

AN EXTRAMURAL SEMINAR

ON

**"ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN
CONTROLLING POPULATION
GROWTH IN INDIA"**

RESOURCE PERSON

MR. BHABANI PRASAD PANDA
Birupa College, Indupur

on

22nd February 2019



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE,
PATTAMUNDAI**

REPORT

An Extramural seminar was organised by the Department of Sociology, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on Dt.22.02.2019 on the topic "**ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA**". The resource person of the seminar was Mr. Bhabani Prasad Panda, Lecturer in Sociology, Birupa College, Indupur. Prof. Ramesh Chandra Sahoo, Principal of the college chaired the meeting. Lt. Manoj Parida, Head of the Department gave a key note address of the topic and welcomed the guest on the dais and the participants. Most of the students of Sociology Honours were present in the seminar. The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks by Mr. Ranjit Keshari Senapati, Lecturer in Sociology.

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

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One of the gravest development issues most developing countries in the world are facing is population. Four factors determine the growth of population of a given society. These are: birth, death, immigration and emigration. The actual growth of a given society between two points of time is represented by the following formula:

$$\text{Population Growth} = (\text{Birth-Death}) + (\text{Immigration-Emigration})$$

Indian society is a large and heterogeneous society. In terms of population, it is second only to China, though India's geographical landscape is only 2.4 percent of the World's surface area. As per 2011 census report, the Indian population accounted for one sixth (or 16.6%) of the world total. It was 121 cr (decadal growth rate of 17.64%)

India's Population	-	1.339billion(2017)
China's population	-	1.386billion (2017)
U.S.A's population	-	325 million (2017)
Pakistan's population	-	197 million (2017)
Bangladesh population	-	164.7 million (2017)

Important data regarding Indian Population based as 2011 Census

Population	Total	1,210,193,422
	Male	62,37,24,298
	Female	58,64,69,174
Literacy	Total	72.99%
	Male	80.89%
	Female	64.64%
Density of Population	Per km ²	382
Sex ratio	Per 1000males	943 Females
Child sex ratio(0-6 age group)	Per 1000 males	919 females

World Population	Population of India(2011 Census)
1800- 100 Crores	1901- 23.83 Crores
1930- 200 Crores	1911- 25.23 Crores
1960- 300 Crores	1921- 25.13 Crores
1979- 400 Crores	1931- 27.89 Crores
1987- 500 Crores	1941- 31.86 Crores
	1951- 36.10 Crores
1999- 600 Crores	1961- 43.92 Crores
	1971- 54.81 Crores
2011- 700 Crores	1981- 68.33 Crores
	1991- 84.33 Crores
2050- 900 Crores	2001- 102.71 Crores
	2011- 121.01 Crores

The Global population has increased three fold during 20th century, from 2 billion to 6 billion. The population of India has increased nearly 5 times from 23 Crores to 100 Crores in the same period.

India's population growth during the 20th century and the first decade of the present century can be classified into four distinct phases as shown below:-

1901-1921	:	Stagnant Population
1921-1951	:	Steady Growth
1951-1981	:	Rapid High Growth
1981-2011	:	High Growth with Definite Signs of Slowing Down.

The story of population growth in India is fairly in tune with the classical theory of demographic transition. According to this theory, the population of any given country passes through three distinct phases.

1. **Pre Transitional Phase:-** In this phase the society was high, almost matching, rates of births and deaths. This makes the population stationary, since the number of dead is replaced by the number of new born.
2. **Transitional Phase:-** In this phase, death rate begins to decline, while birth rate continues to be high, compared to death rate, which causes rapid growth of population. This period is also called the period of "**Population Explosion**".
3. **Post Transitional Phase:-** In this phase, both the birth rate and the death rate attain a state of near balance at lower levels. This makes the population growth very slow or zero.

India has shown high death rates prior to 1921 due to frequent famines and epidemics such as plague, cholera and influenza. During 1921-1951, the death rate declined substantially. But the decline of birth rate was only marginal.

Considerable progress in the field of health and hygiene and success in family planning have contributed to the decline of both the birth and death rates in the following years.

But UN report says that India will be the No. 1 country in terms of population by 2024. In India in every 2 sec 1 child is born and in every 6 sec 1 death occurs. National population policy came into force in 2000 and in 2005 the Govt. of India established NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) to provide effective health care to rural areas especially to poor and vulnerable population.

Causes of Population Growth in India:-

- ❖ Excess birth rate over death rates as life span has increased from 27 years to 70 years.
- ❖ Social factors such as attitudes of conservatism, religious obligation to procreate a male child, marriage at low age, poverty, illiteracy, looking down bachelorship, making marriage an inescapable obligation etc. play dominant role.
- ❖ Conducive climatic condition- The tropical climate stimulates sex urge. The girls attain puberty at an early age (12-15 yrs). Child bearing capacity of Indian women is greater and last longer.

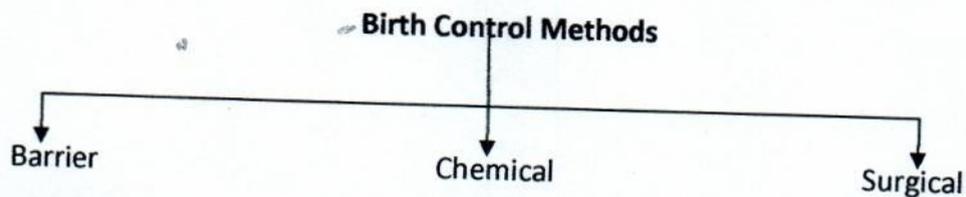
- ❖ Poor publicity to family planning program:- Though launched in 1970s, it has now been left to the good sense of the people.

Effects of Population Growth:-

- ❖ Low standard of living (40% of our people live below poverty line).
- ❖ Heavy pressure on land.
- ❖ Degradation of environment:- Global warming and climate change.
- ❖ Pressure on urban areas:- Migration, slum, over-crowding, congestion, ill-health and other civic problems.
- ❖ Socio economic problems:- Un employment, poverty, suicide, terrorism, violence, economic uncertainties and social tensions.

Population Control:-

It refers to practice of artificially altering the rate of growth of a human population by non-coercive measures. Population control includes mechanisms or programs which control the number of individuals in a population of humans. By adopting different birth control methods a very appreciative control over the growth of population can be achieved.



Barrier Methods:- Barrier methods include physical devices such as Condom, Diaphragm and cervical caps to be used to prevent the entry of sperm in the female genital tract during copulation. Another popular method is the use IUCDs (Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices). IUCDs are small flexible objects inserted into the uterus by physicians. These prevent only implantation and don't prevent fertilization. Copper T is one such device.

Chemical Methods:- Chemical Methods include oral pills and vaginal pills. Most oral pills consist of hormones, estrogen and progesterone. They alter the normal sequence of the menstrual cycles to prevent ovulation. Recent drugs include norethindrone, in the form of capsules to be surgically implanted under the skin. It releases hormones to inhibit ovulation.

Surgical Methods:- Surgical Methods include vasectomy (for male) and tubectomy (for female). These are full proof method of contraception. Vasectomy involves a part of the duct of the testis that is the vas deferens which is cut off and the cut ends are tied with a minute clip. Tubectomy is done in females. Here the oviducts are cut and the cut ends are tied so that the ovum is prevented from passing into the uterus.

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH:-

Technology should be society friendly. No coercion can solve the problem of the population. Technology helps immensely in a diverse way. With the help of modern technology, new methods and techniques can be utilized and better medical and health care facilities can be provided to control population growth and improve the quality of life.

Utilizing ICT, people can be informed and educated about different methods and techniques of birth control such as Condoms, Oral Pills, IUCDs, Diaphragm, Contraceptive injection, implant and patch; vaginal ring and sterilization (both vasectomy and tubectomy). They can choose any method in consultation with health care specialists. Not only the adults but children should be educated about the benefit of late marriage (Ideally 25 yrs for girls and 30-35yrs for boys) and 2 child norm suitable for India.

Role of TV, radio, films, slides, posters and other similar audio visual devices play a powerful role in changing the behavior of individuals and groups. Media can be a bilateral manager in the programming of population education. Population is also a reason for illiteracy, poverty, diseases and malnutrition and the negative effects of it are required to be communicated to the general public to expand their reasoning and understanding. Use of Condoms and contraceptives must be advertised and promoted along with ensuring cheap and ready access to those for a small healthy family.

Women should be empowered. No woman wants more than two children in the present scenario. They are forced to procreate more because of illiteracy, husbands' pleasure, religious and cultural compulsions. So women education can work wonders in controlling population. Gender discrimination is a major reason for population growth. Empowering women with a say in matters concerning them like child birth and educating them to fight against discrimination will ensure a healthy and aware society. A UN report has suggested that there would be a significant decline in world population if the legal age for marriage is made 20 yrs.

For promoting sustainable development with more equitable distribution, it is necessary to stabilize the population. But this should be done in such a fashion that we don't disturb the gender balance. The changing demographic scenario also requires reconsideration of our priorities towards the children and the elderly whose numbers and proportion are continually rising.

Population is just a resource. It is neither an asset nor a liability. It is what we make of it. We have to convert the population base into asset pool. We also need policies to empower and educate people to improve their quality of life. We should invest more on education, infrastructure, employment and health to control or stabilize our population. To conclude, let us strive for a model population of India.

Thank You

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22/2/19

**Department of Sociology, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai
Students Attendance on the seminar "The Role of Technology in
Controlling Population Growth in India" on 22.02.2019**

Sl No	Roll No	Signature of the Student
1	BA-18-067	Manaswini Swain
2	BA-18-264	Pratikshya Jena
3	BA-18-95	Madhusmita Tareo
4	BA-16-004	Manasi Jena
5	BA-16-24	Smita Swini Mohanty
6	BA16-061	Subhalmita Das.
7	BA-16-044	Damayanti Das.
8	BA-16-40	Sarita Sahoo
9	BA-16-72	Manasi Das
10	BA-16-266	Jyotshranani Behera
11	BA-17-001	Bandana Parida
12	BA-17-002	Bhagyashree Sarda
13	BA-17-082	Shubhanshi Pradhan
14	BA-17-129	Bishnu Priya Sethi
15	BA-18-265	Preteekha Barick
16	BA-17-043	Tendra Singh
17	BA17-072	Gyanaransan Patra
18	BA-17-018	Tapaswini Nanda
19	BA-17-029	Sandhyarani Sahoo.
20	BA-17-026	Sushree Rangita Sahoo
21	BA-17-013	Shradhasuman Dash
22	BA-17-191	Rudrashti Das.
23	BA-17-054	Rajesh Behera
24	BA-17-070	Prasanna Patra
25	BA-17-147	Subhashree Rout
26	BA-17-027	Hushree Panda
27	BA-17-021	Saanya Sephalika Nayak
28	BA-16-048	Sonali Nanda
29	BA-16-007	Sanjukta Behura
30	BA-17-030	Sandhya Sampurna Sahoo
31	BA-17-053	Madhusmita Sahoo
32	BA-17-110	Achama Mallick.
33	BA- 16 16-56	Anwesya Tripathy.

34	BA-16-111	Arpita Jena
35	BA-18-186	Priyanka Sahoo
36	BA-17-202	Sipra Rani Das
37	BA-16-116	Ansharané Dash
38	BA-16-115	Sreerhanjali Sahoo
39	BA-16-107	Amrita Mohanty
40	BA-16-102	Shrimati Sahoo
41	BA-16-256	Jarita Kund
42	BA-16-55	Madhusmita Panda
43	BA-16-021	Koeshna Payal Panda
44	BA-16-066	Priyanka Sethi
45	BA-17-080	Dipti Majee Swain
46	BA-18-100	Preiti Bhal
47	BA-16-014	Sunila Sahoo
48	BA-16-114	Preethana Dhal
49	BA-18-005	Ashis Dhal
50	BA-18-001	Suryasmita Pradhan
51	BA-16-025	Sanchi Prava Kundu
52	BA-16-067	Deepshikha Das
53	BA-16-084	Suneta Dash
54	BA-16-088	Monali Nayak
55	BA-16-089	Brijavaran Kout
56	BA-16-064	Bhanat Barik
57	BA-16-057	Sujata Panda
58	BA-16-074	Rajeswarl Nayak
59	BA-18-017	Madhusmita Sahoo
60	BA-18-075	Aparna Das
61	BA-18-014	Suryakanti Payee
62	BA-18-026	Shalini Singh
63	BA-18-187	Soudeemini Sahoo
64	BA-18-192	Suryasmita Sethy
65	BA-18-142	Rupanjali Malik
66	BA-18-241	Madhusmita Reut
67	BA-18-143	Sangheta Nayak
68	BA-18-201	Somali Dash
69	BA-18-129	Susmita Swain
70	BA-18-184	Prati Prance Malik
71	BA-18-185	Arpita Malik

72	BA18-126	Arpita Sahoo
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