

A Study of Adoption of Family Planning and its Impact on Economic Development in Meerut District

Abstract

Rapid growth of population in the developing countries in general and in India in particular has been one of the primary concerns of not only demographers, but also for the social scientists and planners throughout the world. The most burning problem in India today is the population explosion with all its serious consequences. .

Keywords: Family planning, Population growth, Variables of population growth, Impact of Family Planning, Impact of population on economic development, need of family planning, Family planning adoption.

Introduction

The Problem

India ranks second in population and seventh number in land area in the world. With only 2.40 per cent of the world total land area, India has to support 14.00 percent of the world's total population and India's population enjoys no more than 1.50 percent of the world's income¹. With the current population growth rate of 2.40 percent per annum, an addition of about 13 million are added every year to the existing population of about 650 million. The trend of population growth is really alarming and this situation has become a matter of great concern. In spite of planned effort through family welfare programs, to curtail the population growth, the result is not quite satisfactory and population growth continues to pose a serious problem².

The undesirable population growth creates major problems relating to poverty, per capita income, food and nutrition, clothing, health and medical facilities, education facilities and job opportunities etc.

Review of Literature

The undesirable population growth creates major problems relating to poverty, per capita income, food and nutrition, clothing, health medical facilities and job opportunities etc. Dr. V.M. Dandwal and Neel Kantha Rain in this publication³ poverty in India. Estimated that the percentage of those living below the poverty line increases from 30 in 2001-02 to 33 in 2009-10. As per the statement made by the Minister for Planning in the Rajya Sabha, 44.57 percent of population in rural areas and 51.35 percent in urban areas are living below poverty line⁴. In very recent years, the rural poverty seems to have mounted. According to Raj Krishna, "after 27 years of planned industrialization in which we have succeeded in becoming the eighth industrial power in the world, 294 million people remain below the poverty line, and 01.00 percent of the poverty and 80.00 percent of the unemployment are located in the rural area"⁵.

India, understandably, became the first country in the world to launch an official family planning program since 1952 and recognized it as an important component of development planning in India. However the population growth rate in the country continues to be alarming and adoption of family planning appears to be not up to the expectations in different parts and among different sections of the society.

The different studies on the adoption of family-planning are not adequate enough to throw sufficient light on factors accounting for variation in the extent of adoption from place to place these variations are yet to be analyzed more scientifically and examine factors that account for low rate of adoption and identify the steps for effective family planning adoption. The present study is an attempt in this direction with reference to Meerut District in U.P.

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Objective Of The Study

Family planning adoption in Meerut District is the overall theme of the study and as such exploring the nature and extent of family planning adoption and the factors behind narrations in family planning adoption for further clearly we take into account the following specific objectives for one study.

1. To examine the trend of family planning adoption in India with focus on Meerut District.
2. To analyze the variation in family planning adoption in Meerut District among different primary health centres and sub centres with special reference to infrastructures variations.
3. To examine critically the influence of selected demographic, economic and socio-cultural variables on family. Planning adoption through empirical study.
4. To find out the reasons behind the non-adoption of family planning programme.
5. To suggest some measures for bragging mere eligible couple uncle the orbit for family planning and for effective supplementation of family planning programme

Methodology

The present study on family planning adoption is collier out in Meerut district of Meerut Division in Uttar Pradesh State. In Meerut District their are 12 block units consisting of 3 CHC's (Community He after centres), 9 PHC's (Primary Health Centres), 31 A PHC's and 315 sub centers. The 460 villagers in the district are served by 315 sub enters with a history of family planning activates. The stands of family planning adoption with reference to total adoption and different methods at the district level and at the primary health centres were analyzed in historical perspective commencing from 1956 to March, 2013.

Findings

The study examinal the relevance of demographic variables like, Six age at marriage, and sterilization, total no. of births, no of living children and this six, with family planning adoption 21 has been observed that out of 180 adoptions, 78.00 percent were females and proved that females are more prove for family planning adoption. With majority of the female adoptees married around 18 years of age, male adoptees were married after reaching 22 years.

In mot studies 'acceptance' and 'adoption' are used commonly for measuring this impact of family planning programe on individual. In our study we have draw a attention on difference "acceptance" and "adoption" and professed to use only "adoption" on the

ground that "acceptance" is only a mental desperation in favour of family planning while "adoption" indicated actual implementation of family planning "Acceptance" there fore precedes "adoption"

Taking family planning as an innovation, It has been observed that family planning adoption varies from one-group to there as per the socio-economic and soico-cultural variables our study on family planning adoption conducted at sample area and at different lands have come to point out the of entire-relationship between family planning adoptional factors such as six, age, education, age- aat marriage, extent of material period, number of children, incomd property type of family size of family, caste, religion and bind of community.

In most of the studies the inflance of infra-structural facilities and family-planning adoption is not discussed. We have taken all the above said infra-structural factors in our study. The sample population in these areas a drown manly from education category and less-stress on rural false. In the present study the attempt is made to cavil the areas which is not discussed in scientific way with special refrence to Meerut District.

Suggestions

To extent the attempts to increase the probability of birth, provide more measures to make the population literate specially for rural areas so that they also can understand the different measures to protect the fertility rate by using proper precautions as the use of condoms followed by oral-pills as the second highest method of family planning, through make plans, avoid gender differentiation thinking to avoid abortions, to make them able to know about proper medical facilities etc.,. The extent to which marriage delay may help for fertility regulation etc.

References

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