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What are the significant takeaways for policymakers on improving citizen's quality of life? Analyse in context of the recent UN report?

A UN report predicted that India will surpass China as the most populous country. It was four years earlier than what predicted in 2019. The factors responsible were poverty and inequality — during COVID 19 which led to the population explosion.

Facts showing the resulted growth :

1) As per the projections, the older population will increase by 16% in 2050.

2) As per the National Family Health Survey 5, the total fertility rate increased by 0.2% from the previous levels of 2015-16. States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Manipur were showing a TFR of 2.1%.

Bihar and Jharkhand had the most number of stunted, wasted and overweighed children.

The poor quality of care in the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had a health insurance cover of 15% and 17%, when comparing to the national average of 41%.

3) According to the Annual State of Education Report 2021, the number of unenrolled children in schools, has doubled.

4) India Skills Report 2021 states that Uttar Pradesh had an abundant skilled population, showing that the talent pool was untapped.

5) The UN report of 2019 brought out that 79% of the elderly population, complain that the social security schemes were not enough.

6) UN Human Development Report 2019 placed India in 131st place in the medium category.

What policymakers need to be done?

1) Strengthening awareness campaigns and programmes regarding family planning.

2) Improving the enrollment of children to schools. "Amma Vodi" in programme in Andhra Pradesh can be a case study.

3) Attracting more foreign investments to developing states to tap the unused human resource potential.

4) Bringing more awareness to youth of Skill India, Start Up India and Stand Up India programmes to create self employment.

India, being the largest demographic populous country had a huge margin to become a developed country. With right policies, infrastructure and resource management, that should be a cake-walk.

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* Older pop^n = 16↑ in 2050
* NFHS-5 — TFR = 2.2 in NFHS 4 to 2.0 in NFHS 5
    - Bihar, Jharkhand → stunted, wasted, underweight
    - Bihar, UP, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Manipur — >TFR 2.1
* "poor quality of care" — UP, Bihar → health insurance cover = 15.9% & 17.4%
* ASER 2021 — UP, Bihar — $(unenrolled)^2$
* India Skills Reports 2021 — UP — talent pool abundant.
* UN report 2019 — 79% of elderly pop^n — social security schemes — not enough
* UNHDP 2019 — India 131st — medium HDP