

Aug-16

① The policy priority with respect to population needs to be focused on augmentation of quality of life. Elaborate.

India will surpass china by 2023 in population growth according to UN population report.

Current status.

India is currently in 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of demographic dividend; with constant low mortality and declining growth rate in population.

Encouragingly NFHS-5 shows TFR  $\approx$  2.1 which is first time since independence. India's population is about to stabilize and reach 170cr by 2064 according to WPP 2022.

Demographic dividend.

Last 7 decades the share of working age population (25-64 yrs) have risen reducing the dependency rate population.

Currently India entered into phase of demographic dividend with 1/5<sup>th</sup> person in workforce.

Intro  
Current Status  
Demog. dividend  
constraints  
Augmentation

will be from India in Next 25 yrs till 2050.

with Increasing working age population, human capital increases and Improves the Standard of living. But there are several constraints, but this time, it is not about quantity, but quality of life.

constraints.

- 1) Absence of women in workforce; only  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of women participates in workforce.
- 2) Lack of basic skills in workforce with respect to modernised era of job market
- 3) Male-dominant sex ratio (946/1000) with preference to ~~is~~ Boy child.
- 4) GHI - ~~shows~~ India's rank 101/116  $\rightarrow$  shows lack of effective implementation of food security schemes
- 5) Ageing population  $\rightarrow$  Recent trend: shows 65+ age group share is about to increase to 12% by 2030

6) India one of leaders of NCD with 62% death from non-communicable diseases eg: diabetes

7) Health care spending is currently between 1-1.5% of GDP.  
Lowest among the developing economies.

### Priorities

1) Increase in investment of social security schemes and policy preference to ageing population

2) Infrastructure to Education & health sector facilities to cope up changing demography.  
eg: More beds for old age and quality education ~~and focus~~ must be the focus

3) Increase spending on health care sector.

4) skill development programmes will improve the skill level & enhance income.

Thus the present trend is not about the absolute numbers, but about the quality of life that policy makers must focus on to augment the needs of population

② By 2047 India could become a knowledge economy powered by cutting-edge research. DO you agree with this view? Comment.

India is entering into 76<sup>th</sup> year of independence, celebrating Azaadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. There are several focus areas that India must focus on, by which India can become 3<sup>rd</sup> most developed country and <sup>true</sup> global leader in next 25 yrs when it will celebrate 100yrs of Independence.

India as a knowledge Economy.

Startups.

Indian startups are emerging and last few years we can see startup boom in India, with more numbers coming up.

Encouraging technopreneurs will enable small scale industries and MSE to make global outreach. Focusing on local conditions and extending it to global, will enhance Import substitution create market for Indian goods globally. These may enhance India among TOP 20 innovators in GII by 2047.

India  
Knowledge Economy  
↳ Startups  
↳ Tech.  
↳ Health Sector  
↳ Pharma  
↳ Women potential  
↳ Renew. energy  
Overall goal.

## Technology:

Digital infrastructure and accessible internet and modern technology are tools that can enhance application in different sectors

### Health Sector

\* Digital Infrastructure will enhance productivity and efficiency.

\* Enhance Focus on preventive Health programmes

\* Digitization of national Health care system will enable <sup>action</sup> a complete spectrum of Health ecosystem.

eg: Digitized ID by NDHM.

\* Availability of Low cost, affordable, & inclusive Health care. eg: pandemic (COVID) has made Doctors tech-savvy. → so there is need for regulation and enhance patients trust and privacy and address the needs of lower section to make it universal health system.

### Pharma Sector

India is called 'pharma of the world'. India's rank by volume is 3rd, but we want to enhance the value.

Improvement must be on New generation technologies eg: Bio markers; R&I must be increased to improve R&D expenditure and Industry-academia collaboration. This will improve rank of pharma 1st - by volume; Top 5 - by value.

### Women potential

Currently < 25% of women are in work force; Liberating them from informal work and including them can increase up to 60% of GDP and also add \$2.9 trillion to the growth.

### Renewable Energy

India has to focus on consuming 80% of Electricity from R.E. to protect our Environment and also reduce dependence on fossil fuel.

From this, we can see India can become the knowledge economy with cutting edge research provided Digitisation, Accessibility, affordability & Inclusion of all & for all, and become the 3rd most developed economy and true global power by 2047.