

Remarks

by

***Dr Samlee Plianbangchang
Regional Director, WHO/SEARO***

at the

***Nutrition Foundation of India
Silver Jubilee Functions
Release of the book “Twenty Five Years: 1980-2005”***

***New Delhi, India
29 November 2004***

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Regional Director, WHO South-East Asia**

Release of the book “Twenty Five Years: 1980-2005”

Dr C. Gopalan,

Professor N.K. Ganguly,

Dr M.S. Swaminathan,

Dr Prema Ramachandran,

Dr S. Padmavati,

Dr Kamala Krishnaswamy,

Colleagues,

Ladies and gentlemen,

- It is really an honour and privilege for me to have opportunity to attend the inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Functions of Nutrition Foundation of India; and to release the Twenty Five Year Book of the Foundation.

- Nutrition Foundation of India has contributed outstandingly for 25 years to the work in the areas of research and development in the field of public health nutrition.
- The Foundation has served not only India, but also the global international community.
- Nutrition Foundation of India has worked in close collaboration with World Health Organization, especially in South-East Asia, in the field of Nutrition research.
- Work of the Foundation has remarkably contributed to the effectiveness of WHO programme on nutrition, particularly in growth monitoring, and control and prevention of micro-nutrient deficiency.
- The three publications produced by the Foundation, namely:
 - Nutrition Problems in South-East Asia;
 - Impact of On-going Nutrition Transition in South-East Asia; and
 - Nutrition Research in South-East Asia,have been found very useful for programme development in areas of nutrition in the countries of South-East Asia Region.

- We, in WHO, highly recognize and appreciate the contribution by the Foundation to the work of the Organization.
- On this auspicious occasion, I, on behalf of WHO, would like to pay tribute to Nutrition Foundation of India; congratulate the Foundation for its successful 25 years of service to India and to the international community.
- I wish the Foundation all success in its future endeavours.

Thank you.

The first five-year plan in India was launched in 1951 and since then, India had launched twelve Five Year Plans. The present NDA government has dissolved the Planning Commission and has replaced it with the NITI Aayog. Let us have a look at the Five-Year Plans. The Five-Year Plans were laid to rest by the Narendra Modi-led NDA government in 2015. Hence, the 12th five-year plan is considered as the last five-year plan of India. The decades-old Five-Year Plans was replaced by a three-year action plan, which will be part of a seven-year strategy paper and a 15-year vision document.

8. Sixth Five Year Plan: I. Its duration was from 1980 to 1985, under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. II. Law commission of india. Proposal to amend the prohibition of child marriage act, 2006 and other allied laws. Report No. 205. FEBRUARY 2008. 1. The law commission of india (report no. 205).

The new Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (hereafter PCMA) brings about far reaching changes in the law as under:-

- Section 3 of this Act states that child marriages shall be voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child at the time of the marriage.
- It allows for a petition to be filed to declare the marriage void within 2 years of the child attaining majority.

52001 Census of India, , visited on November 2007. 6 UNICEF website on Married Adolescents. Twenty-First Century India is the first study of India's development giving a fully integrated account of population and development. It is built on new projections of the population for fifty years from the Census of 2001. India's population then had already passed 1 billion. Twenty-five years later it will exceed 1.4 billion, and will almost certainly pass 1.5 billion by mid-century. The projections incorporate for the first time both inter-state migration and the role of HIV/AIDS.

The book is reasonably optimistic about India's food prospects: the country can continue to feed itself. It can also enjoy higher levels of energy use, manufacturing, and modern forms of transport, while experiencing less chemical pollution. India's cities can become cleaner and healthier places to live.