

India's Evolving Demographics: Challenges and Implications for Human Development

29th IIPS NATIONAL SEMINAR

19 - 20 March 2025, Lonavala





ABOUT IIPS

The IIPS was established in 1956 jointly by the Government of India, the United Nations, and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust as a Demographic Training Centre to serve as a regional center for teaching, training, and conducting research in the area of population studies for the ESCAP region. Even today, IIPS is the only recognized Deemed to be University of its kind in the world completely devoted to teaching and research on population-related areas. The Institute is under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

IIPS offers six courses, namely, Diploma in Health Promotion Education (DHPE), Post-Graduate Diploma in Community Health Care (PGDCHC), M.A./ M.Sc. in Population Studies (two-year), M.Sc. in Biostatistics and Demography (two-year), M.Sc. in Survey Research and Data Analytics (two-year), and Ph.D. The Institute also offers an M.A. in Population Studies through Distance Learning.

The Institute organizes short-term courses from time to time for various International and national organizations on population and health issues. The institute regularly conducts nationwide, large-scale population-based surveys in the area of population health. The findings from the survey have been extensively used in shaping national and state-level policies and programs.





SEMINAR COORDINATORS

Prof. D A Nagdeve (Patron), Director & Sr. Professor

Prof. Chander Shekhar

Prof. Udaya S Mishra

Prof. Dhananjay W Bansode

Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar

Dr. Preeti Dhillon

Dr. P Murugesan (Conference Secretary)

Mr. Saif Nihal

Mr. Shubham Sharma

PREFACE

India stands at a crucial demographic crossroads, witnessing profound shifts in population trends that will significantly shape its socio-economic landscape in the coming decades. With a burgeoning youth population, increasing life expectancy, urban migration, and declining fertility rates, these demographic transitions present both opportunities and challenges for human development. Recognizing the significance of this evolving landscape, the **29th IIPS National Seminar**, organized by the **International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai**, brought together leading experts, researchers, and policymakers to explore the theme, **"India's Evolving Demographics: Challenges and Implications for Human Development."** The seminar was held from **March 19th to 20th at the Lagoona Resort, Lonavala**, providing a platform for insightful discussions on the demographic shifts shaping India's future.

The theme of this national seminar is particularly relevant in the current era as policymakers, scholars, and industry leaders seek to navigate the complexities of a rapidly changing population structure. As the world's most populous nation, India's demographic transition has far-reaching consequences across multiple sectors. The country's demographic dividend presents an opportunity for rapid economic growth, but only if complemented by investments in education, skill development, and job creation. At the same time, rising life expectancy and an aging population demand new approaches to healthcare, pensions, and social welfare. Rural-to-urban migration, gender disparities, and regional demographic variations further add to the complexity of this transformation.

With advancements in data analytics, artificial intelligence, and social sciences, it has become imperative to leverage technology and policy innovation to manage these demographic shifts effectively. Understanding these changes is crucial for formulating strategies that ensure equitable development and long-term economic sustainability.

By engaging with multiple critical areas, the seminar aimed to foster dialogue between researchers, policymakers, and industry leaders, offering innovative solutions to address demographic challenges. The discussions sought to bridge the gap between academic research and real-world



policy implementation, ensuring that India's demographic transition is effectively managed to support sustainable human development.

With experts sharing cutting-edge research and evidence-based policy recommendations, this seminar served as an essential platform for shaping the future of demographic studies in India. Its holistic approach ensured a comprehensive exploration of the challenges and opportunities presented by India's evolving population dynamics, contributing to the nation's broader developmental goals.

SEMINAR OUTLINE

THEMES

1 Family
Demography

4 Longevity, Health
and Wellbeing

7 Mobility and
Migration

2 Economics of
Evolving
Demographics

5 Adolescents'
Health and

8 Demographic
Debates

3 Human Capital
Formation

6 Data for
Development

9 Policy
Concerns

PLENARY SESSIONS

1. Evolving Demographics and Emerging Policy Concerns
2. Evolving Demographics: Health & Wellbeing Concerns

TECHNICAL SESSIONS & POSTERS

- 32 Invited lectures in 8 technical sessions
- Poster presentations - 101 submissions. 60 considered for evaluation/ 35 selected / 24 presented – Three “Best Poster” Awards

Inaugural Session

The 29th National Seminar organized by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai between 19th – 20th March, featured distinguished scholars and professionals who shared their insights on ‘*India’s Evolving Demographics: Challenges and Implications for Human Development*’. The event provided a platform for academic discourse and knowledge exchange, fostering an environment of learning and collaboration.

The inauguration started with a ceremonial lighting of the lamp by delegates, symbolizing an auspicious start. Professor U S Mishra (Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, IIPS Mumbai) introduced the seminar by elaborating on our motivation and expectation. Professor Nagdeve (Director & Sr. Professor, IIPS Mumbai) warmly welcomed the distinguished guests, participants, and attendees. His address highlighted the significance of the seminar topic and the importance of collaborative academic efforts. Professor Chander Shekhar (Professor, Department of Fertility and Social Demography, IIPS Mumbai) formally introduced distinguished guests, and warmly welcomed them to the seminar.

The keynote address was delivered by D. Sheela Godbole, Director of the ICMR-National Institute of Translational Virology and AIDS Research, Pune. Dr. Godbole delivered an insightful keynote address, shedding light on the importance of translational research in addressing global health challenges. Her talk emphasized how scientific innovations can influence health policies and improve population well-being. Chief Guest, Mr. J P Dange IAS (Chairman of Pre-IAS Reforms committee and Former Chief Secretary, Maharashtra) shared his extensive field experience in governance and policy reforms. His remarks focused on the critical role of evidence-based research in shaping effective administrative strategies and reforms. Additionally, Ms. Sujata Saunik IAS (Chief Secretary of the Government of Maharashtra) shared a video message acknowledging the role of demography in public policy and appreciating the research and efforts of IIPS.

Professor Dhananjay Bansod (Professor, Department of Public Health and Mortality Studies), IIPS Mumbai) expressed sincere gratitude to the speakers, participants, and organizers for their contributions to the seminar’s success. He acknowledged the collaborative efforts that made the event possible and emphasized the importance of continued academic engagement.



Plenary Highlights

Evolving Demographics: Health, Wellbeing & Emerging Policy Concerns

The plenary sessions on "Evolving Demographics and Emerging Policy Concerns" and "Evolving Demographics: Health & Wellbeing Concerns" provided a comprehensive exploration of the critical issues shaping India's demographic landscape, health systems, and policy reforms. These discussions highlighted how shifting population dynamics intersect with public health challenges, economic structures, and governance, emphasizing the need for integrated, forward-looking approaches to address emerging concerns.

Demographic Transitions and the Challenge of Fertility Dynamics

India's demographic landscape is undergoing significant transformations, marked by a shift from a population explosion to concerns about declining fertility rates and an aging population. This transition is not merely a statistical phenomenon but a reflection of complex social, economic, and policy-driven factors. The session highlighted the dynamic nature of India's demographic shifts, emphasizing how **individual reproductive choices** often defy national population policies and vice versa. The current policy focus on increasing fertility levels is driven by political motives and concerns over an aging population and shrinking workforce. This approach overlooks the complex interplay between education, employment, and reproductive decisions, with a global trend showing a trade-off between these factors.

The emphasis on "high-risk fertility" tends to place undue pressure on late-reproducing women, framing them as health risks rather than individuals making informed reproductive choices. Instead, policies should focus on supporting diverse reproductive decisions, whether that involves delaying childbirth, choosing not to have children, or other personal choices. Speaker proposed that **sustainable fertility rates** could emerge from investing in public education systems and robust care infrastructures for the elderly, moving beyond the reliance on family-based caregiving. Policies promoting work-life balance, rather than temporary financial incentives, were suggested as long-term solutions to boost fertility rates.

Health Systems and the Imperative for Reforms

India's healthcare system faces persistent sustainability challenges, primarily due to minimal budgetary allocations, which hover around **3% of GDP**. The shift from public health systems, influenced by the Bhore Committee's reforms, towards greater privatization has raised concerns about equity and access. This trend calls for a critical reassessment of health policies to move towards **universal health coverage (UHC)**, ensuring that healthcare services are accessible, affordable, and equitable for all, regardless of socioeconomic status.

Health financing reforms are essential, with the government's increasing expenditure on healthcare indicating a recognition of these challenges. However, health policy needs to evolve to reflect new health realities. This includes modifying health indicators to capture emerging health trends, ensuring state-specific allocations to address regional disparities, and prioritizing investments in healthcare infrastructure. Moreover, with an aging population, there is a pressing need to strengthen eldercare provisions within health policies to support the growing demands of geriatric health services.

The speakers also urged a paradigm shift from the traditional medical model of disease, which focuses on symptoms and risk factors, to a social model that considers structural and social determinants of health. The session emphasized the importance of social justice frameworks in health interventions, highlighting how factors like information systems, economic conditions, and social behaviors significantly influence health outcomes.

The Triple Burden of Nutrition and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

The health landscape is further complicated by the **triple burden of nutrition**—undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies. This paradox is particularly evident in the rising prevalence of **non-communicable diseases (NCDs)**, such as obesity, ischemic heart diseases, and undiagnosed hypertension, which are now affecting even the lower-income populations. This marks a significant shift from earlier trends where NCDs were predominantly associated with affluent groups.



The emergence of conditions like “lean diabetes” and the rising burden of mental health issues, particularly among the elderly, highlight the multifaceted nature of public health challenges. Social determinants such as **ageism, stigma, and social isolation** play a critical role in exacerbating these issues. There’s a need for comprehensive health policies that address both physical and mental health, with a focus on preventive care, community-based interventions, and evidence-based research. Additionally, addressing elder abuse and improving social support systems for older adults are critical components of a holistic health strategy.

Migration, Labor Markets, and Socioeconomic Dynamics

The session explored the complex relationship between migration, political participation, and social inclusion. Migration is a key driver of demographic and economic change, influencing urbanization, labor markets, and political participation. It serves as both a **freedom-enhancing** mechanism, enabling social and spatial mobility, and a source of vulnerability, particularly when migration is forced or poorly managed. The political dimensions of migration are also significant, with issues related to **voter rights**, residency status, and political disenfranchisement posing challenges to democratic inclusion. Key points included the role of migration in urbanization, the political disenfranchisement of Indian emigrants, and the challenges of voter portability. The session highlighted the rise of nativism and its impact on migration patterns and political participation. The speaker called for reforms to ensure that migrant populations, both internal and external, are adequately represented in the democratic process.

The interplay between migration and labor markets is complex. In India, **workless households**, particularly in southern states, reflect the broader challenges of economic participation. The elderly’s involvement in self-employment often blurs the line between choice and necessity, influencing economic activity in both rural and urban areas. Policies that promote **inclusive economic opportunities** for all age groups, support **migrant rights**, and ensure political representation are critical for addressing these challenges.



Policy Implications and Recommendations

The plenary sessions underscored the urgent need for **integrated, evidence-based policies** that address the multifaceted challenges posed by demographic shifts. Key policy recommendations include:

- **Reforming health financing** to ensure sustainable, equitable healthcare access, with a focus on preventive care and health infrastructure development.
- **Promoting inclusive demographic policies** that support reproductive rights, eldercare, and gender equity, moving beyond simplistic fertility incentives.
- **Enhancing social protection systems** to support vulnerable populations, including migrants, the elderly, and those affected by NCDs.
- **Strengthening political inclusivity** for migrant populations through reforms in voter rights and residency-based policies.
- **Investing in public education and lifelong learning** to equip the workforce for the demands of an aging population and evolving labor markets.

Conclusion

The plenary sessions highlighted the interconnections between demographic transitions, health systems, economic dynamics, and policy reforms in India. Addressing these challenges requires a **holistic, inclusive approach** that recognizes the complexity of population health and well-being. By fostering **equitable, sustainable, and forward-looking policies**, India can navigate its demographic transitions while ensuring a healthier, more inclusive future for all its citizens.

Technical Sessions Highlights

Fertility, Reproductive Health, and Other Health Vulnerabilities

Family Planning in the Era of Low Fertility: While unmet needs have rapidly decreased in the past two decades, unfulfilled desired fertility and equity in access to family planning remains a concern. Moreover, family planning is still viewed as a population control measure rather than a health and economic benefit

Social Support and Fertility: Social support plays a crucial role in shaping fertility behaviors in South Asian countries, including India and Bangladesh. Interestingly, differential stopping behaviour is observed based on the gender of the social support.

Delayed ANC in EAG States: High levels of delayed ANC visits, particularly in high birth order and unintended pregnancies, have adverse consequences. A continuum of care, improvement in women's education, and training for health care workers, along with increased allocation of budget in RCH services, are recommended to alleviate the delayed ANC.

Climatic Vulnerability and Health Risk: Increasing climatic vulnerabilities in Indian states exacerbate malnutrition and hinder the achievement of SDGs related to health. Therefore, a climate-resilient healthcare system needs to be developed to mitigate the effect of extreme climate on health outcomes.

Economics of Evolving Demography

Inequality in Education and Employment for SC/ST in India: While educational attainment has reduced social inequality among younger cohorts compared to older ones, employment disparities persist. A lack of social capital, referrals, and segregation in public and private education quality hinders equitable employment opportunities.

Employment Challenges in India: A demographic dividend approach highlights employment opportunities and challenges. Increased female participation in agriculture and self-employment



raises concerns about a reverse structural shift back to agriculture. Greater investments in education, health, and vocational training are essential.

Health Risk Factors and Behaviors Among Young Adults: Analysis across six Indian states shows shifts in health risk factors. Tobacco use has declined overall but remains high in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. Rising middle-class incomes correlate with increased spending on alcohol and tobacco.

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) in India: Regional differences in demographic transition create uneven opportunities across states. Average weekly working hours and employment rates are declining, particularly among women.

Human Capital Formation

Utilization of AYUSH Systems of Medicine in India: AYUSH plays a vital role in India's healthcare system, particularly due to its affordability and accessibility. The 79th Round AYUSH Survey shows widespread usage, especially in rural areas and among women. Its economic advantage makes it a viable alternative for curative and preventive care, enhancing healthcare accessibility and complementing mainstream medicine.

Distress Financing in Healthcare: Financial distress in healthcare is high among the poor, socially disadvantaged, and female-headed households, with borrowing as the primary coping mechanism. Southern states experience higher levels of distress financing, exacerbated by chronic illness and rural healthcare gaps.

Tax Transfers and Demographic Transition: Fiscal transfers should address both vertical and horizontal imbalances to ensure fair state-wise resource allocation. Changes in the Finance Commission's Terms of Reference have reduced allocations for demographically advanced states, emphasizing the need for a more equitable, demographic-based fiscal framework.

Investment Announcements and Regional Economic Performance: FDI and domestic private investment significantly impact India's economic growth, with disparities stemming from state-specific factors. Early adopters of liberalization have seen better progress while lagging states require targeted investment opportunities to ensure balanced regional development.

Mobility and Migration

Migration patterns and drivers in Maharashtra: Maharashtra is a major destination for interstate migration, with key drivers being employment for men and marriage for women. Within the state, migration is concentrated in certain regions, notably Greater Mumbai, with significant migration from districts like Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, and Satara.

Economic & Social mobility of Marathi migrants: Migrants from rural Maharashtra to Mumbai experience incremental economic mobility, starting with low-wage jobs and improving through skill development and social networks. However, caste-based social exclusions still affect their housing and occupational choices despite economic progress.

Socio-religious group migration trends: Data reveals that Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the least mobile, while groups like Christians show higher mobility. Economic and educational factors heavily influence migration patterns, with lower-income groups more likely to migrate post-2021, especially in response to external shocks like COVID-19.

Challenges Faced by Migrants: Migrants, particularly in Kerala and Odisha, face numerous challenges, such as discrimination, language barriers, and exploitation. Additionally, environmental factors like reduced rainfall in Odisha drive out-migration, and the lack of basic safety and healthcare for migrants in exploitative work conditions contribute to high mortality rates, including accidents and illnesses.

Impact of Cultural and Religious Diversity on Economic Growth: While cultural diversity can directly foster economic growth, it can also lead to political fragmentation, creating barriers to progress. However, an educated population that engages with cultural diversity can mitigate these negative effects, underscoring the need to promote education in India

Longevity, Health & Wellbeing

Sex Differences in Mortality and Life Expectancy: In India, there are significant gender disparities in life expectancy, with men having higher mortality rates from cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). The gap in life expectancy between men and women has been narrowing. However, the pandemic has widened the gap again, disproportionately affecting men.

Living longer & healthier: Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in India show substantial regional and socio-economic disparities. Disadvantaged groups experience higher disability life expectancy rates after age 60. Women tend to live longer but with more disabilities, highlighting the need for policies addressing disability prevention in later life.

Hidden burden of snakebite mortality: snakebite remains a major health issue in rural India, accounting for 50% of global snakebite deaths. Efforts to improve training for healthcare professionals and increase the availability of anti-venom have reduced snakebite fatalities. Community interventions and the national action plan have also helped mitigate this problem.

Women's Health and Workforce Participation: Early marriage significantly affects women's health and economic participation, leading to lower bargaining power and delayed entry into the workforce. Promoting delayed marriage and better reproductive health could boost women's economic independence, reduce maternal health risks, and enhance national GDP growth.

Gendered caregiving in Kerala: Women in Kerala bear a disproportionate caregiving burden, both as unpaid caregivers and low-paid workers in the formal care sector. Migration and demographic transitions increase care demands, and there are significant policy gaps in addressing the economic and emotional strains faced by caregivers, including inadequate financial support and labor rights.



Data for Development

New frontiers of research: Machine learning and its types—supervised, unsupervised, semi-supervised, and reinforcement learning—offer diverse applications. New techniques are advantageous in addressing the limitations of traditional methods like OLS. As ML continues to evolve, its integration into various domains will enhance predictive accuracy and decision-making.

ML for demographic understanding: Machine learning effectively identifies key determinants of under-five mortality, with the random forest model showing the best predictive accuracy. While ML improves analysis, challenges like biases and limited longitudinal insights persist. Its integration into public health can enhance data-driven interventions

Emerging Policy Concerns

Lifestyle factors and Cognitive Health: Lifestyle factors like diabetes, hypertension, and smoking significantly impact cognitive health, while physical activity and social connections can delay cognitive impairment in older adults. Social engagement and a supportive ecosystem can delay dementia onset by 5-10 years in non-smokers.

Economic mobility and inequality: Despite income improvements, occupational mobility remains limited, especially among SC and ST populations, with poor households concentrated in regions like Assam and West Bengal. This underscores the need for targeted government policies to address these disparities.

Female Education and Labour Force Participation: The paradox between women's education and labor force participation is driven by family income, cultural stigma, and occupational segregation, with intermediate education leading to lower participation due to demand-side and gender-specific barriers.

Disparities in Schooling: Schooling disparities are higher in backward states and rural areas, with gender gaps more pronounced in older generations. While younger cohorts show smaller gender disparities, regional and generational inequities persist.

Poster Session - 1

Sl. No.	Name	Affiliation	Paper Title
1	Sumit Dutta	Ravenshaw University	Progress and Prospects of Women and Child Health-related Sustainable Development Goal Indicators in Tribal Dominated Districts of India
2	Ranjan Singha	International Institute for Population Sciences	Exploring female employment pattern in India: A study on different sectors & earnings and geographical variations
3	Sachin Gaonkar	Goa University	Working Patterns & Living Conditions and Social Status of Women Migrant Workers in Ponda and Salceted Talukas of Goa
4	Praveen Kumar R	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	Determinants associated with Core Complimentary Feeding Practices in India: Insights from National Family Health Survey 5
5	Sila Mishra	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	Do younger siblings get to have all the fun? Time use and birth order in Indian children and adolescents
6	Dr. Prashant Verma	University of Allahabad	Count Data Analysis in Reproductive Health: Modeling Spontaneous Abortion in India
7	Rushikesh Premdas Khadse	India Health Action Trust	Exploring the factors influencing repeated C-section deliveries: insights from the National Family Health survey in India
8	Garima Yadav	Banaras Hindu University	Developing Composite Estimators Using Neutrosophic Stratified Sampling: A Study on Estimating Temperature Variability in Delhi
9	Pazhani Murugesan	International Institute for Population Sciences	Correlate Between Psychology and Rural India: A Study of Health & Wellbeing
10	Abhishek Anand	International Institute for Population Sciences	Persistent Inequalities in High-Risk Fertility Behaviour Among Indian Women between 2003 and 2019
11	Mihir Adhikary	International Institute for Population Sciences	Climatic Adversities and Child Health in India: Integrating Modeled Data on Air Pollution & Heatwaves & and Rainfall Extremes with DHS Surveys
12	Saif Nihal	International Institute for Population Sciences	Maternal Health Care in Uttar Pradesh from an intersectional lens: An evolving concern of quality

Poster Session – 2

Sl. No.	Name	Affiliation	Paper Title
1	Maria Sabastin Sagayam	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	Physician's Perspective on the Current State and Potential Improvements of Urban Indian Healthcare Referral Systems or Ante-natal and post-natal care: A Qualitative Research
2	Angan Sengupta	Amrita School of Business	Tracking the relevance of healthcare worker access and availability for better pregnancy outcomes
3	Raghunath Mandi	International Institute for Population Sciences	The Caregiving Dilemma: Rethinking Family Roles in Shaping Elderly Support in India
4	Rahul Mondal	International Institute for Population Sciences	Reading Survival Gain by the Metric of Halfway Age: A New Outlook on Ageing
5	Devikrishna N B	International Institute for Population Sciences	Unravelling the Asian Demographic Enigma: An Inquiry into Population Momentum in the Era of Modern Demographic Regime
6	Umakanta Sahoo	Sambalpur University	Prevalence and Medications of Hypertension Urgency among Older Adults in India
7	Rosy Meher	Ravenshaw University	Progress and Prospects of Tribal Dominated Districts of India in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): An Evidence
8	Surama Manjari Behera	IMS and SUM Hospital	Unmet Need & Practice & Perception and Predictors of Menstrual cup Use among Medical and Paramedical Students and Staffs: A Cross-Sectional Study from Eastern India
9	Pankaj Kamal Shankar Kumbhar	MIT World Peace University Pune	Adolescent Development Program in Rural Areas: From the Lenses of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)
10	Samrat Sarkar	International Institute for Population Sciences	Examining the Determinants of Health Insurance Awareness Among Older Adults in India: A Comprehensive Analysis
11	Anjali Bansal	International Institute for Population Sciences	Intra-household Clustering of Childhood Stunting: The Impact of Sibling Sex Composition in India & NFHS & 2019-21
12	Shatrughan Prasad	Dr. Harisingh Gour University Sagar	The Current Status of Proposed Aims and Goals in India National Health Policy 2017



What Have we Learnt?

Demographics form the bedrock of any discourse on welfare and well-being, serving not merely as a count of populations or a catalogue of characteristics but as a lens through which we can recognize and interpret change. The dynamic shifts in population structures—whether through fertility patterns, reproductive health trends, or the impacts of environmental vulnerabilities—offer critical insights into the evolving needs and challenges of societies.

A demographic lens is indispensable for understanding these transformations. It allows us to read differences across regions, interpret the nuances of social behaviours, and assess the progress of health, education, and economic development. For instance, the session on family planning underscored how demographic shifts influence perceptions and access to reproductive health services, revealing the gap between policy advances and on-the-ground realities. Similarly, the discussion on social support and fertility highlighted how demographic factors intertwine with cultural and social norms to shape reproductive decisions.

Moreover, the intersection of demographics with health vulnerabilities, as seen in the EAG states and the effects of climatic risks, illustrates how population dynamics can amplify or mitigate health outcomes. In this context, the importance of integrating demographic insights into sectors like education, employment, and longevity becomes evident. The outlooks emerging from these areas require not just statistical analysis but a sensitization to demographic trends to inform effective policies and interventions.

Ultimately, embracing a demographic perspective fosters a more comprehensive understanding of welfare and well-being, enabling policymakers, researchers, and communities to navigate the complexities of change with greater clarity and purpose.

Valedictory Session

The seminar was a significant event marked by the participation of distinguished scholars and professionals from the Indian Institute of Population Studies (IIPS) and affiliated organizations. The valedictory proceedings commenced with a warm welcome address by Prof. Chander Shekhar, who set the tone for the event, emphasizing the importance of the seminar's theme and objectives.

The comprehensive report of the seminar was presented by Prof. Udaya Shankar Mishra. His detailed account highlighted the key discussions, findings, and insights generated throughout the sessions. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. Kalpana Apte, the Director General (CEO) of the Family Planning Association of India. In her inspiring speech, she acknowledged the contributions of all participants and emphasized the role of academic and research-driven approaches in advancing public health initiatives. Additionally, she deliberated on the missing pieces of family planning research and urged demographers to account for them in the future works. Adding to the grandeur of the event, Prof. Deepak Raut, the Medical Superintendent, Professor of Preventive, and Social Medicine at MGM, Vashi, graced the occasion as the Guest of Honour. His remarks underscored the vital intersection of academic research and practical application in public health.

Prof. D.A. Nagdeve, Director and Senior Professor (Additional Charge) at IIPS shared his vision for the future, focusing on innovative methodologies and interdisciplinary approaches to address emerging demographic and health challenges. The announcement of 'Best Poster Prizes', recognizing outstanding contributions, was carried out by Prof. Dhananjay W. Bansod, alongside Dr. Sarang Pradipkumar Pedgaonkar. The seminar concluded with closing remarks by Prof. Udaya Shankar Mishra, who reflected on the key takeaways from the event and expressed gratitude to all participants for their valuable contributions. A formal vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Preeti Dhillon from the Department of Survey Research & Data Analytics, IIPS, acknowledging the support of the organizing committee, speakers, and attendees.

The event also featured a certificate and memento distribution ceremony, conducted by Dr. Pazhani Murugesan and Mr. Saif Nihal, recognizing the dedication and achievements of participants throughout the seminar.



'Best Poster Award' Winners

The Best Poster Awards were given to three young Ph.D. scholars for their contribution to the field of Demography and Population Studies. **Ms. Devikrishna N B** (International Institute for Population Sciences) received first prize for her work “*Unravelling the Asian Demographic Enigma: An Inquiry into Population Momentum in the Era of Modern Demographic Regime*”. Mr. **Rahul Mondal** (International Institute for Population Sciences) was awarded the second prize for his paper “*Reading Survival Gain by the Metric of Halfway Age: A New Outlook on Aging*” and **Ms. Sila Mishra** (Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur) received third prize for the work “*Do Younger Siblings Get to Have all the Fun? Time Use and Birth Order in Indian Children and Adolescents*”.

Complete Program Schedule

Day 1

Date: 19th March 2025 (Wednesday)

<i>Inaugural Session</i>	
19 th March, 2025 09:30-10:00 AM Oyster Hall	
About the Seminar	Chander Shekhar , <i>Professor, IIPS, Mumbai &</i> U S Mishra , <i>Professor, IIPS, Mumbai</i>
Welcome Address	D A Nagdeve <i>Director & Senior Professor (Additional Charge), IIPS,</i> <i>Mumbai</i>
Keynote Address	Sheela Godbole <i>Director,</i> <i>ICMR-National Institute of Translational Virology and</i> <i>Aids Research, Pune</i>
Chief Guest Remarks	J P Dange, IAS <i>Former Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra</i>
Vote of Thanks	Dhananjay W. Bansod , <i>Professor, IIPS, Mumbai</i>
<i>Plenary Session I- Evolving Demographics and Emerging Policy Concerns</i>	
19 th March, 2025 10:00-11:30 AM Oyster Hall	
Welcome & Introducing Speakers	U S Mishra
Chair	Shireen Jejeebhoy
Speakers	Topic
F. Ram , Former Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai	Declining TFR In India “Emerging Trends Reversal Debate”

Priyamadhaba Behra , All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneshwar		Addressing Non-Communicable Diseases: Moving Beyond Medical Model of Disease to Social Model of Disease
A. Laxmaiah Scientist at the Indian Council of Medical Research - National Institute of Nutrition		Burden of Non-Communicable Diseases - Its Dietary Management
RB Bhagat Former Prof. International Institute for Population Sciences		Migration, Migrants, and Inclusive Elections
Vote of Thanks		Sarang Pradipkumar Pedgaonkar , IIPS, Mumbai
Tea Break 11:30 - 11:45 AM		
19 th March 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM Oyster Hall	Technical Session 1A: Fertility, Reproductive Health, and Other Health Vulnerabilities	
	Chair: F Ram	
	Session Coordinator: Chander Shekhar	
	Rapporteur: Rahul Mondal	
	Rajib Acharya	Beyond TFR and mCPR: Family Planning in the Context of Low Fertility in India
	Saswata Ghosh	Social Support Networks and Fertility in South Asia: How Does Allocare Shape Fertility in the Context of High Social Competition?
	Nikhilesh Parchure	Delayed Response of Pregnancy Care in EAG States: Evidence from NFHS-5 Survey
	Gudakesh	Climatic Vulnerability and Health Risks: An All-India Analysis
19 th March 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM	Technical Session 1B: Economics of Evolving Demography	
	Chair: U S Mishra	
	Session Coordinator: Sarang Pradipkumar Pedgaonkar	
	Rapporteur: Raghunath Mandi	
	M Venkat Narayan	Inequality in Education and Employment Opportunities for SC/ST in India

Coral Hall	R Ramkumar	The Employment Challenge in India: A Demographically Disaggregated Analysis
	C M Lakshman	Risk Factors and Health Behaviour Among Younger Adults in India: Analysis Using SAGE Data Wave-1 and 2
	K.S. Hari	Not In Employment, Education or Training: A Study of Youth in India
1:15 PM - 2:15 PM Lunch Break		
2:15 PM to 3:15 PM Poster Presentation & Evaluation Session-1		
19 th March 3:15 PM - 4:30 PM	Technical Session 2A: Human Capital Formation	
	Chair: S K Mohanty	
	Session Coordinator: Dhananjay W. Bansod	
	Rapporteur: Subham Sharma	
	Amlan Mazumdar	Utilisation of Ayush Systems of Medicine in India: An Economic Analysis Based on the First Ever All-India 79th Round Survey of Ayush
	Sanatan Naik	Distress Financing on Health Expenditure Across States in India
	Subhadip Mukherjee	Various Investment Announcements and Regional Performance in Post-Reform India: A State-Level Panel Analysis
	Yadawendra Singh	Tax transfers and demographic transition: Empirical evidence for 16th Finance Commission
	Technical Session 2B: Mobility and Migration	
	Chair: K C Das	
19 th March 3:15 PM - 4:30 PM	Session Coordinator: Preeti Dhillon	
	Rapporteur: Abhisekh Anand	
	Suresh Jungari	Social and Economic Mobility of Marathi Migrants in Mumbai
	Sunil Sarode	Internal migration in Maharashtra, with special reference to Mumbai
	D.P. Singh	Internal Migration of Socio-Religious group in India: Evidence from National Sample Survey



	Ashly K Ramachandran	Gendered Caregiving in Kerala: Implications of Migration and Demographic Transition

Day 2

Date: 20th March 2025 (Thursday)

9:00AM - 9:30AM Registration

Plenary Session II- Evolving Demographics: Health & Well-Being Concerns	
20th March 2025 9:30-11:00 AM Oyster Hall	
Welcome & Introducing Speakers	Dhananjay W. Bansod
Chair	Ladu Singh Laishram
Speakers	Topic
Sanghamitra Acharya, Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, School of Social Sciences JNU	Evolving health system reforms and changing demographics: leaving no one behind towards universal health coverage
John P John, Department of Psychiatry NIMHANS	Mental Health
S. Chandrasekhar Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	India's Labour Market Indicators: Do We Have a Narrative?
Sandeep Sharma National Health Systems Resource Centre	Use of NHA Estimates for Effective Health Policy Decision Making
Vote of Thanks	Preeti Dhillon, IIPS, Mumbai
Rapporteur	Raghunath Mandi
Tea Break 11:00 AM - 11:15	
20 th March 11:15 AM - 12:45 PM	Technical Session 3A: Longevity, Health and Wellbeing
	Chair: Hemkothang Lungdim
	Session Coordinator: U S Mishra

Oyster Hall	Rapporteur: Devikrishna N B	
	Suryakant Yadav	High Mortality Rates of NCDs in Men Underline the Sex Differences in Mortality in India: A Detailed Study of 24 Causes of Death using GBD (2021) Study
	Rahul Gajbhiye	Snakebite Research to Policy: A Decade-Long Quest for Health and Wellbeing in Rural India
	Nandita Saikia	Who Lives Longer? Examining Socio-economic Disparities in Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy in India
	K.C. Tharware	Women's Health, Well-Being, Workforce Participation, and Household Income Sustainability
20 th March 11:15 AM - 12:45 PM Coral Hall	Technical Session 3B: Data for development	
	Chair: Abhishek Singh	
	Session Coordinator: Dhananjay W. Bansod	
	Rapporteur: Subham Sharma	
	Ladu Singh Laishram	Statistics for Machine Learning
	Rakesh K Saroj	Integrating Feature Selection Techniques with Machine Learning Models to Identify Determinants of Under-Five Mortality
	Priya Ranjan Dash	Estimation of Distribution Function from Survey Data Using Auxiliary Information
	Prashant Bansode	Documenting the Seasonal Migrants: Issues and Methodological Challenges
12:45 PM - 1:45 PM Lunch Break		
1:45 PM to 2:45 PM Poster Presentation & Evaluation Session-II		



20 th March 2:45 PM - 4:00 PM Oyster Hall	Technical Session 4A: Emerging Policy Concerns	
	Chair: T V Sekher	
	Session Coordinator: Chander Shekhar	
	Rapporteur: Rahul Mondal	
	William Joe	Economic Mobility in India through the lens of Asset-based Wealth Quintiles
	Esha Chatterjee	Indian Paradox: Why is the relationship between women's education & labour force participation U-/J-Shaped?
	Vachaspati Shukla	Schooling Inequality in India: A Comparative Analysis Across States and Generations
20 th March 2:45 PM - 4:00 PM Coral Hall	Azizuddin Khan	Impact of Lifestyle Factors on Cognitive Health and Dementia in Elderly Population: A Socioeconomic Investigation
	Technical Session 4B: Migration and its Multifaceted Implications	
	Chair: RB Bhagat	
	Session Coordinator: Sarang Pradipkumar Pedgaonkar	
	Rapporteur: Mihir Adhikari	
	K C Das	Husbands out-migration and autonomy of left behind wives in context of South Asia
	V. Nirmala	Vulnerability and Challenges of Internal Migrants during COVID-19 in Kochi City of Ernakulam District & Kerala
	Arun Kumar Acharya	Please Bring Back My Son: Examining the Cycle of Violence, Death and Human Cost of Internal Migration in India
	Abdul Shaban	Demographic Diversity and Economic Growth: Evidence from India and Elsewhere
	Archana K Roy	Understanding Spatio-Temporal Urban Dynamics in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR)

High Tea 4:00 PM - 4:15 PM	
Valedictory Session 4:15 PM - 5:15 PM Oyster Hall	
Welcome	Chander Shekhar <i>Department of Fertility & Social Demography, IIPS</i>
Report of Seminar	Udaya Shankar Mishra <i>Department of Bio-Statistics and Epidemiology, IIPS</i>
Valedictory Address	Kalpana Apte <i>Director General (CEO), Family Planning Association of India</i>
Way Forward	D.A. Nagdeve <i>Director & Senior Professor (Additional Charge), IIPS</i>
Announcement of Prizes	Dhananjay W. Bansod <i>Department of Public Health & Mortality Studies, IIPS</i> Sarang Pradipkumar Pedgaonkar <i>Department of Family & Generations, IIPS</i>
Closing Remarks	Udaya Shankar Mishra <i>Department of Bio-Statistics and Epidemiology, IIPS</i>
Vote of Thanks	Preeti Dhillon <i>Department of Survey Research & Data Analytics, IIPS</i>
Certificate Distribution	Pazhani Murugesan Saif Nihal



