

Bill No. 82 of 2021

THE NATIONAL POPULATION CONTROL COMMISSION BILL, 2021

By

SHRI NIHAL CHAND, M.P.

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BILL

to provide for the constitution of a National Population Control Commission to compile population statistics and suggest population control measures to the Central Government and the State Governments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the National Population Control Commission Act, 2021.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force with at once.

- Definition.
2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires, —
- (a) "Commission" means National Population Control Commission constituted under section 3; and
- (b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.
- Constitution of the National Population Control Commission.
3. (1) The Central Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette constitute a Commission to be known as the National Population Control Commission for carrying out the provisions of this Act. 5
- (2) The Commission shall consist of:—
- (a) a Chairperson;
- (b) a Vice-Chairperson; 10
- (c) five Members; and
- (d) three advisors,
- to be appointed by the Central Government, having experience in population control issues, implementation of government schemes, development of rural and backward areas in such manner as may be prescribed. 15
- (3) The Central Government may appoint such number of officers and staff including technical experts as may be necessary for effective functioning of the commission.
- (4) The salaries and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, members and advisors, officers and staff shall be such as may be prescribed. 20
- State Governments to provide information to the Commission.
4. Every State Government shall at an interval of every six months send the following detailed information to the Commission:—
- (a) total urban and rural population of the State;
- (b) availability of natural resources;
- (c) population density of the State and its increasing rate; and 25
- (d) health related infrastructure.
- Functions of the Commission.
5. The Commission shall, on the basis of information received from the State Governments under section 4, make recommendation regarding population control measures to the Central Government and the State Governments:— 30
- (a) wide publicity of various family planning programmes;
- (b) prohibition of child marriage in an effective manner and increasing the age of marriage for boys and girls;
- (c) encouraging marriage couple to have only one child or two children;
- (d) priority to married couples having one or two children in ongoing welfare schemes and jobs under the State; and 35
- (e) such other recommendations as it may deem necessary, from time to time, for carrying out the provisions of this Act.
- Constitution of the Population Control Fund.
6. The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a fund to be called as the Population Control Fund to implement the provisions of this Act. 40
- Act not to be in derogation of any other law.
7. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

8. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In present scenario, India is having the fastest growth of population in the world which is India's biggest problem. India has a large population in terms of its area also. There are many reasons behind it like illiteracy, lack of better medical facilities, child marriage, social security and superstitions etc. But now the time has come for its proper redressal.

Every year, there is an increase in population of around eight crore world wide and India alone contributes two crore in it. In India, approximately fifty two babies are born every minute. India is the second largest country in the world in terms of population. Population growth has always been a problem for India and due to this, many problems are occurring in the country. The main problem caused by it is environmental pollution, poverty, unemployment and health related problems etc. It is very important to get rid of these problems and strive for population control.

Developing countries share a major chunk of this growing population. The developed countries like USA, France, UK and Germany etc. have a population growth rate of 0.1 percent, while the average population growth rate of other developing countries including China and India is 2.0 percent. According to an estimate, India's population was around 136 crores in the year 2019 and by the year 2050 the total population of India will cross the figure of 164 crores. Recently the United Nations has released a report titled 'The World Population Prospects 2019: Highlights', according to which India is projected become the most populous country in the world by surpassing China by the year 2027. The report also underscores that a large number of youth will be there in India during this period, but due to scarcity of necessary natural resources, to meet the basic needs like food, shelter, medicine and education of such a large population will be the biggest challenge for India. High fertility rates, increasing number of elderly people and increasing migration have been cited as some of the major causes of population growth. Excess population is the biggest impediment to the path of progress of a developing country like India and there is an urgent need to take effective steps for its proper management.

Therefore, it is proposed to set up a National Population Control Commission with the objective of saving the country from a situation of population explosion keeping in view the availability of limited resources and health related services in the country.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;
September 2, 2020.

NIHAL CHAND

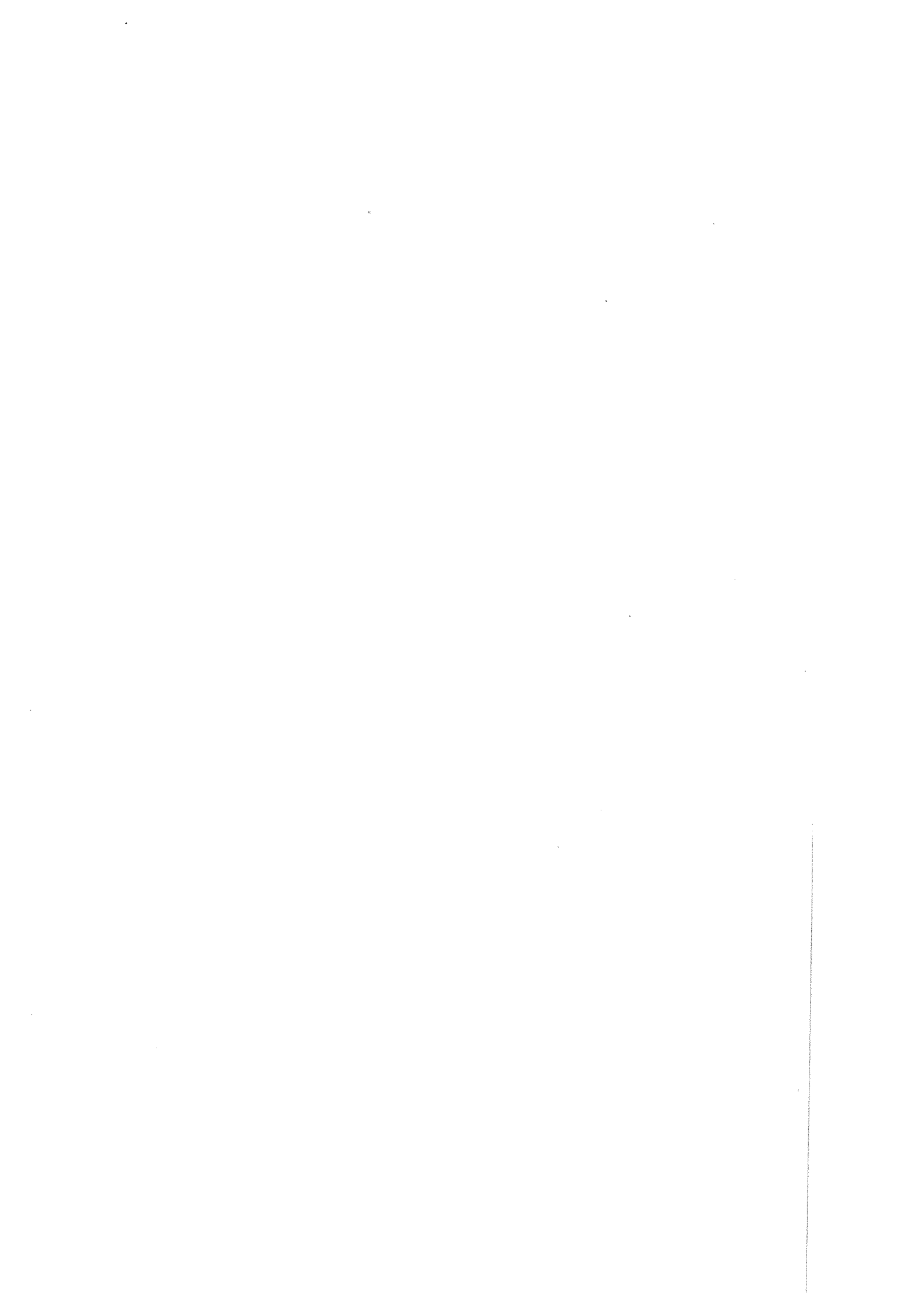
FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the constitution of a National Population Control Commission. It also provides for appointment of a Chairperson, Vice-chairperson, Members and Advisors to the Commission. It further provides that the Central Government shall make available such number of officers and staff as may be necessary for proper functioning of the Commission. Clause 6 provides for the establishment of a Population Control Fund. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of about rupees four hundred crore per annum would involve from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees five hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 8 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules to implement the provisions of this Act. As the rules will relate to matters of details only, the delegation of legislative power is of normal character.



LOK SABHA

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