



अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान

विश्वविद्यालय समतुल्य - गोवडी स्टेशन रोड, देवनार, मुंबई - 400 088
(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का स्थायत संगठन, भारत सरकार)



विश्व जनसंख्या दिवस 2026

के उपलक्ष्य में

संगोष्ठी

भारत में उभरते जनांकिकीय परिदृश्य: सर्वेक्षण निष्कर्षों एवं सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य का समेकित विश्लेषण

दिनांक : 09 जुलाई 2026 | समय: प्रातः 11.00-दोपहर 01.00 बजे तक | स्थान: पुस्तकालय भवन, तृतीय तल, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या विज्ञान संस्थान

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

Deemed to be University

Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai – 400 088

(An Autonomous Institute under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India)

On the Occasion of

WORLD POPULATION DAY 2026

SYMPOSIUM

Emerging Demographic Issues in India: Synthesis of Survey and Theory

DATE 09 July 2026 | TIME 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM | VENUE: 3rd Floor, Library Building, IIPS



Prof. Vegard Fykse Skirbekk

Population Decline and Slow Aging: Inevitable, Manageable, and even Advantageous?

Population aging represents a defining demographic transition that is both inevitable and global in scope. While commonly perceived as a catastrophic burden, emerging evidence suggests this narrative's reinterpretation. The fundamental driver of population aging—declining fertility coupled with increasing longevity—reflects achievement in gender equality and human health rather than demographic pathology.

The transition is demographically irreversible. Contemporary estimates indicate that even dramatic turnaround in fertility or rising migration would result in moderate impacts on the degree of population aging experienced globally over coming decades. However, the burden associated with aging depends critically on functional health status rather than chronological age. Health-Adjusted Dependency Ratios (HADR), which measure dependency in terms of health rather than arbitrary age thresholds such as 65 years, reveal that the actual burden of aging is substantially lower than traditional Old-Age Dependency Ratios suggest and varies minimally across world regions.

Successful population aging hinges on several interrelated factors. First, extended working lives-enabled through improved health and productivity gains-can substantially reduce dependency ratios. Second, technological automation and artificial intelligence present unprecedented potential to displace labor-intensive sectors, fundamentally altering workforce requirements. Third, per-capita resource availability increases when population stabilizes, enabling rising investment in health, education, and social infrastructure. Historical precedent demonstrates that societies have weathered higher dependency ratios than those projected for the remainder of this century.

Prof. U.S. Mishra, Dr. Srinivas Goli
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