

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:291  
ANSWERED ON:23.03.2005  
NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY  
Gawali Smt. Bhavana Pundlikrao

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

- (a) the details of the objectives of the National Population Policy, 2000;
- (b) the states having high fertility rate;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government for population stabilization and the achievements made so far;
- (d) the role of non-Government organizations in population stabilization and awareness programme;
- (e) the number of NGOs attached with the Government for grant-in-aid in this regard; and
- (f) the amount of fund allocated to these NGOs during the last two years?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 291 FOR 23RD MARCH, 2005

(a) The National Population Policy, 2000, affirms the commitment of government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services. The main objective of the Policy is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care so as to bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to replacement level by 2010 to achieve a stable population by 2045. Additionally, it also seeks to reduce Infant Mortality Rate to below 30 per 1000 live births; Maternal Mortality Ratio to below 100 per 1,00,000 live births; achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases; achieve 80 percent institutional deliveries and 100 percent Safe deliveries by 2010.

(b) 9 States/Union Territories (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa, Nagaland, Delhi, Pondicherry, A&N Islands, Chandigarh and Mizoram) have already achieved desired Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 or less. 11 States and Union Territories viz. (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Sikkim) have achieved Total Fertility Rate of less than 3.0. The remaining 15 States and Union Territories have total fertility rate (TFR) of over 3. These are: Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Orissa.

(c) Government have been implementing a number of programmes and schemes aimed at containing the population growth by providing quality services for maternal and child health and contraception under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme. Government is also addressing the unmet needs of the demographically weaker States through the Empowered Action Group (EAG).

The Government have recently decided to launch a National Rural Health Mission throughout the country, with special emphasis on 18 States i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir for provision of comprehensive integrated primary healthcare services.

The demographic indicators of the country have improved considerably. The Total Fertility Rate has declined from 6 in 1951 to 3.2 in 1999. The Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 146 in 1951 to 64 per thousand population in 2002. The Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined from 437 in 1992 to 407 per lakh live births in 1998. The decadal growth rate of population has declined from 24.66%(1981-91) to 1.93%(1991-2001).

(d) The Non Government Organisations play a vital role in carrying out the population stabilisation programmes especially for awareness generation amongst the people to make the programme a success. Under the revised Guidelines, NGOs are being involved in provision of service delivery, especially in underserved areas, to complement and supplement the Government infrastructure and outreach programmes.

(e)&(f): Funds amounting to about Rs. 16.37 Crores were released to 94 NGOs during the year 2002-03 and about Rs.14.60 Crores to 76 NGOs during 2003-04 under the Mother NGO Scheme, Gender Issue Projects, Innovative Schemes and Regional Resource Centers.

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