CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY

The economic development of a country depends upon the size of its population. If the population increases in a limited and planned way, the economy of the country remains in a state of progress. If the population increases in an uncontrolled and un-checked way, the economy is hampered. Therefore, it is essential to look into this problem of explosion of population. Illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and explosion of population are the major problems with which India is faced today. Among all these, the population explosion is most alarming. We have become about 84.4 crores at present and if the population increases at the same rate, we shall be more than 100 crores by the year 2000 A.D. The economists and planners have also predicted that if the population growth remains unchecked and grows at the present rate, time will come when we shall also surpass China in population.

We want to establish a socialistic pattern of society in the country, in which the Government is bound to provide the bare necessities of life to the people living in the country i.e., food, clothing and lodging. Can we think of a situation in 2000 A.D., when we will have to feed more than 100 crores people? Can we meet
this challenge? Therefore, it is essential to avoid this alarming situation and to control the explosion of population. Most of the problems, with which we are faced today, for example, problem of accommodation, problem of food shortage, problem of clothes, problem of transport, problem of transport, problem of black money and problem of admissions in the higher classes especially medical and engineering, are all due to the un-usual population growth. How can we solve this problem? The only solution for solving these problems, is to control the rapid growth of population. If we control our population and it increases in a controlled manner, all our plans will be successful and we shall be able to achieve the objectives mentioned in our plans. Now most of the money at present is spent upon providing the bare necessities of life to this huge population, which can be saved otherwise, if population is controlled.

The most important means of controlling population is to bring a change in the attitudes, and values of the people. This change can be brought only through the medium of education. Education is a very important means of bringing a change in the attitudes of the people towards the small family. The population education is motivational and instructional, which means
it motivates the people for a small family and instructs them to keep the size of the family small. Prof. SALON R. WAYLAND, Prof. of Education and Sociology, University Teachers College, Columbia University, Columbia U.S.A., was the first man to give the concept of Population Education which is broader in its meaning. Since then we are trying everywhere to introduce population education so that the population in the country may grow in a controlled manner.

Population Education is not only concerned with family planning, but it is concerned with a better and healthy society. Population control can help the development of quality of life and standard of life. Study of Population Education is important not only for controlling the increasing population of the country, but also helps in creating the healthy attitudes towards various aspects of Population Education. Therefore, it is essential to have a better and healthy generation, better standard of life and better quality of life to check un-controlled growth of population, by creating healthy attitudes and awareness among the people towards this major problem of the country.
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

World wide interest in the problem arising from rapid population growth has now become a major concern of everybody and especially of those persons who are interested in the field of education.

Having this fact in mind, the researcher preferred to conduct the study as under:

"A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS POPULATION EDUCATION BY THREE REFERENTS - DEMOGRAPHERS, TEACHERS AND PARENTS".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the attitude towards Population Education of the Demographers - Male and Female.
2. To study the attitude towards Population Education of the Teachers - Male and Female.
3. To study the attitude towards Population Education of the Parents - Male and female.
4. To find out and compare the attitudes of Demographers and Teachers towards Population Education.
5. To find out and compare the attitudes of Demographers and Parents towards Population Education.
6. To find out and compare the attitudes of Teachers and Parents towards Population Education.
7. To find out the extent of relationship between qualifications and attitudes of the Demographers, Teachers and Parents towards Population Education.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards Population Education by the Male and Female Demographers.

2. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards Population Education by the Male and Female Teachers.

3. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards Population Education by Male and Female Parents.

4. There is no significant difference in the attitude of Demographers and Teachers towards Population Education.

5. There is no significant difference in the attitude of Demographers and Parents towards Population Education.

6. There is no significant difference in the attitude of Teachers and Parents towards Population Education.
7. There is no significant relationship between qualifications and attitude of Demographers, Teachers and Parents towards Population Education.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present study is undertaken as a comparative probe wherein a comparison at the level of attitudes of three referants—Demographers, Teachers and Parents towards Population Education has been shown. As such the scope of the study was confined to descriptive and analytical approach. The normative survey method has been followed.

THE SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In this study, a population of 600 (200 Demographers, 200 Teachers and 200 Parents) from the four Districts—of Haryana, Namely, Rohtak, Sonepat, Rewari and Bhiwani has been taken as a sample.

TOOLS USED

The researcher studied almost all the tools for measuring the attitudes towards Population but for measuring the attitudes in all the three areas of population education (i.e. Why Population Education, How Population Education and What should be taught in
Population Education) no suitable scale was available. Therefore, a five point attitude scale (Likert Type) was constructed and administered by the Researcher. Before applying the scale on the subjects, its reliability and validity had been tested.

DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected by the Investigator personally after administering the attitude scale on the Respondents by visiting all the four District towns of Rohtak, Sonepat, Rewari and Bhiwani.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The statistical techniques Mean, Standard Deviation, CR-ratio to test the significance of difference between Means ('t' test) were used. Point biserial correlation was also applied for studying the extent of relationship between attitude scores and qualifications scores of the respondents.

FINDINGS

Main findings of the study are as under:

- That Male and female demographers are favourably inclined towards Population Education. It may be of interest to know that female demographers are more positively inclined towards the concept of Population
Education. In summation it may be averred that, demographers hold a definite positive attitude towards Population Education but when this needs no explanation because demographers are the people who have real say in research, teaching and propagation of Population Education.

- That male and female teachers have a positive attitude towards Population Education. Female teachers have, however, an edge over their male counterparts.

- That like demographers and teachers, parents too have positive attitude towards Population Education though female parents out-number their male counterparts in the matter.

In all the three referent groups, females have better attitude towards the concept of population education than their male counterparts. This is apparently because females have greater role to play in the bearing and rearing of children and have also to suffer were on several accounts due to the activity of reproduction as compared to males as a result, females are more conscious towards population issue.

- That no differentials have been found to be significant in the attitudes, either between sex or between groups
except for the differentials between males and females demographers. Female demographers have been found to possess higher attitudes towards population education than male demographers.

Demographers are a group of people who are highly aware and active in the field of population education. The difference in opinion/attitude among them, including the difference by sex, is possible because they are more knowledgeable and more actively engaged in research in the field of population education. On the country other groups are generally swayed by the consideration of benefits of lower population growth and small family size etc. Therefore, differences within demographers are likely whereas differences between the reference groups may not arise significantly.

- That the higher qualified demographers, parents and teachers are more favourably inclined towards the concept of population education.

- That irrespective of the group affiliations the improvement in qualifications leads to more positive attitudes for population education. The more one is qualified, the better understanding towards the concept of population education one shall develop. Reverse may be the position in respect of lesser qualified persons.
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The present study has been conducted under some constraints of time and sample etc. Therefore, there is an ample scope for undertaking study in this field. Some suggestions for further research are given as under:

- From the study in question which was limited to the four Districts towns of Haryana, it was averred that by and large demographers, teachers and parents are favourably inclined towards the concept of Population Education. It was felt that more research need to be undertaken by involving different population strata having rigorous controls and adequately selected samples.

- Population Education had been a new concept till 1970. Therefore, not much has been done on the demographic attitude studies. Therefore, it is suggested that more studies may be conducted by involving demographers at various levels.

- From the present study, it was discovered that there has been difference of opinion in the matter of Population Education amongst the lessor qualified persons and the higher qualified persons. Therefore, more studies about Population Education can be conducted by taking education as a variable.
Similarly more studies can be undertaken on the Population Education aspect on the basis of age group of various subjects because with more experience and advanced age the level of attitude towards Population Education increases.

More and more studies may be made in this field by directly involving rural folk.

More research may be undertaken for intensively studying the human components and participated in the educational process.

The human components of any educational programme are the students, teachers and the parents. For the success of Population Education Programme, a proper school climate must be prepared first and the teachers and parents must be duly consulted and taken into confidence by the school authorities and educational administrators.