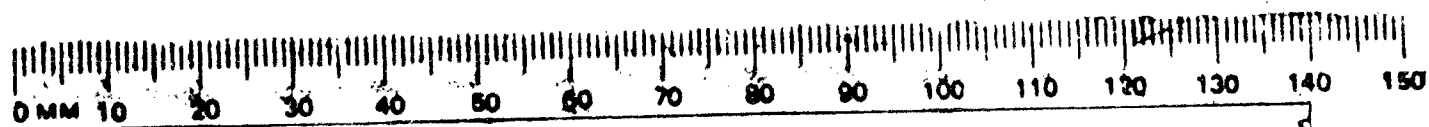


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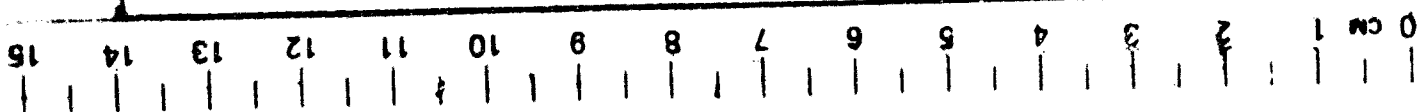
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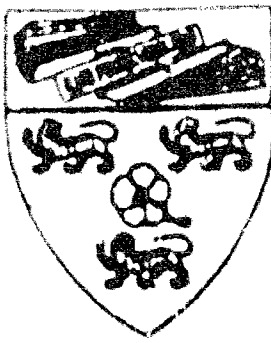
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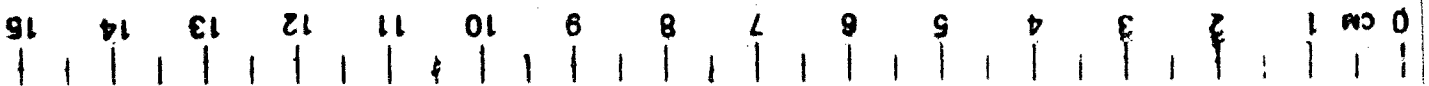


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**FAMILY PLANNING MOVEMENT
in
MALAYA and SINGAPORE**

by

S. Ganapathy

095807

**A Graduation Exercise presented to
the University of Malaya in part
fulfilment towards the Degree of
Bachelor of Arts in Economics**

**Kuala Lumpur
August, 1965**



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CHAPTER ONE

POPULATION PRESSURE AND FAMILY PLANNING

The growth of population is becoming a serious factor in most of the underdeveloped countries and it should be given prominence when formulating policies of economic development. Population growth and economic development interact with one another and one should not try to treat population growth as an individual factor and separate it from the general problems of economic development. The attitudes of economists toward the demographic aspects of their problem has shifted from time to time. Malthus and Mill and other classical economists treated the population problem as an integral part of economic theory. But as theory refinement led to the importance of short-run problems, the long-run problem of population growth was left in the dim as in the short-run it will not be important. During the 1930s, however, the population growth aspect came back into the limelight as the then topical problem was unemployment but the return of the population factor was through the backdoor. Thus over the years population was gradually banished from the province of the economists' studies.

However, nowadays, much attention is paid to the problem of population growth especially in the developing nations and is treated as an important variable for economic development. The governments, public organisations, and in some cases religious organisations in these countries are trying to carry out a campaign to check this rapid growth and the one main cure being adopted is the popularising of the methods of birth control. Therefore, in studying the family planning movement in any country, it is essential that a brief study of the population aspect of the particular country is made. Keeping this in mind, this chapter will deal with the trends in population growth in Malaya and Singapore before going on to the study of response to the teachings of family planning in the two territories.