

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1804  
ANSWERED ON:07.03.2000  
POPULATION CONTRTOL  
BASANGOUDA PATIL;GADDE RAMAMOCHAN;M.V.V.S MURTHI;SHIVAJI MANE

**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'IMA initiates steps for population control, reproductive health' appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated February 14, 2000'
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) the details of projects undertaken under the National Population Control Programme by the Government during the last three years; and
- (e) the extent to which success has been achieved under each of the said project, State-wise?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SH SHANMUGAM)

- (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1804 TO BE ANSWERED ON MARCH, 2000 REGARDING POPULATION CONTROL

- (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the news item under caption 'IMA initiates steps for population control, reproductive health' which appeared in The Hindustan Times dated 14th February, 2000.

During the last three years, the population stabilisation programme has been substantially revamped and strengthened. A major development has been the adoption of the comprehensive, integrated and holistic programme of reproductive and child health, since October, 1997 which amalgamates all earlier initiatives like the maternal and child health, the universal immunisation programme, and the child survival and safe motherhood.

The RCH programme bridges gaps in earlier programmes by focussing on neglected geographical sectors. For instance, it brings in area projects for the poorly performing states and districts, and integrated projects for remote/border districts. Similarly, it focusses on segments of the population earlier overlooked such as the urban slums, adolescent health and even on men as partners in planned parenthood. A coordinated training schedule is underway in every state through 16 collaborating training institutions, to sensitise the health care personnel at different levels. Information, education and communication campaigns have generated universal awareness about the significant benefits from fewer children, better spacing, better health and nutrition, and better education.

As a result of all of the above, the achievements of the Family Welfare programme have been quite substantial. Some States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa have already achieved the goals set for 2000 AD. And States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra are close to achieving the goals. However, some States are lagging behind primarily on account of slow achievement of Socio-economic indicators.

As a result of various programmes, Crude Birth Rate has reduced from 40.8% in 1951 to 26.4 in 1998, IMR has reduced from 146 in 1951 to 72 in 1998, Couple Protection Rate has increased from 10.4% in 1971 to 44% in 1999, Crude Death Rate has reduced from 25 in 1951 to 9.0 in 1998 and Total Fertility Rate has reduced from 6 in 1951 to 3.3 in 1997.

A statement showing the State/UT wise demographic indicator is Annexed.

Annexure

LOK SABHA U.S.Q.NO. 1804 FOR 7.3.2000

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

State/UT Literacy Rate C.B.R. (Crude Natural I.M.R. T.F.R. CPR  
 % Female 7 yrs Birth Rate) Increase (Infant (Total in %)  
 & above 1991 1998 (CBR-CDR) Mortality Ferti- 31.3.99  
 1998 Rate) 1998 lity Prov.)  
 Rate)  
 1997 @

INDIA 39.3 25.4 17.4 72 3.3 44.0

I- MAJOR STATES

Andhra Pradesh 32.72 22.3 13.5 66 2.5 50.3  
 Assam 43.03 27.7 17.6 78 3.2 16.7  
 Bihar 22.89 31.1 21.7 67 4.4 19.7  
 Gujarat 48.64 25.3 17.5 64 3.0 54.5  
 Haryana 40.47 27.6 19.5 69 3.4 49.7  
 Karnataka 44.03 22.0 14.1 58 2.5 55.4  
 Kerala 86.17 18.2 11.8 16 1.8 40.5  
 Madhya Pradesh 28.85 30.6 19.4 97 4.0 46.5  
 Maharashtra 52.32 22.3 14.7 49 2.7 50.1  
 Orissa 34.88 25.7 14.8 98 3.0 39.0  
 Punjab 50.41 22.4 14.7 54 2.7 66.0  
 Rajasthan 20.44 31.5 22.7 83 4.2 36.4  
 Tamil Nadu 51.33 18.9 10.5 53 2.0 50.4  
 Uttar Pradesh 25.31 32.4 21.9 85 4.8 38.2  
 West Bengal 46.56 21.3 13.8 53 2.6 32.9

II- SMALLER STATES

1. Arunachal Pd. 29.69 21.9 16.0 47 2.8 14.0  
 2. Delhi 66.99 19.4 4.1 33 1.6 28.8  
 3. Goa 67.09 14.2 6.1 26 1.0 27.1  
 4. Himachal Pr. 52.13 22.5 14.8 68 2.5 48.2  
 5. J & K NA 19.8 14.4 45 NA 15.0  
 6. Manipur 47.60 19.0 13.7 1 2.4 20.1  
 7. Meghalaya 44.85 29.2 20.2 53 4.0 4.6  
 8. Mizoram 78.60 15.8 10.2 25 NA 34.6  
 9. Nagaland 54.75 NA NA NA 1.5 7.8  
 10. Sikkim 46.69 20.9 14.8 51 2.5 21.9  
 11. Tripura 49.65 17.6 11.5 47 3.9 25.2

III- Union Territories

1. A&N Islands 65.46 17.7 13.1 28 1.9 39.9  
 2. Chandigarh 72.34 17.0 13.0 20 2.1 35.0  
 3. D&N Haveli 26.98 34.1 26.4 63 3.5 29.1

4. Daman & Diu	59.40	21.5	14.5	54	2.5	30.2
5. Lakshadweep	72.89	22.9	16.7	37	2.8	9.1
6. Pondicherry	65.63	18.0	10.2	26	1.8	56.9

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