

145. n.d.

Subzwari, Shaukat

Family organization and Islam. Karachi, District Family Planning Board.

ISLAM/FAMILY/

Source: 27

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146. n.d.

Suitters, Beryl

Contraception and Islam.
5 p., mimeo.

ISLAM/CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/

Source: 8, 18

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147. n.d.

Thailand. National Economic and Social Development Board. Population and Manpower Planning Division. Population Planning Sector.

The survey of fertility behaviour in the context of demographic and socio-economic development of Muslim societies in Thailand. Bangkok, NESDB.
5 p., mimeo.

FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR/MUSLIM/ISLAM/DEMOGRAPHIC ECONOMIC INTERRELATIONSHIP/ THAILAND/

The main objective of this project is to assess levels of and factors associated with fertility in Thai Muslim societies. The document contains a summary of the findings of the survey.

Source: 6, 23

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148. 1969

Thailand. National Research Council.

A pilot study of family health in Thai-Muslim communities in South Thailand and attitudes and behaviour affecting fertility in two Thai-Muslim communities, by Soontaree Suvipakit, Bangkok, 1969.
39 p.

MUSLIM/FERTILITY DETERMINANTS/ATTITUDE/THAILAND/

A pilot study was conducted in two Muslim communities in the south of Thailand to assess level of fertility, knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning. Interviews were conducted with 502 women and 153 men.

.../Most

Most of the opinions of male respondents seemed to accord with those of the female respondents, with the exception of matters concerned with religious prohibitions. Male respondents, in a much higher percentage than for female respondents, feel that their religion prohibits the use of contraceptive methods.

Source: 6, 26

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149. 1974

Thambu, J.A.M.

Current view on male sterilization.
In: Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee and International Fertility Research Programme. Proceedings of the Expert meeting on Comparative Fertility Research, Sterilization and Post-conceptive Regulation. Singapore, July 29-31, 1974. Kuala Lumpur, IGCC, 1974. pp. 28-30.

VASECTOMY/STERILIZATION/MALAYSIA/

Vasectomy has had little impact on the family planning programme in Malaysia. Only two groups, the National Family Planning Board and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, are performing vasectomies. The reason for the lack of popularity of the procedure is that Islamic law prohibits permanent sterilization. Female sterilization has been possible because health reasons have been cited to avoid the Islamic prohibition. Vasectomy procedures are discussed. Invention of a reversible process would make it acceptable for Muslims. Three types of reversible sterilization are being tried: 1) an intra-vasal thread; 2) a reversible intra-vas device; and 3) a bionic control brassiere. All these methods have a high failure rate, but they are reversible.

Source: 14, 29

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150. 1967

Tow, Siang Hwa

The religious aspects of family planning in Singapore.
Published in Radio Singapura. Family Planning Talks, Singapore, 1967. pp. 29-31.

RELIGION/ATTITUDE/FAMILY PLANNING/

The paper is one of the 12 radio talks on family planning. It deals in a general way with the attitudes towards family planning of four different religious groups in Singapore.

Source: 22

.../151.

151. 1975

United Nations Development Support Communication Service, Bangkok.

A survey of family planning attitudes among the Islamic leadership in South Thailand, by Jim French. Bangkok, February 1975.
39 p., mimeo., questionnaire.

ATTITUDE/ISLAM/FAMILY PLANNING/PRACTICE/KAP/THAILAND/

This survey was conducted in two provinces of south Thailand, Narathiwat and Krabi, to assess the attitudes of rural Islamic leaders towards the practice of birth control. Islamic leaders seem to feel that a communication campaign to spread knowledge concerning birth control should only reach those who are in "need" of family planning information, thus, excluding unmarried youth from the audience. The author also notes that family planning should not be pushed faster than the religious leaders are willing to accept as excessive motivation may have a rebound effect.

Source: 6, 17, 31

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152. 1973

University of North Carolina. Carolina Population Centre. Chapel Hill.

Bibliography on contraception in Pakistan. Chapel Hill, Carolina Population Centre, 1973.
34 p., mimeo.

CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS/BIBLIOGRAPHY/PAKISTAN/

Source: 3, 19

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153. 1975

University of the Philippines. Philippine Centre for Advanced Studies. Bibliography Series No. 1.

PCAS library holdings on Islam and the Middle East. Quezon City, Philippine Centre for Advanced Studies Library, UP System, 1975.
15 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/ISLAM/MIDDLE EAST/

Source: 35

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154. 1974

Van Renselaar, J.R.

The adoption of modern birth preventive techniques in the light of social control.

.../In

In Jongmans, D.G. and Claessen, H.J.M. (ed.), The neglected factor. Assen, Van Gorcum, 1974. pp. 67-89.

BIRTH CONTROL/TUNISIA/

A case study of innovation in a Tunisian village.

Source: 19

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155. 1973

Verbrugge, Lois M.

Diffusion at micro-level: family planning communications to and from Malaysian acceptors. Michigan School of Public Health, 1973 (Population Planning Working Paper No. 5)
60 p.

COMMUNICATIONS IN FAMILY PLANNING/ACCEPTOR CHARACTERISTICS/MALAYSIA/

Source: 19

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156. 1974

Visaria, L.

Religious differentials in fertility.
In: Bose, A. et. al, (ed.), Population in India's development, 1947-2000. Delhi, Vikas Publishing, 1974. pp. 361-374.

AGE AT MARRIAGE/AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE/MORTALITY/POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATE/RELIGION/ISLAM/VASECTOMY/INDIA/PAKISTAN/BANGLADESH/

Considers religion and differential fertility among Hindus and Muslims in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Source: 29, 34

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157. 1968

Vreede-De Stuers, Cora

Parda. A study on Muslim women's life in Northern India. Assen, Netherlands, Van Gorcum and Co., n.v., 1968.
128 p.

MUSLIM/FEMALE/INDIA/

Source: 7

.../158.

158. 1972

Walker, Dennis

Islam and the Arab West's commitment to Africanism.
Published in Rilla wa-Milla, No. 12, December 1972. pp. 36-48.

ISLAM/ARAB COUNTRIES/

Source: 25

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159. 1962

Yaukey, D.

Differential fertility in Lebanon.
In: Kiser, C.V., (ed.), Research in Family Planning. Proceedings of the conference. New York, Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1962. pp. 125-139.

DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY/MUSLIM/RELIGION/

In 1959, about 900 Lebanese women were interviewed about their fertility histories. The study was designed to determine the relationship between social background factors and fertility. It concludes that the patterns of fertility differentials associated with rural-urban residence and socio-economic status were different for the two major religious classes. Muslims of high educational and living standard levels in urban areas had 1.5 fewer live births than poorer Muslims. A similar pattern on a lower level was indicated by Christians. One general conclusion is that for Christians, rural-urban differences in fertility are not explained by socio-economic differences. Christian fertility was much lower than Muslim fertility in the city, especially among the uneducated.

Source: 29

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160. 1971

Zabeer. Mohd and Sinha, S.N. with Zaidi, S.A.H.

Knowledge and practice of family planning amongst non-teaching employees of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
Published in Indian Medical Gazette, Vol. 10, No. 10, 1971.

FAMILY PLANNING/MUSLIM/KAP/

Source: 34

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161. 1971

Zaman, H.

Family planning and Islam.
Published in Birthright, Vol. 6, No. 3/4, 1971. pp. 12-13.

.../FAMILY

FAMILY PLANNING/COITUS INTERRUPTUS/ISLAM/

This summarizes briefly teachings on family planning according to the consensus, or ijma, of Muslim Jurists. "Limitation of numbers" or family planning is permitted for preserving the good life, for ensuring economic security, for preserving the health of the wife, and, by implication, when the consent of the wife is given. Coitus interruptus is definitely permitted with the consent of the wife. New methods may be adopted subject to the principle of moral behaviour. The wife can adopt any method with the consent of her husband in order to save her life, or she can adopt it without his consent if she is in poor health. The use of qualified medical advice is emphasized. The view that contraception is killing children is extreme and the admonition in the Holy Quran not to have recourse to infanticide is to discourage the killing of children. It is not directed at healthy methods of birth control. Islam stands for a positive life and does not give credence to the fatalism and pessimism of the Malthusian calculus, it also does not regard family planning as a negative factor to economics and society.

Source: 6, 10, 29

The Reference Centre intends to update this profile and publish supplements as necessary. We would be most grateful for any new additions of documents on the topic of Islam and family planning. If you know of any bibliographic citations or documents not included in the profile, please send the information and/or the documents to:

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