

## Q5 Population policy in India :-

Population policies formulated to address the unmet needs for Contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated services delivery for basic reproduction and child health care. The main objective is to achieve a stable population at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

## # Five year plans by the government of India for population control :-

First five year plan: India is the first country in the world to begin a population control programme in 1952. It emphasized the use of natural devices for family planning.

Second five year plan: Work was done in the direction of education and research and the clinical approach was encouraged.

Third five year plan: In 1965 the sterilization technique for both men and women was adopted under this plan. The technique of Copper T was also adopted. An independent department called the family planning department was set up.

Fourth five year plan: All kinds of birth control methods (conventional and modern) were encouraged.

Fifth five year plan: Under this plan the National population policy was announced on 16 April, 1976, in this policy, the minimum age for marriage determined by the Sharda Act, 1929 was increased. It increased the age for boys from 18 to 21 years and for girls from 14 to 15 years.

In the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth plans: efforts were done to control population by determining long-term demographic aims.