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प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

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Although India's working-age population will continue to grow, it would need to keeps an eye on declining fertility rate. Substantiate.

Global fertility rate has been declining over the past 70 years. The average number of children per women in the reproductive age groups has declined by 50%.

like:-) Britain took 130 years to transition fertility rate of 5 per women in 1800 to 2 in 1930.

•) South Korean lowest at 1.05 children per women

• In India there is a little bit different in fertility rate that is 2.0 in 2021 according to National family health survey & After Independence Kerala became the first state to have a fertility rate below. but in some states like Bihar, U.P, Meghalaya, Manipur Jharkhand its fertility rate above the replacement.

There are some advantages & dis-advantages to reduce this fertility rate.

i) Lower fertility rate impact's women education positively.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

2) Better Infrastructure
3) Better health facility
4) Income rises when fertility drops.
5) People will do savings when lower dependency
6) lower fertility rate will also lead to lower pressure on land, water, & other resources & would achieving environmental goals.
7) In India women ideology changed for early marriage, They do marriage ~~is~~ late or Plan one children. This environment seen in urban areas mostly.

Some Dis-advantages seen

1) The Impact of fertility drop on productivity is highly debated.
2) A paper → "The End of Economic Growth? unintended consequences of a Declining population" by Stanford economist charles jones argues that falling fertility could diminish the creative capacity of human kind. because technological advancement, artificial Intelligence never replace the humand kind creativity. ~~ba~~ This all made by humans, so when

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

fertility low it will affect future also.

3) The Great Demographic Reversal: ageing societies, waning Inequality & an inflation revival, economist Charles Goodhart & Manoj Pradhan said falling fertility will have positive outcomes like effect on inflation through higher wages due to lower labour supply & change in the nature of unemployment inflation.

4) fall in govt. debt due to lower savings of households due to higher dependency & govt running on surplus. Than deficit banking

5) Japan was the first country to ~~imp~~ experience lower fertility rate. the Increasing dependency ratio has led to near zero GDP.

6) fall in fertility rate affect on demographic dividend. When young age reached in older scenario their dependency become negative

What should do.

1) Advancement in health care
2) Better Nutrition around the world. have

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

Increased the life expectancy & benefit of older citizen.

3) Reforms in the labour market.

4) Encourage working women to have more children & Non-working women to enter in the labour force.

Countries policies to boost fertility

1) Germany boosting birth Through liberal labour laws, allowing parental leave & benefits.

2) Denmark offer state-funded IVF for women below 40 years,

3) Hungry Nationalised IVF clinics.

4) Poraland give monthly payments to parents having more than 2 children.

5) India's working age population will continue to grow for many decades. it should only keep reforms like Liberal labour Reforms, encourage women in labour force, providing nutrition & health facilities.