

ABSTRACT

Of the projected increase in the population of 371 million in India during 2001-2026, 187 million is likely to occur in the six EAG states of UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand constituting nearly 50 % of the demographic growth increase in 25 years. 22% of the total population increase is anticipated to increase in UP alone. The study tries to provide the status of Family Planning services in the 5 EAG states.

The objectives of my study are to assess the operationalization of 'fixed day strategy' in these 6 EAG states, review the efforts to promote spacing methods i.e. (IUD insertion), the proliferation of Post Partum Sterilization, to assess the activities in these 6 EAG states for promotion of the male participation in Family Planning and the initiative of states in promoting HRD (Human Resource Development and deployment) for family Planning. The study is secondary review and analysis of the data available from different sources.

The findings of study are that almost all the states have problems on the similar lines. They all have less NSV, which is decreasing with exception in Bihar (there is marked increase in the NSV sterilizations) and UP (not much increase is there). Focus on PPS under family planning services. The states are working on the activity with intense focus. It is increasing in all the states with exceptions like Jharkhand and Rajasthan. In spite FDS is a focus, the camp approach is still there which is reflected in state PIPs as well. Mini lap is govt strategy which needs to be focused.

In nutshell, the family planning services are getting better in states like MP and Bihar whereas states like Jharkhand and Rajasthan have shown less growth whereas UP and Chhattisgarh have shown negative growth over the period of time. These states have almost similar problems like HR, trained doctors and less motivation. The work is going on in these states but they need to strengthen processes.

INDEX

S. NO.	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
1.	Introduction	1-7
2.	Review of literature	8-12
3.	Objectives	13
4.	Methodology	14
5.	Results & Analysis	15-44
6.	Discussion	45-47
7.	Recommendations	47-49
7	References	50