

Factors influencing the number of children youngsters are willing to bear

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Abstract

Throughout human civilization the need for reproduction of own kind has been the single most ardent desire for humans. This need has been affected by various factors through ages and these factors have been studied in various previous observations to potentially improve national policies and predict future fertility rates and the expected population over a time span. In modern times even teenagers are subjected to having children and the goal of this observation was to determine what specific factors could be the most impacting reason which could influence the number of children young people are willing to bear. Exploratory survey has been selected as an approach for this study and collected data is further analyzed and interpreted using Microsoft Excel software. The survey sample was n=39 and saw participation of young adults 18-25 years from various countries such as Bangladesh , Pakistan to name a few . The survey constituted of 12 questionnaire and data was analyzed through descriptive methods . The conclusion was reached that various social and religious beliefs along with age and gender of participation affected the number of children an individual was willing to bear . Factors such economic stability seem to be prime concern among participants while previous life trauma had negligible effect on the child bearing aspirations of the participants.

I. Introduction

Human reproduction is affected by various factors that could stem from issues such as

environmental preferences such as the availability of fresh water and the climate of given geographical location .While these secondary factors contribute in affecting number

of children fostered , a study in japan concluded certain primary contributing factors such as presence in urban ,semi-urban and rural locations can greatly impact the number of children opted for as remote areas tend to have a larger population base and the presence of family members

have also seen to affect the number of children women want to have. Women are most affected by the fear of childbirth followed by the economic instability the presence children might bring int their family which also includes the expenses occurred throughout the pregnancy . It is also seen that willingness of young women to bear children in rural area was seen much higher as compared to those in urban and semi-urban location. However this can be considered and overestimate as the mean number of children born was less the mean number of expected childbirth.[9] .While for adolescents in Indonesia the number of children that are willing to be bore are characterized by their socio-demographic background and the single most impacting factor was seen to be mass media that is , adolescents were more likely to change their child bearing preferences based on the content that national media deemed to circulate , This was concluded because it was seen that as many as 77% adolescent women in their reproductive ages regularly watch and interacted with media such as Television while for reproductive men the number was little over 73% . Adolescents also considered discussion about reproduction among their academic and social gatherings to be a prominent pretext to affect the number of children they are willing to bear as 61% females are said to discuss their child bearing aspirations with their friends, Comprehensive sex education and higher educational attainment, especially among women, have deepened the understanding of family planning and continue to affect their preference, for men the number is around 51% .It is worth mentioning that the aforementioned research also concludes that fertility rate is

affected by the number of children said respondents are willing to bear .[8]

This study explores the factors influencing decisions to start or expand a family through childbearing, with a particular focus on the psychological shifts from older to younger generations in family planning including the effects of religious and social stigmas, and other factors such as age economic stability and preference of a partner is also surveyed to understand if they remain a crucial factor in determining the number of kids one would want to have. Several previous researchers have implored the question about how age specifically influences the number of children humans in their productive year are eager to produce and nurture in their lifetime , but few have looked extensively into myriad of possible factors which potentially could influence young adults or those within the age group 18-25 and their choice I terms of family planning. It is also worth mentioning that the evolving attitudes towards family planning across generations, highlighting the influence of cultural norms, economic changes, and enhanced education which could also be considered contributing factors. A study conducted in India regarding subordination during childbirth states that women who experienced a form of abuse prior to birth of a child have seemingly accepted any and every services provided by healthcare officials during childbirth in an attempt to avoid confrontation and are also said to repeat the same behavior prior to the birth of another child thus signifying that abuse has direct impact on the number of children young women are willing to bear .Social issues such as lack of clinics in rural areas also demotivate young adults from having children in rural India as there are no alternative to public health clinics which are more often than not very distant from the said remote areas , this also causes families to rethink the will to bear a child . Also social issues such as corruption in public health clinics cause people for hidden charges and denial to