India

Population & Development

Progress through Family Planning

Photo by Simply CVR
Outline

1. India’s Development Vision
2. Population Situation and Context
3. Population and Development Factors
4. Family Planning: Challenges
5. The Role of Policy: Opportunities
India’s Development Vision

Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007 – 2012)

Commitment to planned social and economic development

Governmental role and responsibility

“Our ultimate objective is to achieve broad based improvement in the living standards of all our people.”

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Eight goals that respond to main development challenges

Provide framework to measure and target development

2015 deadline
Population
Economy and Society

How does population affect India’s economic growth and social development in the coming decades?

Photo by Suneeta Sharma
1.2 Billion People…

Population Growth

Increases by Australia’s Population Each Year

Sources: Census of India and Spectrum Projection
India’s Youth Bulge

Population Pyramid

3 out of 10 people are under 15

If we continue to grow at the current pace, our population will double in 50 years, making sustainable development unattainable.

Urgent need to reduce population growth

Sources: Census 2001 and 2008 Revision Population Database UN Population Division
Development Sectors

1. Education
2. Health
3. Agriculture
4. Economy and the Labor Force
Education

Universal enrolment of children ages 6–14 including the hard-to-reach segment

All gender, social, and regional gaps in enrolments to be eliminated by 2011–12

Dropout at primary level to be eliminated

Significant improvement in learning conditions
Primary Students

Fewer Students, More Resources Available per Child

Number of Students, Ages 6 – 11 (Millions)

Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3 and Eleventh five-year plan.
Primary Teachers

Fewer Teachers Needed, Better Student-to-Teacher Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>High Fertility (Millions)</th>
<th>Low Fertility (Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>2031</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>2.66</td>
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<td>2041</td>
<td>2.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2051</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>2.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>2061</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3 and Eleventh five-year plan.
Education Expenditures

Significant Savings with Slower Population Growth

Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3 and Eleventh five-year plan.
Better Education
With Less Population Pressure

More resources for training and incentives to keep teachers in rural areas

More resources for classrooms and educational material

Smaller classrooms and better learning environments

Progress on MDG 2:

- Achieve universal primary education
Health

Goals:

• Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 100,000 live births

• Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 per 1000 live births

• Reducing Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1
Population with Specific Needs

Women of Childbearing Age and Children Under Five

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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
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Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3 and Eleventh five-year plan.
Nurses
Less Pressure on Health Providers

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Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3 and Medical Council of India
Health Expenditures
Less Pressure on Health Services

Cumulative Savings
Rs 5,38,200 Crores

Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3 and MoHFW
Improved Health
With Less Population Pressure

More resources to train staff, retain staff, and improve facilities

Fewer maternal and child deaths

Progress on MDGs

4: Reduce child mortality
5: Reduce maternal mortality
6: Combat HIV/AIDS and malaria

Photos by Stephane Tougard (top), Suneeta Sharma (bottom)
Environment and Food Security

Goals:

• Accelerate the agricultural growth rate of 4% per annum during 2007-12

• Increase the foodgrains production by at least 20 million tonnes by 2012
Environmental Degradation

Larger Population Leads to Overuse of Land

- Overexploitation
- Deforestation
- Erosion
- Poorer soil fertility

Lower Productivity

Photo by Bron
Land Fragmentation

Higher Population, Less Land per Holder

Land holdings divided among more family members

Lower productivity from small farms – less food security

Photos by Sankara Subramanian (top), Simply CVR (bottom)
Undernourishment

Larger Population, Greater Demand for Food

1 out of 5 people do not have enough to eat

Less food per person

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, Statistics Division
Targeted Public Distribution System

More Families Will Require Food Subsidies

Population Requiring Subsidies (Millions)

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Sources: India Economic Survey; Department of Food and Public Distribution; Authors’ calculations
Future Expenditure on Food Subsidies

Greater Pressure to Provide Subsidies

Cumulative Savings
Rs 6,21,881 Crores

Expenditure on Subsidy (INR Crores)

Sources: India Economic Survey; Department of Food and Public Distribution; Authors’ calculations
Water and Electricity

Sustainability

“Adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and rural areas.”

- National Water Policy, 2002

Source: Ministry of Water Resources
Access to Safe Drinking Water

Less Demand for Water with Lower Fertility

Electricity

Less Demand with Lower Fertility

Electricity Consumption (Billions Kilowatt Hours)

- High Fertility
- Low Fertility

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, India Energy Profile
Economy

Goals:

• Increase average GDP growth rate to 9% per year

• Reduce unemployment among the educated to less than 5%

• Increase local wage rate of unskilled workers by 20%

• Reduce head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10%
Labour Force

Unemployment, Underemployment

Eight percent of population is unemployed

Population with formal education are unable to find jobs

Migration to cities in search of employment

Photo by McKay Savage
Employment

Number of People Seeking Employment Will Continue to Rise

Projections arrived using SPECTRUM with inputs from Census, 2001, NFHS -2 & NFHS -3
Better Economy

With Less Population Pressure

More funding for social sector

Greater disposable family income for education and health

Lower youth unemployment

Greater stability

Progress on MDGs

1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Family Planning Challenges:

- Early age at marriage
- Early at first pregnancy
- High parity
- Short birth intervals
- High unmet need
Too young, Too old, Too many, Too soon

High-risk births lead to high infant mortality
Delay child marriages and promote birth spacing

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Source: NFHS – 3 (2005-06), IIPS

Photos by Uvrish Joshi (top), Trey Ratcliff (bottom)
Northern states hold the key to reducing fertility because of the large unmet need for family planning.

By simply meeting unmet need for contraceptives, India can achieve replacement level fertility.

The Way Forward: Critical Role of Elected Representatives

Opportunities:
- Policy
- Leadership
- Financial resources
- Demand
National policies recognize role of FP in meeting health and development goals.

- Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 – 2012)
- Population Policy of India (2000)
- Asean-India Vision - 2020
Elected Representatives Can Make A Difference

Actions in Parliament:

• Safeguard FP line item in NRHM
• Include Family Planning in Central Vigilance & Monitoring Committee’s mandate
• Ensure accountability of health system performance
• Promote parliamentary discussions on issues related to population and development
• Support laws that work for the empowerment of women
• Form youth brigade on delaying and spacing children
• Promote FP as part of the maternal and child health programme
Elected Representatives Can Make A Difference

Actions in State:

• Converge population with other development programmes
• Promote information-based decision-making, monitoring, and feedback on all social sectors initiatives
• Strengthen performance reports in health and family planning
• Increase awareness and enforcement of Child Marriage Restraint Act
• Emphasize population stabilisation at all forums
• Scale up of best practises
• Engage civil society to take ownership
Elected Representatives Can Make A Difference

Actions in Constituency:

• Target underserved communities for health and family planning
• Promote private sector partnerships to augment health delivery
• Encourage male involvement in family planning through shared decision-making
• Ensure girls do not drop out of school
• Empower women through secondary education and job opportunities
• Stop discrimination against girl child and gender based violence
India

Progress through Family Planning

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Thank You