

Population policy

POPULATION POLICY

- Population policy may be defined as deliberately constructed or modified institutional arrangements and/or specific programs through which governments influence, directly or indirectly, demographic change.
- The definition lends itself to varying interpretations.
- For any given country, the aim of population policy may be narrowly construed as bringing about *quantitative* changes in the membership of the territorially circumscribed population under the government's jurisdiction.
- Additions to membership are effected only through births and immigration, losses are caused by emigration and by deaths.

➤ Concern with this last component is usually seen as a matter for health policy, leaving fertility and migration as the key objects of governmental interest in population policy.

➤ More broadly, policy intent may also aim at modification of *qualitative* aspects of these phenomena—fertility and international migration—including the composition of the population by various demographic characteristics and the population's distribution.

➤ Furthermore, governments concern with population matters can also extend beyond the borders of their own jurisdictions.

➤ International aspects of population policy have become increasingly in the contemporary world

Types of Population Policy

There are two main types of population policy.

Pro-Natalist

Anti-Natalist.

➤ Every country goes through the uncertainty and risk of future demographic structural imbalance of their population.

➤ Governments are now facing a growing concern over the age structure and the decline and growing birth rates

Natalism

- also known as pro-birth , countries which promote human reproduction.
- Countries that promote Natalism are countries such as Germany.
- Methods of Natalism, usually enforced by governments are promoting and glorifying parenthood with the incentive of the them paying for the first year of the child's life.
- They are also trying to limit the amount of abortions and creating an environment more friendly to the aspect of having a child and working at the same time.

➤ Since the old societies beliefs that women cannot have jobs and be parents at the same time, the Government is trying to promote the opinion of that belief

➤ LEDC countries usually use this type of policy more because of the fact that their aging ratio is off balance (less economically developed country)

Anti-natalism

- Is the opposite of natalism, the fraught to limit the population of the country.
- This is enforced in quite a few countries, the most known is China
- The policy they have is the "One Child Policy" which is that all families are allowed to have only one child, and if this policy was broken then there were major consequences to be faced.
- Their methods of anti natalism are considered quite forceful compared to other policies.

➤ They have forced abortions and after sterilization of the male or female to prevent them from ever having a child again.

➤ The incentive that they provided their people with was somewhat torturous.

➤ Many LEDC's have this type of policy, to balance their dependency ratio

NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY



NATIONAL POLICY

- The need for National Population Policy was felt since 70's.
- It was drafted in 1976. Policy statement on family welfare program was also prepared in 1977.
- Both these statements were tabled in the parliament but were never discussed or adopted.
- The National Health Policy of 1983 emphasized the need for securing the small family norm through voluntary efforts and moving towards the goal of population stabilization.

➤ 1976

- Increase the age of marriage from 15 to 18 years for girls and from 18 to 21 years for boys.
- Freeze the population figures at the 1971 level until 2001.
- Make some portion of central assistance provided to the states dependent upon their performance in family planning.
- Give greater attention to education of girls.
- Ensure a proper place for population education in the total system of education.

- Involve all ministries and departments of the government in the family planning program.
- Increase the monetary compensation for sterilization.
- Institute group awards as incentives for various organizations and bodies representing the people at local levels, including Zillah Parishad and Panchayat Samiti.
- Encourage intimate association of voluntary organizations.
- Particularly those representing women, with implementation of program. ☐ Impart more importance to research activities in the field of population control

2000

- In 1998, a draft of National Population Policy was finalized after consultation it was approved by the cabinet and was examined by groups of ministers.
- The draft was discussed in cabinet on 19th Nov.1999. The suggestions were incorporated and the final draft of National Population Policy was placed before the parliament. It was adopted by the government of India on 15th Feb. 2000.

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL

POPULATION OF 2000 : -

1 The immediate objectives are:

- To address the unmet needs for contraception health care infrastructure, and health personnel.
- To provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

2 The medium term objective is:

- To bring the Total Fertility Rate to replacement levels by 2010, through vigorous implementation of Intersectoral operational strategies.

3 The long term objective is:

To achieve a stable population by 2045, at level consistent with the requirements of sustainable socio economic growth and developments and environmental



thank you