

## **UNIT-V**

### **Human Population and the environment**

#### **5.3 Family Planning Programme**

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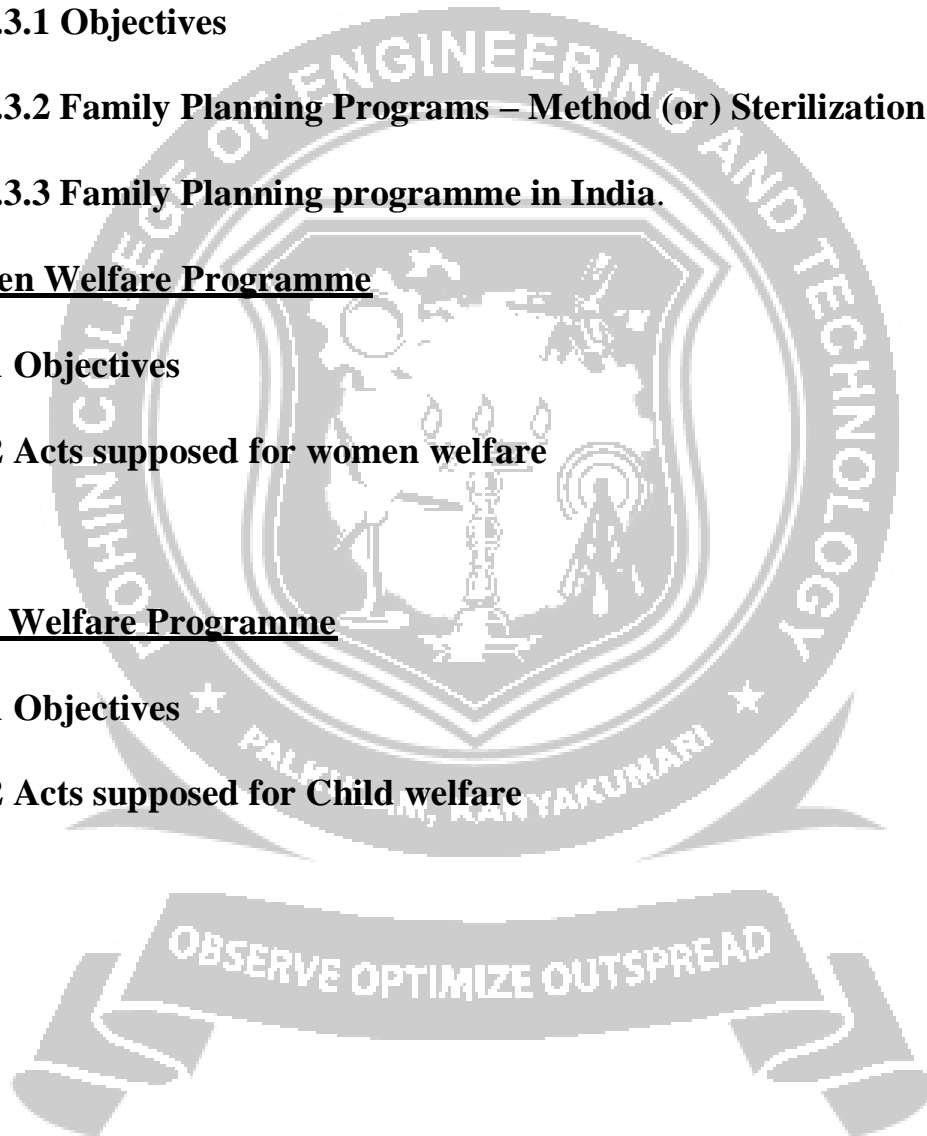
##### **5.4.1 Objectives**

##### **5.4.2 Acts supposed for women welfare**

#### **5.5 Child Welfare Programme**

##### **5.5.1 Objectives**

##### **5.5.2 Acts supposed for Child welfare**



## **Human Population and the environment**

### **5.3 Family Planning programme**

Family Welfare Programme is a programme launched by the Government of India to reduce population growth.

Originally it was named as Family Planning programme. Later it was renamed as Family Welfare Programme.

#### **5.3.1 Objectives:**

- 1) Reducing the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilize the population at the level consistent with the requirement of the national economics.
- 2) To reduce birth rate below 30 per 1000 infants.
- 3) To reduce population growth.
- 4) To prevent population explosion.
- 5) To reduce death rate.
- 6) To extend the age of marriage.
- 7) To insist only one child for a couple.
- 8) To care the women's health, education & employment.
- 9) To encourage & implement immunization schedule for children.
- 10) To create polio free population.
- 11) To prevent AIDs/HIV.
- 12) To encourage breast feeding.
- 13) Making school education up to age 14 free & compulsory.

#### **5.3.2 Family Planning Programs – Method (or) Sterilization**

- 1) **Permanent method (or) Sterilization** : It is done by a minor surgery.

(a) Tubectomy : It is female sterilization method done by tying the tubes that carry the ovum to the uterus.

(b) Vasectomy : It is male sterilization method done by tying the tubes that carry sperms.

Both are very simple minor operation under local anesthesia, which are painless.

2) **Temporary Methods:**

a) **Condoms** : Condoms are used by males to prevent sperms

b) **Copper T** : Copper T is a 'T' shaped plastic device inserted into the Uterus. It prevents pregnancy. It does not disturb any function in woman's life

c) Oral Contraceptive pills and injectable drugs are available that prevent sperms from fertilizing the ovum.

**5.3.3 Family Planning programme in India.**

1) In 1952, India started the family planning programme.

2) In 1970, Indian Government forced family planning programmes all over the country.

3) In 1978, the government legally raised the minimum age of marriage for men from 18-21 years and 15-18 years for women.

**5.4 Women Welfare**

The main aim of women welfare is to improve the status of the women by providing opportunities in education, employment & economic independence.

**Need of Women Welfare**

Generally women faces the following problems, in the society.

1) Female infanticide

- 2) Polygamy
- 3) Bride burning
- 4) Sati
- 5) Gang raping
- 6) Eve teasing
- 7) Denial of property right
- 8) Child prostitution.
- 9) Child marriage
- 10) Dowry
- 11) Dowry torture
- 12) Prostitution
- 13) Child raping
- 14) Acid throwing
- 15) Gender inequality.

#### **5.4.1 Objectives of women welfare (or) necessity of formation of women self help group**

To overcome the above problems a sound national strategy is needed with the following objectives.

- 1) To provide education
- 2) To generate awareness about the environment.
- 3) To give vocational training
- 4) To improve the employment opportunities
- 5) To aware problems of population
- 6) To restore the dignity, status, equality and respect for women.

#### **5.4.2 Acts supposed for women Welfare**

- 1) Integrated child development services provide nutritional supplement and health services for pregnant & lactating women.
- 2) Commission of Sati prevention Act – 1987
- 3) The equal remuneration Act 1976

- 4) The Dowry prohibition Act 1961, 1984, provides 2 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs.10,000 for offenders.
- 5) The IPC (Indian penal code) section 498 (A) penalizes the person forcing the bride to commit suicide.
- 6) Widow marriage is legalized (widow Remarriage Act)
- 7) 33% reservation for women in education & employment
- 8) Women empowerment year – 2001.

#### **Organizations on women welfare**

- 1) Ministry for women & child development
- 2) United nations decade for women
- 3) Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against women (CEDAW)
- 4) National Network for women & mining (NNWM)

#### **Present Status of women**

- 1) Equal rights in education
- 2) Womens are given 33% reservations
- 3) Female infanticide is abolished
- 4) Eve-teasing was reduced through Eve-Teasing preventing Act.
- 5) Harassing & torturing for dowry were reduced through Dowry prohibition Act 1961
- 6) Indira Avas Yojana Scheme of Central Government provides free houses for widows & unmarried women.
- 7) The women are well organized through self-Help Group (Suya Uthavi Kuzhu). They get attractive financial assistance.

### **5.5 Child Welfare**

Children occupy 40% of total population. Out of 21 million children born every year in India, 20 million children are estimated to be working as child labours in various hazardous industries like match industry, fire work industry and pottery industry.

**Reason for child Labour**

- 1) Poverty
- 2) Want of money

**Need of child welfare**

Generally the child faces the following problems.

1. Female child infanticide
2. Child labour
3. Child rape
4. Child beggars
5. Child prostitution
6. Eve teasing
7. Sale of children
8. Child marriage
9. Throwing acids on girls
10. Mal nutrition
11. Poverty
12. Denying education
13. Child sacrifice in Pujas.

**5.5.1 Objectives of child welfare programme**

To overcome the above problems, the following steps should be taken for the welfare of children.

- 1) Nutritious & balanced diet should be given
- 2) Mid-day meals scheme in schools must be made more effective
- 3) Vitamins must be given
- 4) Compulsory & free education in schools & colleges

- 5) Free medical facility
- 6) Free polio drops
- 7) Prevention of child labour & sale of children
- 8) Prevention of child marriage, eve teasing, child sacrifice, child rape.

**Organizations on child welfare**

1. UNICEF - United Nations International Children Emergency Fund-1946
2. WHO - World Health Organization
3. ICUW - International Union for Child Welfare

**5.5.2 Acts for Child Welfare:**

1. Child Labour prohibition & Regulation Act 1986
2. Employment of Children Act 1938
3. Child marriage Resistant Act 1929
4. Vaccination Act 1980

