

# Women and fertility in Bangladesh

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*Since Its 1971 Independence,  
Bangladesh Has Sought to Control Its  
Population Growth*

- With a small geographic area but a large population, Bangladesh has had a strong political commitment to limit its growth
- Total fertility rates (TFRs) declined from more than 6 children per women in the early 1970s to less than 5 in the mid-1980s
- The Bangladesh TFR declined to less than 3.5 children in the early 1990s, but has changed little since

Description: -

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Women -- Bangladesh -- Economic conditions.

Fertility, Human -- Bangladesh.

Birth control -- Bangladesh. Women and fertility in Bangladesh

- Women and fertility in Bangladesh

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [167]-178) and index.

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Tags: #• #Bangladesh: #fertility #rate #1925

**Women and fertility in Bangladesh (Book, 1991) [vip.stumagz.com]**

Maternity experiences of mothers with multiple disadvantages in England: A qualitative study. In 1978, the Bangladeshi government started to promote family-planning services through family-welfare assistants, most of whom were professionally trained paramedics, nurses and birth attendants.

## • Bangladesh: fertility rate 1925

Bongaarts and Casterline and El-Zeini propose alternative methods for estimating the WTFR, but these methods are more complex and not widely used.

## Women's lives and rapid fertility decline: Some lessons from Bangladesh and Egypt

PLoS One 2017;12 11 :1—13.

## Child Marriage and Fertility in Bangladesh

Advocacy aims to influence the opinions and decisions of policymakers regarding laws, regulations, and other structural factors that affect contraceptive use. Stalls in fertility transitions in sub-saharan Africa: Revisiting the evidence.

## CASE 13: Reducing fertility in Bangladesh

Notably, there might be some factors behind having more children than they desired, such as superstitions related to the use of contraceptives, lower level of maternal and partner education, lack of reproductive knowledge, and even a lack of mutual decision-making. The contraceptive prevalence rate among women aged 15—49 of any kind of method is 54 per cent but the rate of using modern method is 48 per cent.

## Women's lives and rapid fertility decline: Some lessons from Bangladesh and Egypt

Factors influencing fertility preference of a developing country during demographic transition: Evidence from Bangladesh. An important reason was that they focused entirely on contraception methods, but failed to tackle issues of maternal and child health as well.

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## Related Books

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- [Report on the inaugural ceremony of the Mauritius College of Agriculture - March 12th, 1925.](#)