

**APPENDIX    A**

**POPULATION EDUCATION - A DRAFT SYLLABUS  
(HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL), NCERT, NEW  
DELHI, 1971**

Higher Secondary Level\*  
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(Three-Years Duration - Age Group 16-18 years)

Major Ideas

- (i) There is a close inter-action of population growth and developmental process - with particular reference to developmental programmes for raising standard of living of people.
- (ii) There is a close relation between population size and the quality of life.
- (iii) Family size is a matter of deliberate choice and human regulation rather than of accident or forces beyond human control.

Area I - Population Growth

----- Understandings -----	----- Content -----
1. Population grows due to the gap between birth rate and death rate.	1. Complex demographic concepts and definitions e.g. population dynamics - life tables; collection of population figures - the surveys-census-its uses.
2. Several pronatality factors- particularly traditional and cultural effect on birth rate.	2. Pronatality factors, cultural and traditional pressures, superstitions.

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\* Population Education - A draft syllabus, (NCERT, 1971).

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Understandings	Contents
3. Improved health measures and hygiene and new knowledge in medicine have decreased death rate.	3. Broad description of health services, new approach in medicine and public health. Lowering of death rates. Some facts about India and the world.
4. Demographic transition is a discernible phenomenon based on known factors.	4. The demographic transition, meaning, the factors and the process; status of various countries with regard to demographic transition (some examples). The new demographic changes in the world, the future trends, in developing and developed countries.
5. Family size plays a vital role in regulating population growth.	5. Need for a small family norm. Movement for popularizing small family norm. Family planning policies and programmes at local and national levels; Role of International organizations.

## Area II- Economic Development and Population

1. Increase in production is nullified by rapid increase in population.	1. Rate of growth of population and of production (Agricultural and Industrial) figures about India (Five Year Plans) Measures to increase production, G.N.P. etc. (description and critical analysis).
2. Rapid growth of population adversely affects the economic life of a country.	2. Shrinking share of natural resources - soil water, minerals; fragmentation of land etc. Small and uneconomical holdings.

Understandings	Content
3. The standard of living depends on the relationship between growth of population and growth of production in a country.	3. More details about the standard of living - relationship with growth of population- some examples from developing and developed countries.  Causes of low standard of living; suitable examples.
4. Low standard of living leads to low production resulting in lower standard of living.	4. Effect on production efficiency; lesser productivity - poor output; lower standard of living.
5. Standard of living is raised by increased production and population control.	5. The other argument - increase in population - more demand for growth - impetus to more productivity, manpower utilization - better use of natural resources, rise in standard of living; limitations of this argument; critical analysis.
6. Production and population both are controllable by man and his know-how.	6. Efforts in advanced countries for rising the standard of living. Some examples of plans and programmes.
7. The effective way to check growth of population and raising the standard of living depend upon people and how they assume responsibility to meet the challenge.	7. Some recent efforts made by developing and developed countries.  8. The role of some international agencies in raising the standard of living in developing area - FAO, USAID, ECAFE, etc.
Area III - Social Development and Population Growth	

(Education)

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| 1. Illiteracy is detrimental to country's progress and democratic life. | 1. Increasing illiteracy problem - Increasing numbers of illiterates; Some recent |
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Understandings	Content
	facts; Ignorance; Danger to democracy; superstitious beliefs; traditional social customs.
2. Lack of proper training facilities often results in poor efficiency of manpower.	2. Unskilled labour; poor training; importance of training both in agriculture and industry; deterioration in the power of human resources - poor productivity-unemployment; lowering of ethical values.
(Evil Social Practices)	
3. Goods and services are rendered inadequate by rapid growth of population, which leads to evil social practices.	3. Scarcity of essential commodities, evil social practices - e.g. black marketing, adulteration, cheating, poor ethical behaviour.
4. Social pressures on large families often result in indebtedness, litigation.	4. Social customs, traditional beliefs, superstition (value of children specially sons - children as divine gift etc.). Early marriages; Agricultural society, fragmentation of land, litigation - large amounts spent on marriages etc., indebtedness - poor care of children in large families with low income.
(Ecological)	
5. Concentration and over crowding in cities leads to bad effects such as pollution of air, water, land, and environment.	5. Ecological considerations, imbalance in nature, its effects, danger to the health of the community, elimination of natural surroundings.

#### Area IV - Health, Nutrition and Population Growth

----- Understandings -----	----- Content -----
1. Health facilities have been improved during the past few decades but these are not in proportion to the rapidly growing population.	1. Availability of health facilities in the country/ state/city/district/ village. Consequences of non-availability of adequate health facilities - Role of international organizations. Communicable diseases (advanced level) Preventive measures (advanced level).
2. Improvement of public health facilities is necessary for betterment of society.	2. Various national health programmes. Impact of these programmes on population. Responsibility of individual and community in making these programmes more effective.
3. Small families in comparison to large families help in promoting better standard of health.	3. Family size and its impact on the health of the family members - mother and children.
4. Malnutrition and under-nutrition and major problems that challenge the survival of population in India and many other countries.	4. Nutrition level in different countries, Malnutrition among children and people at large, recommended diet allowances; U.N. norms - Quality and quantity of food.

#### ----- Area V - Biological Factors, Family Life and Population -----

1. The biology of human population is dependent upon evolution, reproduction and the future of man.	1. Different stages of human evolution with special reference to man's achievements like use of stone weapons, invention of agriculture and scientific revolution.
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Understandings	Contents
(a) Human evolution has been accompanied by various achievements of man.	With the agricultural, scientific and industrial revolutions the population of man has tended to increase.
(b) Reproduction in man has certain characteristic features not observed in other animals.	Hormonal control of reproduction. Placenta and embryonic development location.
(c) The future of man shows several trends of which most important is over-population.	Factors that contribute to the mixing up of races. Advantages that human species have over other species.
2. The institution of marriage and the family is important and significant units of the society and of the nation.	2. Healthy sex relationships; companionship. Healthy interpersonal relationship. Interdependability of family members. Emotional security; Conservation of healthy values. Parenthood responsibilities of a parent.
3. A small family size can contribute to better interpersonal relationship between family members.	3. Age of marriage in India. Early marriage and its contribution to larger family size. Need for contributing the size of the family.
4. Measures restricting family size help in providing for maximum well-being of every citizen.	4. Provision for health including material and child health, economic security, Housing, social welfare, food, employment, Utilization of resources and services afforded by the State. Limiting family size.