Population Control in India:
- Empower • Educate • Provide

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Need: India cannot support its rapidly growing population.
Approach: Educate, empower and provide means of family planning to women, improving overall quality of life of themselves and their families.

Facts & Figures:
District of Mirzapur, India
• Pop: 2,074,709 people
  o Live outside of the city – 86%
  o Considered educated – 44%
  • About 2/3 are male

Village of Mirzapur, India
• Pop: 205,264 (as of 2001 census)
  o Estimated 29% is in poverty, living in slum colonies

India
• Pop. growth rate: 1.376%
• Pop: 1,173,108.018
  o Approx 3x the population of the US in 1/3 the area
  o More than 1/7th of the world’s population lives in India
  o Total fertility rate: 2.65 children born/woman
  o Urbanization rate: 2.4% annual change

EMPOWER:
• Women have low social status
• Religious and cultural traditions - son preference
• Women’s health is often an overlooked problem
• Empowering women – most effective in improving concept of women’s health
• Show and explain benefits of family planning

EDUCATE:
Teaching women effective to reduce pop. – not men
• Women informed, little access to family planning
  o Mostly use tubectomies and the pill, little condom use
• Rural areas have limited access
• Construct an education plan to address the issue
  o Broad based and easy to understand

India Population Density Map

Mirzapur

Provide:
• Letters sent to large contraceptive companies asking for donations
  o Provide as many different options available
• Doctors present to help women choose best method and proper use
  o Distribute classes at local hospitals or medical clinics
  o Natural family planning calendars

References:

Culture:
• Large, joint families with preference for sons
• 67% farmers or agricultural workers
• Follows hierarchy of Caste system
• Mainly Hindu, partially Muslim
  o Contraceptives are mostly accepted within families

Benefits:
• Reduce Infant mortality (50.3)
• Decrease abortion related deaths (15,000 - 20,000)
• Life expectancy increase (63.7 yrs)
• Decrease cost of living
• Less overall consumption of land, food, water, natural resources and services
• Improve quality of public education (literacy rate)
• Reduce number below poverty level (25%)