

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 164
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 06TH DECEMBER, 2024**

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

†*164. **SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that every child has the fundamental right to health and education in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the country is on the verge of population explosion despite family planning programmes being run continuously for 50 years as there is no effective population control law and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any law to control population with a cap of maximum two children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 164 FOR 06TH DECEMBER, 2024**

(a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under Article 21-A inserted in the Constitution of India through the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, mandates that every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare promotes the availability of healthcare services for all age groups through various programs and intervention strategies.

(b) to (e) India has achieved a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.0 as per NFHS-5 (2019–21). This is aligned with the National Population Policy 2000 and the National Health Policy 2017.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare focuses on achieving and maintaining replacement levels of fertility by raising awareness about healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies for the well-being of mother and child, providing for the availability of family planning services, and approving the budgets proposed by the states in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) based on their specific needs to manage fertility.

Various schemes implemented by the Government under Family Planning programme are given below-

- i. **Expanded Contraceptive Choices**, comprises of Condoms, Combined oral contraceptive pills, Emergency contraceptive pills, intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) and Sterilization are provided to the beneficiaries. The Contraceptive basket has also been expanded with new contraceptives, namely Injectable contraceptive MPA (Antara Programme) and Centchroman (Chhaya).
- ii. **Mission Parivar Vikas** is implemented in seven high-focussed states and six North-Eastern states to improve access to contraceptives and family planning services.
- iii. **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors**, is provided to beneficiaries to compensate for the loss of wages incurred.

- iv. **Post-pregnancy contraception** in the form of Post-Partum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD), Post-Abortion Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PAIUCD), and Post-partum Sterilization (PPS) is provided to beneficiaries.
- v. **‘World Population Day Campaign’ and ‘Vasectomy Fortnight’** are observed every year to boost awareness on Family Planning and service delivery across all States/ Union Territories.
- vi. **Home Delivery of Contraceptives Scheme by ASHAs.**
- vii. **Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FP-LMIS)** is in place for the management of family planning commodities at all levels of health facilities.
