

POPULATION EDUCATION NOTES

Some missing Notes

UNIT 2

cultural and spiritual enlightenment

What is spiritual enlightenment?

Enlightenment is the "full comprehension of a situation". The term is commonly used to denote the Age of Enlightenment, but is also used in Western cultures in a religious context. ... Perennialists and Universalists view enlightenment and mysticism as equivalent terms for religious or spiritual insight.

UNIT 3

Population equilibrium

What do you know about Population Equilibrium?

population equilibrium

The Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium is a principle stating that the genetic variation in a population will remain constant from one generation to the next in the absence of disturbing factors. For instance, mutations disrupt the equilibrium of allele frequencies by introducing new alleles into a population.

Genetic equilibrium describes the condition of an allele or genotype in a gene pool (such as a population) where the frequency does not change from generation to generation. Genetic equilibrium describes a theoretical state that is the basis for determining whether and in what ways populations may deviate from it.

UNIT 3

India's population policy

What do you know about India's Population Policy?

There are three types of objectives of National Population Policy (NPP) 2000:

1. The Immediate Objective:

The immediate objective is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2. The Medium Term Objective:

The medium term objective is to bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement level by 2010 through vigorous implementation in inter-sectorial operational strategies.

3. The Long Term Objective:

The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environment protection.

The following are the targets of National Population Policy:

1. Achieve zero growth rate of population by 2045.
2. Reduce infant mortality rate of below 30 per thousand live births.
3. Reduce maternal mortality ratio of below 100 per 1, 00,000 live births.

4. Reduce birth rate to 21 per 1000 by 2010.
5. Reduce total fertility rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2010.

National Socio-Demographic Goals for 2010:

h) How clinical approach is helpful for population control?

- 1) Delayed Marriages.
- 2) Medical Facilities.
- 3) Legislative Actions.
- 4) Providing Incentives.
- 5) Spread Awareness.
- 6) Women Empowerment.
- 7) Eradicate Poverty.
- 8) Education.

Terminal Methods under National Family Welfare Programme following Terminal/ Permanent Methods are being provided to the eligible couples.

A) TUBECTOMY i) Mini Lap Tubectomy ii) Lapro Tubectomy Laparoscopic sterilization is a relatively quicker method of female sterilization.

B) VASECTOMY i) Conventional Vasectomy ii) No-Scalpel Vasectomy It is one of the most effective contraceptive methods available for males. It is an improvement on the conventional vasectomy with practically no side effects or complications.

This new method is now being offered to men who have completed their families. The No-Scalpel Vasectomy project is being implemented in the

country to help men adopt male sterilization and thus promote male participation in the Family Welfare programme.

UNIT 4

Need of curriculum development in population education

1) Why there is a need for curriculum development in population education?

There are three main factors of population education programme like:

- 1.The aims and objectivities of population education,
- 2.Curriculum in population education
- 3.Instructions methods.

The teacher in the population education programme is required to achieve the prefixed aims and objectivities .For that purpose he has to employ suitable instrumental methods and procedures. But this he can do only when he knows what effects he is to make and in what order In order words,he should know the content of population education curriculum which consists of subjects,activities and experiences in a property coherent parent.

The needs and importance of curriculum in population education may be summed up as follows:

1.Achievements of aims:

Merely defining the aims of population education is futile. There should be wellplanned efforts and organizations to achieve the aims of populations education. We must think of knowledge activities, experience and other influences which help in the achievements of aims of population education.

2. Criterion It is the curriculum which can show what type of teachers are required for these new types of educational systems. We should know what type of work they are required to do and this is according to the requirements of the curriculum.

3. Selection of suitable Methods:

The curriculum of population education enables the teacher to select suitable methods of teaching. How to teach will be determined by “what to teach”.

4. Reflects Trends in Education.

The curriculum is the means to achieve the aims of population education which are dynamic and go on changing with the changing social requirements. Naturally the curriculum will reflect the trends and growth of population in education. For example, modern education places the following demands on the curriculum.

a) Providing suitable knowledge:

The curriculum should include suitable knowledge which will help in the achievements of the aims of population's education.

b) Providing suitable Activities and Experience: The curriculum includes well-selected activities and experiences needed for the development of pupils according to social requirements.

c) Providing wholesome Influences:

The curriculum should reflect wholesome school programme to develop the desirable behavior patterns in pupils for Suitable Teachers:

The need of research in population education.

Population has become one of the most important issues in socio-economic development worldwide. Population growth directly triggers higher demand for provision of various aspects of human existence including food, healthcare, housing, jobs, infrastructure, access to resources and many other issues

Role of Different strategies of teaching of population education.

Discuss a few strategies of teaching population education.

Strategies are the blueprints of courses of action. In population and adolescence education, certain strategies have been suggested by the NPEP. The following areas need to be concentrated upon to build the course of action.

- a) Needs and problems of adolescence
 - b) Myths and misconceptions about sex matters
 - c) Knowledge about STD / HIV / AIDS
 - d) Impact of increasing population
 - e) Protection of environment
- a) The strategies have been broadly categorised between two major divisions -

action- intensive strategies and problem-specific strategies. They are as follows:

Action — Intensive Strategies

In this section the strategy concerning action has been explained. Integration of new concerns of population and development in school syllabus and textbooks.

- Sustainable development: Here, by development we mean harmonious and integrated growth of both people and environment. In it, human population grows to the limit the natural environment remains at its existing level. In this reference, we may refer to the concept of carrying capacity of ecology.

They all use natural resources for their food, cloth and shelter. They also use it for their further growth and development. It also presupposes a definite number of persons that a particular ecological system could support. This number of people to be supported by the ecology is called the carrying capacity of that ecology.

- Gender equality and equity: It means both male and female should be treated equal in all departments of life. For this purpose, proper attitude should be developed among students and also among general population including parents and teachers, so that they may open judicious channels for growth and development of female child.

- Changing structure and role of family: "there has been a complete metamorphosis of structure and function of the social institution, family. It should be highlighted in the curriculum.

- Under-served population group: This group should be properly taken care of

- Adolescents

- Elderly people

- Adolescent education elements. It refers to various components that may have to be included in the education of adolescents under population education programme.

- Process of growing up

- HIV/AIDS.

- Drug abuse

b) Activities to be included with syllabus revision of school and teacher education: As stated above, the strategy for population education is broadly divided into curricular and co-curricular areas. In curricular areas, the project activities and their various dimensions may have to be included in the curriculum.

c) Organisation of co-curricular activities:

- District-centred approach

- Focus on demographically critical areas

- Various kind of activities to be organised

Problem - Specific Strategies

In this section, those strategies will be identified that will be taken up during population education which are directly related to some of the problems facing the society. Some of the characteristic strategies may be related to the following problems:

a) Problem of Declining Child Sex Ratio: The fascination for male child is still at top of parental desire. It has imbedded in our cultural ethos. The sex determination of foetus has disturbed the sex balance in many parts of the country. It is really a matter of concern. To make the

adolescents (future parents) aware of this phenomenon, . it will be made an integral part of the population education programme of the state.

b) Problem of Sustainable Development: In the earlier sections, the problem of sustainable development has been highlighted. It is needless to point out that 'development' presupposes growth but 'with social justice '. 'Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

c) Problem of Urbanisation and Migration: Urbanisation may be understood as the process of converting more areas into urban. moving towards the cities, opting for other occupations than agriculture, and the cumulative efforts put in this direction. It is characterised by not only change in occupation from agriculture to any other (non-agriculture) and changing the living pattern and behavioural responses accordingly. Urbanisation has assumed a global character.

Urbanisation is the result of migration from rural bases. The process of changing residence from one country to another, or from one part of a country to another part is called migration. The following are the consequences of migration:

- i) Creation of slums
- ii) Shortage of public transport system
- iii) Non-availability of required infrastructure
- iv) Lack of educational facilities
- iv) Degradation of health-related facilities
- v) Increase of population
- vi) Increase in anti-social activities.

The students should be made aware of all these problems associated with urbanisation and migration through programmes of population education so that they may take appropriate stand when they become adults. **High Priority to Skill Development:** It is not the reading and passing the examinations that would bring behavioural changes; rather, it is developing appropriate skills that would bring behavioural changes in a person. With this chain in mind, it has been decided that through population education some essential skills have to be developed among adolescents in school system. The skills relating to the Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) are key to population education.

Role of different agencies and organization home school, community government

- 1) Critically examine the measures taken by both central and State Government to control the population.
- 1) More emphasis on Spacing methods like IUCD.
- 2) Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.
- 3) A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
- 4) Quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- 5) Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- 6) Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.

7) National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.

8) Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations.

9) Increasing male participation and promotion of Non Scalpel Vasectomy.

10) Emphasis on Miniap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynecologists/surgeons.

11) Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.

12) Strong political will and advocacy at the highest level, especially, in States with high fertility rates. New Interventions under Family Planning Programme

1) Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries: The govt. has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries.

2. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births: The scheme is operational from

16th May, 2012, under this scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. ASHAs are to be paid the following incentives under the scheme:- a.Rs. 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage. b.Rs. 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. c. Rs. 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only. The scheme is being implemented in 18 States of the country (8 EAG, 8 NE Gujarat and Haryana).

3. Boost to spacing methods by introduction of new method PPIUCD (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptives Device.

4. Introduction of the new device Cu IUCD 375, which is effective for 5 years.
5. Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilisation in the form of post-partum sterilisation to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY. Assured delivery of family planning services for both IUCD and sterilisation.
6. Compensation for sterilisation acceptors has been enhanced for 11 High Focus States with high TFR.
7. Compensation scheme for PPIUCD under which the service provider as well as the ASHAs who escorts the clients to the health facility for facilitating the IUCD insertion are compensated.
8. Scheme for provision of pregnancy testing kits at the sub-centres as well as in the drug kit of the ASHAs for use in the communities to facilitate the early detection and decision making for the outcome of pregnancy.
9. RMNCH Counselors (Reproductive Maternal New Born and Child Health) availability at the high case facilities to ensure counseling of the clients visiting the facilities.

Home and school

To promote awareness about population problems and the effects of rapid population growth on development. To educate all young people on population matters, sexual relationships, fertility regulation and family planning so that they can make responsible decisions once they become able to marry and have children.

1. Our Customs one wife and one husband system.
2. We two our one child.
3. Small family norms.
4. To promote awareness about population problems and the effects of rapid population growth on development. To educate all young people on population matters, sexual relationships, fertility regulation and family planning so that they can make responsible decisions once they become able to marry and have children.

Why is population education important in school?

The objectives of Population Education are: To enable the students to understand that family size is controlled. That population limitation can facilitate the development of a higher quality of life in the nation. That a small family size can contribute materially to the quality of living for the individual family

government

Minimum age of Marriage:

Raising the Status of Women:

Spread of Education:

Adoption:

Change in Social Outlook:

Social Security:

The following are the economic measures:

More employment opportunities:

The government is set to adopt a host of measures to control population growth, including offering family planning support and investing in the behavioural change of people and making family planning a national priority.

UNIT 5

Teacher of population education

Essential qualities:-activities:educational,social and cultural-techniques,extensive lectueres,debates,survey,exhibitions drams,meeting with parent,preparation of teaching aids

Explain the essential qualities of teacher of population education.

ROLE OF TEACHER

- The teacher should be a great reader, interested in getting information and keep his knowledge up to date.
- He should have spirit of Inquiry and spirit of scientific investigation
- He should suggest different sources of information to the student and cultivate them the habit of reading books
- He should be expert in the art of asking questions and should have friendly attitude towards his pupils
- He should encourage students to ask questions
- He should encourage mental activity in the children
- He should maintain democratic atmosphere in the classroom
- He should be able to create democratic atmosphere in the classroom
- He should be able to devise problems of inquiry for different categories of pupils.
- He should be patient enough to observe the activities of learners.

Meeting with parents.

In what way meeting with parents helps the population education?

Parents of a small family experience less pressure on family budgets, making them to make both ends meet easily, and to make them doing essential shopping without any difficulty by buying quality products. Better life quality for children Kids of smaller families get more attention to higher quality from their parents, causing higher achievements.

Kids with one or no siblings can perform better in education, as parents hold a restricted amount of emotional and economic resources these happen to be diluted, meaning their quality diminishes as the number of kids increases. Educational qualifications of both father and mother has

been found to have a positive effect on the development of talent among children.

He should keep his eyes on the current population changes and its effect on society. He should discuss the population problems with his students. He must encourage his students to conduct surveys about the family requirements. He should compare the requirements of a small family with that of a large.

Dual role:

The teacher of today has a dual task to perform- one is to furnish subject knowledge and information and the other is to foster social change. The teacher must be convinced and motivated to accept this dual role otherwise the changes that might be recommended in the curriculum might not be successful.

The child who comes to the school is a member of his own family from where he brings some attitudes and values to the school. These initial attitudes and values need to be emancipated by the school through the new curriculum related to population education. Therefore some new thoughts and research are needed in this area to prepare the ground for the new curriculum. Population Education represents a synthesis of knowledge from several fields of study like Biology, History, Civics, Economics, Sociology and Environmental Studies.

Training of Teachers:

The Asian Regional Workshop held at Bangkok emphasised on pre-service and in-service training of teachers as high priority for a successful implementation of the Population Education programme. Thus there must be coordination between the curriculum designer and the instructional system which can function through the teacher

educator. Thus the necessity for reorientation of the curriculum of the teachers training colleges became a necessity. The teachers who lacked this training may be given an opportunity to update themselves so that they take up the noble task of inculcating within the students the right values and attitudes, so much necessary in this changing scenario.

Teachers must therefore be reoriented to the new idea by means of special courses and liberal provisions of teaching materials in the form of text books or visual aids and must be encouraged at every stage of the programme. This will help to develop the future plans and programmes of our country.

Conclusion:

Ignorance, indifference or resistance on the part of the teachers might be a hindrance in the path of development of an effective programme of Population Education in our country. Majority of our teachers live in villages and new ideas do not find an easy access. This might act against their self development and will be an impediment to the nation's progress.

What is the importance of debates in education?

Class debates give students the ability to make reasoned and well thought out arguments. Debates in a classroom is also an opportunity for students to test their thoughts and views against that of peers. Students participating in debates frequently, engage analysis of information and in-depth research.

What is census survey in India?

Population Census survey is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, of all persons in a country or a well-

defined part of a country. It also provides the trends in population characteristic

Teacher has an important role in bringing about awareness of population problems and development of desirable attitudes among students regarding population growth. So s/he should be conscious about his/her duties and responsibilities towards society.

Preparation of teaching aids.

Teaching aids are much helpful in making the learning process easier, complete, realistic and dynamic. So far as population education is concerned its subject matter includes a major amount of facts and figures and information regarding population growth, the state of health and hygiene of the people, their food and nutrition, economic situation and the methods adopted to check the growth of population.

Teaching without aids is a dull and monotonous process. A Teacher is supposed to know the effective use of various teaching aids in his/her act of teaching. Some of the popularly used teaching aids for imparting population education are described below -

- 1) Charts
- 2) Pictures
- 3) Maps
- 4) Bulletin board
- 5) Flannel board,
- 6) Over-head projector (OHP)
- 7) Film strip, motion pictures, radio, television, newspapers magazines and graphs and some other modern sophisticated electronic equipment, field trips, demonstration.

Pictures : Pictures are an important form of visual material which can be profitably used in population education. Pictures of over-crowded places, slums, clean and dirty places, small and large families, child marriage etc. serve a very useful purpose as illustrative media . Pictures are easily available in books, magazines and news papers. In population education, we can use the models of small family, family planning tools etc.

Graphs : Graphs are flat pictorial representation which employ dots lines or pictures to visualise numerical and statistical data. There are several types of graphs like line graph, Bar graphs, circle graphs. Population growth rate, mortality rate, fertility rate etc. can be effectively presented through line diagrams. Similarly, population composition, age composition, religious composition of the population etc. can be shown through circle graphs.

Maps : A map is an accurate representation on plain surface in the form of a diagram drawn to scale the details of boundaries of continents, countries etc. Geographical details, important location distribution of population etc. can be conveniently represented through maps.

Charts : Charts are very useful in teaching population education. Charts may be defined as a combination of graphic and pictorial material designed for the orderly and logical visualising of relationship between key facts and ideas. The main function of the chart is always to show relationship such as comparison, developments, processes, classification and organisation. The following types of charts can be used in population education

- 1) Cause and effect charts: to show the relationship between population growth and socio-economic development, food and nutrition, standard of living etc.

- 2) The tabulation charts: to show the numerical data of population for making comparisons.
- 3) The narrative charts: are used to show events in a process such as chronological events in population policies and programmes in India; process of urbanization, population process etc.

Bulletin Board : Bulletin board is a kind of board fixed on the wall inside or outside the classroom. It is used to display various types of articles, pictures, cartoons, posters, maps, graphs, news items, tables etc. A population education teacher may display such materials concerned with population issues on bulletin board. Students can also be encouraged to display such material on bulletin board.

Motion Pictures : Motion pictures or films present facts in a realistic way. They may be used for communicating ideas, attitudes, human relations etc. to the masses. They prove to be very effective in population education. Films are commonly used by the government for family planning and family welfare purpose. The film motivates students to learn.

Radio and Television : Radio is an effective means of informal learning. At present radio has become an effective instrument for imparting knowledge to students. Radio helps to widen the outlook of the students about the world's population growth and its related problems. Advertisements on population programmes like contraceptive use, small family size etc. are the most important programmes that are broadcast over the radio.

Television is the most potential instrument in educating the masses. Television is regularly viewed in most of the families. TV. has been effectively used in making access to the pulsepolio Immunisation programme in India.

Over Head Projector (OHP) : Over head projector is a device that can project a chart, diagram, map, drawn on a transparent sheet upon a screen. It saves the teacher's time spent on drawing or writing things on chalk board. OHP is a very useful teaching aid in population education.

Field Trips : This is an effective means of giving direct experience of things to students. It can help the students to see the similarities and differences between theory and practice of knowledge. For example - Children at the primary level may be taken to different family planning centres in order to make them aware about the steps taken by family planning department. However, field-trips are most abstract because it is more a matter of observing than of doing.

Write down the current Population Scenario of the world.

This will certainly not stop at the current 7 billion. According to the most recent projections by the United Nations, the number of 8 billion will probably be exceeded by 2025, and around 2045 there will be more than 9 billion people.