

()

"

.(Lotka 1998, 113) "

"

.(Lotka 1998) "

" "

.(McNicoll 1992)

(Brass et al. 1968)

) "

(

) "

.() "

()

.(Presser and Sen 2000)

(Bongaarts 1978)

(Mosley and Chen 1984)

.(Pritchett 1994)

(Sen 1999) " "

" "

.()

Drèze and)

.(Murthi 2001

:
.
() (-)

."

:
."
...

. (<http://www.unfpa.org/about/ed/executivedir.htm>) "

.(Abbasi-Shavazi 2001)

(Omran 1992)

Makhlouf-)

(Obermeyer 1992

.(Oppenheim Mason 1997)

]

[

.(Ladier-Fouladi 2003, Mehryar 2000)

" " " "

.(Sen 1990)

.(Oppenheim Mason 1997)

()

.(McDonald 2000)

- M. J. Abbasi-Shavazi, Below replacement-level fertility in Iran. Progress and prospects, paper presented at “International perspectives on low fertility,” IUSSP seminar, Tokyo 2001.
- R. Anker and M. Anker, Measuring female labour force with emphasis on Egypt, in N. Khoury and V. Moghadam (eds.), *Gender and development in the Arab world*, London 1995, 148–77.
- J. Bongaarts, A framework for analyzing the proximate determinants of fertility, in *Population and Development Review* 4:1 (1978), 105–32.
- J. B. Casterline, Z. A. Sathar, and M. ul Haque, *Obstacles to contraceptive use in Pakistan. A study in Punjab*, New York 2001.
- D. A. Donahoe, Measuring women’s work in developing countries, in *Population and Development Review*, 25:3 (1999), 543–76.
- J. Drèze and M. Murthi, Fertility, education, and development. Evidence from India, in *Population and Development Review* 27:1 (2001), 33–63.
- P. Fargues, *Générations arabes. L’alchimie du nombre*, Paris 2000.
- K. Hill and D. M. Upchurch, Gender differences in child health. Evidence from the demographic and health surveys, in *Population and Development Review* 21:1 (1995), 125–51.
- S. Kishor, Empowerment of women in Egypt and links to the survival and health of their infants, in H. B. Presser and G. Sen, *Women’s empowerment and demographic processes. Moving beyond Cairo*, Oxford 2000, 119–56.
- M. Ladier-Fouladi, *Population et société en Iran. De la monarchie à la république islamique*, Paris 2003.
- A. J. Lotka, *Analytical theory of biological populations*, trans. D. P. Smith and H. Rossert, New York 1939, 1998.
- C. Makhoul-Obermeyer, Islam, women, and politics. The demography of Arab countries, in *Population and Development Review* 18:1 (1992), 33–59.
- P. McDonald, Gender equity in theories of fertility transition, in *Population and Development Review* 26:1 (2000), 427–39.
- G. McNicoll, The agenda of population studies. A commentary and complaint, in *Population and Development Review* 18:3 (1992), 399–420.
- A. H. Mehryar, Ideological basis of fertility changes in post-revolutionary Iran. Shiite teachings vs. pragmatic considerations, unpublished paper, Institute for Research on Planning and Development, Tehran 2000.
- V. M. Moghadam, *Women, work and economic reform in the Middle East and North Africa*, Boulder, Colo. 1998.
- H. W. Mosley and L. C. Chen, An analytical framework for the study of child survival in developing countries, in *Population and Development Review*, supplement to vol. 10 (1984), 25–45.
- A. R. Omran, *Family planning in the legacy of Islam*, London 1992.
- K. Oppenheim Mason, *Islam, the status of women, and reproductive behavior in five Asian countries. Draft outline*, Paris 1997.
- H. B. Presser and G. Sen, Women’s empowerment and demographic processes. Laying the groundwork, in H. B. Presser and G. Sen, *Women’s empowerment and demographic processes. Moving beyond Cairo*, Oxford 2000.
- L. H. Pritchett, Desired family and the impact of population policies, in *Population and Development Review* 20:1 (1994), 1–55.
- A. L. al-Sayyid Marsot, *Women and men in late eighteenth-century Egypt*, Austin, Tex. 1995.
- A. Sen, More than a hundred million women are missing, in *New York Review of Books*, 20 December 1990.
- , *Development as freedom*, Oxford 1999.
- J. E. Tucker, *Women in nineteenth-century Egypt*, Cambridge 1985.

(Philippe Fargues)

: