



परिषद के अध्यक्ष महोदय के अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यों की संख्या: 100 सदस्य

यह बैठक 12 अक्टूबर 2021 को आयोजित की गई थी। बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यों ने अध्यक्ष महोदय की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यों की संख्या: 100 सदस्य

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वर्ष 1980 के अधिनियम 1-2-4 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया अधिनियम-संशोधन का मसौदा, जो अधिनियम-संशोधन के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसमें उल्लेखित है कि यह अधिनियम-संशोधन के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

आपका पता:

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Suggestions of the Vishva Hindu Parishad for modification to the proposed draft of UP Population (Control, Stabilization and Welfare) Bill, 2021

To,
The State Law Commission,
Uttar Pradesh

Subject: Suggestions of the Vishva Hindu Parishad for modification to the proposed draft of UP Population (Control, Stabilization and Welfare) Bill, 2021.

Sir,

1. We have perused the draft of UP Population (Control, Stabilization and Welfare) Bill, 2021 published by UP Law Commission inviting suggestions for modification.
2. The preamble of the Bill states that this is a Bill (i) inter alia to stabilize the population and (ii) promotion of two child norm.

The Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP) agrees with both objects.

3. However, Section 5, 6(2) and 7 of the Bill, which incentivise the public servants and others to have only one-child in the family go well beyond the said objects.

We also notice that the Population Policy of Uttar Pradesh has an object to bring the Total

Fertility Rate (TFR) to 1.7 within a certain time limit.

4. We suggest that Sections 5, 6(2) and 7 of the Bill as also the object of bringing the TFR to 1.7 needs reconsideration.

5. Population in a society stabilizes when the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive life (called Total Fertility Rate) is marginally above two. This happens when the TFR is 2.1. This rate is also defined as the replacement rate. At this level of TFR, on the average, there are two children born to replace the two parents and the additional 0.1 child provides for the possibility of some children dying before reaching the reproductive age and similar other wastage.

6. Therefore, a two-child policy is considered desirable for achieving population-stability. A policy aiming at an average of less than 2 children per woman leads to a contraction of population over time. Such contraction has several negative social and economic consequences.

7. In a contracting population, the ratio between the working age and dependent population gets disrupted. There is a rise in the number of persons that each working age person has to take care of. In an extreme case, the one-child policy would lead to a situation where there is only one working-age adult to look after 2 parents and 4 grandparents. In China, which adopted the one-child policy in 1980, it was called the 1-2-4 phenomenon. To get over it, China had to relax its one-child policy for parents who were themselves single children of their parents. It is said that in China, the one-child policy was never applied to more than half of the prospective parents. Within about three decades, it had to be completely withdrawn.

8. Single children are known to be socially less accommodative. This is partly because they do not learn to share with siblings, and partly because they are over-indulged and pampered by their parents. This has been referred to as the “Little Emperor” syndrome.

9. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, the one-child policy is likely to lead to furthering of the imbalance between different communities because they are known to respond differently to the incentives and disincentives related to family planning and contraception.

10. The imbalance has been growing in several States of India. The imbalance is becoming



especially alarming in States like Assam and Kerala where the overall growth of population has declined. In both those States, the TFR of Hindus has declined far below the replacement rate of 2.1, but that of Muslims is 3.16 in Assam and 2.33 in Kerala. In these States, one of the communities has thus entered the contraction phase while the other is still expanding.

Uttar Pradesh should avoid getting into that situation. The policy needs to be tailored to redress the imbalance otherwise one-child policy may end up doing the opposite.

11. Therefore, we suggest the deletion of Section 5, and the consequential Sections 6 (2) and 7 to avoid the contraction of population as also the undesirable social and economic consequences of a one-child policy and also remove the anomaly of rewarding or punishing the child instead of the parents.

We request that the Law Commission consider these suggestions. If the Commission desires, the VHP would be happy to attend an oral hearing on this representation.

Yours Sincerely

Alok Kumar, Sr. Advocate
Working President, VHP