

AS INTRODUCED IN THE RAJYA SABHA  
ON THE 5TH DECEMBER, 2025

**Bill No.LIII of 2025**

**THE MANDATORY POPULATION CONTROL  
BILL, 2025**

A

**BILL**

*to provide for mandatory population control  
and for matters connected therewith  
or incidental thereto.*

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Mandatory Population Control Act, 2025.

Short title and  
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

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| Definition.   | 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—  |    |
| Central Government to promote two child norm.   | (a) “appropriate Government” means in the case of a State, the Government of that State, and in other cases, the Central Government; and   |    |
| Facilities in case of sterilization after two living children.                          | (b) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.  | 5  |
|   | 3. It shall be the duty of the Central Government to encourage, promote and motivate all citizens of the country to adopt two child family norm, with a view to control the rising population in the country.  |    |
|   | 4. <b>If either the husband or the wife in the case of a married couple, who have only two living children on the date of commencement of this Act, voluntarily undergoes sterilization, the appropriate Government shall provide them with the following benefits, namely:—</b>   | 10 |
|   | (i) free education including higher education to both children;  |    |
|   | (ii) suitable employment to one child after he completes his education; and  | 15 |
|   | (iii) such other benefits as may be prescribed.  |    |
| Introduction of population control as a compulsory subject in educational institutions. | 5. <b>The appropriate Government shall introduce population control as a compulsory subject in all educational institutions for all children who have attained the age of fifteen years, irrespective of the class in which they are studying and the course they are pursuing, in such manner as may be prescribed.</b> | 20 |
| Establishment of Health Care Centre for promoting population control awareness.         | 6. (1) <b>The appropriate Government shall, set up a Health Care Centre in every village of the country, with a view to create awareness about population control amongst the people and provide necessary assistance as required by the people in this regard:</b>  | 25 |
|   | Provided that where a Health Care Centre is already set up and is functioning in a village, then such centre shall promote awareness about population control amongst and provide necessary assistance as required by the people in this regard.   | 30 |
|   | (2) The Health Care Centre established under sub-section (1) shall disseminate such information amongst, and provide such assistance to the masses, with regard to population control, as may be prescribed by the Central Government.   |    |
| Minimum marriageable age.   | 7. No marriage shall be solemnized between a male who is less than twenty-seven years of age and a female who is less than twenty-two years of age.  | 35 |
| Undertaking by Government employees.  | 8. (1) Any person who is serving in connection with the affairs of the Central Government or of the State Government or in any undertaking or organization under the control of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, and,—  | 40 |
|   | (a) who has only one living child or who has not procreated any child or who is unmarried on the date of commencement of this Act, shall give an undertaking that he shall not procreate more than two living children; or   |    |
|   | (b) who has two living children on the date of coming into force of this Act, shall give an undertaking that he shall not procreate any child one year after the coming into force of this Act.  | 45 |
|   | (2) Any person violating the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be subject to such disciplinary action as per the applicable rules of the service or as may be determined by the appropriate Government.  | 50 |

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| 9.  | Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 7 shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which shall be not less than five years and with fine which shall be not less than rupees twenty thousand.   | Penalty.                      |
| 10. | The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force.   | Overriding effect of the Act. |
| 11. | (1) The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.  | Power to make rules.          |
| 10  | (2) Every rule made by the Central Government 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 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. |                               |
| 15  | (3) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.   |                               |
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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Rapid increase in population has given rise to many socio-economic problems like poverty, food and housing shortage, unemployment, environmental degradation, etc. India is the most populous country after China. If the present trend continues, it will not be possible for the country to tackle the growing socio-economic problems. It is, therefore, imperative that certain effective steps are taken to check the increasing growth of our population. Since resources are limited, proper upbringing of children is possible only if small family norm is adopted by all citizens of the country. Despite existence of various birth control measures and various family planning programme, the problem of overpopulation still remains.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to promote voluntary sterilization among the married couples having two children and also provides for certain measures like fixing the minimum age for marriages, promoting small family norm, introduction of a compulsory subject on population control in the school curricula for promoting and inculcating small family norm in the future generation.

Hence, this Bill.

KANIMozhi NVN SOMU.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for certain benefits to be given by the Central or State Government, as the case may be, to married couples with two living children, who undergo sterilization voluntarily. Clause 5 provides for the introduction of population control as a compulsory subject in all educational institutions. Clause 6 provides for the setting up of a Health Care Centre in every village of the country to provide assistance and information regarding population control.

The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve an annual recurring expenditure of about rupees Five Hundred crore from the Consolidated Fund of India. A non-recurring expenditure of rupees Five hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 11 of the Bill empowers the Central and the State Government, as the case may be, to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.



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*(Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu, M.P.)*