

## **National Socio-Demographic Goals for 2010**

To fulfil these objectives and targets. National Socio-Demographic goals have been formulated which in each case are to be achieved by the year 2010.

### **They are as follows:**

1. Make school education free and compulsory up to the age of 14 and reduce dropouts at primary and secondary school levels to below 20 per cent for both boys and girls.
2. Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.
3. Achieve universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
4. Promote delayed marriage for girls, not before 18 and preferably after the age of 20 years.
5. Prevent and control communicable diseases.
6. Achieve universal access to information/counselling and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
7. Achieve 80 per cent institutional deliveries and 100 per cent deliveries by trained persons.
8. Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, marriage and pregnancy.

9. Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services and in reaching out to households.

10. Contain the spread of Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and promote greater integration between the management of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.

11. Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

12. Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.

### **Motivational and Promotional Measures for Adoption of the Norms of Small Family:**

#### **The motivational and promotional measures for adoption of small family norms are:**

1. Strict enforcement of Child Marriage Act, 1976.
2. Facilities for safe abortion to be expanded and strengthened.
3. Strict enforcement of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.
4. Increased vocational training schemes for girls leading to self-employment to be encouraged.
5. Panchayats and Zila Parishads to be rewarded and honoured for exemplary performance in universalising the small family norm,

achieving reductions in infant mortality and birth rates and promoting literacy with completion of primary schooling.

6. A revolving fund to be set up for income-generating activities by village level self-help groups who provide community level health care services.

7. The Balika Samridhi Yojna run by the Department of Women and Child Development to promote survival and care of the girl child to be continued. A cash incentive of Rs. 500 is awarded at the birth of the girl child up to two children.

8. A Family Welfare-Linked Health Insurance Plan to be introduced. Couples below the poverty line who undergo sterilisation with not more than two living children would become eligible (along with children) for health insurance (for hospitalisation) not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and a personal accident insurance cover for the spouse undergoing sterilisation.

9. Maternity Benefits Scheme run by the Department of Rural Development to continue. A cash incentive of Rs. 500 is awarded to mothers who have their first child after 19 years of age, for birth of the first or second child only. Disbursement of cash award will in future be linked to compliance with antenatal check-up, institutional delivery by trained birth attendant, registration of birth and BCG immunisation.

10. Couples below the poverty line who marry after the legal age of marriage, register the marriage, have their first child after the mother reaches the age of 21, accept the small family norm and

adopt a terminal method after the birth of the second child to be rewarded.

11. A wider affordable choice of contraceptives to be made accessible at diverse delivery points with counselling services to enable acceptors to exercise voluntary and informed consent.

12. Products and services to be made affordable through innovative social marketing schemes.

13. Creches and childcare centres to be set up for income generating activities by village level self-help groups who provide community level health care services.

14. Local entrepreneurs at village levels to be provided soft loans and to be encouraged to run ambulance to supplement the existing arrangements for referred transportation.

15. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment has frozen the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha (based on population) at 1971 Census levels. The freeze is currently valid until 2001 and has served as an incentive for State Governments to fearlessly pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. This freeze needs to be extended until 2026.