

A traditional method of analysing the innovative idea: One child norm as the way of leveraging India's demographic dividend in the 21st century

*¹Sudhan C, ²Bharathi S, ³Vinoth S, ⁴Kaviarasu D

¹ Department of Fisheries Biology and Resource Management, School of Fisheries Resource and Environment Management, Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India

² Fourth year, Undergraduate Student, Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India

³ Third Year, Undergraduate Student, Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India

⁴ Department of Fish Pathology and Health Management, School of Aquaculture, Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

This paper views about the overall population view, causes, threats and their impacts on the system. The raise in population is due to the increase in human birth rate due to unawareness pertaining to usage of sexual aids and considered as the human pollution. There are so many positive and acceptable methods available for curtailing the population but One Child Norm would be the most effective and efficient method of reducing the population that would never affect our soul and goal behind every individuals birth. In order to prove this, simple traditional study was conducted in Erode District of Tamil Nadu having 100 as sample size by random sampling method. The ultimate results are showing the positive signature from people side.

Keywords: Population; One Child Norm and Positive Signature

1. Introduction to IPRs

India, One of the oldest civilization & 2nd populous country in the world after China; With more than 415 million voters, the world's largest democracy having 7th largest nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP); 3rd largest by purchasing power parity which would forecast that Indian economy would become 3rd largest economy in the world by next decade because of 7.3% growth of GDP performed by different sectors that includes Agriculture – the backbone of India; Industry and other services. The natural wealth and health of India is represented by Himalayan Mountain ~ Kashmir "THE HEAVEN ON EARTH"; Western Ghats; Eastern Ghats; 8127km of Coastline; heavy persistent monsoon rains soak India between June and September with 20°C as winter and 50°C as summer temperature. India is decorated with land of villages and field laden with crops fed by mighty perennial rivers like Ganga; Yamuna; Bhramaputra; Godavari; Narmada; Krishna and Cauvery.

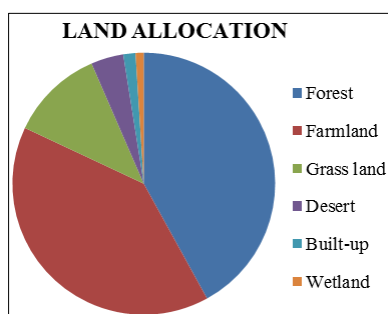


Fig 1: Indian Land Allocation

For most Indians religion is a way of life governing thoughts and actions that also gives us a sense of identity. India is noted for its 502.3 million labour force; 10.8 million unemployed; 57% literacy rate; 63 years as life expectancy; Hindustani & Carnatic as a varied musical tradition \$ 464.2 billion as total exports and \$ 590.6 billion as total imports by 2013-14. The scenic beauty of India is covered by Mount Everest on top and rest three sides by Seas and Ocean with Taj Mahal as world wonder acts as a symbol of love; 16 major forest types; 17 mega biodiversity centres; 2 biodiversity hot spots; land of temples, churches and mosques etc., Today, we all talk about many factors related to Pollution, Climate change, Deforestation, Global warming, Greenhouse effect, Energy wastages and other global crises but we forget about the cause and the origin of these crises ultimately goes to the population increases because of the Social animal "Human Being". The recent study shows that, 188.3 and 611.2 million tons of the carbon emissions were observed during the period between 1990 and 2012 which clearly denotes that increase in population. A recent assessment by population reference bureau says that the projected Indian population would be 1510 & 1657 million in number and taking over the position of China thereby becomes First & highest populous country in the world by the year 2030 & 2050 with 1.3 – 1.5% increase in birth rate (i.e. 22 births / 1000 population)^[2].

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Population as Pollution

Human population is increasing rapidly and stretching the natural resources and raising the amount of unwanted or used

up materials are dumped as waste that allows major cause of pollutions [3]. These pollutions are indicated by the certain indicators like CFC; CO₂; SO₂ and other gases for air pollution, Sludge worm for water pollution and crusty lichens for land pollution [1].

2.2 Problems Faced by Indians

- Economical, Social and Political problems
- Environmental imbalance
- Extreme usage of non-renewable energy
- Fight for food
- Increased hunger
- Increased Unemployment and poverty
- Scarcity for drinking water
- Spreading and raising of sexually transmitted and water borne diseases

2.3 Causes of Rapid Growth of Population in India

- High natality due to early marriage system; universal marriage system; joint family system; poverty; illiteracy; ignorance; superstitions and attitude towards male child.
- Less mortality due to control of epidemic diseases; development of medical sciences and decline in infant mortality rate.

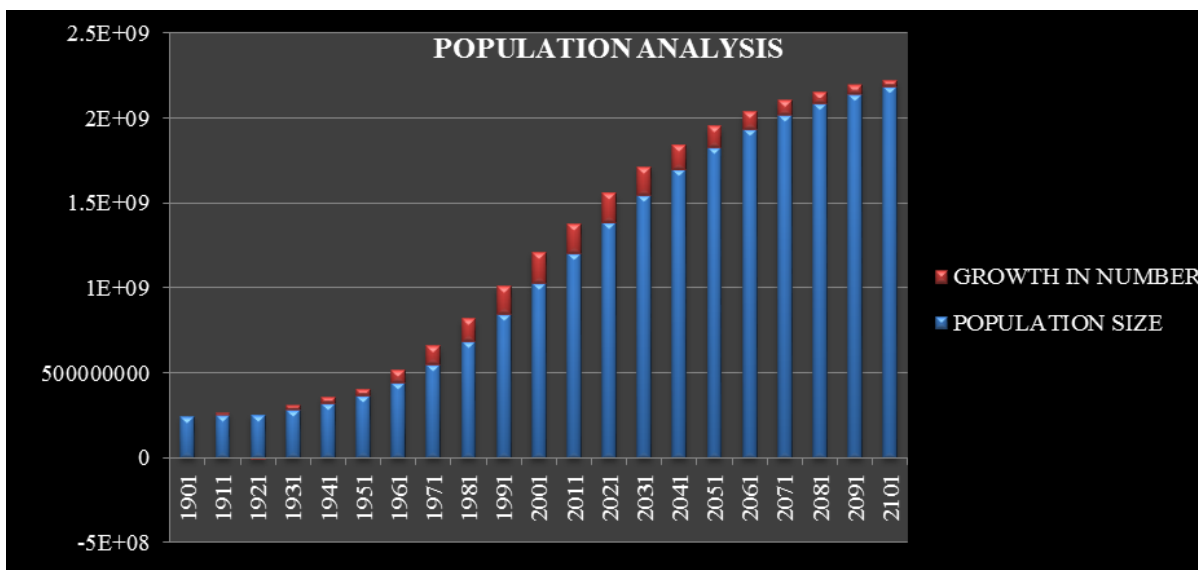
- Migration

2.4 Population Control

The population explosion argument starts with quarrels and ends with any one idea like implementing female and male contraception methods; usage of condoms; surgical methods of removing reproductive organs; promotion of policies in terms of reducing death rate, reducing birth rate, voluntary approach, wide approach, population education and incentives; laws stopping child marriages; declaring the ages for marriage; providing funds for single female child in the family and the newest innovative method is “one child norm”.

2.5 Hurdles in one Child Norm

- Controversial nature of policy
- Female foeticide
- Safety and personal health
- Sudden decline in population and economic growth
- Increased abortions
- Needs an improved family health planning methods
- 70% Rural population needs education and awareness programs.
- Political hurdles for implementing this policy



(Source: 1. Population bulletin Vol: 61, No: 3, September 2006 on India’s population reality: Reconciling change and tradition by Caral houb and O.P.Sharma.
 2. The future population of India; a long range demographic view by population foundation of India; population Reference Bureau on August 2007.)

Fig 2: Indian Population Analysis

3. Method and Materials

Study Area

Erode is so famous city which is known as city of carpet and cloths in Tamil Nadu with 2.252 million populations in 5692 sq.km. Everyone knows that the India’s population are going beyond the optimum limit (as per optimum & Malthusian theory of population). There are so many models to measure the population density in terms of crude or arithmetic density, nutritional density, agricultural density economic density and

room density for urban studies [1]. Currently, India is facing 2nd stage of Neo-Malthusians Population problem ultimately it is one of the major problem exists in under developed and developing countries as an inevitable result of reproductive behaviours of man. This study was carried out on 21st and 22nd of July 2015 to know the personal opinion of the country fellows in our locality which also creates the mass awareness regarding population bursting in India.

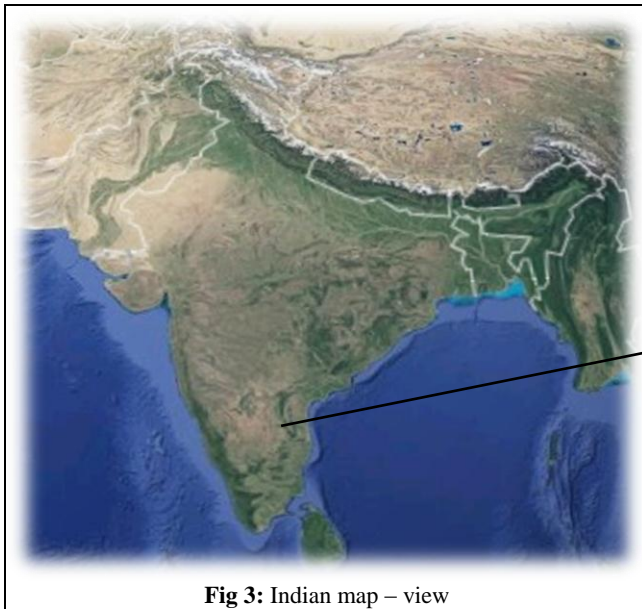


Fig 3: Indian map – view



Fig 4: Location of Erode in Tamil Nadu

Data was collected from the public people of Erode district of Tamil Nadu. The sample size was about 100 in number targeting four different age groups i.e. below 18; 18+; 40+ and 60+. The data sheets were provided to them that contains general information (Name; Sex; Age; Marital status; Income level; Family structure; Literacy level; Occupational status), Idea about Raising Indian Population; Method preferred by people; and suggestions given by the general public were noted for future studies.

4. Results and Discussion

The randomly selected peoples were asked to fill up the data a sheet that includes 25 persons on each category. Therefore, the results are shown as follows, Data was collected in the data sheets which emphasize the preference method of family planning for leveraging India’s population dividend in 21st century as namely: OCN (One Child Norm); CM (Any Contraceptive Methods); UC (Usage of Condoms); MM (Any Modern Method); CP (Change in Policy) and analysing the trend of their family structure from 1940’s to 2015 till date which supports the OCN as an innovative idea for Population reducing aid to India (Fig 5 – 10).

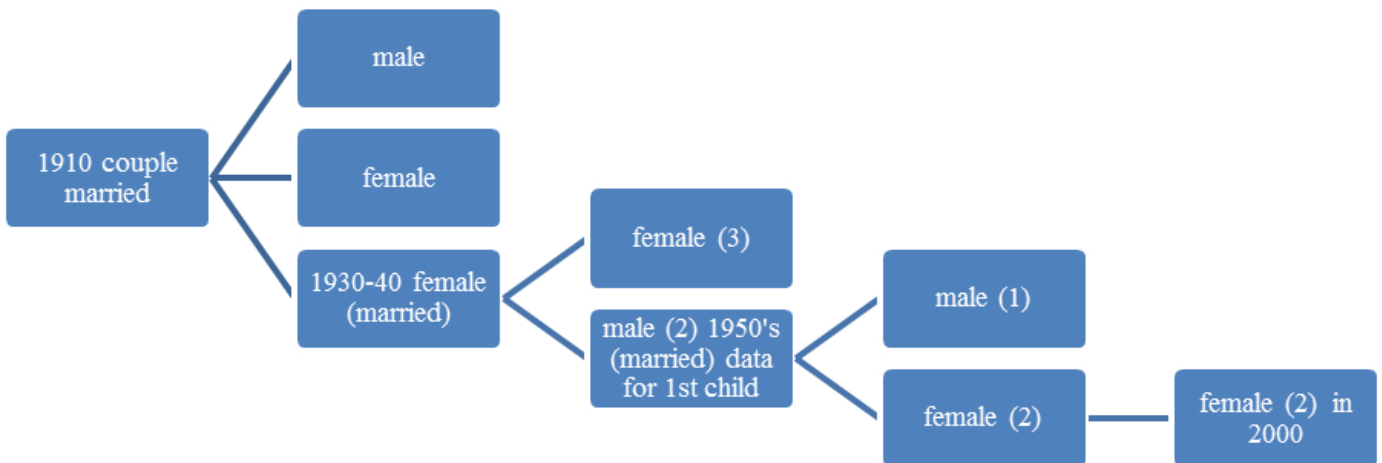
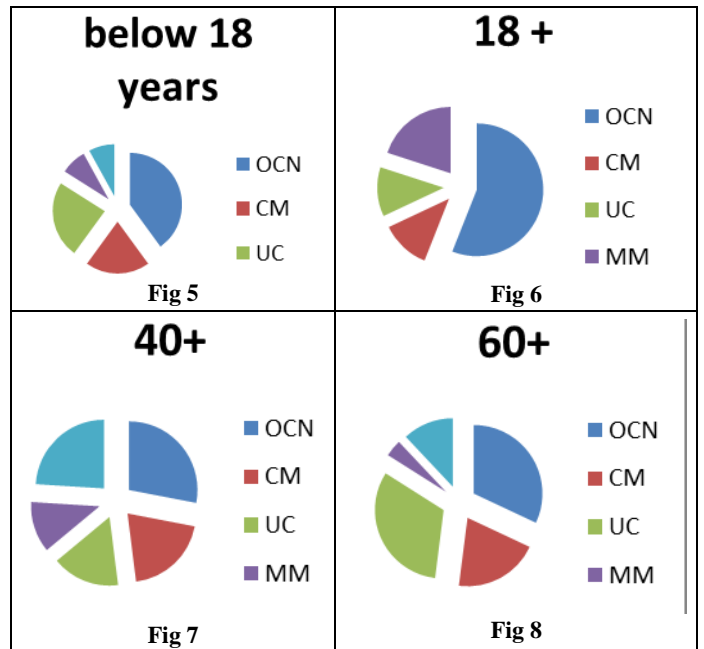


Fig 9: Trend Analysis Based On Their Family Structure)

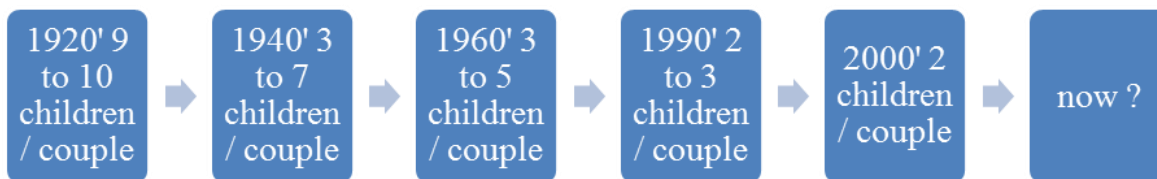


Fig 10: Number of Children Born To an Individual from 1920' To 2000)

5. Conclusion

As above study clearly states that, 39 out of 100 were chosen OCN; 18 out of 100 were chosen CM; 21 out of 100 as UC; 11 out of 100 as MM; 11 out of 100 as CP. This is an initiative step carried out as a control measure of population explosion. Even there are many methods to control population but the reliability, feasibility, viability and other economic problems could be managed by this one child norm for the family. Even though the adoption of this OCN is very easy but still practical problems like attitude towards male child, emotional behaviour, sex and mood behaviour of wellbeing; family conditions; health management and personal safeties are considered as the major threats for this plan in implementation part. By providing mass awareness, educational campaign and life insurance safety procedures those above mentioned problems could be overwhelmed.

6. References

1. Caral houb, Sharma OP. On India's population reality: Reconciling change and tradition Population bulletin. 2006; 61(3):1-24.
2. The future population of India. A long range demographic view by population foundation of India; population Reference Bureau, 2007.
3. Leisinger KM, Schmitt K, Pandya Lorch R. Six Billion and Counting: Population Growth and Food Security in the 21st Century. Washington, D.C: IFPRI, 2006.