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SECTION - A

2. Importance of population Education:-

Population Education:-

According to Sharma, "population education is the study of human population in relation to his environment with a view to improving his quality of life without adversely affecting the environment".

The need & importance of population education can be stated under following;

- * Controlling of population Explosion
- * Ensuring Quality Life
- * Optimum use of Natural Resources
- * Solving Food problem
- * Effects of over population
- * Developing Appropriate Reproductive Behaviour
- * Need for Democracy
- * To check the effects of over population.

Controlling of Population Explosion:-

* At present we are witness the unprecedented growth of population in the form of population explosion

* This is indeed a dangerous trend as it poses a great challenge for the welfare and development of the India and the entire mankind.

* Here population education can serve as safety value against the global threat to mankind.

Ensuring Quality Life:-

* Rapid population growth is a great hindrance in the way of enjoying the better standard of life.

* Here population education serves as a potent instrument through which people can be made aware about the better quality life through a programme of planned intervention to stop unprecedented the Population growth and to ensure better stand of life

Optimum Use of Natural Resources:-

* The problem of rapid population growth has led to the uneven and indiscriminate use of natural resources.

* As a result multiple problems and issues have come up on account of this problem.

Solving Food problem:-

* Third world countries like India find it very hard to make both ends meet.

* The developing countries like India are not able to meet the adequate provision of food millions of helpless and poor people.

Effects of over population:-

- * Creating positive & Health Attitude among students.
- * Population education in long run can help us to developing in young generation the positive attitude.

Developing Appropriate Reproductive Behaviour :-

* about 50% population in India is under the age of 18.

* This group needs to be properly made aware of the ill effects of population growth.

* population education is needed on the account that it can help us to develop among the young generations the appropriate reproductive behaviour.

Need for Democracy :-

* It has been well said that greater the population lesser the democracy and lesser the population greater the democracy.

To check the effects of over population :-

* Population education makes us aware of the ill effects of the rapid population growth.

* Therefore there is the need of population education for better understanding of the issues related to the population.

SECTION-B

5- Effects of population growth:-

Even after 67 years of independence, the scenario of our country is not good, due to over population. Some major impacts of high population are as follows:

Unemployment:-

Generating employment for a huge population in a country like India is very difficult.

The number of illiterate persons increases every year. Unemployment rate is thus showing an increasing trend.

Manpower Utilisation:-

The number of jobless people is on the rise in India due to economic depression and slow business development and expansion activities.

Pressure on Infrastructure:-

- * Development of infrastructural facilities is unfortunately not keeping pace with the growth of population.
- * The result is lack of transportation, communication, housing, education, healthcare etc.,

Resource utilisation:-

- * Land areas, water resources, forests are over exploited. There is also scarcity of resources.

Decreased production and increased costs:-

- * Food production and distribution have not been able to catch up with the increasing population and hence the costs of production have increased.

- * Inflation is the major consequence of over population

Inequitable income distribution:-

- * In the face of an increasing population, there is an unequal distribution of income and inequalities within the country widen.

7. Family welfare programmes in India:-

* The Ministry of Health and Family welfare has a number of Schemes to cover the under-privileged sections of society and help them with maternity, post and neonatal healthcare and family planning.

* counseling centres are also available across the country as part of the government sponsored family welfare schemes.

i) National Rural Health Mission:-

Urban Family welfare schemes:-

* The scheme was introduced following the recommendation of the Krishnan committee in 1983.

* The main focus was to provide service through setting up of health posts mainly in slum areas.

* The Services provided are mainly outreach of RCH services, preventive services, First Aid and referral services including distribution of contraceptives.

Sterilization Beds scheme :-

* The introduction of the post partum programme some of the beds were transferred to post partum programme and thereafter the beds were only sanctioned to hospitals run by Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisation.

ii) Reproductive and child Health programme :-

* The Reproductive and child Health programme was launched in October 1997.

* The programme integrated and strengthened in services / interventions under the child survival and Safe Motherhood programme and Family planning Service.

8. Advantages of small family unit:-

i) Better life quality for children:-

* kids of smaller families get more attention to higher quality from their parents, causing higher achievements.

ii) Amplified economic success:-

* children with fewer siblings are capable of attaining amplified economic success and communal positions.

iii) Better life quality for parents:-

* parents are greatly benefited by a small family

* The expenditure, such as of supporting a kid from cradle to university, such as school books, uniforms, trips and etc,

iv) Less pressure on family budgets:-

* Parents of a small family experience less pressure on family budgets, making them to make both ends meet easily.

v) Maximum Level of happiness:-

* The level of happiness are maximized when the number of kids is limited to two for each family.

vi) Less strain for mothers:-

* Mothers with one or two children experience less strain when compared to those having two or more children.

vii) A small family is an ecologically sustainable option:-

* The size of a family plays a vital role in preventing and highlighting climate change.

3. Need of Research in Population Education :-

* This research aimed to evaluate the implementation of population education in senior high school in terms of

- i) Learning process
- ii) Learning materials
- iii) Evaluation process
- iv) Course outcome
- v) Teacher's role
- vi) Perception of population education.
- vii) Factors supporting and rehabilitating population Education.

* The research subjects were one teacher's supervisor, three teachers, and 65 students

* The data were collected through interviews were used for deeper explanation.

The research findings were

- * The teaching process was not quite appropriate
- * Materials for population education were available and efficient.

- * The evaluation process was not appropriate.

- * The students were satisfied with the teacher's job.

- * The student's perception of population education was very positive.

- * The constraints in population education included

- a) Limitation in time

- b) too many extracurricular activities

- c) Rapid change of data

- d) The validity of materials.

9. Various activities that help in teaching population education:-

* Setting up of population education cell in the state council of Educational Research and training (SCERT) with competent and qualified officers and other supporting staff for efficient implementation of the programme.

* Developing curriculum and text books for primary, upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary classes as well as the pre-primary and secondary teacher training institutions.

* Developing training packages for training teachers and orienting senior supervisory staff for proper implementation of the programme.

* Train key resource person for launching the programme.

* To orient heads of the schools to guide intelligently and supervise the programmes in the schools.

* orienting field officers of education department, to administer, supervise, guide, coordinate, assess and monitor the programme implementation process.

* To train teachers & teacher educators to properly handle the textual as well as the instructional material in the classroom.

* Developing a suitable monitoring system for the periodic evaluation of the Programme.

* Developing Exemplary Lessons for the school radio and T.V programmes.

* conducting research studies on the impact of population education on the attitude formation.

* organise interstate visits and study tours within the country for mutual exchange of ideas and comparing of notes.

* Translating from English to regional languages.

SECTION - C

11. Measures taken by government to control population

explosion :-

* Social Measures

* Economic Measures

* Other Measures

12. Demography :-

* The changing number of births, deaths, diseases, etc., in a community over a period of time is called as Demography.

* It is also known as the scientific study of these changes.

13. Two needs of teaching population education :-

* controlling of population explosion.

* Ensuring quality life

* optimum use of natural resources.

14. Birth Rate :-

The number of babies born in a particular group of people during a particular period of time is known as Birth Rate.

15. Population Explosion :-

* A pyramiding numbers of a biological population especially,

* The recent great increase in human numbers resulting from increased survival and exponential population growth.