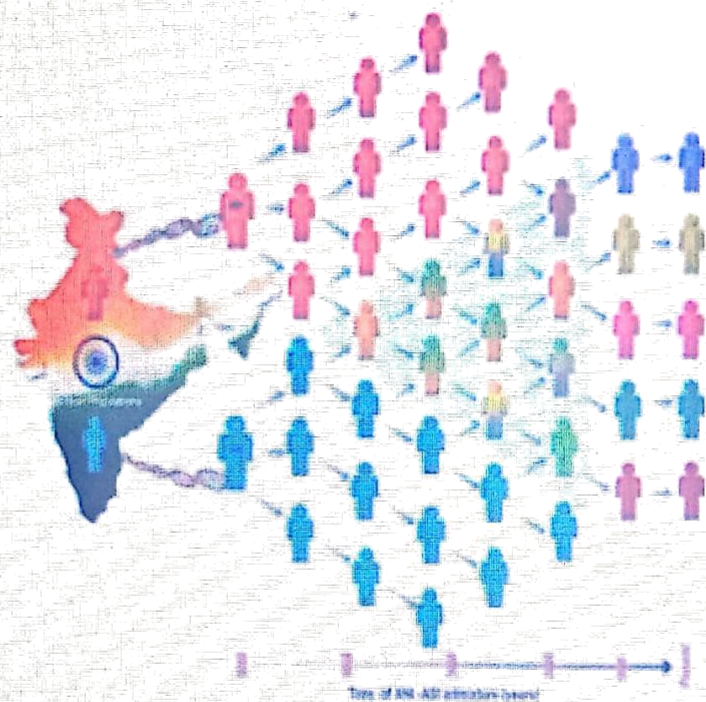


INTRODUCTION

“Population policy refers to all those legal ,administrative programmes and other government efforts which aim at reducing birth rate and improving the quality of life.”

After independence, government of India adopted a national policy on population with the objective to check the increase in birth rate and improve the standard of living of people



POPULATION POLICY OF 1976

- the government of India declared the first comprehensive population policy on 16th april, 1976.
- The main aim of the policy was to bring down the birth rate from 35% per thousand to 25% per thousand .
- In this policy the state government were allowed to enact legislative measures regarding compulsory sterilisation . Indians were against compulsory sterilisation , but this policy created awareness about small family norm.

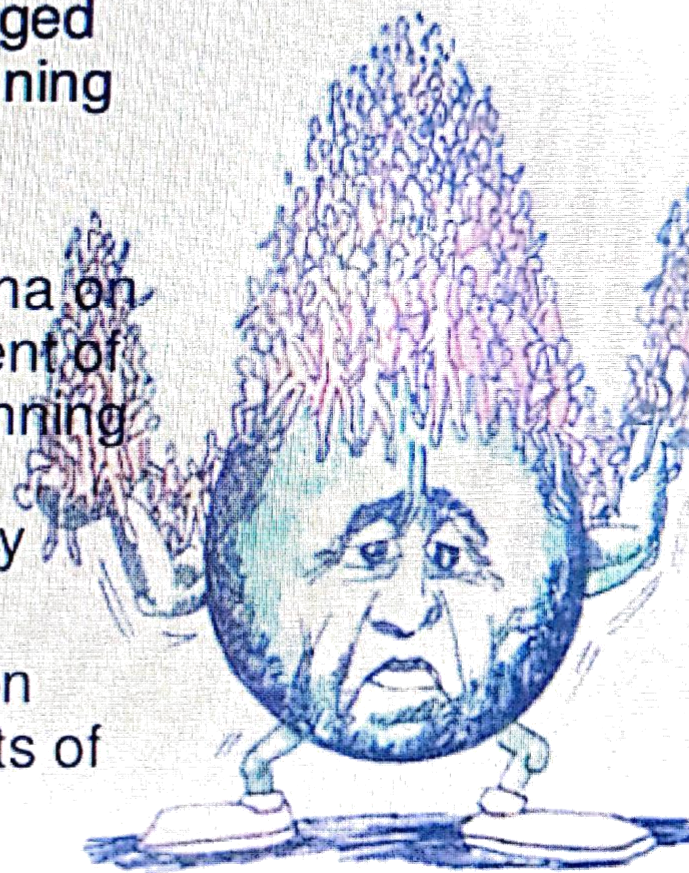
- In order to achieve these objectives ,Indira Gandhi and other members decided , 15 lakhs were earmarked in the plan and a research and programme committee appointed .
- The committee comprised of two sub committee ,
 - 1) socio-economics and cultural studies
 - 2) biological and qualitative aspects



REVISED POPULATION POLICY OF 1977

Clip slide

- In the revised population policy ,government changed the name of " family planning policy" as " FAMILY WELFARE POLICY"
- In his address to lok sabha on 28th march 1977 ,president of India said that family planning programme would be implemented on voluntary basis
- Under the policy ,attention would be paid to the rights of women and health of the children

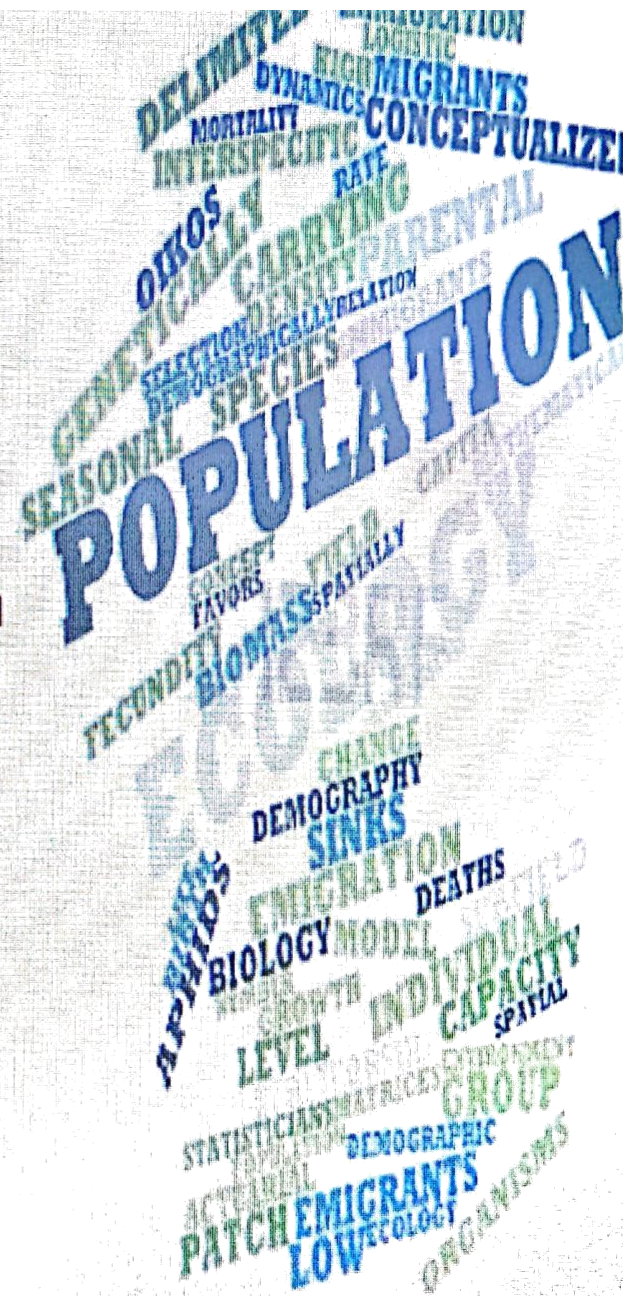


FEATURES

- The public will be motivated and induced to undertake various measures of birth control
- The minimum age of marriage was raised to 18 years for females and 21 years for males
- Registration of marriages was suggested to be made compulsory
- Use of education system to create awareness of the population problem in youngsters and raising education levels of females
- Use of media for spreading the message of family planning among the rule of masses



- Provision of monetary compensation to those who go in for permanent measures for birth control
- There will be exemption in corporate taxes for those private business corporation which spend money for popularising birth control measures
- Population education will be imparted in educational institution with general education



NEW NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY 2000

- The government of India announced its new national population policy on February 15, 2000.
- NPP affirms the commitment of government towards voluntary consent of citizens while availing reproductive health care service.
- The NPP provides a policy framework to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of india for the next ten years

TARGETS



- To achieve zero growth rate of population by 2045
- To reduce infant mortality rate to below 28 per thousand live births by 2012
- To reduce maternal motility rate to below 1 per 1000 live births
- To reduce birth rates to 21 per thousand by 2010
- To reduce total fertility rate to 2.1 by 2010
- It is estimated that the population of India will be 126.4crore by 2016

FEATURES



1)ORGANISATION:-

- ❖ national commission on population will be appointed .it will be presided over by the prime minister
- ❖ In every state there will be a state commission on population. it will be headed by its chief minister
- ❖ The new policy will be implemented by the panchayats ,municipalities and non governmental organisations



2) NATIONAL SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC GOALS:-

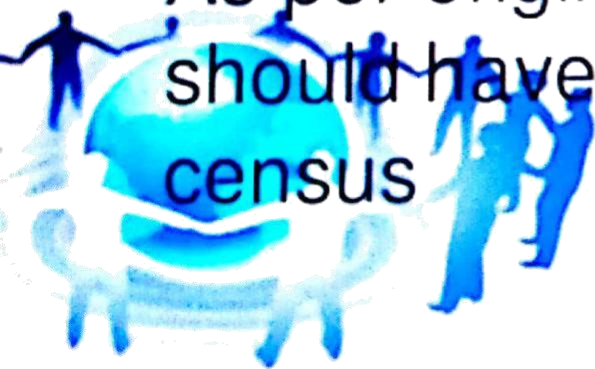
- ❖ to meet the unfulfilled needs for basic reproductive and child health care services ,supplies and infrastructures
- ❖ Make school education up to age 14 free and compulsory
- ❖ Achieve universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases
- ❖ Promote delayed marriage for girls not earlier than age 18
- ❖ Achieve 100% deliveries by trained persons

2)STRATERGIC THEMES:-

- The planning and implementation of family welfare programmes should be decentralised
- Expansion of family welfare programme
- Empowering women for improved health and nutrition
- Special provisions are to be made for child health
- Special family welfare programme for under – survey population groups including urban slums ,tribal and hilly communities

3)FREEZING THE NUMBER OF SEATS IN LOK SABHA :-

- The policy includes freezing the number of seats in the lok sabha at the current level of 545 which is based on the 1971 census till 2026
- As per original schedule the number should have changed as per 2001 census



4) PROMOTIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL MEASURES

- It includes linking of the disbursement of cash incentive for small family efforts
- Example- couple below the poverty line who undergoes sterilisation with no more than two living children would become eligible for health insurance not exceeding rs 5000



ACHIEVEMENTS

- WIDE SCOPE
- MANY ORGANISATIONS
- INCREASE IN AWARENESS
- WIDER PUBLICITY

FAILURES

- 1) NARROW VIEW
- 2) LIMITED PUBLICITY
- 3) LIMITED UTILISATION OF
PRESENT
INFRASTRUCTURE
- 4) ADVERSE EFFECT OF
COPULSORY METHODS
- 5) LIMITED RESEARCH

