The need to legally codify reproductive rights to effectively control their violation is one of the recommendations likely to be discussed at the International NGO Forum to be held in Hague, Netherlands, on February 6-7 with 800 participants from around the globe.

The final decision would be taken at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in June 1999. A consultation workshop was organised by the State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA) on request by the Cairo Plus Five national focal point for India to review the state-wide implementation of the Programme of Action (POA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in 1994 at Cairo. The consultations were attended by over 50 participants including international agencies, UNICEF, members of the state government and leading NGOs from different parts of the state.

The participants felt that the reproductive rights were neither legalised nor was there awareness, leave alone enforcement of these rights. Thus to enforce and control violation, it was essential to legally codify them. The other recommendations were to develop a more holistic system for data collection and sharing between the government and NGOs and within the NGOs themselves as it would lead to better quality of programme work if the implementing agency had better access to data. A resource bank could also be set up.

It was also recommended that the programmes being implemented through NGOs should be more sustainable by making efforts to generate their own resources so that work does not suffer even after external funding has ceased. Also panchayats should be involved to encourage community involvement and participation.

With a view to develop better coordination between the government and NGOs it has been suggested to set up government-NGO coordination councils at various levels. The working group discussions focused on the five theme issues for the Cairo plus Five conference namely resources and advocacy, Cairo ethos in practice and implementing policies and services) sexual and reproductive rights - rhetoric to reality, partnerships and establishing linkages.

Ms Shelagh O'Rourke, working with the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Washington, the lead USAID cooperating agency said, "The SIFPSA project is living proof for the world community that the Cairo POA, some sections of which were considered unfeasible, can work successfully."

The Executive Director of SIFPSA, Ms Aradhana Johari said, "Focusing on family planning alone is not enough."
CODIFICATION OF reproductive rights, better co-ordination between non-government organisations (NGOs) and the government bodies and involvement of local institutions in popularising reproductive health programme were recommended in a NGO consultation meet organised by the State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA).

Attending the conference, over 50 participants suggested setting up of a state government-NGOs co-ordination council and district-level panels for launching reproductive health programme successfully.

They also asked the government authorities to hold meetings at primary health centres (PHCs) regularly to achieve positive results. The participants felt that it would not only bring about a co-ordinated approach but would also make the government sector more responsive to the needs of the community and streamline the NGOs’ functioning.

Laying stress on a more holistic approach for collecting data, they said that better accessibility to records would help the implementing agency in carrying out various works. They also mooted the idea of setting up a resource bank in the NGO sector.

Emphasizing on documentation of successful experiences for the benefit of others, the participants demanded that the reproductive rights should be codified and enforced to keep an effective check on defaulters.

Earlier in her inaugural address, the executive director of the SIFPSA, Ms Aradhana Johri, highlighted importance of reproductive health services for promoting safe motherhood and increasing child survival rate.

The Director General, Family Welfare, Dr. Rabindranath, lauded the SIFPSA and other NGOs for contributing for popularising reproductive health programmes.

Addressing the conference, Ms. Shaloo O’Rourke, working with the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Washington, DC, said, “The SIFPSA project is a living proof for the world community that the Cairo plan can work successfully.”

Later, in his valedictory remarks, the Health Secretary, Mr. Lov Verma, who was also chief guest, regretted that the target-free approach at Cairo had been misinterpreted by government officials as a ‘work-free’ approach.

He said that the participation of village community centres and panchayats was a must for implementing reproductive health programme in a better way. He, however, congratulated the SIFPSA for working in this direction.

The NGO consultation, organised to review the implementation of the Programme of Action (POA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held at Cairo in 1994, was attended by experts representing UNICEF, leading NGOs and the government agencies.

The recommendations of the meeting will now be reviewed at an international NGO forum which will be held in the Hague, Netherlands on February 6-7. These activities will culminate in a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held from June 30 to July 2, 1999.
स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की कार्यशाला का आयोजन

लखनऊ, 14 जनवरी (हिंदूस्तान)। राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग अधिकारी के नेतृत्व से दिनांक 14 जनवरी, 1999 को स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया।

इस कार्यशाला में बहुत से अनुप्रेरक विषयों का प्रदर्शन किया गया। यह एक दिन की कार्यशाला थी जिसमें स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के लिए विभिन्न विषयों को विस्तार से प्रदर्शित किया गया।

अधिकारियों ने प्रदर्शनों के बारे में खूब विशेष बातें कहीं और समस्त अनुभवों का वर्णन किया।

इस कार्यशाला में अधिकारियों ने स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की महत्वता के बारे में भी बात की। उन्होंने स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को समझाया कि वे लोगों की सशक्तिकरण में भी मदद करते हैं।

समाज के मेहनती सदस्यों की भूमिका का प्रतिकूल मर्मांकन किया गया। उन्होंने इसकी महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति को समझाया कि वे समाज के मेहनती सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला लखनऊ में आयोजित की गई। यह कार्यशाला एक बड़ा सफलता दिखाया।
सिफ्सा की स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की कार्यशाला

प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम में सुधार पर जोर देना चाहिए।

सहारा समाचार,
15 जनवरी, 1999 रोज़ा सुरक्षा नियोजन सेवा और विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर समाक्षेप (सिफ्सा). इस अभियान की कार्यशाला है जिसमें संगठनों ने सक्षम पर एवं अन्य सरकारी संस्थाओं के बीच समान्य, प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम में सुधार करने पर जोर दिया है और जल्दी स्थापित किया है उन सरकारी संस्थाओं के बाद का अवसर का बनाया है। इस महाकाव्य में 95 ने ज्ञान संबंधी शिक्षा के अधिक संस्थाओं के प्रभावित विभाग दिया था।

सिफ्सा द्वारा आयोजित इस कार्यशाला में बार 94 में भाग लेने गए थे जिनके रूप में इसमें निकटगरीति ठहराई है। कार्यक्रम में है एक ग्रुप के तौर पर रिपोर्ट के बारे में अपनी गरीबी इसी समस्या को पुनर्विचारित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में बार गरीबी की सरकारी अवधारणा किया गया था। इस में समय निर्वाचन का प्रयास किया गया। उनके बारे में है साधनीय संस्थाओं का उपयोग किया गया।

इस कार्यशाला में निषिद्ध एवं खुद की नियोजन सरकार लाख के लाख कम है। इसमें साधनीय संस्थाओं को आयोजित करने के लिए लगातार दो साल तक की योजना की योजना भी की गई है।

उनके बारे में है सिफ्सा परिवार के अधिकारियों की जानकारी की है। उनके बारे में है सिफ्सा संसाधनों के बाद सरकार प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम में सुधार की तैयारी की है।

उनके बारे में है सिफ्सा संसाधनों के बाद सरकार प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम में सुधार की तैयारी की है।
सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं में समन्वय आवश्यक

जागरणः कार्यशाला

लखनऊ, 16 जनवरी 1999

भाषा: हिंदी

सिफ्सा की कार्यशाला में विचार व्यक्त करते विभिन्न अधिकारी

सिफ्सा की कार्यशाला

सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं में समन्वय आवश्यक

आगरणः कार्यशाला

लखनऊ, 16 जनवरी 1999

जनता स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार तथा गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय आवश्यक है। इनके लिए प्रयास आगरणः कार्यशाला में आयोजित किया गया।

इसके अलावा गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए नियमों और निर्देशों का उल्लेख किया गया।

सिफ्सा की कार्यशाला में सिफ्सा की अभिव्यक्ति निर्देशक आगरणः ने कहा कि सिफ्सा कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य सरकारी संस्थाओं को समन्वय दें।

महानिदेशक डॉ. बच्चीलाल ने गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए निर्देश प्रदान किए।

सिफ्सा की कार्यशाला में उपस्थित अधिकारियों ने उल्लेख किया कि सिफ्सा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य सरकारी संस्थाओं को समन्वय देना।

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Hillary praises Kanpur NGO

Sunita Aron
Lucknow

There are many individual stories of courage that I have heard around the world, but I want to end with the story of just one young woman, Kusum Singh,” said the US First Lady, Mrs Hillary Clinton, at an International Conference on Population and Development at The Hague in mid-February.

Addressing the conference, Mrs Clinton, singled out a few success stories. One of them was related to a Kanpur-based non-governmental organisation, Sakhi Kendra. The NGO has been functioning in the Sarsaul block of Kanpur Nagar district.

Perhaps, nothing could have been more encouraging for this SIFPSA-funded NGO than to have been mentioned at an international forum by the wife of the US President. Sakhi Kendra has been attracting a lot of international attention, primarily because of the women workers’ dedication, Mrs Clinton said.

ʺFirst two joined, then four and finally, it became a group. Now, she says she has the capacity to mobilise 250 women to walk around a healthier life,” Mrs Clinton said.

She appreciated NGOs’ effort to place women at the very centre of development by trying to bring primary health care and family planning services to the community.

Sakhi Kendra is just one of the 80 SIFPSA-supported NGOs in 15 districts of the State. As many as 3,500 SIFPSA-trained volunteers working with these NGOs are taking family planning services to the doorsteps of the community in these districts.

What is perhaps more interesting is the fact that the number of women CBD workers is very high, thereby belaying the belief that rural women are reluctant or shy to propagate family planning.

Incidentally, the working of NGOs was recently evaluated by an international agency, Marco International, on behalf of the US Agency of International Development.

Though most of the CBD workers were women, they had successfully generated awareness and provided non-clinical family planning services.

The survey also revealed that 1,70,000 of 2,25,000 couples, who had started using spacing methods in these districts in the last three-and-half years, had successfully done so since January 1998.

At a time when NGOs’ credibility in the country is not above suspicion, the appreciation at an international forum is indeed encouraging for an organisation working in the rural pockets of UP.
UP takes rapid strides in family welfare

Lucknow
28 March

FAMILY welfare services have taken rapid strides in Uttar Pradesh, with the number of people taking to family planning services and methods like oral pills and condoms and getting nearly doubled in the last four years, a recent survey says.

The survey carried by a leading research agency from the United States indicates that 7.2 per cent women in 15 districts of UP are using one of the spacing methods like intra-uterus devices, oral pills and condoms.

This was almost double the prevalence rate of 3.7 per cent for these methods in the same districts in 1995, says Macro International, the research agency which carried out the detailed survey for the US-funded State Innovation in Family Welfare Programme of UP government. — PTI
A survey by a leading research agency from the United States has come up with a report which says that the family welfare services have taken rapid strides in Uttar Pradesh.

The survey conducted by Macro International of the USA for the State Innovation in Family Welfare Programme (SIFPSA) reveals that the number of people taking to family planning services and methods like oral pills and condoms has nearly doubled in the most populous state of the country during the last four years.

According to the survey report, 7.2 per cent women in the 15 districts of UP are using one of the spacing methods like intra-uterus devices (IUD) or oral pills. This was almost double as compared to the previous rate of 3.7 per cent for the same districts in 1995. As for the number of such users, it increased from 2.38 lakh to 463 in the 15 districts during the same period.

"The noteworthy fact is that of the 2.25 lakh couple who have started using spacing methods in these districts in the last three-and-a-half year, as many as 1.70 lakh have done so in the last year since January 1998", says a report by SIFPSA quoting the survey.

The efforts of SIFPSA, which funds nearly 20 NGO's in the state for generating awareness about family welfare programmes, have been a special mention at last month's International Conference on Population and Development at Hague.
Uttar Pradesh
Hillary Clinton praises birth control project

By SHARAT PRADHAN
LUCKNOW — A population project in Uttar Pradesh, the country's most populous state, has been praised by United States First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. The First Lady made a special mention of the project, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), while addressing the International Conference on Population and Development at the Hague.

In her speech, a copy of which was made available to India Abroad here, Hillary Clinton singled out a few success stories from different parts of the world.

One of them was a project funded in Kanpur by the State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA) — an Uttar Pradesh government body created to run the Rs. 10 billion ($238 million) USAID population control program — to improve reproductive and child health services in the region.

Uttar Pradesh has close to 140 million people, more than double the population of France, even though its area is 42,000 square kilometers less than the European country.

"I have heard and seen around the world, but I want to end with the story of just one Kanpur-based young girl Kusum Singh, who was married at the age of 13 to an abusive, illiterate husband," she said. "At the age of 15, she realized that she had no future. She knew if she were to have any hope at all, she had to stand up for herself."

"When selections for community health workers were held, she stood for selection and she won. But to work in the village, she had to take a courageous step — to walk out of her house. She said the biggest challenge in her health care work was to get other women out of their homes and become more active in the life of their community. First two joined, then four and... we became a group, she explains. Now she says she has the capacity to mobilize 250 women to walk toward a healthier life," Clinton said.

She commended the role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in bringing health care and family planning services to the community.

SIFPSA has helped bring a fall in the average family size from six to five in most of the 15 districts covered by the USAID program, which was launched four years ago.

"What we were doing over the past decades in the name of family planning and today is that; apart from the government machinery, NGOs are playing a key role in placing women at the very center of development while linking development with women's rights and population issues."

"Unlike the traditional family planning program, where the emphasis was only on sterilization, now the stress is on overall mother and child health care, besides promotion of the use of contraceptives of different sorts," she told India Abroad.

SIFPSA has been involved both in improving maternal and child health services in the government as well as the voluntary sector. Besides funding some 80 NGOs in the 15 districts, SIFPSA is giving the state government Rs. 200 million ($4.7 million) annually.

A report evaluating SIFPSA's activities, prepared by an independent agency, Macro International, lauds the organization's role in promoting the use of contraceptives in each of the 15 project districts.

Macro International carried out a survey with the help of AC Nielsen, a U.S.-based research agency which conducted random interviews of 1,300 married women in the age group of 13 to 49 in the districts of Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Unnao and Varanasi in January this year.
SIFPSA receives encomiums from abroad

SIFPSA, the only agency of its kind in the country to implement a family planning and reproductive health project in Uttar Pradesh, has won many accolades from international community, the most noteworthy recognition coming from none other than the first lady of United States Hillary Clinton.

The activities of the agency, which were recently evaluated by an international organisation, macro international, on behalf of Unit States Agency of International Development (usaid), which is providing funds for the project, have come in for a praise for extremely encouraging and positive results.

These also found mention in connection with the international conference on population and development (icpd) held at Hague last February. In fact, the country paper prepared by the Government of India had mentioned the salutary work done by SIFPSA in developing district action plans, training of medical practitioners and community mobilisation work through non-government organisations (NGOs).

The significant praise for the SIFPSA came from Hillary Clinton, who during her address in the conference, had singled out a few success stories including one from the SIFPSA-funded NGO project Sakhi Kendra which is working in rural area of Kanpur Nagar district. "There are many individual stories of courage I have heard and seen around the world but I want to end with the story of just one young woman Kusum Singh, a young Indian girl........", US first lady had mentioned.

SIFPSA, an autonomous body formed by the Central Government, Uttar Pradesh Government and United States Agency of International Development, has been functioning in 15 districts of the state. Besides, the basic family planning services, the agency is also taking up the family welfare projects through village dairy co-operative societies in these districts.

Araliha Johri, the executive director of SIFPSA, told the news agency that the recent accolades for the agency had come due to encouraging results and rapid expansion of the activities to various sectors.

The SIFPSA funded the state government to the tune of Rs 20 crore annually and also supported and funded about 80 NGOs in 15 districts of UP, she said. The 15 districts where the SIFPSA was engaged in work were Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Nagar, Rampur, Sitapur, Tehri Garhwal, Aligarh, Allahabad, Etawah, Meerut, Moradabad, Sultaanpur, Shah Jahanpur, Unnao and Varanasi.

In addition, rural welfare projects through village dairy co-operative societies were working in these districts, the SIFPSA executive director added. All the activities had provided much-needed funds to the health sector in UP and were playing a major role in improving quality of health care and family planning services, she claimed.

The SIFPSA project, which was started in 1994 had a slow start but it had finally come off age, Ms Johri claimed while pointing out that the recent praise was based on the evaluation of its work through a survey carried out by an international agency to track progress in the districts of Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Unnao and Varanasi this year and as many as 1300 married women in the age group of 13-49 were interviewed in the process. The executive director of the SIFPSA claimed the UP considered to be far behind the required family planning achievements had now looking up particularly in the 15 districts where the project was being implemented.

The survey findings showed that 7.2 per cent women in these districts were using any one one of spacing methods like intrauterine devices (iuds), oral pills and condoms. This is almost double the prevalence rate of 3.7 per cent for these methods which was found in the same districts in June 1995.
SIFPSA shows encouraging results in FP

The Pioneer 11 Jul. 1999

Population

SIFPSA shows encouraging results in FP

Population Watch installed in Haraagajag. Lacknow, to bring awareness among people of population control.
'परिवार कल्याण नामक कार्यक्रम में दाइयां मील का पत्थर'

मेरठ, 24 जुलाई

जिलाधिकारी संजय अग्रवाल ने आज कहा कि दाइयों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपने कार्य से तो पहचान बना लिया है लेकिन अब उन्हें शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी पहचान बनानी होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि जननिति में चल रहे परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रमों में दाइयां हमारे लिए मील का पत्थर सामरिक ही रहे हैं।

डिस्सा द्वारा अर्थीन नवीकृत परियोजना छह दिवसीय दाइ प्रशिक्षण शिविर के समापन समारोह को समर्पित कर रखे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में सफलता का सारा श्रेय दाइयों को ही जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सिप्सा की अधिशासी निदेशक सुश्री अराधना जौहरी ने विश्वास जताया कि यह छह दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण जहां गुप्तता बढ़ाएगा वहीं दाइयों का कौशल बढ़ेगा। उम्मीद है कि अनुभव के साथ नई तकनीक भी मिलेगी। उन्होंने शिविर में प्रशिक्षकों से आह्वान किया कि वह समय-समय पर दाइयों को नई तकनीक से अवगत कराते रहें। उन्होंने बताया कि मेरठ में 25 हजार प्रसव दाइयों द्वारा कराया जाता है। उन्होंने उम्मीद जताई कि सभी दाइया त्रांग महान 50 प्रसव कराएंगी। इससे पूर्व, मुख्यचिकित्साधिकारी डा. रोशन लाल ने कार्यक्रम के बारे में विचार खेल। इस अवसर पर अपर स्वास्थ्य निदेशक डा. भानुद मुख्य भी मौजूद थे।
जन्म दर यही रही तो अगले वर्ष 61.2 लाख
टन अति. खाद्यान या जरूरत: आराधना

शहर संबंधितता

मेरठ, 24 जुलाई। सिनेमा के दर्शकों का जन्तू है। भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन में मुख्य अंतर्भाषा के रूप में उनकी आवश्यकता उन्हें कहा कि देश में जनसंख्या से बढ़ते हैं। जनम दर यही रही तो अगले वर्ष 61.2 लाख टन अति-खाद्यान की जरूरत हो जाएगी।

वाराणसी: ध्वनि देश्तरु, स. स. के विशेषज्ञ आप बताते हैं कि मानसिक संरचनाओं के आवश्यकता इस समय में मुख्य अंतर्भाषा के रूप में उनकी आवश्यकता उन्हें कहा कि देश में जनसंख्या से बढ़ते हैं। जनम दर यही रही तो अगले वर्ष 61.2 लाख टन अति-खाद्यान की जरूरत हो जाएगी।

इसी संबंध में उन्हें स्वास्थ्य के लिए 334 लाख बच्चों की आवश्यकता हो गई।

भारतीय सुदूरक्षा के प्रमुख विषयों में एक ने कहा कि 1947 में प्रदेश में बुखारी की दुनिया में उन प्रदेश का तीसरा स्थान था लेकिन अब यह पक्षी से तीसरा स्थान पर है।

भारतीय सुदूरक्षा के प्रमुख विषयों में एक ने कहा कि देश में बढ़ते रहने लगा सबसे बड़ी समस्या है।

कारण: का संबंधितता. साप्ताहिक "भारतीय जनसंख्या का उनकी आवश्यकता का एक साधन के लिए इस समय में 500 लाख बच्चों की आपूर्ति हो सकती है। भारतीय सुदूरक्षा के प्रमुख विषयों में एक ने कहा कि इस समय में इन्हें हासिल करने पर जोर दिया गया है।

इसी संबंध में उन्हें स्वास्थ्य के लिए 334 लाख बच्चों की आवश्यकता हो गई।
सफलता के लिए जनसहयोग जरुरी: भोजी

लेखक: आमर उज्ज्वल

आमर उज्ज्वल 25 जुलाई 1999

इस पत्रिका की विशेषता उपयोगी, उपयोगी और उपयोगी है। इस पत्रिका के साथ आप सीख सकते हैं कि ये बातें कैसे समझे जाएं। इस पत्रिका के लिए सुझाव दें।

लेखक: आमर उज्ज्वल

सफलता के लिए जनसहयोग जरुरी है। इसका महत्व तो दर्शाता है।

लेखक: आमर उज्ज्वल

लेखक ने कहा कि इस पत्रिका की आवश्यकता है। इसका उपयोग बनाए दें।

लेखक: आमर उज्ज्वल

लेखक ने कहा कि इस पत्रिका का उपयोग बनाए दें।

लेखक: आमर उज्ज्वल

लेखक ने कहा कि इस पत्रिका का उपयोग बनाए दें।

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लेखक ने कहा कि इस पत्रिका का उपयोग बनाए दें।
जब तक जनता परिवार नियोजन न अपनाए
इसकी सफलता संदिग्ध रहेगी : जौहरी

मेरठ, 26 जुलाई (सिमपल): सिमपल द्वारा आयोजित धार्मिक विचारकों को गोपी में बोलते हुए, उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिशासी निदेशक सुंदरी आराधना जौहरी ने कहा कि परिवार नियोजन जैसे कार्यक्रम को जब तक देश की जनता अपना समहकर न अपना हो तब तक उसकी सफलता संदिग्ध ही रहेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि उ.प्र. की जनसंख्या विश्व के चार देशों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी से अधिक है। यहाँ की जनसंख्या प्रतिवर्ष 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रही है।

लद्दाख से आए सलाहकार सिमपल जे.एस. दीपक ने कहा कि उ.प्र. मानव संसाधन में मामले में स्वास्थ्य के समय तीसरे स्थान पर था लेकिन अब नीचे से तीसरे स्थान पर है।

मेडिकल एच.एफ. विश्वविद्यालय ने कहा कि एचएस के ध्वस्त से हमारे देश में परिवार नियोजन को कार्यक्रम के तीर पर अपनाया गया था लेकिन अब यह केवल सरकारी कार्यक्रम बन कर रह गया। शिल्प ने प्रदेश के जिन 6 जिलों को इस कार्यक्रम के लिए चुना है उनमें मेरठ भी एक है।

शिल्प मेडिकल संस्थान अय्यर ने 1981 और 1991 के दौरान हुई जनसंख्या वृद्धि और अनुपात में वृद्धि का हृदय समान बिन्दु रखा। उन्होंने कहा कि वर्तमान आयार्ड के कारण जो सुविधाऐं जाती हैं उनका लाभ लोगों को नहीं मिलता है। मैडीकल कारागार प्राचार्य डा. उमा शर्मा, प्रो. शिवानन्द आदि ने अपने विचार रखे।
Dividends of a participatory plan

DAP underlines the collective responsibility of people in family welfare programmes

by RAJIV RAGHUNATH

According to him, DAP has opened several new vistas for private sector participation in the RCH programmes. In fact, the grass-root approach has induced several eminent personalities and local leaders to interact with the people and apprise them of the importance of family welfare programmes. "It was important to know what these programmes mean to the collective stakeholders," he says.

And what was truly revealing was that people are quite willing to adopt family welfare programmes, provided there is no coercion behind these initiatives," he says.

In fact, in one of the districts, Narayan states that people had totally given up on family planning following the coercive methods undertaken in the Emergency period. "However, DAP has brought them back into the fold of RCH and family planning programmes," he says.

DAP works closely with the private sector, people's organisations, NGOs and various cooperative societies. According to Narayan, there are two ways in which corporate organisations could take up responsibilities in this field. "One, they could depute their employees in specific developmental work as part of their own HRD programme. Or two, they could adopt certain villages and mentor the rural sanitation workers," he adds.

Anu Bateen Karen: a campaign on family planning (above) and theatre workers receiving training under DAP (below)

The progress of specific developmental work," he says.

"Lately, corporate role in this sector has come down somewhat because of the economic recession. However, the small scale sector could provide substantial support in carrying forward select programmes under DAP," he adds. "Business chambers like FICCI and FIECCL are also associated with the project in Meerut district," he points out.

According to J S Deepak, Consultant, Research Training Institute, The Policy Project, Lucknow, corporate sector interest in this sector is growing mainly because of improvement in the quality of family welfare services in the country. "In the past family planning programmes had gained notoriety because of the coercive methods that were used for sterilisation," he says. "Yet, in Rangpur, women found women adopting spacing methods," he adds.

"Training of health personnel forms an integral part of DAP. There is an institutionalised set-up that provides training to trainers," he says.

Says Aradhana Jothi, executive director, State Innovations in Family Planning Agency (SIFSPA), Lucknow — the agency that is responsible for carrying forward the USAID-funded Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFS) project — "Public sector support has been raised in the training of various personnel in specific skills and counselling," she says.

"Moreover, we set various benchmarks by setting up a road map for the various segments of the Plan. We also benchmarked each process in terms of safety, choice, readiness, quality, etc.," she says.

"These are then certified as performing to standards," she adds.

To generate demand for reproductive health services in the state, SIFSPA launched a major communication campaign called Anu Bateen Karen. "The campaign was designed to foster communication between couples aged 17-25 years, providers and clients, and family members," says the report.

Film performances are an important form of entertainment in rural areas. With the help of Allam Babu (a highly popular folk singer), and puppeteers who are extremely popular in rural Uttar Pradesh, SIFSPA conducted a series of training programmes. They developed scripts containing messages about family planning for each media form. They obtained a list of folk performers from the Department of Information and the Song and Drama division of All India Radio, selected troupes based on experience and popularity, and trained the troupe to perform the script specifically prepared for them.

SIFSPA also designed a series of training programmes for female health workers, medical officers, health institution staff and others.

In the Rampur district, DAP called for a training programme to train at least one person from every village. The training programme is a collaborative effort of the public and private sectors. "They learned to provide ante-natal, natal, and postnatal care and services. They were also trained in handling cases that involve complications and risk. They are also taught how to perform family planning counselling and supplies," the report says.

Emerges from the report that DAP frame watermarks for private sector participation in social development programmes.
Uttar Pradesh is the largest contributor to the nation's population. But there has been a marked improvement in the state's family planning programmes with the registration of SIFPSA (State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency) in 1993.

During the first census after independence, the fertility rate of couple in UP was six children. Forty years of effort by the government have brought this down to five children per couple according to 1991 census. SIFPSA achieved this major target in a mere five years. From 1993 to 1998, the rate was brought down to 4.1.

Clients now have a choice of family planning services in those districts where SIFPSA is working. There the use of spacing contraceptives has doubled to 7.2 per cent in 1998. Out of the total 2,25,000 new users in the last three and half years, as many as 1,70,000 have adopted the method from 1998.

Now, SIFPSA is the most important partner assisting the state government in achieving its health and demographic objectives with specific strategies of:
* Evolving partnership with NGOs for community mobilisation, and networks like co-operatives, government organisations, private health sector and the organised sectors to develop a synergistic relationship.
* Implementing innovative and integrated approaches such as Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) camps and decentralised district action plans to create conducive environment for religious leaders and elected representatives of panchayats in implementing programmes. Quality development by improving skills and changing the attitudes and practices of government service providers by conducting a series of skill development training programmes and by upgrading the facilities in public sector health institutions.
* Increasing demands and facilitating access to contraceptives through vigorous campaigns and social marketing programmes.
* Providing wider access to family planning services particularly to couples with unmet demands for family planning.

SIFPSA works through the government family planning department and through private sector agencies like NGOs, milk co-operatives, corporate sector and private practitioners.

It took 40 years for the fertility rate in UP to be brought down from six to five children, but five years after the registration of the SIFPSA in 1993, the fertility rate was brought down to a remarkable 4.1: The use of spacing contraceptives has doubled by 7.2 per cent in 1998, with 1,70,000 new users that year.
The basic thrust of SIFPSA is on changing the attitude of family planning service providers. The SIFPSA training programme for government medical officers improves the clinical skills of the doctor, to give more satisfaction to the patient. Besides, to improve the health services in the rural areas, SIFPSA developed a clinic based family planning training package for them. This package upgraded the skills of rural female health workers.

Focussing hard at the rural areas, SIFPSA started organising camps at CHCs and PHCs. These camps provide gynecological check-up, child examination, immunisation, family planning counselling, and services and transportation for sterilisation patients. These RCH camps gained instant popularity amidst the rural masses as Parivar Swastha Seva Diwas. A quantitative evaluation conducted by a Lucknow based agency PRC showed encouraging results. SIFPSA has provided funding for 13,000 camps in 29 districts of UP to improve sterilisation and other RCH services.

The planning process for RCH programme has always remained centralised. But, SIFPSA recognised the need for decentralising RCH plans for effective and efficient implementation of programmes which aimed at behavioural change. In March 1998, a local District Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency (DIFPSA) was registered as a society in six district with its representatives from private and public sector. The innovative idea was presented as a model at Indian Institute of Management and is now being looked at for replication by other agencies as well.

SIFPSA project has well defined pathways to achieve the strategic objectives of reduced fertility and improved reproductive health. In order to know the impact of the project, the first household survey was conducted in January last. The survey covered 5,000 houses and 6,326 newly married women between 15 to 49, and the results were compared with the baseline survey conducted in 1995. It was found that in 15 districts of UP where SIFPSA had maximum intervention, the use of modern spacing method had almost doubled.

Moreover, the target for the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for the year was 23 per cent whereas, the actual CPR achieved was 24.5 per cent due to SIFPSA project. Other independent surveys show that SIFPSA is well on track contributing significantly to family planning in Uttar Pradesh and the agency is ready to achieve its goals in the new millennium.
Let us resolve to add no New Millions in the New Millennium

Let us talk to every one around us, convey the benefits of having a small family to those who need to know and contribute in saving our state from the burden of an ever-increasing population.

Let us join hands in SIFPSA's new approach to make the family planning programme a Peoples' movement.

Let us decide to make the health of the mother and child our prime concern.

We, at SIFPSA have evolved partnerships with NGOs, Dairy Cooperatives, Industry and ISM practitioners for mobilization,

With the Government and the private health sector for increasing outreach.

So come, let us resolve for a healthier and less crowded Uttar Pradesh in the New Millennium.

SIFPSA

State Innovations in Family Planning Services Project Agency