Society class (population issues)

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Population

India has overtaken China as **THE WORLD'S MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY,** according to UN population estimates and India is likely to **retain top spot till 2100.**

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Factors responsible for India's population growth

- **3rd stage of demographic transition:** Here population growth rate declines still the overall population increases.
- **Falling mortality:** The **IMR** has decreased from 40.7 in 2015-16 to **35.2 in 2019-21.**
- **Increasing Life expectancy at birth:** reached to **69.7 years** in the 2015-19 period from 31 in 1947.
- **Unintended pregnancies:** 1 in every 7 unintended pregnancies of world occurs in India.
- **Lack of female education,** child marriage and early marriages, etc.

Challenges faced due to growing population

- **Pressure on resources:** As India has only **2.45%** of the global **surface area and 4% of the water resources.**
- **Disruption and Conflicts:** Due to rise in struggle for finite resources.
- **Decline in social indicators:** Due to suboptimal public expenditures on health and education.
- **Pressure on economy:** Due to low skilled workforce, stagnant economy, unemployment, etc.
- **Widening gender gap:** If expenditure on health and education decline, women would suffer the most.

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Benefits of India's growing population

- **Economic growth:** Due to a relatively youthful workforce.
- **Urbanisation:** Urbanisation is fuelled by economic growth.
- **Innovation:** Rising demand stimulates investments, introduction of new technology.
- **Remittances:** India was the **highest recipient** of remittances from abroad at $111 billion in 2022 (World Migration Report).
- **More weightage at global platforms:** Like higher possibility of becoming permanent member of the UNSC.

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Measures taken by India for population management

- **National Programme for Family Planning:** It was launched in 1952.
- **National Population Policy 2000:** National Commission on Population was formed.
- **Mission Parivar Vikas:** Increased access to contraceptives
- **Postpartum Intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD) incentive scheme:** PPIUCD services are provided post-delivery.
- **India Family Planning 2030 vision document:** For reducing Childbearing and early/ child marriage among others.

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Way ahead to harness the benefits of population growth

- **Supporting Reproductive Justice:** Safe family planning and reproductive choice freedom.
- **Education for All:** Girls' education enhances human capital and demographic behavior.
- **Foster Inclusive Growth:** Develop democratic institutions for societal equity.
- **Facilitate Migration**: Bridge workforce demand and supply.
- **Investment in Green Technology:** Adapt to and mitigate climate change.
- **Better Geriatric Care:** Improve care, health insurance, and pensions for those aged 65+.

- HCI ranges from (0 → 1)

→ **Key points** :-

What is Human Capital ? :- - It consists of knowledge, skills + health that people accumulate over their lives, enabling them to realize their potential as productive members of society.

SOURCES OF HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION :-
- Expenditure on Education, health
- On job training, study prog for adults
- Migration in search of better job opp.
- Expenditure on Information relating to Labor mkt.

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Parameters used :-
- HCI-2020 includes health + edu^n data of children for 174 countries up to March 2020. (pre-pandemic baseline)
- covers 98% of world pp^n.

Individual :-

- opportunity for social mobility
- Mental Growth (due to ability to realize full potential)
- Higher earnings
- Opp. to become productive asset.

Family :-

- Improved std of living
- Inter-Generational returns

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Society :-

- Investing in Human Capital ⟹ Social Cohesion (+) Strengthening people's trust in Inst^n.

  ⇓

  Building Social Capital

- Society needs sufficient human capital to produce further Human Capital eg: skilled trainers, professionals

Nation :-

- facilitates Inventions + Innovation
- drive of Sustainable growth + poverty reduction
- opp. to reap benefit of Demographic Dividend.
- helps in Improving status of Nation at Global platform
- It complements physical capital as people with higher HC can effectively utilize physical capital.

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Recent Initiatives by India to strengthen Human Capital :-

- Ayushman Bharat
- National Edu policy
- Samagra Siksha Abhiyan
- Atmanirbhar Bharat yojna

- **Demographic Dividend:** It refers to monetary benefits due to a bulge in the working-age population.
- Currently, 62.5% of the population is in the age bracket of 15-59 years which is expected to increase to 65% by 2036.
- Youth have high risk-taking ability which creates an environment of innovation and entrepreneurship.
- It might have a Domino Effect e.g., increased FLFP which promotes economic growth and improves social indicators.
- It will create more space for domestic consumption as more earnings means more money at disposal.
- The availability of the labor force will also help the nation in achieving its global aspirations.
- The government spending on the dependent population will reduce and it will create a fiscal space for investment in social infrastructure.
- The working class is the aspirational class and hence will create pressure on the government for better opportunities which in turn will create ground for industrialization and urbanization.
- A more independent population creates more labor force availability, which also leads to cheap labor.
- Since the working population is high on energy hence if channelized in a constructive direction it will have high prospects.
- It can contribute to economic growth through remittances.
- It can overall reduce the social conflicts in society.

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Related information

- **Fertility:** It means the actual bearing of children during a woman's reproductive period i.e. roughly from 15 to 45, a period of 30 years.
- **Fertility rate:** It refers to the number of live births during a year per 1,000 female populations aged 15-49 years at the midpoint of the same year.
- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** The number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at childbearing age and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period.
- **Replacement level fertility**: It refers to TFR at 2.1 which is the level of fertility at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next.

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Population Control policy

•) **Premise** :- •) UP govt announced new ppⁿ policy (2021-30) on 11th July (World Ppⁿ Day)

•) **Causes for high ppⁿ growth** :-

•) **Low socio eco devᵗ and literacy**
(eg: UP (67% Literacy Rate + (< 25%) women have access ANC)
Kerela (Universalization of literacy + every women access ANC)

•) **Decline in Death rate** as compared to Birth Rate due to ↑se in sanitation, vaccination, health Infra etc

•) **High IMR, CMR.** ⇒ greater desire for children

•) **Son-Meta Pref**, **early marriage**, **low status of women**, **lack of awareness** wrt Reproductive health, **religious Ideologies**

•) **Poverty** (More no. of children ⇒ more working hands)

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- **Lack of 4A's** (Availability, Accessability, Awareness & Affordability) wrt family planning methods
- **Joint family Norms**
- **Universalization** of Inst^n of Marriage.
  (purpose : Reproduction)

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Reasons for Demographic decline

Improved nutrition, **healthcare,** living conditions and education

Expanded choices for women led to lower child mortality, longer lives and fewer births per women

Changing societal values and preferences towards smaller families

Urban lifestyles and **higher living costs** contribute to fewer children

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Consequences of declining demography

- **Fiscal constraints:** Ageing population would reduce both saving and investment, implying higher taxes or lower spending on the elderly.
- **Declining fluid intelligence:** younger people have more fluid intelligence i.e., the ability to think creatively so as to solve the problem in entirely new ways.
  - Older people have more **'crystallised intelligence'** a stock of knowledge about how things work built up over time.
- **Entrepreneurial vacuum:** Older countries and their youth are less enterprising and less comfortable in taking risk.
- **Migration**: Countries with ageing populations may attract immigrants to address workforce shortages, fostering diversity and immigration policy tensions.
- **Shifting Family Dynamics**: Decreasing family size can disrupt traditional support systems like grandparental childcare, potentially increasing elder loneliness, psychological issues etc., due to the rise in nuclear families.

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MIGRATION :-

- It is the third component of pop^n change.
- It refers to geographical mobility b/w one region to another involving change in residence for considerable period of time

MIGRANT :-

Acc. to census, a person residing in a place other than his place of birth (OR) has change usual place of residence to another place.

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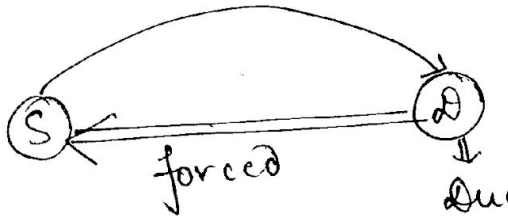
No. of Internal Migrants :- 450 mn (Intra-district, Inter-district, Inter-state)

Types of Migration :- (Based on duration)

- Permanent
- Semi-Permanent
- Circular / Seasonal.

Permanent :- when people migrate from Source to Destination region for a very long period of time w/o any intention of coming back.

Semi permanent :-



Due of high cost of living
lack of employment opportunities

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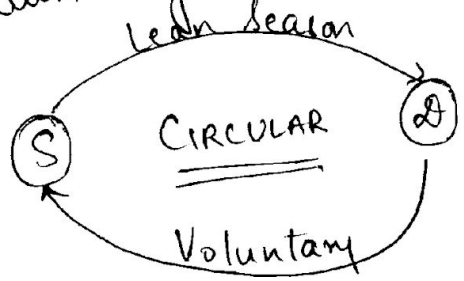
Seasonal :- Migrants move from place to place in search of employment (OR) continue returning to same place year after year. Here, permanent residence remains same but location of economic activities changes.



Based on Destination

- Internal
  - R-R
  - R-U
  - U-U
  - U-R
- International

PREMISE :-

- Large exodus of migrants during Lockdown period
- These are seasonal migrants (acc. to Eco. Survey (2017), 139 mn seasonal migrants)
- They dominate low-paying, hazardous, informal job mkt such as construction, hotel, textile, manufacturing, domestic work, transportation etc

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→ **Statistics** :-

- Acc. to **Census 2011**, **450 mn** Internal Migrants. (PoLR)
- **Migrants** = 37 % (ppⁿ)
- **68 % are women** (FoM)
- Acc. to **eco. survey** (2017)

  Inter-state migrants = 60 mn.

  Inter-distt " = 80 mn

- Within **Internal Migration**

  R-R = 62 %

  R-U = 20 %

  U-U = 13 %

  U-R = 5 %

- **Place of Origin** : UP, Bihar, MP, Jharkhand, chattisgarh

  Place of Destination : Delhi, Punjab, M'tra, Gujrat, TN, Kerela, K'taka.

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CAUSES

ECONOMIC

SOURCE

PUSH FACTOR

- Agriculture distress
- Lack of alt. empt opp
- lack of Infrastructure
- less remunerative character of Agriculture

PULL BACK

- Govt schemes for socio eco devt of source region
- COUNTER MAGNETS.

DESTINATION

PULL FACTOR

- Industrilization
- globalization
- Commercialization of Agriculture
- High std of living
- Better Infrastructure

PUSH BACK

- Congestion, overcrowding pollution
- ltd income opp
- High cost of living
- poor std of living

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SOCIO – CULTURAL

PUSH FACTOR

- Differential access to resources wrt language, ethnicity etc
- Caste based DoL
- Low status of women due to patriarchy

PULL FACTOR

- Urbanism (anonymity, individual heterogenity etc)
- Marriage

PULL BACK

- Feeling of nativism
- Family Reunification

PUSH BACK

- Lack of Cultural Integration
- Ghettoization on basis of Cultural Identities
- Replication of Inequalities

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POLITICAL

PUSH FACTOR

- Violence
- Corruption
- Lack of Implementation of dev^{t} schemes
- Dev^{t} led displacement policies of gov^{t}

PULL FACTOR

- Political freedom
- Safety & security
- Good governance
- Increase opp of political participation

PULL BACK

- Strengthening of local governance
- change in pol. leadership

PUSH BACK

- Son of soil policy
- State led persecution

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CONSEQUENCES

↳ SOURCE REGION :-

ECONOMIC :-

① Loss of human resource

② If migration drains surplus ppⁿ then its win-win situation

③ provides opportunity to source region to employ greater focus in improving eco. condⁿ of reduced ppⁿ

④ Benefits of Remittances.

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DEMOGRAPHIC :-

① Dependent ppⁿ Increases

② feminization of work

③ 'BR' declines

④ high probability of child labor.

SOCIO-CULTURAL :-

1. Acts as agent of social change
2. New ideas get diffused to source regions
3. Absence of Adult males, may cause dislocation of family, dual burden, Violence against women.

POLITICAL :- 0 political participation / representation declines

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DESTINATION REGION :-

1. Migrants are percieved to take away jobs of local, competition for scarce amenities & resources
2. Slum proliferation
3. Increase in Rate of Crime
4. Insulation on part of natives against cultural Integration
5. Cosmopolitan Culture, broadening of mental horizons
6. Skewed sex Ratio
7. Regional politics (Son of Soil)
8. Failure of state adm^n due to excessive pop^n.

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Issues affecting Internal Migrants

- low wages (+) high risk jobs (+) fear of being replaced
  - ⇒ MW = 60% of vulnerable workers outside agriculture.
- Lack of Social security benefits (+) Lack of awareness
- lack of creche facility (+) early childcare services etc. (Lack of edu^n wrt children)
  - ⇒ Data (Census 2011)
    - 57.8% (FM) 25.8% (MM) are illiterate
    - 80% of children of seasonal migrants lack access to edu^n near sites
    - 40% experience abuse.
- Housing + Sanitation (+) threat of displacement eviction (+) poor Health
- pol. exclusion (+) Lack of Identification documentation
- Marginalization of migrants (due to son of soil policy)
- limited opp for upward mobility
- Victims of abuse due to Lack of cultural Integration

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Issues

- Devoid of skills, Information and bargaining power, migrants are often caught in exploitative labor arrangement.
- Non-portability of entitlements
- problems are aggravated in the absence of proper documentation
- Hardship magnifies when state boundaries are crossed (Issue of marginal Man).
- They are easy victim of Identity politics
- They are 'out of bounds' of gov^t + Civil society due to absence of credible data. (esp. circular migrants)
- problem of "Intergeneration transmission of poverty"
- Lack of "access to resources" for basic survival (problem of housing, health care, edu^n etc)
- Issue of social exclusion, pol. exclusion, economic exploitation

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Challenges wrt providing services to Migrants

- Lack of data ⇓ Impacts delivery of services
- Decline in expenditure on social protection
  - (Govt exp. on social protection scheme declined from 1.6% (2013-14) ⇓ 1.28% (2019-20))
- Lack of Implementation of Act. (policy gaps)
  - eg: Inter state MW Act applies when MW cross state boundaries
    - (+) does not monitor unregistered contractors
    - (+) Remain silent on creche facility, edu^n centres etc.
- Invisible workers ⇓ Low priority accorded by govt
  - Migrants are segmented along caste, gender, ethnicity lang., religion etc
  - Lack of Govt + Inst^nal support to facilitate transfer of remittances

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Interventions undertaken for migrants

Policy Sub Area	Description
Food Safety	**One Nation One Ration Card:** Distribution of highly subsidised food grains is enabled through **nation-wide portability of ration cards** through the operationalisation of biometrically authenticated ePoS transactions in the State/UTs.
Pension	**Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Mandhan**: for old age protection and social security of unorganised sector workers
Education of child migrants	**Project Changathi:** Implemented by the Kerala State Literacy Mission, this is a literacy scheme targeted at migrant children for them to learn Malayalam.
Health	**Ayushman Bharat Scheme:** Launched in 2018 is the world's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the government. The benefits of the scheme are **portable across the country** i.e. a beneficiary can visit any empanelled public or private hospital in India to avail cashless treatment.
Legislative measures to protect labour and migrant workers	• **1979 Interstate Migrant Workmen Act,** • **1996 Building and Other Construction Workers Act and the** • **2008 Unorganised Sector Social Security Act** • Relevant provision referred in **Code of Social Security 2020**
Employment	**Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA):** To boost employment and **livelihood opportunities for migrant workers returning to villages**, in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak. It involved **skill mapping** of migrant labourers and linking women with self-help groups.

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ROAD AHEAD

Coherent legal and policy framework on migration

- **Mainstream migration** in a comprehensive and focused manner in policy documents and national development plans.
- Design **targeted components and special outreach strategies** for migrants within public services and government programmes

Ensure ground level implemetation

- **Prioritize implementation of existing labour laws** including the Minimum Wages Act (1948), Payment of Wages Act (1936), Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (1970), Equal Remuneration Act (1976) etc.
- **Sensitize and train** policymakers, local government officials, NGOs, employers and financial institutions regarding obstacles in accessing public services for migrants.

Fill knowledge and research gaps to enable evidence-based policy making

- **Revise design of Census and surveys** to adequately capture sex disaggregated and age-disaggregated data on migration.
- Conduct detailed **countrywide mapping of internal migration**.
- Encourage **state-level research institutions** to develop state migration profiles, including state-wise mapping of nature, timing, duration and magnitude of migration cycles.

Improve institutional preparedness and build capacity

- Build **capacity of panchayats** to maintain a database of migrant workers and establish **vigilant committees** to identify entry of new migrants at the local level.
- Establish **migrant labour cells** in each state labour department with the support of the Labour Ministry.
- Create **inter-district and inter-state coordination committees** to jointly plan institutional arrangements between administrative jurisdictions of sending and receiving areas to ensure service delivery.

Devise a universal national minimum social security package

- Adopt recommendations on a **National Minimum Social Security Scheme for informal workers** suggested by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) by including features like **complete portability** in terms of registration, payment of premium (where applicable) and **National Minimum Social Security Package** for all workers.

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WAY AHEAD

1. Judicial Implementation of Interstate Migrant workmen Act (1979)
2. Portability of benefits
3. Universal food grain distribution
4. providing skills to migrant labor to increase their vulnerability in labor Mkt
5. Active participation of NGO's & Civil Society to drive away mistrust b/w natives & migrants
6. Developing source region to address issues of rapid & skewed migration
7. "Politicization of Migration" needs to be checked
8. Mapping of migrant workers (Credible data for effective policy making)
9. Inter state coordination committees
10. Target specific interventions.

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Population Policy in India :-

CONCEPT :- purposeful measure aimed at affecting demographic processes such as fertility, mortality + migration.

TYPES :-
- **Ante-natal** :- Aims to reduce 'BR', thereby stabilizing the overall population.
- **Distributional** :- It aims at ensuring balanced distribution of population - so as to check their over concentration

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Evolution :-

Pre-Independence	1947-51	1951-61	1961-71 (24.6%)	1978	2000
• period of Indifference • Diff^t committees were est. such as RK Mukherjee, Bhore Committee	• period of neutrality	• Period of experimentation • 1952: National family planning prog. • CLINICAL APPROACH	• Testing period (21.5%) ⇒ EXTENSION APP ⇒ CAFETERIA APP. ⇒ SELECTED APP	1st • NPP	• 2nd NPP.

Clinical Approach :-

Acc. to this, services would be provided to those couple who are motivated to visit family planning centres set up by Govt.

Extⁿ App :-

To educate people wrt benefits of small family.

Cafeteria App. :-

The Govt will provide various options of family planning, but the choice was given to people to opt for any of them.

Selective App. :-

They selectively were targeting couples in age grp (25-35yr) to make family planning a success.

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NPP – 1978

- Renaming family planning to family welfare prog.
- Implementation of child marriage restraint act. (Min. age for marriage to 18 + 21 for (G) + (B))
- Voluntary sterlization
- Monetory Incentives for sterlization
- Including fpⁿ eduⁿ as part of study curriculum
- Use of media for spreading awareness
- thrust towards research in reproductive biology & contraception

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NPP – 2000

- Introduced with the objective of social + eco. dev^{+}
- To improve the quality of life, to provide them with the opportunity + choice to become the productive assets in society.
- **Three fold objectives of NPP** :-
  - → To address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infra health workforce + provide integrated service delivery for basic RCH.
  - → To bring TFR to replacement level by 2010
  - → To achieve stable pop^{n} by 2045.

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Need of a New ppⁿ policy

- Creation of wrong perception
  ⇓
  ppⁿ growth is associated with various issues of country
  ⇓
  It degenerates religious + class conflicts
  ⇓
  hits weak, downtrodden against privileged sections

- Lack of success on various parameters
  ⇒ IMR
  ⇒ MMR.

- Skewed female + child sex Ratio
  (Discriminatory social barriers like absence of women's ownership rights over land + property are responsible for son preference)

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•) **Migration** :-
↳ can lead to issues of son of soil as well as strain on Infrastructure, housing, water availability.

•) **Ageing** :- •) the growing ppⁿ of elderly, inc. in life expectancy accompanied with chronic diseases

•) It might lead to deflection of resources from task of providing education, skill devᵗ, employment etc.

•) Disintegration of JF.

•) Increase dependency ratio

•) Issues faced by old age in availing benefits of old age homes + protective laws.

•) Market of caregivers are unregulated, undependable, expensive.

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Way forward

- It should address above mentioned / discussed issues
- focus on young ppⁿ (<35 yr)
  - ↳ Eduⁿ
  - ⇒ Health
  - ⇒ Skill devᵗ
  - ⇒ Employability
- piecemeal engineering approach.
  (Study the regional demography and accordingly implement provⁿ)
- focus on smaller states.
  eg :- Sample Registration survey should also generate data for small states + UT's.
- Convergence approach both Vertical + Horizontal

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Acc. to UNESCO, → "pp^n edu^n is an educational prog^me which provides ... of pp^n situation of family, community, nation + world".

→ The purpose is to develop in students rational, responsible attitude | beh^r towards demographic situation.

Acc. to Stephen Viederman :- Process by which student investigate + explore nature + meaning of pp^n process, pp^n characteristic, causes of pp^n change + consequences of these processes, characteristic + changes for himself, family, society + world.

↳ **OBJECTIVES OF POPULATION EDUCATION** :- To dev^{p} an understanding about.

- demographic concept + processes.
- Rapid growth of pp^{n} + its causes
- Influence of pp^{n} trends on various aspect of human life (social, cultural, political + economic)
- close Interaction b/w pp^{n} growth + dev^{t} processes (esp wrt ↑sg std of living)
- evil effect of over pp^{n} on env^{t}
- develop appreciation of fact :
  - → Small family is desirable
  - → r'ship b/w pp^{n} size + quality of life
  - → family size is matter of CHOICE + human regulation
  - → r'ship b/w health of mother, welfare of child + small family
- Awareness wrt pp^{n} policies + prog^{me}
- Empowering learners to take Informed decisions on issues of pp^{n} + dev^{t} (Ref. H)
- How Action of Ind^{val}/members affect others + dec^{n} regarding family size has long-range consequences for whole world.

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