

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 925
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03RD DECEMBER, 2021
POPULATION CONTROL**

**925. SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:
SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH alias PAWAN RAJENIMBALKAR:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to formulate any national policy to control the increasing population in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation for two child policy, if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be brought in and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial incentives to those States which have brought the population growth under substitution rate and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government propose to constitute any Joint Parliamentary Committee to fomulate a draft policy in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the action plan devised by the Government to check the increasing population;
- (e) whether any estimation has been made about population of the country in the year 2030, if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard; and
- (f) the state-wise details of annual increase in population in the country?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

- (a) A National Population Policy was formulated in the year 2000 with the long term objective of attaining Population Stabilization by 2045.

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal.

India is on its way to achieve population stabilization:

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined to **2.0 in 2019-20** (NFHS 5) which is below replacement level.
- **31 out of 36 States/ UTs** have already achieved replacement level fertility (NFHS 5).
- The **Modern Contraceptive usage** has increased to **56.5%** (NFHS 5).
- **The Unmet Need for Family Planning** has declined to **9.4%** (NFHS 5).
- The **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)** has declined to **19.7** in 2019 (SRS).

Family Planning is a target free programme, and the Government provides services based on voluntary and informed choice.

The Government is implementing various schemes which have been instrumental in reining in the growth of population, few of which are mentioned below:

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas** is being implemented in 13 states for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services. These states are seven high focus states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Assam) and six North-Eastern states (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Mizoram).
2. **Expanded Contraceptive Choices:** The current contraceptive basket comprising Condoms, Combined oral contraceptive pills, Emergency contraceptive pills, Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) and Sterilization has been expanded with inclusion of new contraceptives namely Injectable contraceptive (Antara programme) and Centchroman (Chhaya).
3. **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors** which provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider team for conducting sterilization.
4. **Post-partum Intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD)** services are provided post delivery.
5. Scheme for **Home Delivery of contraceptives** by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries has been taken up.
6. **Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FP-LMIS):** A dedicated software has been launched to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.

(e) As per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (TGPP) July 2020, chaired by Registrar General of India (RGI), the projected population of the country, in the year 2030 is 1.47 billion.

(f) State-wise details of average annual increase in population is placed in **Annexure**.

Annexure

State/UT wise Average Annual Growth Rate of Indian population between 2001-2011 (RGI)

S. No.	State/ UT	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (2001-2011)
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.51
2	Daman & Diu	4.38
3	Meghalaya	2.49
4	Puducherry	2.48
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2.33
6	Bihar	2.26
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2.15
8	Mizoram	2.07
9	Chhattisgarh	2.06
10	Jharkhand	2.04
11	Rajasthan	1.96
12	NCT of Delhi	1.92
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.87
14	Uttar Pradesh	1.85
15	Haryana	1.83
16	Gujarat	1.77
17	Uttarakhand	1.77
18	Manipur	1.72
	INDIA	1.64
19	Chandigarh	1.59
20	Assam	1.58
21	Maharashtra	1.49
22	Karnataka	1.47
23	Tamil Nadu	1.46
24	Tripura	1.39
25	Orissa	1.32
26	West Bengal	1.31
27	Punjab	1.3
28	Himachal Pradesh	1.21
29	Sikkim	1.17
30	Andhra Pradesh*	1.06
31	Goa	0.79
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.65
33	Lakshadweep	0.61
34	Kerala	0.48
35	Nagaland	-0.05

* Undivided Andhra Pradesh