



PRESENTATION FROM INDIAN DELEGATION of Parliamentarians

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OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

INDIA CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

INDIA OVERTAKES CHINA AS WORLD POPULATION LEADER

UNFPA: STATE OF WORLD POPULATION REPORT 2023

	CHALLENGE	OPPORTUNITY
	Legacy of population challenge	Population growth stabilized, reaching replacement level. 68% 15-64 years (working age), stable dependent population, expected to peak around 2060
	Inequality of Opportunity	Priority focus on removing chronic poverty, lifted 415 million out of poverty in the last 15 years
	Food security & Malnutrition	Per capita foodgrain availability up from 181.6 kg/yr in 1983 to 187.8 kg/yr in 2022, population up from 746M to 1.4B
	Inadequate Health Infrastructure	Primary focus since 2001, Infant Mortality fell from 66 to 38 (2000-15), maternal mortality ratio from 374 to 174
	Under-trained manpower	Massive education & skill development push- Jumped from 43rd to 37th rank on the World Competitiveness Index
	Infrastructure & Economic Growth	India expected to grow at 6.5% over the next decade vs 3.6% for China, catching up with the world

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Agenda for **INDIA**

WHILE INDIA HOLDS PROMISE, WE NEED TO CATCH UP WITH THE WORLD

India's Life Expectancy at Birth:

67.2 years as compared to
the global average of 71.4
years

India's Expected Years of Schooling

11.9 years as compared to
the global average of 12.8
years

India's Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita: (2017 PPP)

\$6,590 as compared to the
global average of \$16,752

Gender Inequality Index

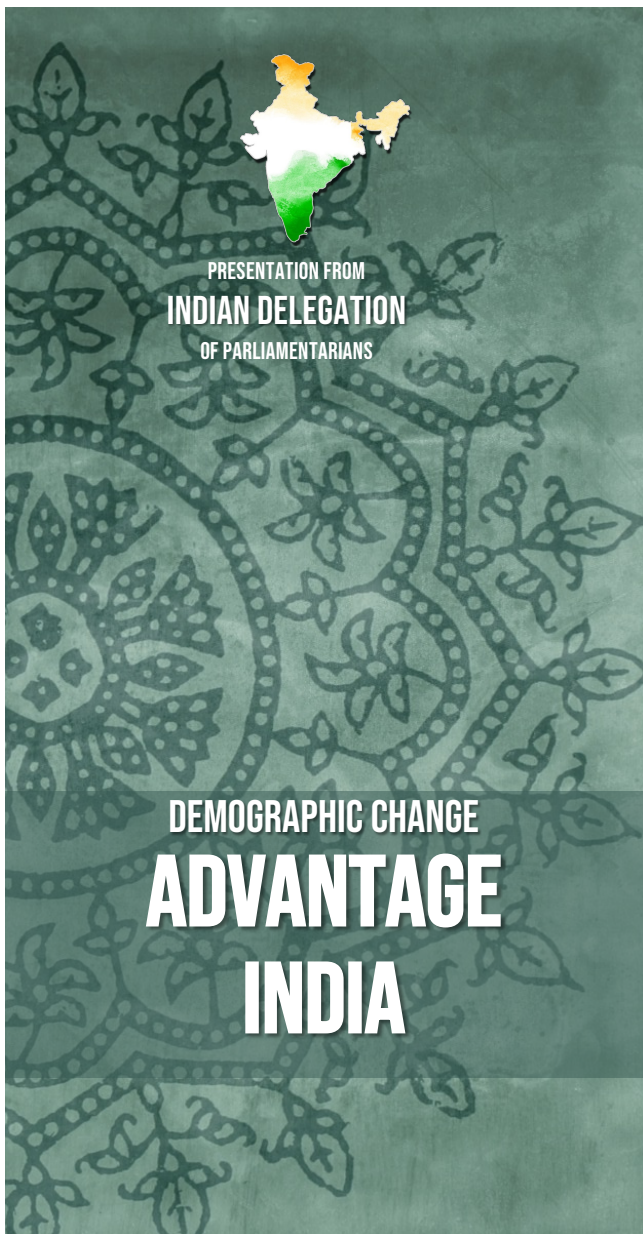
India has been ranked 122

SDG Index (Progressive)

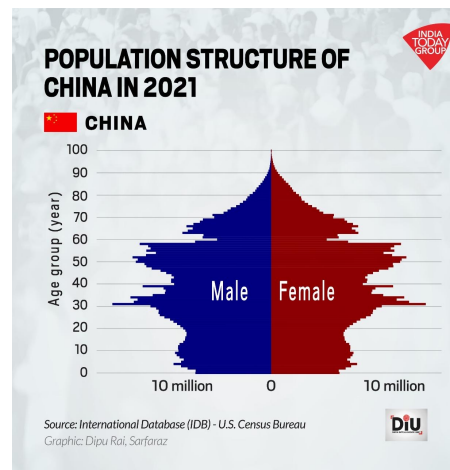
India has progressed on the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) through improvement in score to 66 in 2020-21 from 60 in 2019-20 and 57 in 2018-19

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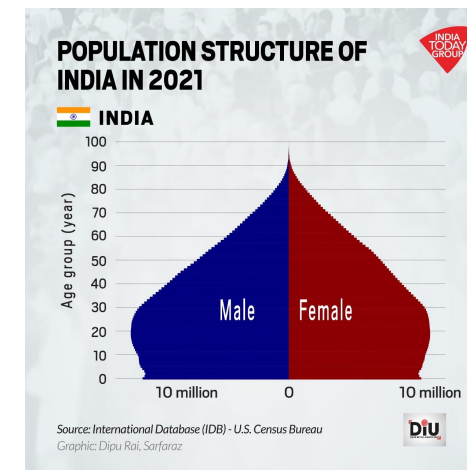




INDIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND- THE ERA OF OPPORTUNITY



China working age population expected to decline from 997 M in 2014 to 830 M in 2030.



India's working age population is expected to grow from 735 M in 2011 to 988.5 M in 2036

- 63% of India's GDP is from domestic consumption vs 39% for China
 - India's fertility rate declined from 2.2 to 2.0, 31 Indian states below replacement level
 - India is fixing Health, Education & Skill development, building its Infra
- This will propel India to the next orbit of growth**

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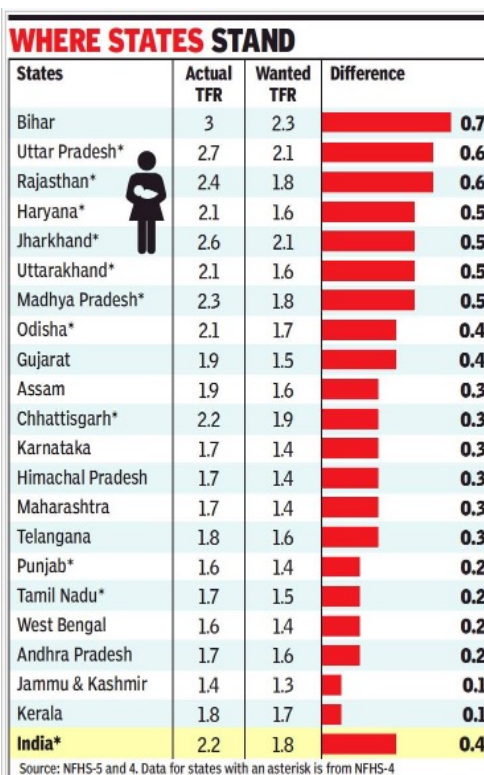
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World Population hits 8 billion:

WHAT'S NEXT?

STABILIZING POPULATION GROWTH KEY PRIORITY

Indian population will hit its peak in 2064, hitting 1.7 billion



- **Mission Parivar Vikas:**

Increase access to contraceptives & services in 146 high fertility dists (TFR 3 and above), in 7 high focus states.

- **New Contraceptive Choices:**

Injectable contraceptive and Centchroman added to the existing basket of choices.

- **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors:**

Compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations.

- **Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS):**

Software for forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities

- **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS):**

Insured for death, complication & failure post sterilization.

- **Home delivery of contraceptives by Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs)**

At doorstep of beneficiaries to Ensure spacing in births.

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GLOBAL CHALLENGES

11 BILLION PLUS IN 2100

Global population to reach 9.8 billion by 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100

RESOURCE SCARCITY

Humanity's ecological footprint is 1.7 times greater than the Earth's carrying capacity

CLIMATE CHANGE

Global CO2 emissions have increased by 1.7% in the last decade.

SOCIAL DISPARITY

Housing, Healthcare, Sanitation, and Education, increase in Slums.

ECONOMIC STRESS

Rising costs, Low productivity, and High Unemployment rates

INCREASED DEMANDS & DEBT

Healthcare, Education, and Housing, etc increase Govt expenditure leading to higher Govt debt

Population growth presents significant challenges to the world. Finite resources, Climate Change, Social Inequalities, and Economic challenges all arise from demographic growth. Investing in Education, Technological advancements, and sustainable solutions are needed to mitigate these challenges.

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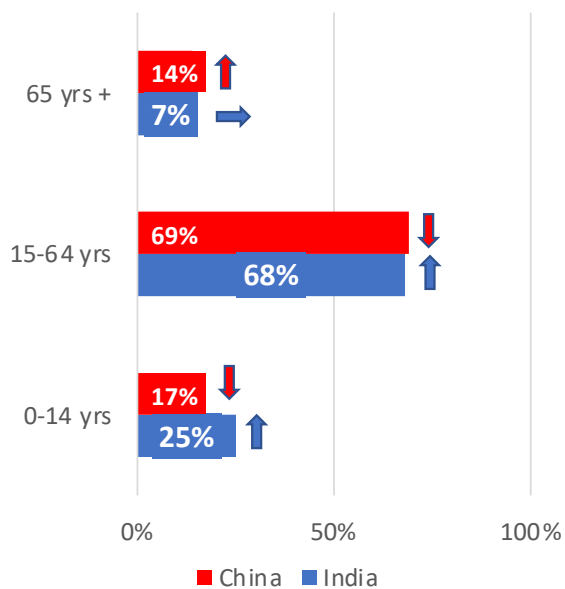


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POLITICAL WILL

GOVT OF INDIA INITIATIVES

India Population:
Age Groups



Population stabilization is a priority and many policy initiatives aimed at addressing it.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Family planning program emphasized sterilization as the primary method of Contraception.

Need to address issues such as poverty, gender inequality, access to quality healthcare and education.

Family Planning relaunched in the 1970s and 1980 with a more voluntary and rights-based approach.

Significant challenges such as penetration of family planning and persistent gender inequalities.

Key initiatives include the National Family Planning Program, the Janani Suraksha Yojana, and the National Health Mission.

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CHALLENGES Contd..



FOODGRAIN

- In India the population has doubled in 4 decades.
- Increased demand for food grains.
- Immense pressure on food grain production.
- India still faces challenges in meeting the food grain requirements.
- Global per capita food grain availability is 0.46 kg per day. (FAO, 2019)
- Food grain availability in India was 310 MMT (2020-21) & total consumption at 290 MMT.
- Challenge is to maintain food security while meeting the demands of growing population.



SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING

- Rising demand for housing – Global avg per capita housing availability is 323 sq ft/ person
- Transportation issues- Low-income countries had access to 25% of public transport /capita, whereas High-income countries had access to 200% of public transport/capita.
- Infrastructure development- Global avg per capita road availability is 2.6 Km/ person
- Environmental concerns- Exponentially increasing carbon emissions in developed as well as developing countries.
- Economic strain- Increasing expenditure and debts

Global population to be 9.7 bn by 2050, up 2.2 bn from the current 7.5 bn.





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AGENTS FOR
**POPULATION
STABILIZATION**

EDUCATION, EMPOWERMENT & URBANIZATION

When women are educated and empowered, they make informed decisions about their health, family planning and overall wellbeing.

% women aged 15-49 with at least 12 years of schooling increased from 36% to 48% between 2005-06 and 2015-16. NFHS-4 in 2015-16

According to the NFHS-4, the maternal mortality rate has decreased from 254 in 2004-06 to 130 in 2015-16.

Similarly, the infant mortality rate has declined from 57 in 2004-06 to 28 in 2015-16.

Urban population in India has increased from 27.8% to 31.2% between 2001 and 2011.

The urban population has better access to education, healthcare and family planning services. The fertility rate in rural areas is 2.5, while in urban areas it is 1.8.

In conclusion, women education, women empowerment and urbanization are important factors in India's population stabilization

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AGING



Big problem in the near future, particularly in developed countries

Causes chronic diseases expensive and stress the healthcare systems.

May lead to reduced quality of care and delayed medical supplies

May have implications on social welfare programs like pensions rendering them financially unsustainable

Is a complex issue and requires a multifaceted approach to address socio-economic well-being of the elderly population

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INVOLVEMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARIANS IS A
WIN-WIN

HOW INVOLVEMENT OF PARLIAMENTARIANS HELPS?

AWARENESS

among people
about the need to
stabilize the
population

ACCOUNTABILITY

of the Govt
Schemes and
Initiatives

ACCESSIBILITY

of various method
and means to
achieve the goals

APPRAISAL

of the Govt
initiatives

APPRECIATION

of all the
community efforts

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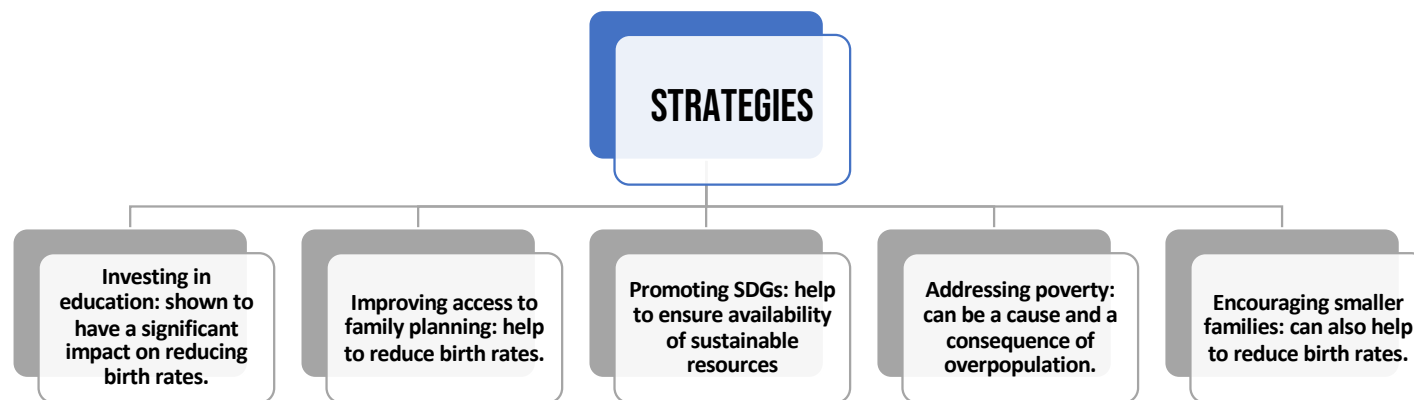




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WHAT IS NEXT?

POPULATION STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVING BALANCE BETWEEN A GIVEN POPULATION AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE. THE GLOBAL POPULATION IS PROJECTED TO REACH 9.7 BN BY 2050.



Overall, achieving population stabilization will require a combination of these and other strategies, as well as a commitment to sustainable development and social and economic equity.

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Role of Women & Youth In

POPULATION STABILISATION



Women

- Play a vital role in population stabilization in India.
- The primary caregivers for children & key to family planning.
- having access to reproductive health services, education, and economic opportunities can have a significant impact on population growth rates.
- Empowered by reproductive health services, education, Govt initiatives like National Family Planning Program and Janani Suraksha Yojana.



Youth

- Preferences will have a significant impact on population growth.
- Empowered with awareness on family planning, access to reproductive health services, economic opportunities.
- The government initiatives such as the Youth Red Cross program and the National Adolescent Health Program.

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SGD GOALS

THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD:



[GOAL 1: No Poverty](#)
[GOAL 2: Zero Hunger](#)
[GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being](#)
[GOAL 4: Quality Education](#)
[GOAL 5: Gender Equality](#)
[GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation](#)
[GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy](#)
[GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth](#)
[GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure](#)

[GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality](#)
[GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities](#)
[GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production](#)
[GOAL 13: Climate Action](#)
[GOAL 14: Life Below Water](#)
[GOAL 15: Life on Land](#)
[GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions](#)
[GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal](#)

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ICPD, CAIRO 1994

4 ZEROS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ICPD) POA THAT IDENTIFIED FOUR KEY AREAS OF ACTION KNOWN AS THE "4 ZEROS"

ZERO UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Information and means for family planning

ZERO PREVENTABLE MATERNAL DEATHS

due to complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and access to quality maternal health care

ZERO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

All forms of violence against women and girls, should be eliminated.

ZERO HARMFUL PRACTICES

All harmful practices that affect the health and well-being of individuals should be eliminated.

The ICPD's 4 zeros represent a comprehensive approach to promoting reproductive health and rights and gender equality, with the ultimate goal of improving the well-being of individuals, families, and communities.

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HEALTH MEASURES FOR **SDG**

THE HEALTH GOAL (SDG 3)

“ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES”

Important targets for SDG to be achieved by 2030

Reduce Maternal
Mortality to <70 per
100,000 live births

Reduce under-five
mortality to 25 per 1000
live births

Reduce neonatal
mortality to 12 per
1000 live births

Reduce one third of premature
mortality from NCDs through
prevention/treatment

Strengthen the prevention
& treatment of substance
use (narcotic & alcohol)

Ensure universal access to
sexual and reproductive
health-care services

Approach to achieve the SDG targets:

- 1. Universal Health Coverage →**
UHC means that everyone, everywhere, should have access to the health services they need without risk of financial hardship.
- 2. Promote One Health Concept →**
One Health is a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach — working at the local, regional, national, and global levels — with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.





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Initiatives by Indian Govt on

HEALTH

THE HEALTH GOAL (SDG 3) KEY INITIATIVES

AYUSHMAN BHARAT

Government funded, provides health assurance of up to Rs.5 Lakh per family per year for secondary & tertiary healthcare hospitalizations

HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER

Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC), maternal and child health services and NCD, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services

DIGITAL HEALTH MISSION

Integrated healthcare system, linking doctors and patients, online health records, using the digital health ID card with all data

PMSSY

Correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and quality medical education

FDDSI

To ensure availability and access to diagnostic tests at public health facilities to reduce out of pocket expenditure incurred by patients on diagnostics.

IHIP

Robust Surveillance system. Near time reporting of epidemic prone diseases, linked with GIS for identification of location for immediate action.

E-TRAINING

To ensure the availability of all the training materials for the health care providers in a single platform for their capacity building

SELF SUFFICIENCY IN VACCINE

All the vaccine production units are being strengthened to meet the vaccine requirements of the country

COMMUNICABLE & NCD

Malaria: 0 cases by 2030
Leprosy: Leprosy free India
Tuberculosis: End TB by 2025.
25% reduction in premature mortality from NCD by 2025

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STATE STORIES

THE HEALTH GOAL (SDG 3) KEY INITIATIVES BY THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Arogyasri Healthcare Trust

Started in the year 2007 to **enhance access to financial protection to poor families** requiring hospitalization and surgery. It has benefitted around 1.4 Cr people, and the Govt allocated a budget of Rs 1,000 crore in 2021-22.

NTR Vaidya Seva

Access to healthcare for low-income groups. Medical coverage of up to Rs. 2.5 lakhs/year/family. Allocation Rs 1,300 Cr in 2021-22 .

KERALA

Leading State. Several schemes to improve the health of the people. Some of the notable schemes in Kerala include the Karunya Health Scheme, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, and the Aardram Mission.

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan Right to Health Act – Addresses both accessibility and affordability of health services. Guaranteed access to quality health care for all residents.

Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Bima Yojana (MCSBY) – Free medical treatment for severe and critical illnesses up to Rs. 25 lakh/family/year. Govt pays premium for people covered under the National Food Security Act.

TAMIL NADU

The state's flagship scheme, the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme provides cashless treatment to BPL. Several initiatives to combat NCD such as the Tamil Nadu Tobacco Control Programme.

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INDIA's Commitment to global

POPULATION STABILISATION

INDIA WILL CONTINUE

Supply of vaccines and
medicine to other countries

Sharing research and
technologies for
development in the field of
Population control.

Delegates skilled and semi-
skilled health care
professionals as per the need
of other countries

Will continue with 10 seats annually
for the Post Graduate Diploma in
Public Health Management for
member countries of **Partners in
Population Development (PPD)**

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SGD Measures

ECONOMIC

INCLUDING GRASSROOTS IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS

- **Gender Equity:**
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Upliftment of Girl child)
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana:**
Ensure access to financial services, a basic savings bank deposit (BSBD) account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet, by persons not having any other account.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana:**
An integrated scheme covering all aspects of rural power distribution.
- **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:**
AIMS to safeguard the health of women & children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel.
- **Promoting Startup programs**
Providing funding support and incentives to the various start-ups of the country. To provide Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation. Simplification and Handholding.

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SGD Measures
ENVIRONMENT

ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- **Swachh Bharat Mission**
Green Skill Development Program. *Namami Gange Program*.
Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act (CAMPA)
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana:**
Intends to provide housing for all in urban areas
- **Formalization of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves:**
Protection to habitat and wildlife within premises of such protected areas.
- **Environmental taxation**
Such as carbon taxes, to recover the external costs of pollution.
- **Legislation**
Setting environmental standards and enforcing them. adoption of cap-and-trade schemes for carbon trading.





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THANK YOU!



**Comments and
suggestions are
welcome !!!**

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