

***National population policy
(NPP) 2000***

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- ❑ Population policy in general refers to policies intended to **decrease the birth rate or growth rate.**
- ❑ In April **1976 India formed its first- “National population policy”.**
- ❑ It called for an increase in the legal minimum **age of marriage from 15 to 17 for female, and from 18 to 21 years for males.**
- ❑ The national health policy approved by the parliament in 1983 had set a long term demographic goals of achieving a net reproductive rate (NRR) of one by the year 2000 (which was not achieved).

National population policy 2000

It reaffirms the commitment of the government towards target free approach in administering family planning services.

New National population policy 2000:

- More than just a matter of fertility and mortality rate.
- It deals with the women education.
- Empowering women for improved health and nutrition.
- Child survival and health
- The unmet need for family welfare services.
- Health care for the under served population groups like urban slums, tribal community.
- Hill area population and displaced and migrant population.
- Adolescents health and education.
- Increased participation of men in planned parenthood and collaboration with NGOs.

Objectives:

- To bring the total fertility rate to replacement level by 2010.
- The long term objective is to achieve requirements of suitable economic growth, social development and environment protection.

National socio-demographic goals:

- Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.
- Make school education upto the age 14 free and compulsory, and reduce drop-outs at primary and secondary school level to below 20% for both boys and girls.
- Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
- Reduce maternal mortality ratio to below 100 per 100,000 live births.
- Achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than age 18 and preferably after 20 years of age.

National socio-demographic goals: cont....

- Achieve 80 % institutional deliveries and 100 % deliveries by trained persons.
- Achieve universal access to information/ counseling, and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
- Achieve 100% registration of birth, death, marriage and pregnancy.
- Contain the spread of AIDS and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive tract infections and STI and the National AIDS control organizations.
- Prevent and control communicable diseases.

National socio-demographic goals: cont....

- Integrate Indian system of medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to household.
- Promote the small family norm to achieve replacement level of total fertility ratio.
- Implementation of related social sector programme so that family welfare become a people centred programme.

- If the NPP 2000 was fully implemented, it was anticipated that in the year 2010 the population may be 1107 million instead of 1162 million projected by the technical group of population projections.
- The NPP 2000 is to be largely implemented and managed at panchayat and nagar palika levels in coordination with the concerned state/ UT administration.

Thank you..