

The Population Education lessons never fail to generate thoughts and actions for living in and understanding our world. Kristi Karis, Student Teacher Supervisor, Hope College (MI) Engaging activities that provided that "Aha" moment.

Universities The relationship between education and population has attracted the attention of both scholars and policymakers, especially since the mids. The rate of population growth and the number of people living on earth have both increased spectacularly since the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the twentieth century, the human population increased at an average annual rate that was about fifty times as fast as the rate over the previous 10, years. Between and , the number of people alive increased nearly seven-fold. Following World War II, the rate of population growth explodedâ€”during the s it was about four times as great as it had been a century earlier. By , the living population exceeded the entire population born between the beginning of settled agriculture and the year â€”a period of 10, years. The implications of this explosive growth for both the physical environment and human wellbeing alarmed many observers and prompted an intense public policy debate. Many scholars and policymakers noted that high levels of educational achievement were associated with more moderate rates of population growth, suggesting that important opportunities for alleviating population pressures might be found in ensuring greater access to education, particularly for females. The ensuing public policy debate has prompted an examination of how education affects the birth rate. The explosive growth of the human population in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was the result of a historically unprecedented decline in the rate of mortality, rather than an increase in the birth rate. The proportion of children dying before reaching the age of five fell from nearly one in three in most of the world to less than one in one hundred in the most advanced societies over this period, and to one in ten in low-income countries. In the wealthiest countries, birth rates adjusted quickly to restore a balance between births and deaths and establish a rate of population growth of less than 1 percent a year. In economically advanced societies, the average number of children born to each woman over her reproductive life has fallen from about seven to less than two. However, in the poorest countries, a sharp drop in death rates has not been accompanied by a corresponding fall in birth rates. As a result, the rate of population growthâ€”the difference between the average birth rate and the average mortality rateâ€”has increased dramatically in most of the world. The growth of population has been greatest in countries that are both poorest and least able to invest in social and educational services. The combined effects of these forces seem to imply that the gulf between rich and poor is likely to widen over the foreseeable future if aggressive policy measures are not introduced. These facts suggest that the key to ensuring a sustainable rate of population growth lies in reducing the fertility rate. However, in a highly influential review of the research literature on the relationship between education and fertility, the economist Susan Hill Cochrane concluded that too little was known about the mechanisms through which education affects population growth to allow policy-makers to rely on improvements in educational opportunities to slow the rate of population growth. Since a large number of scholars have focused on the impact of educationâ€”especially the education of the girl childâ€”on fertility, mortality, and population growth. The central purpose of these studies has been to determine whether the nearly universal association of low fertility and high levels of educational attainment are causally linked or merely the result of their association with other forces that directly affect fertility. For example, the inverse relationship between female literacy and fertility might have nothing to do with education as such, but might instead simply reveal that societies that seriously attempt to educate females also care about the welfare of women and therefore seek to control fertility in order to protect their health. Social and Economic Factors The research literature has sought to identify the causal pathways that link education and fertility. The scholars working in this area have been drawn primarily from the disciplines of economics, sociology, and demography, and they have brought with them the conceptual and methodological traditions of their respective disciplines. Economists have suggested that the issues be organized around the familiar for economists ideas of supply and demand. The capacity for meeting fertility goals is determined by such factors as age at marriage, the health of the woman, her fertility, and customs and taboos that affect sexual relations. Women who marry early or enter into sexual unions at a

younger age have a greater potential for childbearing than those who marry late. Cultural prohibitions against sexual relations for a prescribed period following childbirth or during breast-feeding reduce the period during which a woman may become pregnant. Failure to ovulate during breast-feeding also reduces the period during which a woman might become pregnant. The demand for children the number of children that a couple desires is also the outcome of complex calculations. Economists have predictably focused on the net contributions of children to the income and material welfare of the family. In very-low-income communities, children typically become contributors to the economic welfare of the family at a very young age. Small children care for younger siblings, thereby releasing their mothers to work either in the fields or in shops. Often, very small children also assist in the herding of small animals and in the care of kitchen gardens. In addition, children provide parents with economic security in their old age. As average incomes and aspirations rise, parents typically seek to have fewer children and to provide these children with more and better education. Labor market demands and the cultural values of higher-income communities stress education as a requisite of social success. Therefore, as incomes rise, families tend to have fewer children but to invest much more in the nurturing and education of each child. The demand for children is also affected by the costs of providing daughters with dowries and wedding celebrations. The ability of a couple to achieve its desired family size depends in part on access to contraception. The decision to control fertility is affected by a very complex set of customs and interpersonal forces. Cultural norms that value large families make the limitation of fertility a very difficult choice for many couples living in traditional societies. The social status of the couple and its autonomy relative to mothers-in-law and other members of the extended family, clan, or community influence the choices that are made. The research literature has focused on the impact that formal education has on the decision-making autonomy of women concerning contraception and fertility choices. The literature posits that women who are better educated are not only more knowledgeable about the available options for limiting fertility, but also better equipped to negotiate these subjects with husbands and extended families. The impact of educational status on the openness of communication between husband and wife has received particular attention. A second approach to the organization of discussions of the determinants of fertility has relied on a framework based on macro-sociological theories. Researchers have argued that the average educational attainment of members of a community, and the values and aspirations that emerge as a result, affect desired family size and access to contraception. These researchers have suggested that more-educated communities value smaller, higher-quality families. They have further argued that communities that have adopted modern values are more supportive of decisions to limit fertility. Conclusions Empirical research into the relationship between education and fertility has drawn varied conclusions. At the most aggregate level—comparisons of countries—the conclusion is fairly consistent: However, when efforts are made to examine the relationship between education and fertility at the level of the household, the findings become more ambiguous. The World Fertility Survey and the Demographic and Health Surveys large-scale international surveys of the characteristics and behavior of individual households have revealed that cultural norms play a significant role in mediating the impact of education on fertility. The inverse relationship between female education and fertility cannot be found in nearly half of the fifty countries that the two surveys have covered. The failures have been most notable in the Middle East, where Islamic cultural values appear to collide with efforts to limit fertility, and in sub-Saharan Africa, where education levels are often very low. A common generalization arising from research based on these surveys is that the education of females does not affect fertility until an average of four or five years of schooling is provided to most girls. The extensive research literature on female education and fertility has been undertaken primarily in order to document the likely effect of additional investments in the education of girls on the rate of population growth. The literature has grown enormously since the mids. The complexity of the forces that determine desired and actual family size has grown more apparent as a result of this research. Nonetheless, the contributions that education makes to the economic productivity and the quality of life for both individual women and their families argue persuasively for investing in the education of girls.

Chapter 2 : Population Studies - The concept, meaning and definition

Population Education. Population Education, a program of Population Connection, is the only national program with a strong emphasis on curriculum resources and professional development for K educators that focuses on human population issues.

Meaning, Needs and Aims Article shared by: After reading this article you will learn about the Population Education: Meaning and Definition of Population Education 2. Need and Importance of Population Education 3. Meaning and Definition of Population Education: If we go deep into the matter, we will find that population education is education about population matter, i. It is an educational process which helps people to understand the nature, the causes, and consequences of population events. It is a factual knowledge about population dynamic. Population education is an educational process, which helps individual to learn about population and particularly the effect of population dynamic and the related problem on the individuals, family, community, nation and the world. Its main purpose is to create awareness, to provide knowledge and to develop positive attitude for improving population situation to ensure a better life now and in future. Challenging Issues in Population Education: The following diagram reflects the problems due to growth of population: Definitions of Population Education: It includes population awareness, family living, reproduction education and basic values. Generation of interest and opportunity to study the effects of population growth of individual, family, community and country. Developing awareness about population control and positive and healthy attitudes about the programme among the youths. The National Seminar on Population Education: In a seminar organised by Family Planning Sangt gave first emphasis in introducing population education in India and Govt. It is not only concerned with population awareness but also with the developing values and attitudes which take care of the quality and quantity of population. It must explain to the students cause and effect relationship, so as to enable them to make rational decision on their own behaviour on population matters. It also gives hints about the problems created by ever-increasing population. Need and Importance of Population Education: It affects health, wealth and happiness of individual and families. It also affects the prosperity and progress of nations, international security and peace. In order to minimize the problems like food problem, economic problem, younger generation problem, environmental problem and educational problem, there is an urgent need of population education at all levels. Thus the idea of population education is based on the following assumptions: Rather it should be a motivational force for creating the right attitude to family size. Hence, population education needs to be given top priority in the present scenario. They need to be properly educated with new ideas for leading a better adult life. The present situation needs population education because it is a new content area and is highly relevant to the lives of the people. It also encourages improvements in methods of teaching, in the structure of the system of education, in the value of the students and the teachers and in so many other areas. General Aims of Population Education: The aims of population education are as follows: Contents of Population Education: It suggested that the following five areas should form the curriculum of population education: Economic Development and Population. Social Development and Population. Health, Nutrition and Population. Biological Factors, Family life and Population. The following topics have been suggested by D. Gopal Rao as the content of Population Education: The history of population growth-world in general, India in particular causes, trends and implications. An introduction to demography with special reference to India. Effects of rapid population growth on economic, social, cultural and political aspects of national development. Effects of rapid population growth on individual and family life, standard of living. Effects of rapid population growth on the physical environment, food, natural resources and quality of life. The population policies and programmes of the world in general. An elementary knowledge of the physiology of reproduction wherever feasible.

Population Education Is All About People. Population Education, a program of Population Connection, is the only national program with a strong emphasis on curriculum and professional development for K educators that focuses on human population issues and their effects on the environment and society.

Population Studies – The concept, meaning and definition Article shared by Population is not the study of population but it is meant for the population awareness and population consciousness of the bad effects of population growth and its remedial measures. It is the education about population matter like fertility, mortality and migration and its remedial measures to check the rapid growth of population. It aims at the growth of the qualitative life of the people. The term fertility means the actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple or a group or a population. Biologically women are more fertile in the first half of their married life than the second half. In India for all practical purposes 15 to 44 age group is considered as the child bearing age of women. When women are young they produce children more quickly than when they become elderly. Thus early marriage leads to higher fertility whereas marriage at a late age reduces the fertility rate. Therefore, in India the minimum age of marriage of girls would be raised to 20 years or more. Due to mortality or the frequency of disease and illness in a population, the population diminishes. In the present day society mortality rate has reduced a lot because of the development of medical science the modern operation as well as medicinal use. Medical science has succeeded in taking proper care of mother and child and so the death rate has reduced to a maximum. It helps in the growth of rapid population in India. What is Migration Migration means the movement of population from one place to another. Migration is two types – Immigration and Emigration. Immigration means the process of entering one country from another to take up permanent residence. Emigration means the process of leaving one country to take up residence in another. For example when a large number of people from India migrate to other countries in search of better jobs, we call it emigration. Besides these too internal migration from one place to another place in particular State or country also plays a part. Population education in an education process desired to help people understand the nature, causes and consequences of population events. It is directed at people as individual or as members of a group as decision-maker at potential members with their families as citizens within a community, as leaders within a society. The population facts fertility, mortality and migration are shaped by these population related discussions. These process operate within the society and affect other social, political, economic forces. The educational response to the existing socio-economic and political issues is called population education. Population education is an educational process which helps individuals to learn about population, the effect of population dynamics and the related problems on the individuals family community, nation and the world. The main purposes are to create awareness to provide knowledge and develop responsible attitude and behaviors as well as improving the population to ensure a better life now and in the future. The definition has several aspects. One is that it is a process, it is not a propaganda campaign but a device to enable the people to make responsible decisions. Secondly, the content of population education deals with the problems of individual family, community, nation and the world. Definitions of Population Education Population education is motivational and instructional about population problems. Population education as an educational process which assists persons i To learn the probable causes and consequences of population phenomena for themselves and their communities ii To define for themselves and their communities the nature of the problems associated with population process and characteristics. According to Sharma R. Population education is the study of human population in relation to this environment with a view to improve the quality of life without adversely affecting the environment. Population education in an exploration of knowledge and attitude about population, the family and sex. It includes population awareness family living, reproduction education and basic values.

Chapter 4 : Population - Wikipedia

Hence, we can conclude that population education is an exploration of knowledge and attitudes about population, family living, reproduction education and basic values. It means educating the students about large population or ever-increasing population.

The uneven distribution of population in the world has severely affected the fragile ecological balance in many countries. The unbridled growth of human population has also brought in its wake problems like unemployment, urbanization, pollution etc. The unprecedented growth of population has adversely affected the per capita income and standard of living of the people. Population growth has aggravated the condition of poverty and hunger in many countries. Population explosion is the biggest problem which has drawn attention of the all concerned. As the most urgent need of the time there are several national and international policies and programmes developed to tackle the situation. Expansion of population Education is the need of the day. According to census total population of India is But population education is an educational process. It is a desired to help people to understand the nature, the causes and consequences of population growth. The population forces fertility, mortality, migration are shaped by the population related policies. These factors operate within the society and affect social, political and economic standards also. In other ways the political, social and economic decisions made by the people of a society of Nation influence the behaviour of the individual in relation to population growth. To tell in simple words population education means educating the students about a large population or ever increasing population and problems "which the population creates". 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. It includes population awareness, family living, reproduction education and basic values". Population education should not be misunderstood as sex education, family planning, family welfare project, family life education. But population education is an educational programme which studies the population situation in the family, in the community, in the nation and in the world. It is a relationship between population change and quality of life at the micro and macro-level. Population education enables those students to be aware of the process and consequences of the population growth on the quality of our lives and the environment. The child gets an opportunity to investigate and explore the interaction between populations and their environments. Population characteristics, the meaning and nature of the process. The child also knows the causes and consequences of population increase at local, national and global level.

Chapter 5 : Notes on the Meaning and Definition of Population Education

The relationship between education and population has attracted the attention of both scholars and policymakers, especially since the mids. The rate of population growth and the number of people living on earth have both increased spectacularly since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

This means that they can regularly exchange gametes to produce normally-fertile offspring, and such a breeding group is also known therefore as a Gamo deme. This also implies that all members belong to the same species. Under this state, allele gamete frequencies can be converted to genotype zygote frequencies by expanding an appropriate quadratic equation , as shown by Sir Ronald Fisher in his establishment of quantitative genetics. However, there may be low frequencies of exchange with these neighbors. This may be viewed as the breaking up of a large sexual population panmictic into smaller overlapping sexual populations. This failure of panmixia leads to two important changes in overall population structure: Note that all homozygotes are increased in frequency " both the deleterious and the desirable. The mean phenotype of the Gamo demes collection is lower than that of the panmictic original " which is known as inbreeding depression. It is most important to note, however, that some dispersion lines will be superior to the panmictic original, while some will be about the same, and some will be inferior. The probabilities of each can be estimated from those binomial equations. In plant and animal breeding , procedures have been developed which deliberately utilize the effects of dispersion such as line breeding, pure-line breeding, backcrossing. This is so for both allogamous random fertilization [6] and autogamous self-fertilization Gamo demes. World human population[edit] Main article: The United Nations Population Fund designated 12 October as the approximate day on which world population reached 6 billion. This was about 12 years after world population reached 5 billion in , and 6 years after world population reached 5. The population of countries such as Nigeria , is not even known to the nearest million, [10] so there is a considerable margin of error in such estimates. Population growth Population growth increased significantly as the Industrial Revolution gathered pace from onwards. Further, there is some likelihood that population will actually decline before These followed an earlier sharp reduction in death rates. Human population control Human population control is the practice of altering the rate of growth of a human population. Historically, human population control has been implemented with the goal of increasing the rate of population growth. In the period from the s to the s, concerns about global population growth and its effects on poverty, environmental degradation , and political stability led to efforts to reduce population growth rates.

Chapter 6 : About Human Population Curriculum for K Educators

Population Education, Washington, DC. K likes. Population Education provides K curricula and professional development to support teachers in.

Hence, Population Education needs to be given top priority. The situation is so grim that something needs to be done quick at grassroots level. The younger generation needs to be informed. They need to be properly educated for leading a planned adult life. Population Education seems to be most relevant. Education has a great motivational force to perform for controlling over population. Suitable educational measures need to be adopted to promote desirable changes. Community forums and voluntary organisations should discuss the drawbacks of large families and the merits of small families. Children in the elementary stage should also be taught through their courses of study, the merits of small family and demerits of large family and should develop favourable attitude and appreciation for having a small family when they become adults. Boys and girls at the secondary stage should be given the knowledge in a scientific way about the reproductive biology system and the sex-hygiene. Parent-teacher associations can also take the responsibility of educating the families. Schools should assume the responsibility of educating the community and the families and should collaborate with other agencies for the education of the masses for having small families. Realizing the potential of education in tackling the problems of growing rate of population, the Ministry launched a Population Education Programme with effect from designed to introduce Population Education in the formal education system. The duration of the programme will be five years. The underlying object of the programme is to create in the younger generation, an adequate awareness of the population problems and realization in this regard of its responsibilities towards the nation. The programme has been sponsored by the Govt. The activities of the programme may be divided in the following heads. Curriculum and instructional development. The Ministry of Education was the implementing agency. At the state level the programme is being implemented by the State Govt. According to the approved plan. A National Steering Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, with overall authorities for coordination as well as implementation of the programme. In the context of becoming socialised for adult citizenship roles, each student can be made familiar with programme in family planning. Hence, the population control programmes must be universally accepted in the interest of the family and the nation. The aim of the Family planning is to make family life and the life of the children happier, richer, more prosperous and more progressive. We should realize that family size is controllable and that it can facilitate the development of a higher quality of life in the nation and that a small family can contribute to the quality of living for the individual family. Hence, Education should make people aware of the high rate of growth of population and then warn them of the evil effects. Then the education will be to give the concept of a small family and how in small families resources of family are shared by a small number, who can live in peace and happiness. The success of this programme depends on the teachers. Hence, he must be properly trained. Chandra Sekhar, former Prime Minister also emphasised the role of teacher in this programme. Population Education programme is a scheme in the central sector of Ministry of Education and played an important role. In the year , there was an International Conference on population and Development which was held at Cairo. This was the third International Conference which has adopted a Programme of Action in the period of two decades. A odd-countries including India participated in the conference. The page documents adopted by the Conference have set 3 main goals before all national governments. These are education specially for girls, reduction in infant and maternal mortality and universal access to family planning and health services. Addressing the conference, the leader of the Indian delegation and the Union Minister of Health and family welfare, Mr. He called upon the world community to stop the arms race, so that adequate funds could be made available for health services. Let not posterity accuse us of having failed or faltered in our attempt to provide health for all. S Swaminathan which submitted its report on 22nd may. The report recommended for complete elimination of marriage of girls below the age of 18, universal immunisation of children etc. So the population policy should touch the life of common man and should have a wider involvement of the people, the politicians, the bureaucrats, the media, the specialists, the

teachers and the public at large.

Chapter 7 : Population Education in India: Meaning, Objectives, Problems

Population Education, a program of Population Connection, is the only national program with a strong emphasis on curriculum and professional development for K educators that focuses on human population issues.

Chapter 8 : Population Education - Population Education Resources for Teachers

Population education 1. Population Education calendrierdelascience.com calendrierdelascience.comlakshmi Assistant Professor 2. Population Education Meaning, Objectives and Importance. Introducing contents status - Factors affecting - Remedial Measures for Controlling Population, Sm.

Chapter 9 : Population Education: Meaning, Needs and Aims

Current Population Survey Data on Educational Attainment Data from the CPS provide national estimates of educational attainment from to present, with limited detail for states and some metropolitan areas.