

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDY PALEM, NELLORE.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
CNE ON POPULATION EXPLOSION & ITS CONTROL**

Narayana college of nursing, Department of Community Health Nursing organized CNE Programme on “**Population explosion & Its control** held on 07/05/2018 between 3 PM to 5 PM in seminar hall.

The programme started with prayer song by IV year B.Sc. (N) students followed by welcome song by II year B.Sc. (N) students and lamp was lightened by Ms. Rajeswari, vice principal, Narayana College of Nursing, Mrs. B. Vanaja Kumari, vice principal, Narayana college of nursing, Mrs. Latha, H.O.D, Dept of MSN, Prof. Jayanthi, H.O.D Dept of OBG, Mrs. Kalpana, vice principal, Sree Narayana Nursing College. Welcome address was given by Ms. B. Kalpana, Asst professor, Dept of Community health Nursing. Before starting the session pre test was conducted for all the participants. The session was started at 3.00 PM.

Mrs. B. Kalpana M. Sc(N) discussed about population explosion trends, causes and impact. She explained about population explosion a boon or a curse? For the European developed countries like Spain and Italy, where the population is decreasing, this might be considered as a boon. However, for the developing countries like India, population explosion is a curse and is damaging to the development of the country and its society. The literal meaning of population is “the whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region”. The literal meaning of population explosion is “a sudden, large increase in the size and number of population”. In simple words, it could be defined as increase in birth rates and decrease in death rates.

Population growth in India According to 2001 census India's total population has crossed 1,028,737,436 out of which 532,223,090 are males and females are 496,514,346. Of this number, 157,863,145 are children up to the age of six years out of which 81,911,041 are males and 75,952,104 are females.

Population control and National population policy delt by **Ms. Blessy C.M** 4th B. Sc(N) student, discussed about National Population Policy which was announced in February 2000 seeks 40 initiate several measures to achieve a stable population by 2045. The 'immediate objective' of the NPP 2000 is to address the needs for

contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The 'medium term objective' is to bring the TFR to replacement levels by 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. The 'long term objective' is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

Small family norm and family welfare programme discussed by **Keerthi Hari, 4th B. Sc(N) student**. She explained about Effects of family size Basic human needs include food, clothing, shelter, basic education & primary health. These are essential needs to be met by all the members of family. If the family is large but the resources are limited these are to be shared by all. The larger the family size, lower the per capita income which may not be sufficient to meet the basic needs of family members. The larger the family the less will be the quantity of food. The food will also be of inferior quality. large family size ends up into fragmentation of land holdings in rural communities resulting in low per capita productivity. This results in migration of rural people to urban areas in search for employment resulting in urban slums & associated socio-economic problems.

Mrs. P. Madhuri, 4th B. Sc(N) student. discussed about women empowerment. She explained about Women's empowerment is a global issue, women empowerment is the control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. Empowerment of any society is possible only when women are empowered, strengthens family as a basic unit of any civic society. Family is a conducive instrument to empower women. It nurtures the potentials of potentials of women in different walks of life. It is the process of challenging existing power relations and of gaining greater control over the sources of power. Women empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building, leading to greater participation to greater decision-making power and control and transformation action. Women can be independent in diverse social setting. Active participation in social, economic and political spheres. Involvement of women in decision-making process. Increase their self respect and social dignity. Mutual support in work setting and outside home is vital. They can develop their own religious beliefs and practices.

Mrs. Swapna. N, M. Sc(N) discussed about different Family planning methods. Objectives of family planning like To avoid unwanted births, To bring about wanted births, To regulate the intervals between pregnancies, To control the time at births occur in relation to the ages of the parent & To determine the number of children in the family.

Mis P. Prajwala 4th B. Sc(N) discussed about emergency contraception. She explained about Emergency contraception (EC) is any method of contraception which is used after intercourse and before the potential time of implantation "First immediately after ejaculation let the two come apart and let the woman arise roughly, squeeze and blow her nose seven times and call out in a loud voice. She should jump violently backwards seven to nine times."

At the end of the session post test was conducted. Certificates were distributed to the participants, programme was ended with vote of thanks by Mrs. B. Kalpana followed by National Anthem.

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Pre test and post test analysis:

Table-1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge among Nursing Faculty N=11

GRADE	NURSING FACULTY AND STUDENTS			
	PRE-TEST		POST TEST	
	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A+	2	18.18	5	45.45
A	4	36.36	4	36.36
B	3	27.27	1	9.09
C	2	18.18	1	9.09
TOTAL	11	100	11	100

Table-1: shows frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among nursing faculty and students, out of 11 participants in pre test, 2(18.18%) are having A+ grade knowledge, 4(36.36%) are having A grade knowledge, 3(27.27%) are having B grade knowledge, 2(18.18%) are having C grade

knowledge. In post test, 5(45.45%) are having A+ grade knowledge, 4(36.36%) are having A grade knowledge, 1(9.09%) are having B grade knowledge, and 1(9.09%) are having C grade knowledge.

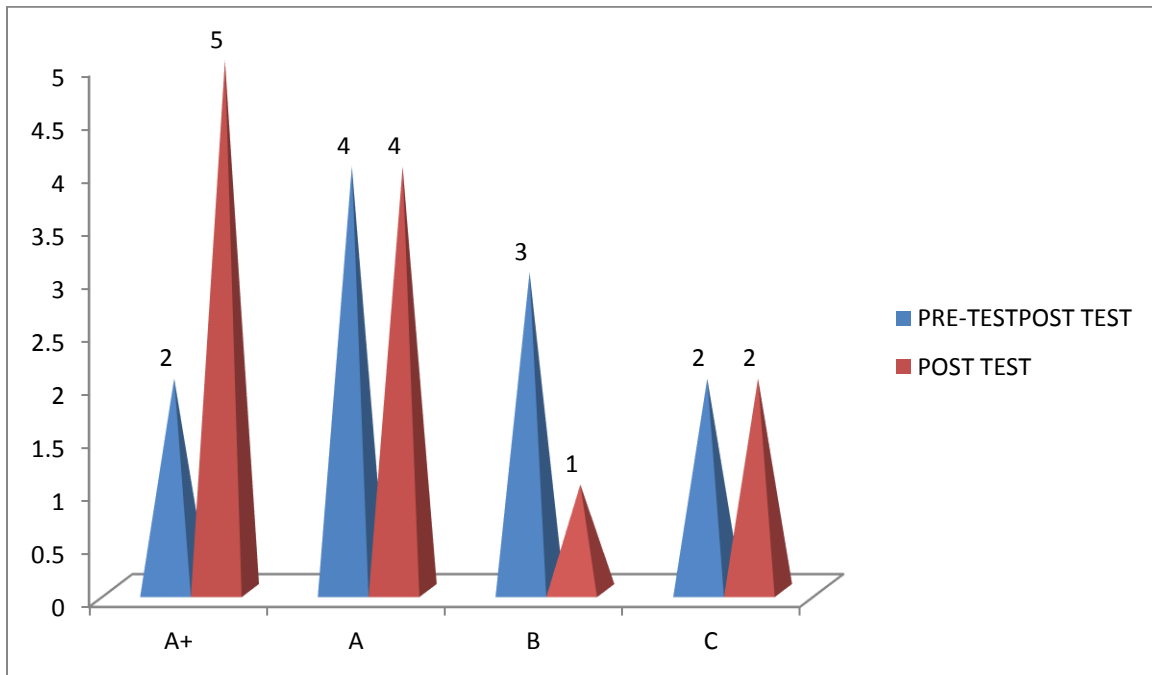


Fig-1: Comparison Of Pre Test & Post Test Scores Among Nursing Faculty And Students

Table-2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of feedback analysis among Nursing Faculty and students

N=11

RATING	NURSING FACULTY AND STUDENTS	
	POST-TEST	
	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
EXCELLENT	3	27.27
VERYGOOD	4	36.36
GOOD	3	27.27
AVERAGE	1	9.09
TOTAL	11	100

Table-2: Shows frequency and percentage distribution of feedback analysis among nursing faculty and students, out of 11 participants, 3(27.27%) replied excellent, 4(36.36%) answered very good, 3(27.27%) said good and 1(9.09%) responded that continuous nursing education programme on population explosion was average.

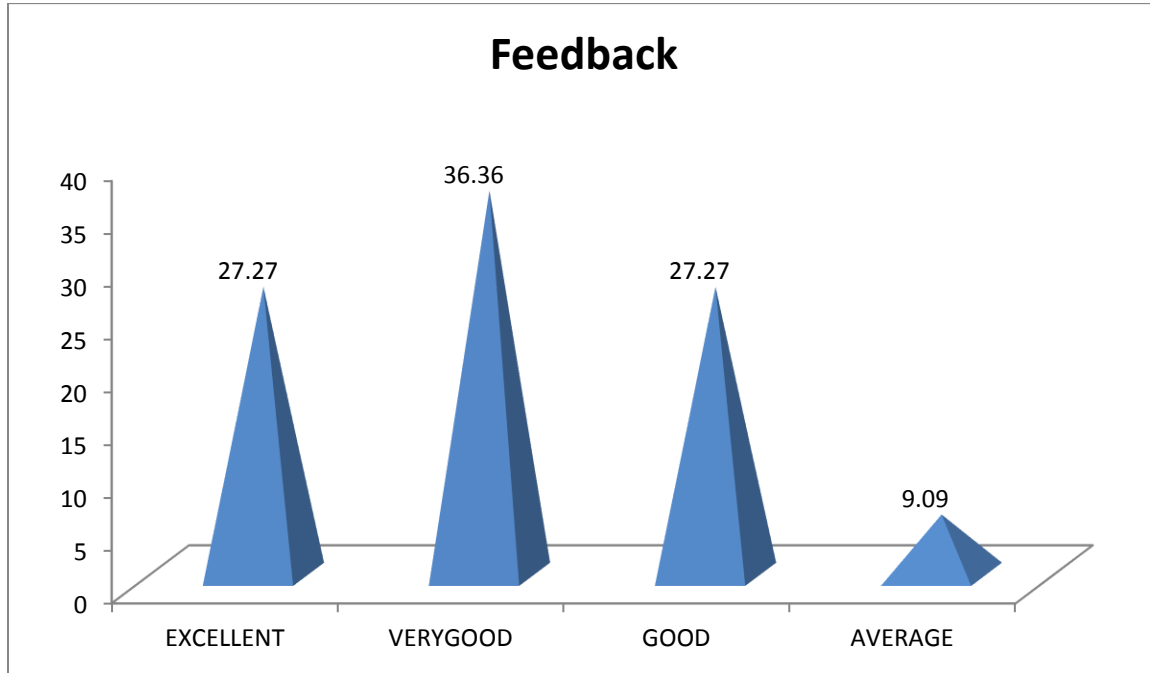


Fig-2: FEEDBACK ANALYSIS AMONG NURSING FACULTY AND STUDENTS

CONCLUSION:

The above result shows that there was effectiveness of course enrichment on **population explosion & its control** in improving the level of knowledge among faculty in Narayana College of Nursing

Organizing secretary

Mrs. B. Kalpana

HOD of Community Health Nursing

Organizing chairperson

Dr. Indira. S, M. Sc(N), Ph. D

Principal

Photos of the programme:



