

Population Policy

772. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of Government to control population in the country;
- (b) whether Government is considering to formulate a Population Policy which will give direction for control of population; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion.

India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, with clearly articulated objectives, strategic themes and operational strategies. The National Population Policy, 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people and to achieve net replacement level *i.e.* Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services with government, industry and the voluntary non-government sector, working in partnership.

The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country. Population stabilization is one of the objectives of NRHM. It provides a thrust for reduction of child and maternal mortality and reduces the fertility rates. The approach to population stabilization is through providing quality health services in remote rural areas along with a wide range of contraceptive choices to meet the unmet demands for these services. While ensuring full reproductive choices to women. The strategy also is to promote male participation in Family Planning. Population stabilization and Infant Mortality rate requires greater convergent action to influence the wider determinants of health care like female literacy, sanitation, nutrition, gender and social empowerment, early childhood development, marriages after 18, spacing of children and behavioural changes etc. Government is promoting IUD 380 intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs. Fixed day fixed place Family Planning services round the year have been made possible on account of growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities, under NRHM. NRHM has increased the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.

Indian labelled fake drugs

773. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

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