

The Twenty Second Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting
on
Population and Development

— Population in the Globalizing Society —

Focus on Asia and the Pacific

New Delhi, INDIA

April 23-24, 2006

THE ASIAN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
(APDA)

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PROGRAMME

The 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development

23 -24 April 2006
New Delhi, INDIA

— Population in the Globalizing Society — Focus on Asia & the Pacific

Saturday, 22nd April 2006

<All day> Participants' arrival
20:00~22:00 Welcome Dinner by IAPPD

Sunday, 23rd April 2006 1st Day

Opening Ceremony

09:30~09:35 Lighting of Lamp by Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha along with other dignitaries
09:35~09:38 Invocation Song
09:38~09:43 Presentation of Bouquets and mementos to the dignitaries by Chairpersons, IAPPD & APDA
09:43~09:46 Welcome address – Dr. S. S. Sisodia, Former Union Minister; Chairperson, IAPPD
09:46~09:51 Address by the Organizer – Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP, Former Chairperson, AFPPD; Member of Board of Directors, APDA
On behalf of Dr. Taro Nakayama, MP; Chairperson, APDA
09:51~09:54 Address – Dr. Wasim Zaman, Director, UNFPA-CST, Katmandu, Nepal, representing UNFPA Headquarters
09:54~09:59 Address – Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, MP; Chairperson, AFPPD
09:59~10:15 To honour MPs for their life-time contribution to the Parliamentary movement on Population and Development in Asia
(i) Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP; Former Chairperson, AFPPD
(ii) Ms. Kayoko Shimizu, MP; Vice-Chairperson, APDA
(iii) Dr. Malinee Sukavejworakit, MP; Secretary-General, AFPPD
10:15~10:19 A Statement – Dr. Nafis Sadik, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General on HIV/AIDS
Presented by Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP; Vice-Chairperson, AFPPD
10:19~10:27 Address by Special Guest – Ms. Panabaka Laxmi, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India
10:27~10:37 Address by Special Guest – Ms. Shiela Dikshit, Chief Minister, Govt. of NCT Delhi

- 10:37~10:52 Opening Address by Chief Guest – Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Honourable Speaker, Lok Sabha, India
- 10:52~10:57 Vote of Thanks – Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP; Vice-Chairperson, AFPPD
- 10:57~11:07 Group Photo
- 11:07~11:30 Tea

**Session I: Globalization and Demographic Transition in Asia
—Changes of Value, Economic Growth, Growing Disparity, Impact of Population Structure—**

- 11:30~13:15 Chairperson: Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, MP, Japan
(i) Guest of Honour/Distinguished Speaker – Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State for Commerce, Govt. of India
(ii) Resource Person – Mr. P. K. Hota, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India
- Discussion
- 13:15~14:30 Lunch hosted by Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Chairperson, AFPPD

Session II: Positive and Negative Impacts of Economic Growth/Globalization

- 14:30~15:45 Chairperson: Dr. Sang Guo Wei, MP, China
(1) Social Exclusions Amidst High Growth: A Paradox
(i) Resource Person – Prof. Bina Agarwal, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
(2) Growing Disparity Between Rural and Urban – Focus on Rural Women in India
(ii) Resource Person – Dr. Shiv Kumar, Consultant, UNICEF, New Delhi
- Discussion
- 15:45~16:00 Tea
- 16:00~17:15 (3) Globalization and Adolescent –General Health, Sexual Health, Education, Gender Discrimination, Marriage Age
Chairperson: Dr. Malinee Sukavejworakit, MP, Thailand
(i) Resource Person – Dr. Wasim Zaman, Director, UNFPA-CST, Katmandu, Nepal
(ii) Resource Person – Dr. P. D. Nayar, Technical Advisor, UNFPA
(iii) Resource Person – Dr. Sharda Jain, Indian Medical Association, New Delhi
- Discussion
- 17:30~19:15 AFPPD Executive Committee Meeting
- 20:30 onward Dinner hosted by Ms. Shiela Dikshit, Honourable Chief Minister, Govt. of NCT Delhi

Monday, 24th April 2006 2nd Day

**Session III: Positive and Negative Impacts of Economic Growth/Globalization
(cont. from previous day)**

- 09:30~11:00 (4) Vulnerable People and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Context of Social and Economic Divide
Chairperson: Mr. Lional Premasiri, MP, Sri Lanka
(i) Resource Person – Ms. Madhu Bala Nath, Regional Director, IPPF South Asia Region
(ii) Resource Person – Dr. Pronab Sen, Principle Advisor, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Discussion
- 11:00~11:20 Tea
- Session IV: Economic Growth, Constraints of Natural Resources and its Beyond – Focus on Fresh Water Resources, Food Production and Natural Environment**
- 11:20~13:00 Chairperson: Ms. Rhina Bhar, MP, Malaysia
(i) Resource Person – Dr. Hiroshi Tsujii, Ishikawa Prefectural University, Japan
(ii) Resource Person – Dr. Abusaleh Shariff, Member Secretary to Prime Minister’s High Level Committee, New Delhi
Discussion
- 13:00~14:30 Lunch hosted by Dr. Taro Nakayama, MP; Chairperson, APDA
- Session V: Round Table Discussion: Towards Sustainable Development**
- 14:30~16:15 Chairperson: Mr. Gilbert Ceaser Remulla, MP, Philippines
Panelists
- Dr. Sang Guo Wei, MP, China
- Ms. Steve Chadwick, MP, New Zealand
- Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP, Japan
- Mr. Sang Kyung Lee, MP, Korea
- Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP, India
Speeches from Representatives from Respective Countries
Discussion
- 16:15~16:30 Tea
- Closing Ceremony**
- 16:30~17:00 Closing Statement – Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP; Member of Board of Directors, APDA; Former Chairperson, AFPPD
Address – Dr. Wasim Zaman, Director, UNFPA-CST, Katmandu, Nepal
Address – Ms. Madhu Bala Nath, Regional Director, IPPF, South Asia Region
India
Address – Dr. S. S. Sisodia, Former Union Minister; Chairperson, IAPPD
Valedictory Address by Chief Guest – Sh. K. Rahman Khan
Distribution of Mementos and Certificates
Vote of Thanks – Mr. Ravula Chandra Sekar Reddy, MP
- 21:30~ Farewell Dinner at Frontier Restaurant Lobby Floor hosted by APDA

Day 1

Sunday, 23 April, 2006

Opening Ceremony

Opening

Mr. Manmohan Sharma (Executive Secretary, IAPPD):

Ladies and Gentlemen, today's meeting on the topic which you will be discussing is a very important topic. So we need your attention. We need your full support and cooperation. In the meantime, before we start formally, I am pleased to inform that Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha is here. I would like to request that you can switch on your interpretation instruments. Channel No.1 is English, 2 is Russian, 3 is Japanese, 4 is Chinese and 5 is Vietnamese. I would request the interpreters also to please take care of the channels. Now, I would like our Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Lakshman Singh to please start the proceedings.

Mr. Lakshman Singh (Vice-Chairman, AFPPD):

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, I would now request Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to light the lamp with other dignitaries.

<LIGHTING OF LAMP BY THE CHIEF GUEST AND DIGNITARIES>

Now the group called Swarntrishna would present the invocation song.

<INVOCATION SONG>

Thank you. This song is dedicated to Goddess Saraswati, the source of knowledge and we are asking for the blessings of Goddess on this occasion. We now request the Chairperson, IAPPD, Dr. S. S. Sisodia to welcome all the dignitaries.

Welcome address

Mr. S. S. Sisodia

(Former Union Minister/Chairperson, IAPPD)

Very good morning and Namaskar in my language. At the outset I consider it a great privilege to extend a hearty welcome to the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Mrs. Shiela Dikshit, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Mrs. Panbika Laxmi, Mr. Laxman Singh, Member of Parliament for sparing their valuable time out their heavy schedule to be amongst us on this great occasion. I am extremely happy to welcome our foreign friends, Mr. Fukuda, MP and Chairperson, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Japan; Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP, Ex-Environment Minister, Japan, and Ex-Chairperson, AFPPD; and Dr. Malinee Sukavejworakit, MP, Thailand and Secretary-General, AFPPD; having taken time for this meeting. The conference has become more important because it will be inaugurated by an eminent person, who is very popular and well known parliamentarians and the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and due to the presence of other respected dignitaries especially the Chief Minister of Delhi Mrs. Shiela Dikshit, who is one of the most popular and successful chief ministers of Delhi State. I also welcome all the participants from various countries, representatives of international and national institutes, NGOs, officers and all other friends for participating in this meeting. This 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development is of great significance. As the distinguished participants would be discussing population in globalizing society – Focus on Asia and the Pacific. India as a developing country is known for its demographic values. It is known that in the process of globalization, there is a transition of technology, transition of skilled manpower and outsourcing certain processes and product. Moreover, the information of other civic societies is freely accessible. Further under globalization market economy is expected to accelerate efficiently of economic factors. But it may also increase socio-economic inequalities among various sections of the society. The process of globalization has to be examined in depth. The deliberations in various sessions will cover globalization in its relationship to the demographic transition. Their negative and positive aspects, adolescent and gender discrimination, economic growth and constraints of the natural resources and beyond this water resources, food scarcity, environment and so on. I hope the participants and the subject experts especially the policy and programme formulators gathered will provide their valuable suggestions in evolving a holistic approach to the whole process of globalization. Hon'ble delegates, we have made all our efforts to make your stay comfortable and enjoyable, the agenda is already with you and we are expecting useful and meaningful deliberations on the subject of our discussions. I once again extend a warm welcome in this city of historic importance. Thanks for your kind attention. Thank you very much.

Address by Organizer

Dr. Taro Nakayama, MP

(Ex-Foreign Minister/ Chairperson, Asian Population Development Association (APDA))

Presented by Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP

(Former Chairperson, AFPPD/Director, APDA)

Your Excellency, Sri. Somat Chatterjee, Speaker of the Lok Sabha;

The Honorable Yasuo Fukuda, Chairperson, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population & Development (AFPPD);

Mr. Washim Zaman, Director, UNFPA CST,

Ms. Nath Madhu Bala, South Asian Representative, International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF);

My fellow Parliamentarians;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

I extend my very deep appreciation today to all of you who have joined us for the 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. India is the birthplace of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD). All of us involved in the parliamentarians' activities for population and development in Asia will never forget that it was Senator Sat Paul Mittal, together with the honorable Takashi Sato, AFPPD's first chairperson, who was the driving force and a great pillar of support behind the establishment of the AFPPD.

For those of us from Japan, the Indian subcontinent is a land which has a very special significance. It is the land of the birth of Gautama Buddha, the founder of the Buddhism which for many Japanese remains a fundamental spiritual backbone. And Mahatma Gandhi, the father of India's independence, continues to have a special place of respect and esteem in the hearts of many Japanese.

As APDA Chairperson, I feel most gratifying that this auspicious event, both historically and in regard to the activities of parliamentarians, the 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development is being held in India, which has a particularly significant relationship with the APDA and AFPPD. I cordially thank Chairperson Dr. S. S. Sisodia of the Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD), Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary, and to all members of the staff for having expended great efforts in organizing this meeting despite the limited time for its preparation. I also express my heartfelt gratitude to the UNFPA, the IPPF, to the resource persons and to all the many other persons who have cooperated in

organizing and supporting this meeting.

The theme of this meeting is “Population in the Globalizing Society-Focus on Asia and the Pacific” . Today, globalization is advancing throughout the world. It is expanding rapidly in the fields of information technology (IT) and the economy. For example, with IT it has become possible to access global information regardless of where we are in the world, and mutual interdependence in economic relationships have expanded greatly, transcending national boundaries in each of the diverse aspects of “people”, “things”, and “money” .

Globalization has become a great current that engulfs our world, and it is bringing about great changes in our lives. One aspect of this globalization is that winner takes all. With respect to information, we observe a growing influence of Europe and the USA, the creators of the “content” especially in the area of entertainment, overwhelming the world with their values and modern values. And seen from the economic aspects, most of the profits are disproportionately concentrated among a small number of winners.

As a result, in the process of economic globalization, both socially and economically, the gap between “winners” and “losers” is widening, and this is also causing a growing gap between cities and farm villages. And in this process, those who are socially most vulnerable are being constantly driven into the margins of society, depriving them of opportunities for an education and even access to use of family planning tools.

This applies also to the field of the food production a necessary condition for supporting a country’s population. Simply put, economic globalization generally means that agriculture cannot be successful unless it produces things that can be sold on the market. Even if there are traditional crops that are suited to local environments, as it often happens, unless these have an international marketability, they do not result in monetary income.

These efforts to produce internationally marketable crops are resulting in unsustainable types of agriculture in many granaries of the world, where an excessive pumping of underground water, excessive use of chemical fertilizers, and the erosion of soil caused by deforestation and the cultivation of steeply sloping fields. In these ways globalization is causing gaps to widen, increasing environmental load, and threatening food security.

However, globalization also has other aspects. While globalization creates problems such as economic oligopoly, a concentration of ownership and decision-making into too small a number of

hands and the promotion of unsustainable agriculture, it is, on the other hand, bringing about diversity and new opportunities.

For example, through the development of the Internet, people who earlier had no opportunities to come into contact with global information can now, by doing so, understand world realities and are becoming the agents of new changes. In the field of business, too, such earlier unimaginable fields as the software industry and related fields have become powerful forces leading whole sectors of industry, and even in the aspect of values, while the enormous Euro-American entertainment industry is sweeping the world, at the same time, in countries like Japan it has become possible to more readily enjoy Indian performing arts, as never before.

And in the field of agriculture, while unsustainable agriculture is on the one hand still advancing on a great scale, at the same time, although the market scale may still be small, consumers in industrially advanced countries are discovering new values in organic farming and in types of agricultural products that had not previously been widely marketed. There is a new focus of interest on types of agriculture that protect the environment and on agriculture in which the faces of the producers are more visible.

All of these aspects represent the influence of globalization, and the influence is extending to very diverse areas. Globalization is indeed a huge current. But it is not all flowing in just one direction.

Moreover, this globalization does not stop just at the fields of the economy and information, but is bringing about changes in value systems and is having a direct and great impact on population issues through changes in behavior related to marriage and childbearing.

It is for this reason that we have chosen “Population in the Globalizing Society” as the theme for this APDA meeting. Globalization is an indispensable theme for attaining our goals of resolving population problems and realizing sustainable development. And although it directly brings about changes in people’s behavior, it cannot be said that its realities are yet adequately understood.

How should we as elected representatives of the people best deal with these questions? “There must be no child born only to die”. This is AFPPD’s mission statement. To rid the world of any such tragic situation the most important is global cooperation that can make possible lives which are in harmony with each country’s natural environment. Our goal must be to build a society in which all persons who are able to work can work, while nurturing and educating children and giving support to the elderly and the vulnerable people suffering from impairments of body and mind.

Very recently I paid a visit to Vietnam's Tuyen Quyen Province, where I had the pleasure of visiting the Xuan Ban Commune. I was impressed to see that an important source of non-agricultural income there was the manufacture of disposable wooden chopsticks, made from the fast-growing bamboo found locally in the village. It was the use of most brilliant local wisdom. I hope that we parliamentarians can work together to pool our resources and ideas on how to take specific, forward-looking measures so as not to leave behind the seeds of future grief.

Let me express once more my profound gratitude to Dr. S. S. Sisodia, IAPPD Chairperson, Mr. Manmohan Sharma, IAPPD Executive Secretary, and members of the secretariat for your splendid dedication in preparing for the meeting in a short period. I hasten to add my sincere appreciation to Dr. Thoraya Obaid, UNFPA Executive Director and Dr. Steven Sinding, IPPF Director General for their most generous cooperation for the meeting.

Let me also say, the Asian Population and Development Association is proud to be able to support the activities of Asian parliamentarians on population and development.

I am confident that through your enthusiastic discussions at this meeting, significant perspectives and meaningful results will emerge towards the resolution of problems concerning population and sustainable development in Asia.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Address

Dr. Wasim Zaman

(Director, UNFPA-CST)

Aslahevalekum, Namaste, Good Morning His Excellency Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, Mrs. Panbaka Laxmi, Mrs. Shiela Dikshit, Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Mr. Shin Sakurai, Mr. Shiv Khare, Mr. Manmohan Sharma and Mr. Lakshman Singh, and excellency Dr. S. S. Sisodia. Thank you very much for allowing the UNFPA to be here. I would like to thank the organizers, APDA, AFPPD, IAPPD and the Government of India for inviting the UNFPA for this important meeting. I bring to you Dr. Thoraya Obaid's, Executive Director of the UNFPA, greetings and congratulations. She has actually written not a speech but a very emotional e-mail which came to me recently in which she has asked us to deliver not only her greetings but her heartfelt thanks to the parliamentarians of the globe of the world and particularly for the parliamentarians of Asia and the Pacific for the support to the UNFPA trying to supporting the world. She particularly thanks the role that parliamentarians are playing and especially those who are dealing with women.

UNFPA upholds the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) and their indicators, which are, supposed to be achieved within the next few years. The distinguished speaker before me has already mentioned this that globalization is certainly on and you will be very much aware of what it means. I would like to elaborate on the diatomy that exists. Now we are communicated, as individuals, through finance, trade and communication, and never before did we have an opportunity to communicate the world what we have done today. Yet the world is divided. Yet within nations we are divided in terms of benefits, in terms of use, in terms of utilization of the globalization.

Today I just have a few pieces. We are the secretariat so is UNFPA. What we bring to you the legislatures, law makers, leaders, what we bring to you is simply a few questions and we ask you, we plea with you and we request you to take this forward and meet the goals of MDGs. Today one person out of six lives in extreme poverty on less than US\$ 1 a day, while 20% of people, most of them in the developed countries, consume 80% of the world's resources. A question is to you, what this globalization means to half of the humanity that has never talked on telephone and never surfed on the Internet. What this globalization means to human rights, what this globalization means to women's rights and to the rights of children. What this globalization means to a young woman who is married off at the age of 15 or less of age with little or no education and who risks the maternal death at every birth particularly the early ones. What this globalization means, who have denied equality, discriminated, and trafficked at young ages and violated. What does globalization mean to

the largest ever-young people of adolescent? If I have my figures right it is about a billion if you take 10-19 years of age and it is 1.5 billion, one fourth of humanity if you take 10-24 years of age. How does it control globalization for literacy, education, and skills and for all of them equal jobs? Ladies and Gentleman, here in this room at least two of us have travelled from Nepal, a much-travelled country. We all are looking at BBC every minute. As we are coming to the Airport by car we saw thousands of people on the road and if you look at the composition of the people who were bringing the procession, majority of them, maybe 70%, I just take a guess, were young. Young people of today are globalized with much trouble to dent. Our previous generation and our generation do not have that, and this is the largest-ever group of young people that you will ever have.

Next, I would say what the consequences of globalization are to the already precarious balance between population and environment. So many films, so many things on TV, but what are we going to do about it? What are the implications of globalisation to health system and health system for women and children and what are the complications of globalization? So my question, ladies and gentlemen, to all of you that why we do not debate which I find often in many places where the globalization should or should not have happened. Let us face it. Globalization is like a spring; it has come as my previous distinguished speaker has said. It comes in a big way in all possible manners that we can think of. The issue here is whether globalization has come with equity. The questions remaining in a big way are we're going to be able to use globalization for the people. I think I should end here. Before I do, let me take this opportunity to thank Mr. Somnath Chatterjee whom I have always admired. He reminds me of a movie on Cinderella Man, a man who always fights against the worst odds possible and wins. Let me hope that all of you will be able to follow the example of Cinderella Man and also Cinderella Woman and fight the global battle to bring the benefits of those global glories to your locality. Thank you.

Address

Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, MP

(Ex-Chief Cabinet Secretary/ Chairperson, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians
on Population and Development (AFPPD))

Your Excellency, Sri Somat Chatterjee, Speaker of the Lok Sabha;

Mr. Shin Sakurai, Director, Asian Population and Development Association (APDA);

Mr. Washim Zaman, Director, UNFPA-CST;

Ms. Mahdu Bala Nath, South Asian Representative, IPPF;

Dignities;

My fellow Parliamentarians;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

I extend my deep appreciation today to all of you who have gathered here for the 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our host for this meeting, the Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD), as well as the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA).

On the occasion of the General Assembly of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) which was held in Jakarta, Indonesia in November of last year, I succeeded Mr. Yoshio Yatsu to become the new chairperson—the fourth since the Forum's founding—of the AFPPD.

My country, Japan, is also represented here today by Mr. Shin Sakurai, who is a representative of the APDA and who has done much to further the development of the AFPPD's activities, having served as its second chairperson. I should like to build on the accomplishments of our predecessors and to put forth every effort—even though what I can personally do may be rather small—as we go forward in the direction of finding solutions to issues of population and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific Region. Using this occasion, I would like to make a heartfelt appeal for everyone's cooperation in this endeavor.

As all of you know, India, our host country, is the birthplace of the AFPPD. Its first general assembly was held in New Delhi in 1984, and it was here in India that it took its first major strides forward. The year 1984 was not only an important year for the AFPPD, but was also an extremely important year for worldwide population issues.

In August of 1984, the International Population Conference was held in Mexico City under the auspices of the United Nations, and on this occasion a common understanding was reached on the indispensable need to deal with population issues at the international level. Furthermore, using the UN conference as a springboard, the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD), bringing together parliamentarians from various countries of the world, was convened in Mexico's Congressional Palace. At this Conference, which was chaired by Mr. Takeo Fukuda, former prime minister of Japan a groundbreaking policy was adopted which placed population issues within the context of "sustainable development".

You are well aware that basic policies in connection with the various population issues we are currently facing reflect the "Programme of Action" adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development (known by the abbreviation ICPD-PoA) held in 1994 at Cairo, Egypt. At this Cairo Conference, a strong emphasis was placed on the view that it is important to consider "population" not in isolation but rather in the context of sustainable development.

And already 10 years before the Cairo Conference, many of our seniors, who were at that time elected representatives of the people, had taken the initiative to put forward at the international level the basic principle that "population issues should be considered in the context of sustainable development". This is a principle that continues to guide us at the present. Here I wish again to express my sincere respect to my parliamentary seniors for their foresight and vision.

Over the past 20 years there have been many remarkable changes in Asia, including very great progress in the area of public hygiene. Countries in Asia—first the so-called "newly industrializing economies (NIES)", followed by the ASEAN countries and the BRICs of today, have come to play roles as driving forces in the world economy. The positive results of this are also reflected in population issues. For example, in many countries we have seen a rapid rise in life expectancies and a rapid fall in mortality rates, including infant mortality.

What has the greatest impact toward a stable population is the birth rate, in particular, the critical indicator "total fertility rate (TFR)", which represents the average number of children a woman in a given country give birth to during her lifetime.

In the Asian region, the most dramatic change of all has been seen in Iran, where the TFR rapidly decreased from 6.63 around the year 1980 to 2.47 in the year 2000. The next largest decreases have taken place in Mongolia, where the TFR decreased from 5.74 to 2.45 during this time interval, and in Vietnam, where it decreased from 4.50 to 2.32.

On the other hand, there are unfortunately some countries where the TFR has hardly changed at all. In Afghanistan, the TFR still stands, as before, at around 7.48. In an environment where the country's reconstruction is proceeding only with great difficulty in the aftermath of the armed struggles which the country has suffered, a very large proportion of women find themselves compelled to accept unwanted pregnancies. There are many countries whose TFR, though not as extremely high as in the case of Afghanistan, is in excess of 4. In these countries, the "pressures" which accompany population growth are seen in the guise of environmental deterioration and difficulties in maintaining adequate food production. To address these issues, appropriate measures must be applied with urgency.

Then, too, there are countries like the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Singapore, where the total fertility rate has declined to less than 1.4, or less than the figure of 2.05 needed to maintain, over the long term, a stable population. This means that if such low birthrates continue, the size of these countries' populations will, over the long term, decrease. Before this happens, however, the low birthrate will bring about changes in demographic structure as this low birthrate and the "aging" of the population will, in policy terms, become a major issue affecting government expenditures and overall social security measures. However, lowering the birthrate was an unavoidable path that had to be taken to avoid or control explosive population increases.

During the period since the AFPPD began its activities, or more precisely over the past 25 years, the population of the Asian region has risen from 2.63 billion to 3.9 billion. This figure of 3.9 billion is equivalent to the entire population of the world in 1974. It is self-evident that the earth cannot support an endlessly increasing population. If the population continues to increase indefinitely, a point will be reached where life worthy of human beings will become impossible and humankind will no longer be able to enjoy the fruits of social and economic development. If the population increases indefinitely, a point will be reached where regardless of what policy measures are attempted, it will become impossible to have a "sustainable society". Humankind would then be afflicted by hunger, and people would be forced to lead lives lacking in human dignity.

I wish to say again that if successful efforts had not already been initiated to keep population growth within bounds, there would have been no hope for the future. We are just now in the process of taking, with some success, a necessary step in the direction of realizing a sustainable society, and are about to take the next step. I wish to express my profound gratitude to our predecessors for their efforts which have led to the successes we have seen thus far.

Also, the excessive decrease in births which countries like Japan and the Republic of Korea are now

witnessing is a phenomenon that cannot sustain a sound society over medium and long-term, and therefore it is vital that we take appropriate measures. For example, it should be an essential task to improve environments whereby young persons who wish to have children but find it difficult to do so for economic or other reasons are able to fulfill their wishes to bear and raise children.

In the above ways, then, the efforts of our predecessors in this Asian part of the world have borne fruit, and Asian demographic problems have made important strides forward. As a result, although population factors are diverse, we are being asked to make still further appropriate efforts within the context of the conditions in which each country finds itself.

The theme of this meeting is “Population in the Globalizing Society - Focus on Asia & the Pacific”. India, our host country, as one of the BRICs which is a driving force in today’s world economy, is playing an important role as a base for developing new information technology (IT) software and for promoting globalization. As you all know, globalization is bringing about important changes in the environment around us, including the trends which are tending to make IT and the economy function in a “borderless” way. Our society is becoming increasingly interdependent in an unprecedented way in terms of our economies and information.

This globalization is having a profound influence on our world. I think the greatest effect of all is probably that, accompanying progress in globalization, people's ways of thinking and behavior are rapidly changing. And these changes are having a direct impact on population issues. It is not easy to predict the future course of globalization. However, I believe that the holding of this meeting on “Population in the Globalizing Society” in this country, India, with its remarkable development, is extremely significant in terms of how we should consider the path to follow in the future. We politicians have the responsibility for political decisions. And each decision we make today will shape our future.

Once more, I wish to here express my profound gratitude to Dr. S. S. Sisodia, IAPPD Chairperson, Mr. Manmohan Sharma, IAPPD Executive Secretary, and members of the secretariat for your great dedication in preparing for the meeting in a short period. I wish to add my sincere appreciation to Dr. Thoraya Obaid, UNFPA Executive Director, and Dr. Steven Sinding, IPPF Director General, as well as to all those in the IAPPD and the APDA who put forth such great efforts in organizing this meeting.

Because of official duties at home, I regret that my participation in this meeting has to be limited to only this first day. However, I shall be able to return to Japan tomorrow feeling quite sure that,

because of the enthusiastic participation of all of you in attendance, the meeting will succeed in its objectives.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Statement

Dr. Nafis Sadik

(Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General on HIV/AIDS)

Presented by Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP

(Vice-Chairperson, AFPPD)

Dear friends from the Tokyo-based APDA and the IAPPD, excellencies, leaders from Asian countries, colleagues from nation governments and donor organizations and media representatives, may I, first of all, congratulate the organizers for bring together such a galaxy of senior leaders to discuss this vital topic. May I also offer my sincere thanks for your invitation and my deep regrets that I am not able to attend in person.

Accelerating globalization has interacted its population dynamics in a variety of ways. For example, better public health, outreach and contraceptive technology have improved women's health, reduced fertility and extended life expectancy in most parts of the world. On the other hand, I find that more frequent international travel and migration have contributed to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic and the emergence of persistence of other infectious diseases.

Globalization has stimulated sustained economic growth, which has improved standards of living and levels of overall health. More balanced population profile has stimulated economic growth in many countries as man and woman choose to have smaller families resulting fertility decline. This produces changes in the dependency ratio, the ratio of young and old working age population, mean fewer mouths to feed for every person of working age and providing opportunity for a higher standard of living and greater savings and investments. This demographic bonus if combined with a sound economic policy can accelerate the economic growth as we have seen in many countries in the region.

Putting the individual in centre of the development process as the International Conference on Population and Development recommended would thus ensure a good balance between sustained economic growths, continued globalization of markets and economies and development that improve the quality of life for every individual. However, continuing globalization and its economic consequences confront countries with challenges than before. Improved technologies stimulate development but in some cases it has also posed threats to individual well-being. For example, pre-natal diagnosis test (PNDT) has led to an increase in female foeticide and compelled many states in India to legislate against their use. There are plenty of such other cases. The over-increasing globalization of markets, technologies, communication system and trade practices does not necessarily have the desired impact on global poverty as set out in the millennium development

goals. Economic growth is not enough. We must also address social issues directly. For example, countries must address the need of a growing generation of adolescent, the problem of gender-based violence, accessibility, affordability and quality of sexual and reproductive health information and services including HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and universal access to education especially for girls.

Above all, countries must create an enabling atmosphere for individuals to exercise informed choices to improve their quality of life. Some immediate priorities, which I hope, you will discuss about how to achieve. Number one is sustained political commitment and leadership. Number two is responsible and accountable governance and administration of reforms. Number three is an enabling policy and legislation framework. Number four is enhanced capacities to deliver health and education including skills, technological knowledge and quality of services. Number five is research mobilization including increased public-private partnerships. Number six is advocacy with and by civil society including the mass media. I wish you all success in your discussions. Thank you.

Address by Special Guest

Ms. Panbaka Laxmi

(Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee; Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi, Mrs. Sheila Dixit; Dr. S. S. Sisodia, Chairperson, IAPPD; Mr. Fukuda, Chairperson, AFPPD; Mr. Shin Sakurai; Dr. Wasim Zaman, Director, UNFPA-CST, Kathmandu, Nepal; Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP; Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary, IAPPD; honourable members of parliament, distinguished guests, friends, media, ladies and gentlemen,

At the outset, I welcome you all to this 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development.

I am sure the deliberations of this conference will help us increase our awareness and appreciate the inter-relationship between population and development issues. One of the big challenges being faced by the developing countries of Asia today is the size and growth of its population. While we all agree that human resource is an available asset in economic development, there are many issues of population that our environment cannot sustain in the long run, particularly in view of our desire to achieve higher standard of living. Rapid growth in population crumbled with rising living standards is presenting unsustainable pressures on natural resources. Such pressures are on environment, increasing pollution, raising health threats, degradation of waterbeds, farmland, forest, coastal areas, climate change and loss of bio-diversity. The higher standards of living in Asia are creating a problem, which means more oil and polluted water, which are being used by our industry. Therefore, sustainability of development process requires population stabilization.

The population of India, which stood at 361 million cores in 1951 is now estimated to be around 1.1 billion. With the present trend, it is expected that by 2026 the population of India will touch 1.2 billion and it will become the most populous country in the world by middle of this century. The growth of population is also quite high in many other developing countries of Asia. The issue of population stabilization is a necessity for achieving the larger goal of economic and social development. We must learn from the success stories of other countries. China has shown that even with limited resources and financial infrastructure, rapid reduction in the population can be achieved. Malaysia and Indonesia have achieved a decreasing fertility in a democratic set-up, despite a multi-religion and multi-national population.

After the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, all over the world,

many countries are moving away from demographic approaches to population issues, towards more focussed issues of gender equality and reproductive rights are key factors contributing to the problem of population growth. India's National Population Policy 2000 also aims intervened the quality of life that people lead to enhance their well-being and to provide the opportunity and chance to become productive asset to the society. The population policy cannot be designed in an isolated manner and needs to be integrated in the framework of social and economic strategies and programmes. It is well recognized that population stabilization is influenced mostly by the woman's status and the social and economic empowerment. Therefore, what we need is a holistic and integrated approach and sustainable development structure focusing on reduction of poverty, increasing the access of basic social services such as education and health, economic status of women to enhance their ability for making them independent including the choice of family size. Empowerment and responsibility will help stabilization of population. The Government of India is committed to replicating all over the country. The success of population stabilization in southern states of India brings in investments in social development and most importantly in comprehensive health care.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 3rd April 2005 for providing integrated comprehensive primary health care services especially to the rural and vulnerable sections of the society in the country with special focus on demographically poor states. You may be aware that the objectives of the NRHM are to provide accessible, affordable and accountable effective and reliable primary health care to poor and vulnerable sections of the population so as to achieve the goals of national population policy and national health policy. The reproductive and child health programme is implemented as part of the NRHM. One of the most important components of the mission is introduction of ASHA. Woman social health activists in our villages, who will primarily act as an inter-link between the community and the public health system, I would also like to mention that the population stabilization in developing countries cannot be achieved only with the efforts of national governments, but it requires whole-hearted support and cooperation of population from all sections of the society.

The task of achieving population stabilization is so stupendous that it will give it a shape of a national movement in other developing countries. The outcome of this movement is so important that all of us need to put in it our very best. I wish that the deliberations in this conference would be successful in throwing issues for consideration by the parliamentarians towards achieving the goals of population stabilization in the developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Thank you and Jai Hind.

Address by Special Guest

Ms. Shiela Dikshit

(Chief Minister, Government of NCT Delhi, India)

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP; Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary, IAPPD;

First of all, let me extend as somebody who runs the government in Delhi. I would also like to thank Mr. Manmohan Sharma for having asked me to be part of the opening ceremony of this very important conference of parliamentarians on population and development.

Most of the speakers have already identified the areas that concern all of us in today's modern world, which has become a global village. Development has naturally resulted in globalization and much more development, much faster development is taking place in all parts of the world, not only because the world has come together to a development concern but also because the technology has made the pace of change much faster than a decade ago. However, what concerns the nations like ours is that development has to have a human face and the human being has put in the center stage of the entire process of change and development.

In India, like rest of the world, the groups that concern us are the adolescent group, women, the elderly and the unemployed youth. Demographers are indicating that the demographic problems would grow further in most of the Asian societies. This group, comprising the young and the adolescent population, need a very special attention. There are two other major areas of concern in India and that the adverse sex ratio in many of our states. We are facing this problem many folds and the high prevalence and acceptance of violence against women, gender biasness, strong son preference and violence against woman. We know worldwide phenomena but we feel deeply concern about it. Adolescents, who account for a large proportion of our population, need information on sexual and reproductive health. The Government has taken several initiatives to educate school children on issues related to sexuality and reproductive health in a very fast changing world. It is not just a fast changing world; it is a world which is subject to information through the internet and the television, to information which very often the mind is not able to absorb in the right proportions. Therefore, this is another challenge before us, how do we segregate what should make a happy human being and what makes human being a disturbed human being.

We have, as Mr. Lakshman Singh has already pointed out, ICPD—Programme of Action, which is perhaps the world's largest endeavour to provide health care to mother and child and other incidental

activities for the development of children. However, we need to make this much more effective for what it is today and make it much more intensive. In the last couple of years, in the health sector, reforms have been taken place in India. Ranging from district level decentralized to large-scale community need assessment in an effort to make services client-friendly and of high quality. In 2000, the government introduced the national population policy after consultation with experts. Women policies, which make women more educative, more self-reliant economically, are giving a new thrust in India. Involvement of local governments in planning and monitoring of health programmes for women, in particular, is being monitored and is being planned very vigorously.

In Delhi, we have a special programme called “Stree Shakti” programme which is women empowerment programme, which deals with the basic health care but it teaches them about prevention and curative processes and also trains them in various skills so that they can become self-reliant economically also and therefore a human being which has much more confidence. Despite these achievement, gaps still remain. We have to go a long way, and I am sure the deliberations of this conference will be exchange of ideas and we will be able to share some of the achievements which we have been able to do in India and we need to adopt what the other countries have been successful in. May I, therefore, conclude by wishing all of you very best and I do hope that the deliberations will be enjoyable and your stay, especially in Delhi, will be a stay that you will remember forever. Thank you very much.

Opening Address by Chief Guest

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee

(Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha, India)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am indeed very happy to be here with you this morning at the 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development, organized to deliberate on an important theme, namely, Population in the Globalizing Society, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD) and the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) for organizing this event. I would also like to take this opportunity to pay my respect to the memory of Sat Paul Mittalji, a veteran Parliamentarian who took the initiative for the establishment of IAPPD, a visionary step in the peculiar context of India. It is significant that this Meeting is being attended by participants from various Asian and CIS countries that will discuss and make their contribution on issues which have impact on sustainable development, going beyond national boundaries and secure the active participation of the elected representatives of the people in population-development integration. The Association's ceaseless endeavours in the last quarter century for sensitizing the elected representatives on the implications of the exponential growth of population and of its consequences deserve appreciation and encouragement. The efforts of the IAPPD in generating awareness among all sections of the population about promoting small family norms through mass campaigns and on other major issues relating to population and health care, like HIV/AIDS for example, and for facilitating a more pro-active role for Parliamentarians in addressing the issues are, indeed, commendable.

During the last century, the world population has grown from 1.6 billion to 6.1 billion, and about 85 % of the growth has been witnessed in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The world population trend shows that it is likely to exceed 8 billion people by 2030. In more developed regions, the number is expected to grow by less than 2 %, whereas it is estimated that the less developed regions it will be by over 40 %. Such is the alarming variance in the level of growth of population. But issues relating to population growth should not be seen in isolation. Population stabilization has to become the concern of all. In the long run, the whole world will have to reckon with the various dimensions of the problem in the larger perspective of global development.

As we all are aware, the Asia region itself is home to the world's two largest populations, namely,

China and India. But, what is important is to facilitate the transformation of our population into an asset by converting it into a high value-added workforce.

During the last three decades or so, the Asia-Pacific region has taken a lead to check the population growth by making significant investments in health and education, the beneficial results of which can be measured in terms of reduced infant and maternal mortality, acceptance of smaller family size, higher living standards and eventually the improvement in the status of women. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 reaffirmed the vital role of population in social development strategies and thus emphasized the dynamic relationship among population, social and economic development, poverty alleviation, the environment and the empowerment of women.

Friends, in our country, at the time of Independence, we had a substantial percentage of our population living below the poverty line. With the rapid increase of our population, successive Governments attempted to implement various programmes with mixed results. Now, the priorities have shifted from family planning to family welfare and from family welfare and population control to population stabilization. According to the Planning Commission projection, the total population of India will exceed 1.3 billion by 2020.

The numerical magnitude of population has caused various political, social and economic changes, which have to be addressed. The lack of safe drinking water, electricity, food, problems related to pollution, sanitation, hygiene and waste management, certainly pose a grave challenge to many of the countries of the region. Nobel Laureate, Prof. Amartya Sen and prof. Jean Dreze have written about the “compounding” of the impact of population boom and economic growth; I quote:

“There is a compounding of the impact of population growth and economic growth to which we have to pay attention. Even when the impact of population growth today happens to be small, if we consider the long-run effects of today’s population expansion in the light of prospective prosperity in the future, we have to take into account compounded aggregate effects that can be quite large and are likely to grow over time.... In all the spheres of concern to which we have already referred (food and nutritional adequacy, environment degradation, infrastructural pressure, etc.) we have to look at the cumulative effects of growth in population size and increase in economic activity”.

In this context, we shall have to seriously work out national development strategies which will suit our respective countries most to achieve sustainable and equitable human development and empowerment of the people. Such strategies require us to think beyond providing social safety nets

and to focus directly on providing jobs and raising the incomes of the marginalized sections of society. I believe if we want to make any policy a success and action programme more purposeful, we will have to involve the people in the policy processes and encourage their participation at all levels and it is essential that the Parliamentarians must actively involve themselves in the task, by seeking appropriate allocation and investment of financial resources for the purpose.

In an increasingly interdependent world, population, stabilization and good governance are closely inter-related. By factoring our population policies into economic and developmental strategies, we will be able to speed up the pace of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. A more equitable and balanced development of our human resources will be a pivotal component in this regard.

A key factor in this context is education. Our goal should be universal education with special emphasis on girls' education. Women's education will lead to economic independence and will work as a tool for empowering them to decide on issues like spacing childbirth and in making gender sensitive choices. Education has, in fact, been rightly identified as the best contraceptive. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's comments in the early years of our freedom merits our special attention here. He said, I quote:

“We have to come to grips with this problem of population. It does not become some kind of a theoretical concept. We have to plan in terms of food, clothing, housing, education, health, work, etc., and we realize that some kind of limitation of the rapidly growing population becomes an urgent matter for us. ... the most vital thing in India is for us to advance on the economic and social fronts. If in our eagerness for family planning we ignore this major aspect of economic advance or educational advance, we will be building on wholly insecure foundations. For economic and educational progress is the only foundation on which we can have any effective progress in regard to family planning” .

I believe that the people's representatives, as opinion leaders and opinion moulders, can help in sensitising the government on the issue and at the same time educate the masses about the adverse impact of unbridled population growth. In our country, we have in place the National Population Policy, which is one such step in the direction of achieving the national socio-economic goals set for 2010. The increasing involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in ensuring inter-sectoral coordination and local participation in planning, monitoring and management of the programmes for population stabilization will prove to be a great impetus for our developmental plans.

A strong societal and political will has to emerge in favour of creating an enabling environment for a holistic, people-centred approach which will broaden local participation in the programmes for development and population stabilization. Political parties and their leaders should mobilize public opinion on population related issues. All of us should recognize the need for a consensual approach on the critical problems, especially in the context of a globalizing society. The forces that are driving the new world order, however, must recognize that there is no easy solution. Each country has to develop its own approach, based on its native realities, historical factors and social mores. The global organizations should play a facilitating role in this task.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. I am sure the Conference will go a long way in bringing about a new vision for an effective and efficient equilibrium between population stabilization and development in the Globalizing society. I compliment the organizers for their laudable initiatives and wish them all success in their endeavours. Thank you.

Session I

Globalization and Demographic Transition in Asia — Changes of Value, Economic Growth, Growing Disparity, Impact of Population Structure —

Chairperson:

Mr. Yasuo Fukuda (Japan)

Resource Persons:

Mr. Jairam Ramesh (Minister of State for Commerce, Government of India)

Mr. P. K. Hota (Secretary, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

The honourable Member of Parliament from Japan, Mr. Yasuo Fukuda (Ex-Chief Cabinet Secretary) and Chairperson, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) chaired the first technical session. There were two speakers in this session. The first speaker was Mr. Jairam Ramesh, honourable Union Minister of State for Commerce, Govt. of India. The second speaker was Mr. P. K. Hota, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.

After taking the Chair, Mr. Fukuda pointed out that globalization has a direct impact on changing the value system of the society. This is also reflected in people's way of thinking and behaviors, which are undergoing transformation. The chair requested the distinguished speaker to address in the meeting.

Globalization and Demographic Transition in Asia

– Changes of Value, Economic Growth, Growing Disparity, Impact of Population Structure –

Mr. Jairam Ramesh

(Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Commerce, Government. of India)

Dear friends, I am not an expert on population or demographic change. Mr. P. K. Hota has spent a considerable time on these issues. The whole process of globalization and inter-linkages between economic globalization and the forces of demographic are changing. Let me share a few thoughts of mine particularly from the Indian perspective.

In Indian perspective it is important not only because of the fact that India is now a major player on the world economic scene but demographically in about 30 years from now we are destined to be the world's most populous country. So what India needs demographically and what shifts have been taken place in India for profound consequences for the rest of the world? Let me first give you what I see are the linkages between globalization and demographic transition at the global level and then share with you some thoughts on the international situation as far as demographic changes within India are concerned.

First of all, anybody looking at the world demographic scene cannot but be struck by the major and, I would say, the charismatic demographic transition that is taking place with one part of the world aging and another part of the world economic and age structure that is younger. It is no secret any longer that many countries of Europe and some of Asia, Eurasia particularly, are facing not just slow down in population growth but are, in fact, facing declines in absolute level of population. Japan is going to see decline in population of almost 10 to 15 million in the next 20 years. Russia, a major Eurasian country, is going to see its population decline from 145 million to about 135 million in the next 20 years. Every major European country, such as Italy, Germany, France, Poland and Netherlands are all facing eminent decline not in the levels of population growth but in the absolute levels of population themselves. Germany, for example, destined to have its population decline from 80 million to 60 million in the next 20 years. So, for on the one side from major countries of the world, major economic countries of the world facing in aging or declining population growth rate alone but actually faced with the prospect of a decline in the absolute levels of population.

The UK and US are of course exceptions of this rule because they allow for immigration. But in few countries of the world immigration is very confusing. Political and social issues as they are in Japan and Germany, Russia for example, these countries are facing long-term decline in population. Due to this decline these countries have to open the labour market temporarily or labour market through immigration so this is the first and most important consequence of demographic shift which is going

to place. You have seen one part of the world where population is going to decline, where labour markets are going to come under severe stress. Simultaneously, you are going to have another set of countries where the population is going to get considerably younger and India is one of them who is going to be in a position to supply the needs of the world. Now the balance between demographic changes and globalization will be worked out, is going to be a major political issue in these countries. Already you have seen in Germany a whole debate between immigration and integration. This debate is almost going on in Japan and now, of course, you have seen political issues in US apart from Iraq war, and the Iran conflict is the whole issue of immigration. As to what extent the US will open up at the world of immigration because now there is a school of thought in US, which argues that less immigration brings down wages in labour market. This, I would say, is the first and most profound consequence of demographic shifts.

The second big issue of course is interplay between the technology and demographic change. To what extent wages are to be driven down by demographic change, and to what extent wages and unemployment are the consequences of technological agenda, and of course, this is one issue at which economist have looked at the argued. There are two schools of thoughts. For example, one argues that free immigration actually drives down wages, whereas the other school of thought argues that actually unemployment in the advanced countries is not as much a consequence of immigration or inflow of the labour but unemployment is a direct consequence of technological change and automation has played a very major role in driving shifts in labour markets rather the movement of people both skilled and semi-skilled from the developing world to the developed world. So this interplay between technological change and demographic shifts is an issue that needs our attention. To what extent wages of both skilled and semi-skilled manpower in these countries have been affected by demographic shifts I have talked about and to what extent technological change is something that needs to be worked out.

The third big issue that is going to be a very major issue of the course of what the demographic transition does to social security cause. In a large number of countries, social security has become a very major political issue and the sustainability of the welfare model has been questioned. In UK the big question is whether the health services can pay for it. This is the problem of Scandinavian countries also. Social security becomes a very major issue. Social security can be financed in different ways and designing social security system where we should have fixed benefits. Some countries in Latin America have completely abandoned pension system. Even in India, we are having a debate whether we should move away from the traditional system of providing a pension and we should not have a completely different model of pension system.

At the global level, these are the three most important issues and I hope these will get due consideration of the participants. Thank you.

Globalization and Demographic Transition in Asia

– Changes of Values, Economic Growth, Growing Disparity, Impact of Population Structure –

Mr. P. K. Hota

(Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

After the elaboration of the subject by Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I would not burden you, nor would I dare that. I would only submit a few issues because the Chairperson right in the beginning told us the theme. From the health sector perspective, as the Hon'ble Minister has said, this demographic transition has also implications. We have noted the various features of India's demographic transition and I am sure for South Asia that would be the truth that countries having transitional economy would face similar kind of problems. In most of these countries, there are two distinct groups of actions. One group of human being who are taking advantage of globalization, and then a fairly larger group of people who are known as people below poverty levels who seem not to be benefited from the globalization process from the various developmental processes and they will suffer from the consequences of high fertility and high mortality. Yet most of these countries where there are full democracies or partial democracy have now a very live and alert population who have become aware of their rights as human being, and so it does create problems for policy makers as well policy implementers like us.

Already a growing gap is within the states. In southern states it will be less, but in northern states it will be high. The number gives strength in democracy. In southern states it is towards development issues, so those tensions would be there, but I come back to my subject of health perspective. I would submit that if we give an impression that high fertility is engaging us, then we will be doing injustice as any large public health programme will never succeed until people accept it for which it is meant. In fact, they should set its space, empower, motivate, and dictate its details. If we do not emphasize the increase in fertility, then they are suspicious about us, as they think of a private agent interested to curb their fertility. So we have to take an integrated effort at issues of fertility and mortality so much so that we should see some key issues like empowerment of women

Starting our agenda of a girl child, who is a victim of wrong use of technology. Some think that because of two-child norm the male-dominated society opts for a male child. Adolescent girls belonging to poor segment have anaemia, health issues, and safety and security is such that parents have tendency to marry off them young. Indian in one place is going forward rapidly; in other places, social issues remain unanswered. Social indices are low, and 45% of the girls in four major popular states are married below the age of 18 and are being forced into motherhood when they are not even ready for it. Issues are to be campaigned for age of marriage. We cannot treat contraceptive as a

transaction between a mechanical doctor and a woman lying on a table. It has to start in a holistic manner from beginning. We have to place the issue of fertility in concept of reproductive health and see it right for India, Asian, and South Asian women. Only then you will succeed because if you are not ensuring a poorest family's "would-be mother" a safe delivery, then how can you propagate any contraception issue to her. First she has to give birth in a healthy environment and in a safe manner. After our initial outburst about population issues, we have rightly moderated ourselves. We are going about it in a much more systematic manner. We are seeing issues of facilities at grassroots level. Primary health care about which the chairperson has spoken is about hygiene issues, public health issues.

So we are seeing access to good public health and proper reproductive health as bases of addressing fertility and mortality. My submission is that National Rural Health Mission is brand equity to bring efficiency in public health accountability and submitting greater role of civil society and NGOs, not mere government programme, we see population and development at large programme enveloping whole country. Population is seen as an asset. Yes, we do accept it in India. It is in the interest of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Lower-than-poverty-level families to have smaller families. But existing population has to be trained well, looked after well, has to be provided well, has to have that platform. I will end with this that this participation gives us hope. In Indian parliament at least sometimes parliamentarians in their anxiety try to bring in coercive measures – one child only, no education for those with more than two children at public expense, like that. Thinking that such distinction will bring population stabilization, parliamentarians must have patience to get involved in integrity in a holistic manner. Thus parliamentarians who are present here, spared their valuable time must continue to clear this movement for which I compliment Mr. Manmohan Sharma and Mr. Lakshman Singh that we have to have a larger alliance in favor of a balanced population policy so that programme implementers like us are given a realistic task and once a task is determined we shall go out for an efficient implementation and not for debating endlessly. As this is a sector of endless debate and at the end I would say a good civil servant should preferably be seen anonymously and should hear others and not be heard frequently.

Question-Answer Session

Ms. Steve Chadwick, MP (New Zealand):

I would like to congratulate Mr. Hota for being a civil servant and speaking so courageously. As it is the first time I have heard an Asian civil servant like that in front of parliamentarians. My question is

to Mr. Jairam Ramesh, we heard you, and we understand what you are telling about international scenario. What are your answer as a politician to what Mr. Hota has asked about, because issues of rural poverty are real poverty issues that are needed to be responded to, particularly in South Asia? What answer you think you have for rural people of South Asia?

Mr. Jairam Ramesh:

I think the most important lesson we have learned in last 50 years is that economic growth is the first prerequisite for anything you want to do. So an absolute prerequisite for doing anything is faster economic growth and these countries of South Asia today are in a much better condition than ever were. For example, even Indian success story in economic growth is now well known but even in Bangladesh, the growth rate is 6% in last decade or so. It is important to recognize the second lesson that we have learned is that while economic growth is a prerequisite, you need not wait for economic growth to come and have interventions in your life. Bangladesh is a good example in poor countries. Social indicators do justice in terms of infant mortality or fertility rate. India has a large number of states, as Mr. Hota has mentioned, where has been significantly advanced in these demographic indices. So the two lessons are – you need economic growth as a prerequisite, and for economic growth you need an environment with public investments in critical areas of health delivery, creating the institutional infrastructures. As this provides for empowerment of women and giving them necessary tools for carrying out these decisions, today if you see India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, – Sri Lanka has always been a socially advanced country – but in these four countries there is a combination of these two factors. Economic growth on one and increased public investment in certain key sectors on the other have been major transformative factors. Another big positive lesson we learned from our own experience in India is that you need innovative models of delivery. For example, women self-help groups would be one of the major transformative elements in service delivery in this country. There have been in other parts of world as well. You need multiple channels of delivery and need to look at the alternative of looking at how we are going to deliver social services, particularly in health and education, which are going to make an effect on demographic situation.

Mr. P. K. Hota:

Mr. Jairam Rameshji has raised a very important issue which I thought I could bring to floor one more time beyond the context of India.

I compliment you Sir on issues of demographic trends and their meaning for development today. I think you did pointed out very important two issues particularly in Indian context, but I think it refers for all South Asian countries, which is that when you have more working age group

population, and proportionately you have an advantage with not too many older or younger people, you have the demographic bonus. And this “demographic bonus” is two channels that Mr. Jairam Rameshji pointed out that globally this is a very serious problem. The question I would like to bring out to you is that why was Paris burning? It was burning not because of poor Muslims but because of poor people who did not have jobs, who have lived there forever but now have no status or jobs. So the issue that Mr. Jairam Rameshji has brought up is that immigration, migration has no policy. Migration must have a human face, which is economically correct. It is on global side but he has also indicated how India’s progress has been propelled to a great extent by young age working population. If you look at Eastern Asia, there they have advantage of demographic bonus as there the people were trained and had economic opportunities. In many of our countries, train will leave without the demographic bonus on your hands. People can make advantage if you can bring quick measures through skills and deal with it the best way you can.

Dr. Ram Chander Purvey (MLA, Bihar, India):

I would like to ask that globalization has shown its positive effect only on 10 % of the population which is above poverty line, whereas those below poverty line remain unaffected. Also people like us MPs, members of assembly are unable to do any reformative work due to shortcomings in the electoral process. So those under poverty line especially in Bihar – 20 lakh newborns die every year at time of birth, 17,380,000 children roam jobless on roads, 2,500,000 children abandoned and jobless, 4 lakh children forced into child prostitution. How the members of parliament and elected representatives can do something about this?

Mr. Jairam Ramesh:

Yes, globalisation has differential impacts; there are losses, gains and pains. On the whole governments’ job is to ensure opportunities offered by globalization through a process of social security, investment in job worker retraining. Skilled people are empowered to participate in the process of globalization. In fact, India is an example of a country where globalization has positive benefits. Africa has seen some negative effects – globalization can lead to poverty. In India globalization has led to faster economic growth but states that are poor, are not participating in opportunities offered by globalization.

From India:

North East India has more than 200 tribes, each one trying to maintain their identity in terms of population control measures. Because tribes are interested in raising in figures in their overall population structure in the country, how do you balance the two? How do you take care of the fringe community and their aspiration – political and economical?

Mr. Jairam Ramesh:

Yes, this is a problem not only in India but elsewhere in the world that there are communities that are endangered. As age of marriage increasing, women's education increase, people want to postpone child delivery and that affects family sizes. Through process of demographic shift, cultural assimilation, and large number of communities in India and abroad face threat of extinction. I think essence of human development policy is to ensure all these community facing threats are given opportunities for maintaining their identities and joining the mainstream. In India, we have 78-72 tribes facing extinction. Indian population is to assimilate them in national mainstream. This is a serious problem and is an ongoing, continuing challenge for all our governments.

Mr. Gilbert Amuliya, MP (Philippines):

I believe that India and the Philippines have very similar problem there when you talk about the demographic bulge i.e. the youth bulge. Also, there is a problem of outward migration. In order to inhibit this problem of youth bulge, how many resources does the Indian government put to address this problem of your bulge in terms of lack of education and development of jobs?

Mr. Jairam Ramesh:

What has happened in India in last few years is in recognition of large entrance into labour force. There has been a growing emphasis on putting investment in skilled development area, in training the workforce, to have necessary skills to participate in economic processes.

Last 10-15 years, a major step up of rise in public investment in elementary and secondary education as well the jobs of government are to equip the labour force. But government cannot generate jobs. Government provides infrastructure. Investment in social sector is very essential component in globalization process.

From New Zealand:

During our study trip to Uganda, we encountered many cases of HIV/AIDS. While we focus on issues of poverty, are we also looking at the new leadership of youth decorators to make sure that how this would focus social behavior? Social behavior watches globalized behavior, are we focusing on impact of HIV/AIDS as it would be on young people?

Mr. Jairam Ramesh:

We have over 5 million patients of HIV in India. In north east of India there is a pattern of high HIV prevalence due to intravenous drug use. In other parts problems arise due to heterosexual behaviors.

If there is a sustained political campaign, involvement of law makers, legislation, public investments in public awareness, condom distribution, they will create a social environment in which HIV control programmes have greater acceptability and have an effect.

India is talked about as an HIV time bomb. At one state in India the incidences in HIV have started declining and that is good news globally. This is in the State of Tamil Nadu where HIV was first reported in India in 1986. You are beginning to see HIV prevalence fall. The latest issue of British Medical Journal “Lancet” carries an article by a survey to demonstrate the fall and there are two reasons to demonstrate this fall. First and most important reasons are sustained political commitment, political leadership, legislation have all made this movement of participation and campaign. Number two; there has been a health delivery infrastructure in place that has enable wide spread condom use which has been the key to changing behavior problems. It is a problem/challenge that we face particularly due to youth characteristics of our population. But I think our experience in Tamil Nadu gives us hope that we can have an effect through political participation.

From Bangladesh:

I would like to congratulate Mr. Hota for his presentation. He has correctly mentioned the fertility rate and the significance of political involvement in such projects. Unskilled birth attendants in Bangladesh attend 90% of births. What is the programme in India that the government has taken for safe delivery? I believe that home delivery cases in India are very high. So it would be good lesson for many of us because it is a complex problem with countries like Bangladesh with 90% births taking place at home and by unskilled birth attendants?

Mr. P. K. Hota:

We are emphasizing on institutional delivery. It is all over the world. The documented evidence shows that if it is by trained birth attendants, whatever you do with home delivery, except the qualified mid-wife nurse and back up with some emergency maternal care, maternal mortality will not come down. So we emphasize on institutional delivery. In Tamil Nadu and Kerala, 90% deliveries are institutional deliveries and least are home deliveries. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, it is vice-versa. Skilled birth attendants, ANMs are trained. Medicines and injections that prevent bleeding are used.

In Sri Lanka, do nurses, mid-wives when properly placed help increase institutionalized delivery? Rural institutions for nurses and mid-wives, we shall set up ASHA – women residents, leaders, scholars, friends who have list of medicines, transport, money etc. to help rural women.

From India (Meghalaya):

In Meghalaya, most pregnant women die due to pregnancy related diseases. According to our findings, the number of anaemic patients is very high in Meghalaya and the reason is due to lack of medical facilities in rural PHC. What do you suggest to bringing down the mortality rate?

Mr. P. K. Hota:

In your part of the country, unsafe abortion is also an issue. So there is a lot of historical backlog of inefficiency. A lot of rural health institutions belonging to the government perform in a very unaccountable manner. We have created this NRHM in partnerships of states. In north, we have a large programme. Health is an uneven product in many parts of Asian and South Asian countries. So we will have to derive specific strategies and improve the accountability of public health staff. I beg your indulgence holding seminars, but addressing grass-root problems needs a business model. So we are trying to bring in to public health, equity with efficiency.

Mr. Ram Kumari (MLA, Bihar, India):

The benefits of policies, programmes that government makes do not go to the grass-root and lowest levels, and my opinion is that if population is to be stabilized, then women is the best. But women at rural areas do not know the benefits of these programmes. How can she reach that level? What are the benefits of policies?

Mr. P. K. Hota:

A very important question. Again you are the leaders, we are the followers. We have to find an answer together. My submission is delivery system has to improve in health particularly. In spite of all pretensions, local communities must be handed over all health assets, as bureaucracy or leadership cannot drive it. In NRHM “Rogi Kalyan Samiti” for each health institution and Rs.10,000 to the sub-center, money should be put in panchayat. Most of time MLAs and MPs do not bother about health until an epidemic. If leaders do not bother about health, then health sector is towards private sector. Mother and child is the foundation of good health.

From China:

I would like to briefly mention our plan and effort in reducing poverty in China. Despite the fast development of economic conditions, China still has large number of people living in poverty. By the end of 2003, 29 million rural people were living in absolute poverty. That is very sad for us. We tried our every effort to solve this problem. We established a national plan for rural poverty reduction plan from 2001 till 2020. The objective for poverty reduction in first decade is that mainly we tried to address the needs of extremely poor that lack adequate food and shelter. Next we tried to

further increase the basic productive potential in poverty. We tried to enhance the quality of life of people living in poverty. Last tried to strengthen infrastructure construction, improve the ecological environment. Gradually, we will improve capability of poor people so as to create the pre-requisite for achieving the standard of living for whole country. We cannot compare people living in Beijing or Shanghai and in parts of west China due to significant disparity.

Session II

Positive and Negative Impacts of Economic Growth/Globalization

Chairperson:

Dr. Sang Guo Wei (China)

Resource Persons:

Prof. Bina Agrwal (Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi)

Dr. Shiv Kumar (Consultant, UNICEF, New Delhi)

Mr. Song Gou Wei from China chaired the second session. Prof. Bina Agarwal, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and Dr. Shiv Kumar, Consultant, UNICEF, New Delhi were the resource persons for this session.

(1) Growing Disparity Between Rural and Urban

– Focus on Rural Women in India

Dr. Shiv Kumar

(Consultant, UNICEF, New Delhi)

It is an opportunity to discuss with most influential group of policy makers on rural urban disparities.

We need to focus particularly on rural women in India. I propose to divide my remarks in three parts:

Introduction on significance of topic;

Identify three puzzles of rural/urban disparity confronting India;

Conclude by identifying some critical actions for rural/urban disparity.

Now, I shall talk about three aspects in detail. Significance of rural women in India: Inequalities is nothing new. Disparities between men and women, cities, villages, rural/urban, have continued since many years. What makes the persistence of such inequalities is very shameful in the context of globalization. I think globalization from past 15 years for a country like India has opened great opportunities that did not exist before 1990. We have now much better access to technology, to modern management techniques and revolutionary ways of communication and better connectivity. When talking of inequalities in this context, it is quite disheartening and public shame. Inequalities signal more if we talk about rural/urban qualities, much more than differences in standards between those living in rural areas and those residing in urban cities. In fact, they reflect persistence of inequalities.

Second, significance comes up while assuming the human rights perspective. Inequalities of opportunities are clearly a denial of equal opportunities that many constitutions guarantee to every citizen. So if we are talking about differentials between rural and urban areas in terms of literacy levels, it is actually danger the child the right to basic education that most constitutions guarantee if we are talking about the child's right to service. In that sense the important aspect in defining and looking at inequalities is to bring it to notion of human rights and the right to equal opportunity. If you assume a human rights perspective for the issue of rural/urban disparity, then it brings the much-needed ethical and moral dimensions to the discussions of inequalities so commonly missing in debates on population policies. Also, bringing in the options of accountability, partnerships, and obligations to do something, public action is important and public inaction is equally important and responsible for perpetuations of inequities. Finally, I would say that in India, we never had more opportunity to address inequalities that have persisted for a long time, but timing is absolutely right, political climate is correct, motivation is there, political will, resources are there and we are really

beginning to move a step.

Core of the topic is highlighted in three puzzling rural/urban outcomes that point out that the differentials are quite unconventional till we explore what is happening. First puzzle has to do with unexpectedly high rate of child malnutrition. Many are unaware that 47% below 3 years are malnourished, but there are twice levels in countries of sub-Saharan continent. Here rural disadvantage is striking, unequal access to food and health care.

Second puzzle – one of the urban disadvantages is decline in sex ratio among children 0-6 years (census 2001), and it dropped from 945 to 927. If we look at entire states, only 5 showed improvement. These were Lakshdweep, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram and Kerala. Many affluent states like Punjab, Haryana showed declined sex ratio. Enforcement of legislation is required.

Third puzzle – disadvantages for both women of rural and urban areas concern with domestic violence, abuse, and discrimination. Domestic abuse is common in urban and rural areas. Many attribute to globalization, rise in dowry, materials, goods greed increase. Freedom from fear is not directly associated for outcomes of globalization. If we look at all three puzzles, they all have to do with rights to freedom of women.

If we focus on one puzzle i.e. a paradox of high levels of child malnutrition, many myths are offered, like not using international growth standards but using Indian growth standards for Indian babies. This is completely fallacious according to Nutrition Foundation of India, since there is no difference in first few years of life and growth path followed by children is identical. Others say that low level of income seems unattainable as many countries of sub-Sahara have low level of incomes and unequal distribution of income. Poverty is often seen as a reason for child malnutrition.

26% people in India live below poverty line.

47% people in India are malnourished.

India is ahead in producing levels of poverty as per Millennium Development Goals. Finally, lack of food explains malnutrition, but ironically India has extensive food stocks and surplus of food. Explanations and causes we need to move from income, food but on to knowledge of childcare, health, and male involvement. Globalization is not clear in affecting key variables, childcare and feeding practices. Breast-feeding is done for only one-third of children and 6-9 months old do not receive solid and mushy food apart from breast-feeding. Missing links are to be addressed. Families of infants of 6-9 months receiving solid and mushy food, proper health care practices are to be

applied. Many do not know and lack of information is prevalent. Rural women do not feed small infants as it is unaffordable for them even a bowl of rice. Childhood infections, cholera, etc. lead to considerable loss.

Maternal malnutrition causes low birth weight and high levels of maternal malnutrition. Greater freedom for women lowers down malnutrition. Obvious answers are to look at care; it is an invisible heart of globalization. Economic expansion is not accelerated movement for children.

The question is how to move forward? But there are several reasons to be optimistic – political leaders have dreamed India to be a superpower in 5-10 years. Important priority is political agenda.

Much better understanding of issue of needs of mother or women is required. Recognize agency of women for progress. Sense of urgency among policy measures, rights to information, NRHM, domestic violence bill, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, mid-day meals, etc. is being implicated. All these have taken place in two years with public support. Government of India is not making finances in issues of public health in spreading below 1% in all meetings.

Major shift have been seen in openness in government with experts, NGOs, for problem solving. Three areas where people are part of civil societies are: (i) Improve public discourse, (ii) Strengthen public management, and (iii) Improve public vigilance.

Public discourse, quality and loudness have to be stepped up; universal health coverage etc. must be discussed publicly.

Public management and adequate knowledge are there, but procedure is unknown. Greater participation is one of the core elements. Large public movement appealed to Supreme Court, government of India, etc.

And last idea is importance of improving public vigilance database, as it is faulty in India. But still methods are deficient and several methods are outdated. We have to push NGOs, research groups and media to update them.

(2) Social Exclusions Amidst High Growth: A Paradox

Prof. Bina Agarwal

(Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi)

I will be speaking about same topic. Social exclusion has its high growth – a paradox. One of the things about spurt of Asia's growth rates is that it has caught the global imagination and has evoked all range of dramatic images. These have been fueled by India's recent performance with images of India shining giant awakens soon. For millions, these are distant blur images taken by movie Patherpanchali, where children see a train in a distance; similarly people are seeing globalization today.

Will these people get a ticket to ride on this train? Despite Asia's success in growth and poverty reduction, some are excluded by gender, religion, geographical location. We have inequalities among income, poor and social deprivations. Future vision for emergent India and Asia – this table shows income poverty decline but it is still high. Simple income poverty, UK Chronic Poverty Research Centre shows that half India's rural are poor and a quarter and one-fifth of China's rural poor are in chronic poverty.

270 million people in Asia are chronically poor, 45% of the South Asia, 15% Chinese people are also poor, as there is no easy exit for poverty.

Till 2015, poverty shall be eradicated as a Millennium Development Goal. Economic growth will not do the trick.

There are four aspects in my mind – (i) exclusions from health, education, (ii) exclusions from political voice, (iii) exclusions from knowledge system, and (iv) exclusion from clean environment. These exclusions overlap with income poverty. 26% are income poor, 47% are malnourished. They cluster and interact with each other. In poor families there is no knowledge, no health. This poor health leads to ill health then no work. Lack of political voice leads to exclusion from government system. Lack of knowledge and system deprives of job opportunities. Lack of clean environment leads to ill health. Basically, each of these leads to other forms as well like a cascading effect.

There are indicators of gender deprivations. For example, basic survival, sex ratio is adverse on female side and is worsening in India and China. Abortions, foeticide, child neglect are also sex selected. 90% of 100,000 to 160,000 abandoned or orphaned children were girls in 1999 in China.

Second, literacy figures and employment in globalization are expanding. 75% females and 53% males are in agriculture. 85% female were rural workers in agriculture. The percentage has fallen to barely 4% over past decade. Rural/urban disparity arises due to men moving out and women being left behind. In South-East Asia, Singapore and Malaysia, in 1970s a large number of females were taken to industry. Young girls were schooled and trained to work. In India, women are largely illiterate or semi-literate; they cannot be so well absorbed in the industrial sector. Here gender exclusion bars women from new information technology industry. I ask a question, will the daughters even have a choice? Yes, if mothers are given a chance.

11% of rural household are landless, 85% women from rural household are landless. In China 70% women are without land. Thus, women migrate out of village.

Third, the political voice. 9% of parliamentarians in India and 7% in China are women. At local level, one-third seat reservation in India has increased their participation at village level.

Fourth, environmental effect. Income and chronic poverty and domestic energy lead to unhealthy environment. 80-90% India's rural households and 70-80% of China's rural households depend on unprocessed bio fuels i.e. wood, crop waste, dung, etc. 92% of rural domestic energy in India is from bio fuels. Women cooking indoors from bio fuels inhale smoke approximately equal to inhaling 20 packets of cigarettes every day. Mortality rate from respiratory diseases has risen 50% for women and acute respiratory infections for children acts as a silent killer. Poverty of clean energy is widespread; women's kitchen is still dark and primitive.

Also, aspects of exclusions include religion, caste, etc. Tribal and low cast people, Han and non-Han in China, ethnic minorities in Vietnam.

Tribal population in India is 11%, and 48% are income poor. Dalits account for 20% of the total population in India, out of which 38% are income poor. Non-Han per capita income is 19% in China. Changes in income in 1985-95 are 22% per capita for minorities.

Vietnam in 1998-2002 showed low poverty for Kin and Chinese was 24%. Decline due to social exclusion is combined with gender and minority status. In Pakistan, Hindu attending a school are 12% and if she is a Hindu female then she is 22% likely of not attending a school. And reverse picture is for Muslim girls in India. In other words, larger exclusion piles on another.

Social exclusion is important because as Dr. Amartya Sen says, exclusion is a constituent part of

development. Healthy workers mean more workers. Nation's health is nation's wealth. Women groups help a lot. Efficient governance, one-third reservation for women in village government, female are not proxies but have to take up much development. Social exclusion is not charity but necessity. Help Asia increase growth. What can be done? Social exclusion is due to complex disadvantage, and bad public policy worsens exclusion.

New institutions might entertain old inequalities. New institutions appear participative on surface but are exclusionary in problem. History, biology and identity should not define one's destiny. Right public policy is needed. Elements of such public policy are (i) prioritizing public aspects, predicated on productive property like land. In South Asia improved access to land, for rural poor, increase their children's choices in livelihood; and (ii) it not only increases livelihood, but also children's access to health and education.

Domestic violence cuts across state/classes; we found that difference between domestic violence when women had her own land and job and when they had neither. In Kerala 49% women affected by domestic violence had no immovable property or land, while 7% women had both.

There is a striking competition between India and China, Sri Lanka has two-thirds of China's GDP per capita but has no adverse sex ratio. Missing women is zero in Sri Lanka, whereas there are 40 million missing in India and 40 million also in China. Sri Lanka has a high female literacy.

What is the key for this success?

Sri Lanka did better despite low per capita. Not just health and education is required. In Sri Lanka women have equal rights in property. All castes, creed women own land and property. Kerala and Sri Lanka outlines all in women's access to productive property, land and housing. In Sri Lanka domestic violence is only 10%. Second group approaches to service delivery. Delivery credit to poor i.e. land, etc. In India and Bangladesh, women are leasing land in group and cultivate it as a group. This in turn increases the production. Collective function enables them to resources, access for government institution, high scale economies but grass-root products can create group assets. The need is to strengthen policy legalize rights like rights to information, minimum employment, gender equality to land inheritance. Right to information leads to the return of money from corrupt leaders. Ration cards to urban women enable them the right to quest and get better implementation of better acts which shall not remain on paper with legal support and literacy. Idea to have legal literacy in schools like constitution is taught in 10+2 stage.

Fourth – define basic universals i.e. rights to food, education, social security.

Fifth – needs for information media approach as exclusion to information access, television reach in India is great. High awareness for gender based approach to service delivery improves situation of whole family in India, Latin America. Public resources directed at mothers reach the whole family. Satyajit Ray's film, from where I began, the boy watching a train from fields later on goes to school and to city as a young man and boards the train he looked at earlier. While his sister who looked at it with him dies a premature death. We need policy for all such sisters as well as to reach Millennium Development Goals, which are still chalky for researchers, policy makers and parliamentarians.

Question-Answer Session

From New Zealand:

In New Guinea, group of empowered women and minimum group worked with us. One of women NGOs I met on study tour where the woman disclosed on corruption, brokerages that were eminent in the village. We need safety for women who disclose such information, mechanism of women's voice to be able to disclose on corruption and particularly found that developing priority can be assisted on grass-root level. The government needs to spend money on such issues. Can you comment on this?

Prof. Bina Agarwal:

Here we learn an important lesson about right to information movement. Local people know about corruption and its sources. First, we need to legalize to demand information involving legal authorities. Second, grass-root movement where no individual man or woman alone can raise a voice, if voice is raised in group then individual is victimised, which is incorrect.

From Pakistan:

Why our rural areas are not provided with local opportunities for industrialization?

Dr. Shiv Kumar:

Fundamental question is here about the imbalances in urban biases; policy makers invest more in urban areas. Political voices in rural areas are low as collective voices and representation in parliament. What is to be done? Key lies in mobilizing collective action. People do not police around their issues and ask about changes beginning in India. Women's participation, awareness and recognition in people's rights are required. Unless there is political mobilization it will be the biggest weakness.

Prof. Bina Agarwal:

In 1970's, planning main agenda was "growth centers", cluster of institutions in areas where you have primary health centers, schools etc. Local groups want such institutions in own villages/towns. Politicians should find actual needs for local individuals. Second, agriculture grows faster than non-agricultural linkages in rural areas grow. In Punjab, growth in agriculture leads to employment generation. Rural urban linking and rural-rural linkages between farm and non-farm are required. Third is environment. In 1990, the government initiated forest, management project to protect forest. Across India, 70,000 or more groups protect forests and when local residents improve them, it bring synergies into rural areas especially for forest and water.

From Bangladesh:

Personal experience is that politicians cannot impose business people to move from village area. Western countries cannot make them move to poor countries. In Bombay, Delhi, etc. business people move to cities due to better infrastructure. If big cities are full of industries and then the cost may rise, they may move to poorer areas. Politicians can help to form growth centers for local people. Business people are then forced to move as the living cost rises. Growth centers will have better infrastructure. Governments can give tax holiday to such business figures. This happens automatically. If we talk about globalization then we know that whole world is globalized, which is no problem. But globalization of human rights, democracy is impossible. Asian countries are narrow-minded; Middle East countries are ruled by King System, Vietnam, Laos and China by communist parties. Globalization is now but world is ruled by one unipolar force unlike earlier. Emphasis is on globalization, people in poor countries do not get best doctors, engineers as they are picked up by developed countries. What is the solution? Brain drain, skilled people drain is happening fast. If developed countries want such people, then they should form good management institutes, growth institutions are needed in poor countries. Can you comment on this?

From South Korea:

Social movement ensures participating people their basic rights. Did you hear about Korean social movement i.e. new community movement. Do you recommend important factors for modernization of rural area, resolving disparity in rural-urban area?

Dr. Shiv Kumar:

Socially collective action is a must. Convergence is a number of simultaneous intervention. Just does water, sanitation in one place, try to response to multi-sectoral, convergent and multi dimensional sectors.

Prof. Bina Agarwal:

Reminding about South Korea's movement in 1970, striking thing here is "semo laundan", land reform i.e. ability to get communicated together. Increase equality in assets in your area. In India, we are looking at land in 11th five-year plan, and a new perspective is in the globalization context.

Mr. Ram Chandra Purve (MLA, Bihar, India):

We've got various and sundry things to discuss globalization. Several sectors have been developing through globalization, but every person cannot enjoy the benefit from it. Development in collaboration with others will carry some risk because today it's preferable to be a nuclear family. I'm afraid that communities might collapse because there will be widened economic disparities and personalized society, than they further the principle of individualism. It's an issue to maintain one concept of family due to changing family values. In the sense of disparities between city and local region, cities become rich, whereas local regions become ostracized. Therefore it's very important that all participants in this meeting should have responsibility for social development and consider how to involve local people in the development and how to develop these regions. Unfortunately, some cannot be involved in development in rural areas, India. Population and development issues have to be worked on a conjoint basis. When we talk about a province, we have to cooperate with cities and local regions to come into line to develop. We should share the sense of value. Thank you.

Session II (Cont.)

(3) Globalization and Adolescent

– General Health, Sexual Health, Education, Gender Discrimination, Marriage Age –

(3) Globalization and Adolescent

– General Health, Sexual Health, Education, Gender Discrimination, Marriage Age –

Chairperson:

Dr. Malinee Sukavejworakit (Thailand)

Resource Persons:

Dr. Wasim Zaman (Director, UNFPA-CST, Katmandu, Nepal)

Dr. P. D. Nayar (Technical Advisor, UNFPA)

Dr. Sharda Jain (Indian Medical Association, New Delhi)

This session was chaired by Dr. Malinee Sukavejworakit, Secretary-General, AFPPD, Thailand. There were presentations in this session. First presentation was by Dr. Patanjali Dev Nayar from UNFPA, India Country Office and the second presentation was by Dr. Sharda Jain from Indian Medical Association, New Delhi. Before the presentations, Dr. Wasim Zaman addressed the issues of adolescents in brief. He said that the chunk of this cohort is the biggest ever and the need of the hour is to make them literate, give them education and make them skilful, and then only today's adolescent can make use of the opportunities offered by the globalization.

(3) Globalization and Adolescent

– General Health, Sexual Health, Education, Gender Discrimination, Marriage Age –

① Dr. Wasim Zamam

(Director, UNFPA-CST, Katmandu, Nepal)

Presentation will be done by Dr. Nair. I will give brief introduction, then Dr. Nayar shall do the presentation. I am a national of Bangladesh and worked as a civil servant in Pakistan. As repeatedly mentioned, the concern is about the size of cohort of adolescent people 10-19 years old and young people 10-24 years old. It is notable not because of the large chunk of population i.e. quarter of humanity in India, equal to the size of Bangladesh, but they come with enormous problems faced by them. World is different and globalization has positive and negative effects on it. Whole issue is of being literate, educated and skilled first to get descent livelihoods. Other set of problems is dealing with life as it is a difficult time due to media hype, rising perceptions, ambitions and in midst of all, to whom all the adolescent and young people go to for information and sexual, reproductive health?

In UNFPA, I participated in a meeting on research to make a breakthrough in problems faced by adolescents. We talked about violence against young women, which starts at first right of marriage itself. Young people do not know how to deal with each other due to lack of exposure, and they are exposed to many demands of life. Lack of knowledge and information causes violence against women. In another conference on adolescence with adolescent participants from many countries, they had their own conclusions. Major conclusion drawn was that adults of South Asia do not inform children themselves and deny the right information which adolescents take in wrong way and misuse it. Issues of culture have to do with both information and services, and we need to give them a good start.

Now I shall let Dr. Patanjali Nayar do the presentation.

(3) Globalization and Adolescent

– General Health, Sexual Health, Education, Gender Discrimination, Marriage Age –

② Dr. P. D. Nayar

(Technical Advisor, UNFPA)

How does globalization interact from child to adult? The context is set as sexual/reproductive health, gender, etc. Cohort is a large number of young people who are 10-19 years. All Asian countries vary from 15-20% population. The fact I see is that, it is a big percentage of population, which no legislation can miss to group pattern. More than 232 million in India are adolescents in 10-24 years age group. All over the world, 1.5 billion young people are present; i.e. one in three in India. Thus there are changes in demographic profile. Demographic Bonus – Asian countries are different, demographers tell us that it does not exist, but each country has few years of opportunity to utilize it best. For example, Bangladesh in 1985 to 2003 took 24 years to realize demographic bonus utilization.

What is the wind of opportunity and how it shifts? Two adolescents of the same family are different. They have different problems due to their development stages where needs have to be met. Urban-rural, educated/non-educated, have to be met. With lack of information and skills, transition to adulthood gives new roles and responsibilities. Adolescent, due to Tsunami, war, etc. are managing many families. The role of a voter, to run a household, offers challenges and choices to confuse them, enables them to pick up best skills. Globalization is making it much complex. World is a global village, television tells us what is happening in JJ hospital, in Kashmir, etc. as images are real. It brings about aspirations, behavioral changes but does not bring skills. The power of new markets and technologies also impact young people. They marginalizes young people. Issue hovering over is quality of life of all countries. Economic prospects are enormous. Why is Paris burning is because of inequality and not because of some disgruntled people showing their disaffection. Question is that – could Paris have been my country? Expectation of young people is thrown out of window. Adolescents have more risks and unfamiliar opportunities. IT revolution in India is how to utilize skills, biological development, and social context. We need to research vulnerability as adolescents turn more vulnerable, suicidal, depressed, etc. or all young people utilize their opportunities towards benefits.

Life style themes – few expectations but unprepared society, conflict with law, legislation and self. Expectations and benefits are globalized. Scenario is that skills and services are not globalized as that of developed countries. Features are (i) vulnerability, (ii) common origins that are connected,

and (iii) holistically and horizontal problem on HIV, unemployment, etc. separately. Why do we need to think holistically? Many behavioral interventions strive to show interconnected behaviors like smoking, alcohol use, sexual activity, and cannabis use. In suicidal adolescents, high levels of smoking, alcohol use, and sexual activity are seen. In smoking, alcohol use, sexual activity is seen in high levels. Thus interconnected behavior among them increases risk. Millennium Development Goals have aspirations for countries; how ambiguous people contact adolescents.

Literacy, girls schooling, HIV are certain goals. State of child marriage in Asia – India, Bangladesh, and Nepal is high. 50% are married before 18 and 23% are already mothers.

How to meet ambitions with present status? High maternal mortality – adolescent pregnancy contributes to high MMR. Abysmal use of contraceptives i.e. 8% in India and 18% in Vietnam, high rate of unemployment, HIV/AIDS infection mostly seen in young people, but condom use is deficient. Risk factors that are involved are: (i) early sex and unprotected sex, (ii) a positive relation with parents have positive effect, and (iii) a positive school environment as relationships exist in society. We need to look into risk factors and bring them to play. Effect of globalization in society – we need to assist young people – their capability is to be enhanced.

(3) Globalization and Adolescent

– General Health, Sexual Health, Education, Gender Discrimination, Marriage Age –

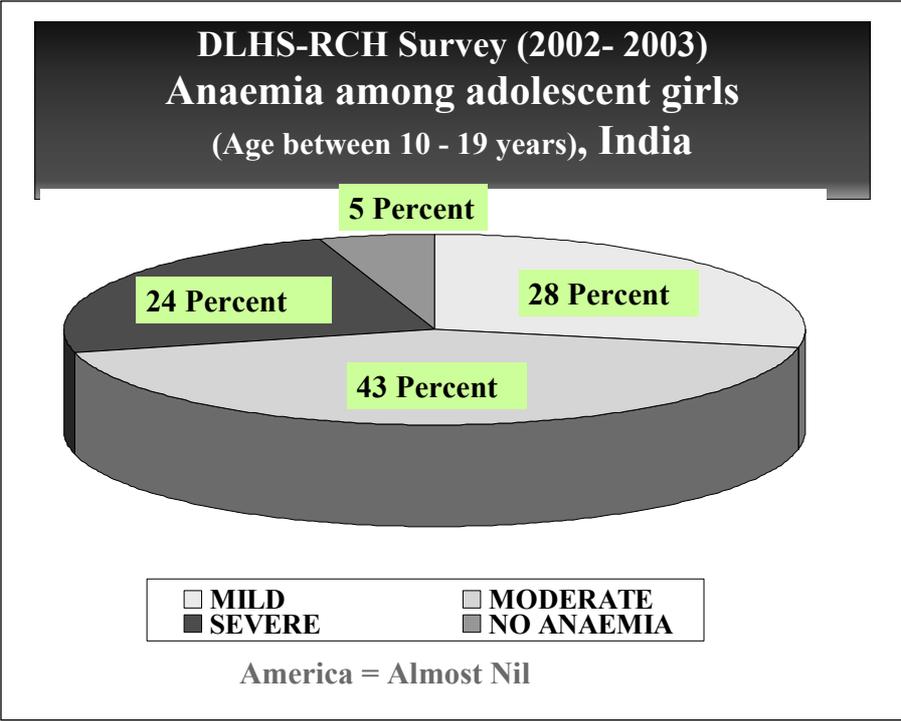
③ Dr. Sharda Jain

(Indian Medical Association, New Delhi)

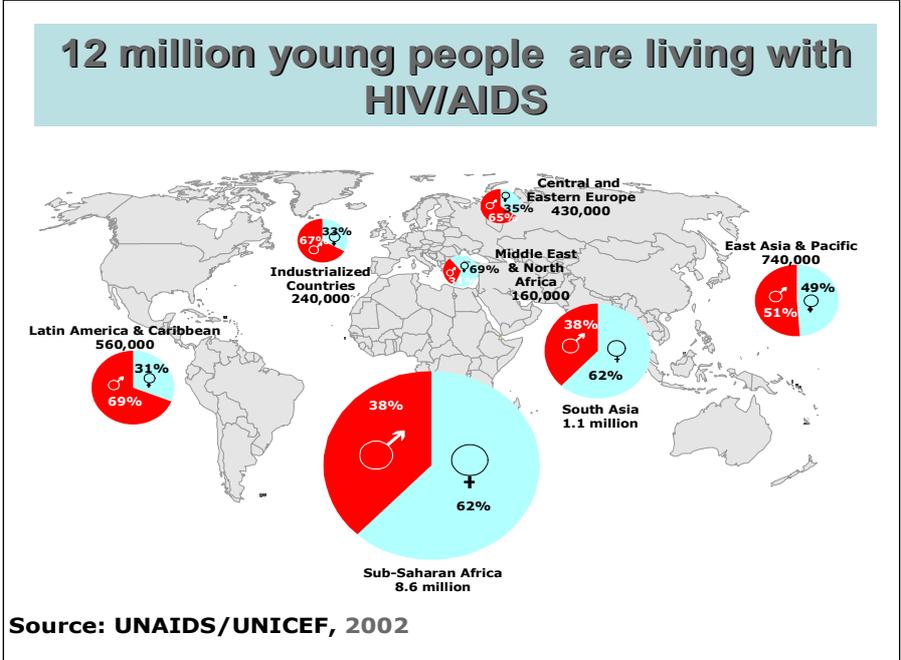
Globalization is a concerned issue, known for very long time. While talking about adolescent, 25% is adolescent in India and 55% is people less than 25 years old. Recently, there are problems, resources need to be developed. Adolescent behavior have life long effect. Globalization has the effects, as it is the hero of adolescents – e-mails, technology, and food for people, medical tourism. If we see the adolescent health indicators, then the scenario of the country is bad as education, 50% drop out before class VIII and 25% drop out after 2 years.

STDs raise the matter of concern; 66% people marry by 20 years old, and 50% complete family by 20 years old. Maternal mortality and IMR rise at this time. 47% girls are malnourished in this country. 90% are severely, moderately, mildly malnourished. Anaemia persists in 90% of adolescents in this country. Negative effects of globalization also prevail.

For adolescents, peers are important than parents. Somehow body image is every thing, education and career is not a priority. Body care, TV advertisements, friends advice are seriously taken, and early sex is encouraged due to TV, movies, friends etc. Aftereffects are like free sex that are unacceptable to elder people. Junk food has replaced the traditional Indian food, under-nourishment and unhealthy foods are in culture nowadays. It is a myth that adolescents are healthy in India, whereas only 5% adolescent girls are not anaemic.



What is malnourishment? 87% of our adolescents are anaemic, 90% adolescents who come for blood donation are anaemic and are rejected according to a survey done for DU. More than 60% boys were also anaemic.



HIV presents a grim picture. 800 adolescents in Delhi are infected with HIV every day. This was in the year 2002. 25-30% adolescents have misconceptions about HIV/AIDS; it means rest of them have the 'I know, I know' syndrome that is nothing new. Low contraceptive usage in adolescents increases in number of rape victims and rise in number of traffic victims.

Domestic violence is also an area of concern. Smoking has increased, as 25% schoolgoers are smokers while non-school smokers have increased. Drug abuse also at the same time is bothering us. 40% adolescents suffer from anxiety disorders due to cutthroat competition. Suicidal rate has increased by two-thirds. People today have started talking about adolescents. For less than 25 years of age, 55% people require education, skilled employment, positive parent's attitude that supports media and social conditions. Rehabilitation for abused teenagers, time for elders, role models etc. are required. "Ring Master" approach is not needed anymore as adolescents are needed to be told about their limits from elders. Development of life skills to face life is required. Not much groups are working with adolescents, if India has to become a super power, the human resource development has to be taken care of by addressing malnourishment in India. 95-100% of children below age of 10 years are anaemic. Proper education have right skills, whereas 75% of India still resides in villages.

Question answer session

From Pakistan:

In younger age/minor age pregnancy is creating problems as it leads to increase in maternal mortality rate. According to you, what can be done to solve this problem?

Dr. Wasim Zaman:

In Iran, specific counselling prior to marriage is done and medical records are checked. Some countries are doing better than others. Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc. have not taken the issue seriously. Not only does UNFPA need to pursue it but others also need to pursue it. Several countries are working on this and the lesson have to be learned.

Dr. Sharda Jain:

Pre-marriage counselling is important, small efforts have been started. As we see, anaemia levels are high and anaemia awareness is a concerning issue. Low stamina, poor health and less productivity need our resources correctly.

Dr. P. D. Nayar:

A good beginning is required; many hospitals have thalassemia day care centers, and more advocacy and strategies to deal with that are required.

From Bangladesh:

According to my knowledge, thalassemia is a born disease and anaemia is caused due to malnutrition.

From Indonesia:

I agree with Dr. Nayar's statement that there is a need to assist young people. I have experience working with young people. Ministry of Education, UNICEF in 2005-2006 and parliamentarians worked together and continued to district level this year, in and out of school. This facilitates outlookers, youth problems of HIV/AIDS, care and prevention efforts. Pre-marital or free sex problems in youth and adolescents need such efforts. Ministry of Education needs skill education of HIV transmissions, destructive behavior like drugs, free-sex, smoking, etc.

From South Korea:

Adolescents with low education are likely to marry early and be a mother. Emphasis should be on letting adolescents attending school longer.

From India:

In present state of globalization, many post-marriage problems in adolescents take pace. So according to you, arranged or love marriage, which one is best?

Dr. P. D. Nayar:

According to me, a loving marriage is best. Connection between education and fertility is required. In many countries adolescents do not go to school so we need to find ways to deal such adolescents in countries like India, Bangladesh and Nepal. We need to ask; can we short-circuit development and bring development to these people right now?

From Floor:

What do we do if our children cross the limits?

Dr. Sharda Jain:

Arrange or love marriage, I cannot say which is most successful. But I think traditional things should be followed. Communication gap has to be bridged between parents and children. Parents and teachers are best counsellors, tell your child about their limits and they shall abide.

From Malaysia:

Sex education is a concerned issue. Ours is a modern Muslim country and is multiracial with Indian and Chinese populations. Recently, after debate in parliament, sex education in schools for standard I i.e. 6 years old has been implemented for HIV/AIDS. The government has agreed to introduce free needles and condoms. This is not an encouragement to take drugs or sex but is prevention for HIV.

From Floor:

Are such measures taken up in India?

Dr. Sharda Jain:

After much debate in last few years, the government is thinking about states to have such policies and special programmes of adolescents and other states are on paper.

Session III

Positive and Negative Impacts of Economic Growth/Globalization (Cont.)

**(4) Vulnerable People and Reproductive Health and Rights
in the Context of Social and Economic Divide**

Chairperson:

Mr. Lional Premasiri (Sri Lanka)

Resource Persons:

Ms. Madhu Bala Nath (Regional Director, IPPF South Asia Region)

Dr. Pronab Sen (Principle Advisor, Planning commission, Government of India, New Delhi)

Mr. Laima Prema Shri, Member of Parliament, Sri Lanka, chaired this session. There were two resource persons, Ms. Madhu Bala Nath, Regional Director, IPPF South Asia Region, India and Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India.

(4) Vulnerable People and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Context of Social and Economic Divide

① Ms. Madhu Bala Nath

(Regional Director, IPPF South Asia Region)

Globalization is moving beyond domestic markets. The high inter-connectiveness has made world a “global village”. What is its economy? More than 1.5 trillion dollars are exchanged in the world’s currency markets a day. One-fifth of world’s goods and services produced annually are traded here. Economists see benefits in this process, benefits that help developing nations to catch up, create more employment and advance technical know-how. The evidence is not in depth; some data has been got from some websites. Average incomes have quadrupled since 1913 in US and Europe, while in sub-Saharan Africa incomes have doubled. In Japan’s income in 1950 was 20% of that of US, but in 1998 it reached the 75% mark. Evidences of economic weight i.e. total GDP that US was contributing in 1950 to global GDP was 27.3%, whereas in 1998, it fell to 22%. Changes in the way that global economy is functioning as globalization are taking place.

We all are here to speak about people’s life. The most important impact of globalization is extremely localized. What is the impact? Impact is not visible here, long time back as one starts exploring. Globalization is based on certain assumptions. 1) Large quantities of goods and services are the best way to improve standards of living; and 2) Growth is about military strength; increasing employment and reducing budgetary deficits. With all these, all critical poses have to be put up with social meaning. There are some obvious questions that arise. What are the costs, who benefits, and who pays? Is growth enhancing human security, freedom and empowerment? Is growth promoting equity? Not just today but between generations. Is growth leading to increase in social cohesion?

We need to explore issues about vulnerability and reproductive health. The Human Development Report of 1996 explored a lot of issues to discuss. Globalization is promoting 5 growths: (i) jobless growth, (ii) voiceless growth, (iii) ruthless growth, (iv) rootless growth, and (v) futureless growth. Jobless growth – couple of figures indicate that from 1975 to 1992, GDP of Pakistan grew at 6.3% but employment rose to 2.4%. This is an issue of vulnerability. Voiceless growth – few figures indicate that in India 10% workers are unionized. It is critical, do we have a voice, and do we talk to discuss lives? In Netherlands in 1978, 39% of workers were unionized, but in 1991 this was reduced to 25%. Ruthless growth – In South Asia 29% population is below poverty line. If we look at capability of poverty then it is that 62% of the population falls under that. The issue of health tourism is a case in point. Patients from Middle East come to super-specialty hospitals in Bombay

for safe abortions and have a tour of Bombay and leave. On the other hand, our own figures are growing into million as women die of unsafe abortions. This vulnerability is critical in fulfilling daily commitments.

Rootless growth – In the former Soviet Union, cultural destruction for industrialization led to reduction in social cohesion. Social cohesion starts at surface as health and other rights are fringed. Futureless growth – it might work today, my GDP grows, but oil wells may dry for next generations. Today, I buy one get one free or buy one get two free offers. But I am victimizing myself – countries and people are consuming more than they are producing. When it comes to vulnerability, there is an increasing disparity. The assets of the top 3 billionaires in the world are more than the combined GDPs of all the least developed countries of the world.

I worked from macro to local level in villages in Orissa in 1993-94. In the area called Klahanie, hunger was an issue, and people were selling children and living on tamarind seeds. In the age of globalization, I found “coke” there. When I talked to people, I came to know that advertisement budget of this company was very high. Village school children were given a free coke everyday with a ruler and a pencil. This was a type of addiction as within six months children sold off their books for coke. Also a girl wanting a coke could be lured into a sexual encounter for the coke.

We knew that in 5 countries in South East Asia between 1990 and 1996 – capital flows were 93 billion dollars. In 1997, however, 12 billion were taken overnight as turmoil hit. During the East Asian crisis, more than 13 million lost job. The number of unemployed among those aged 15-29 doubled in 1997-1998, it tripled for the unskilled. There is a disparity among age groups, between skilled and unskilled, and between sexes.

In 1995, I worked on sericulture project in Shadipur block in Udaipur, Rajasthan. We talked to the Bheel women about tribal economic empowerment. When we talked about HIV/AIDS women turned around and said, “Sister, what are you talking about? If my child is sick, then I shall go to the highway, sell my body and get the money and get some medicine for my child. HIV might take 5-6 years to hit me, who cares?”

Speaking about Botswana, overall prevalence is 30% in antenatal clinics, while HIV prevalence rate was 43% in STD clinics in Pune, India. As figure shows, there is a close link between vulnerability and globalization. Based on data on Bangladesh, women sell sex on demand and need. Moving to macro issues, there is pressure on health budgets. Large health budgets slashed and are cut. Thailand, for example, cut its budget in health sector.

The World Bank states that a nation's wealth consists of three kinds: (i) per capita, (ii) physical wealth like water, rivers, etc. and (iii) human capital. GDP per capita contributes to 16% of people's health. Water systems, rivers and forests are 20% of national wealth. Sixty-four percent comes from human capital structure. Country's human capital stock must increase. For poor people, high fertility- cannot invest in human capabilities. High fertility increases poverty and reduces chances of investment in human capital.

In Korea, domestic violence in 1998 was 7 times as high as in the previous year. An interesting study on HIV/AIDS correlates HIV-infected families and domestic violence. As many as 92% of women in families affected by HIV have experienced domestic violence.

Concepts and principal of exclusions of globalization need to be pointed out. Small education budgets make access to new technology difficult for the masses. There is a need to know English, as 80% of all websites are in English, yet less than 1 in 10 people globally speak it. In micro figures in Bihar, India, only 12% women know that condom can prevent HIV/AIDS in this second decade of the 21st century.

Utilization of capital for wealth creation is the function of the market, but equitable distribution remains as a State function. New actors including World Trade Organization, multi-national corporations and global networks of civil society should come into play. In informal sectors we just do not put but get diverse possibility in income generation. Unemployment insurance and food subsidies are also targeted. Job placement services in informal sector take macro-decision.

Our country has many weaving projects in 1995. A sari cost Rs. 28 to a project. Here working women get a daily wage. In some parts, the government comes with benevolence and give subsidies to sell Janta cloth at Rs. 17 in Indian markets. This reduced the worker's wage. Job placement services advise NGOs to keep people at work, caring economy.

Here, I am bringing voice of a woman living HIV – “My husband is HIV positive, and he has been moved to AIDS syndrome. He has attacks of diarrhea, which is very common in AIDS. It takes me 24 buckets of water every day to clean him”. For her the calculation is very simple. It takes her one-bucket to clean him and two buckets to clean his clothes as she doesn't have any spare cloths. Here, I would like to highlight the concept of caring in investment as we are globalized and linked up at reproductive health.

In the U.S., the government spends 0.1% of its GNP on foreign aid, but the US Foundations give

2.1% of the GNP every year on philanthropy. Countries should conduct social audits on multi national corporations.

Then I would like to quote two sayings. First is by Mr. Kofi Annan – “The only way to counter the ill effects of globalization is to double aid to the poor countries from \$ 50 billion to \$ 100 billion by making corporate contributions aimed at alleviating the effects of AIDS and other diseases”. Other is the view of IMF – “Today I would never advise a country to open its capital market without first having established internal regulatory institutions such as banking supervision so they can cope with huge capital flows”.

(4) Vulnerable People and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Context of Social and Economic Divide

② Dr. Pronab Sen

(Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India)

I am a planner by profession since 12 years. We have been talking about macro side, but I believe that there is some misunderstanding about globalization in the context of developing countries. Let us begin with what globalization is and what its effects are. There are 4 effects – first 2 are most important and least understood. Expanding opportunities was restricted to national domain. Globalization widens the choice of people, availability of which was restricted to within national economy prior to globalization. Third, fierce competition will enhance efficiency; and fourth, it will improve allocations. These 4 factors lead to powerful instrument of growth, but it may also turn out to be a double-edge sword.

So what can be done? If we talk about a distinction between growth and development, there are differences in concept, although both relate to increases in capacities. Growth is about capacity of the economy, while development is about capacity of people. There can be growth without development, but no development without growth.

However, there can be a vicious cycle between growth and development. More growth leads to human capacity that is unable to take opportunities. When human capabilities do not match economic opportunities, then income disparities widen. In some parts of the country, they may align with other countries, rather than their own country – this will divide the country in consumption and ability. There will be diverging tastes and preferences as well. Such changes will lead to marginalization and alienation of some segments and leave them out of the development. Thus globalization must be taken into careful consideration.

If, however, growth and development come hand in hand in a harmonious way, development and growth allow people to take opportunities. Growth generates resources for human development. Increasing human capabilities improves productivity and growth. Such link increases further human development and human capacity in a virtuous cycle.

There are 2 types of discourses – growth and development. Discourse has primarily focused on growth and not development. For the first time, the international community really recognized this link by Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Millennium Declaration. This link was not

explicitly recognized for a long time, but now it is reflected into our planning system. Main benefits that we reap are greater choice – theorem in economics but this can never mark a person worse off than he was earlier. The fact is that theorem can be incorrect, more of hypothesis and less of fact.

If we give you two choices in Indian context, then it is increasingly clear that widening the choice of food baskets leads to incorrect choices and negative impact on health. People do not know about scientific basis of nutrition. Information is given by 5,000 years of history, tradition, and trial and error. Traditional basket is given of what was available in country. Suddenly this opens up to choices that look, taste better and are socially more desirable but are not positive on health issues. This is premature diversification of food basket.

Second problem is of drugs of critical health care systems. Particularly in drug industry, the focus is on domestic markets. The pricing of drugs is to reflect purchasing power of people. However, globalization allows goods to be imported and exported more easily. In the end, higher trade in pharmaceuticals can lead to sharp rise in drug prices. Drug prices move much faster than income too. China has experienced 300% increase in drug prices. Affordability for health care for many people collapses.

We plan our globalization strategies by recognizing the fact that globalization will leave a large number of Indian people out, 80% are left out from the fruits of globalization. This responsibility lies on government to plan strategy for this 80%. There is a broad strategy that is linked to core of development. This must be agricultural not industrial, since 60% of our population is agriculture-based. Second are labor-intensive sectors that are potential to tap into global market. Third are specific schemes that have specific programmes to focus on marginal groups. No all parts of this country take advantage to globalization process. Those parts will be able to do so if rise in human development occurs. Regional targeting of such areas is necessary.

In poor countries, it is the resources available for the government that restrict target effectively. To identify and target certain groups, outcomes need to be measurable. You need to have different measures for outputs. There is a need to increase output by higher investment. We need to focus on agriculture such as rainwater harvesting, water shedding practices. We collectively need such practices. This links production to markets and majority markets shall help the poor. We need to diversify products. For effective diversification, technology diffusion is needed. Current technology in India will allow agricultural increase by 150%. We need commercial forestry, although in India, we have failed.

It has disastrous consequence on land and water. Agriculture is not enough. We need to look at type of agriculture, which should be a government sector and not a private sector. Even today, 45% people engaged in agriculture are illiterate, whereas 60% are low scales. We need to focus on informal sector for training and small industrial atomization services. Like weavers, small-scale industries are dying in lack of encouragement and their future is getting blocked. They require support by the government. Service sectors are important components, but things do not happen themselves. To develop, they require training and organization. Second largest employee market after agriculture is of construction in our country.

Social infrastructure and its development are required. Elementary education, fundamental rights, through SSA and Mid-Day Meals are required. Health concerns are in shambles, and we need health infrastructure by launching NRHM with integrated health care, sanitation, drinking water and nutrition. Earlier we talked about health focused on health care alone. If we have to get proper health delivery, then all four are required and integrated. Anti-poverty programme should be able to support people in major ways. Public wage employment and self-employment can bridge the gap in a way to create public assets for sustained growth with community management. The impact of their existence is large and can be extensible instruments for society mobilization and transformation.

Food security and safety nets are required. Main safety net is family and no other social security exists. Providing them with opportunities to address problems is the main key. Focus more on work force than on curb force. Interregional disparities are very large in India; the average income in the richest region is six times as high as the poorest region. Thus we shall be focusing our programme not to just vulnerable groups but on regional forces.

Question-Answer Session

From Bangladesh:

There are jobless weavers and people in need of cloth who cannot afford to buy. What is the other method of forcing government to extent subsidy, welfare state, profit and loses? We are not justified in extending subsidies to these people who cannot afford to buy clothing. Also, southern states prefer well difficult putting and incentives for non-performing states.

Ms. Madhu Bala Nath:

Subsidies and stocks are piling up. I am not saying that we do not need subsidies; rather we do need

well-targeted subsidies. Giving subsidy to cloth is benefiting you and me, as sarees cost only Rs.17. But if subsidy was targeted on thread then weaver would have been benefited. Khadi subsidies of 40% rebate should have been meant for weavers making thread as they are getting just 40 paise for 3 hours of work. So it is clear on targeting subsidies.

From Nepal:

How does globalization improve allocations? In my experience throughout the world, rise in defense budgets have taken place and health and education budgets have been cut down. How can you justify that? Second, you talked about growth without development but no development is achieved by growth. Economic growth is not about economic justice as globalization has widened gaps. Should we focus on economic justice, then we are not on the right track.

Dr. Pronab Sen:

We make a mistake by saying if something has misshapen after an event that even was responsible for the misshapen. Rather we need to ask if it would have happened without the event. This is true in most cases. Suppose globalization had not happened, does globalization have to do anything with rise in defense budgets? This has happened due to perceived threats. Internal dynamics of the country are also responsible. Also, economic justice is against of two different types i.e. growth and development. Development leads to how people take advantage of increased total production that leads to growth. So this is the story of economic justice.

From New Zealand:

Issues of political security are concerning, assumptions that lead to finding of disaster planning and what about issues of disaster planning?

Dr. Pronab Sen:

In India, development is most talked about. Political insecurity is a huge issue in various kinds. Globalization of geopolitical interests of countries has changed. Nature has undergone transformation. A number of countries are competing for it. Another dimension is that National/MNC companies are coming up. Quite often they show interest of country. Political effects of globalization show involvement of MNCs in government. In Latin America, climate change is top policy agenda. As a country we have lowest per capita emissions in the world. Unless somebody reduces the emission, accelerating effect in emission is seen. Clean energy does not equate to clean technology; still more emissions take place. Thus Kyoto Protocol is important and ratification should be promoted.

From India:

In globalization and privatization WTO and World Bank are dictating us. We are receiving end. Small-scale industries and culture is affected on large scale. Government of India need to look after welfare of these sections. What is your comment?

Dr. Pronab Sen:

According to my view, Indian issue is that we are not encouraging non-performing states i.e. no value judgement. Non-performing states if even after resource availability does not perform, they are considered backward. Experience shows the results to us. South is lucky to be on a better platform so focus on northern states is inevitable. If we look at what WTO has done, we enter into many areas. How to bring this enjoyment in interest to protect states and not centre, is the question. No good jobs have been so far on WTO type of issues. So there is a serious lacuna and political issues need to fill them.

From Philippines:

You are talking about caring economy. What is the human development perspective of caring economy?

Ms. Madhu Bala Nath:

Revenue collection systems in India are weak, and there is no social security net. On other side, globalization has produced a scenario where drugs are costing 300 times. For families of HIV/AIDS patients, options are very limited. It is an extremely competitive environment. Principle of caring economy should be brought at legislation in context of caring and reproductive health issue. Political angle to this issue should be strong.

National credit fund for women which was set up in India had no caring issues. It was functioning, but it is not functioning in correct way. Young girls are working on empty stomach. We looked credit for production point of view and not from caring point of view.

From India:

Northeast is the hub of economic activities by linking with South-east Asia. Northeast is still not ready in all ways for either human or endangered resources. Is it that we are planning a little ahead for North-East?

We had admissions from Rajiv Gandhi that nearly 85 rupees do not reach the common man out of 100 rupees assured. How do you address the two issues: corruption and all good plans that are not

benefiting common people?

Dr. Pronab Sen:

Northeast is not debatable, as it is still not integrated with globalization process and neglected. At the federal level we need change with policies. Hopes build up with highway linkage, railway network, etc. Northeast may open substantially.

Corruption has two issues. First is political corruption, which is devastating itself. Second is the concept of governance. Governance is important to development than to level of corruption. We have to do extortion and force governance into right way. Ability to transform these conditions comes to governance.

From Bangladesh:

What is your future plans to tackle those less development states in India?

Dr. Pronab Sen:

Imperative measures are to improve infrastructure and social services; and improve local systems through dialogue and greater interaction with other states. It is the hope we have.

From South Korea:

You quoted the statistics in Korea from 1997 to 1998 increases by seven times. I wonder where did you get the statistics.

Ms. Madhu Bala Nath:

A published article was the source of my article. A hotline managed by an NGO on domestic violence tells that number of women seeking persistence role to seven times in one year.

Session IV

**Economic Growth, Constraints of Natural Resources and Its Beyond
– Focus on Fresh Water Resources, Food Production and Natural Environment –**

Chairperson:

Ms. Rhina Bhar (Malaysia)

Resource Persons:

Dr. Hiroshi Tsujii (Ishikawa Prefectural University, Japan)

Dr. Abusaleh Shariff (Member Secretary to Prime Minister's High Level Committee, New Delhi)

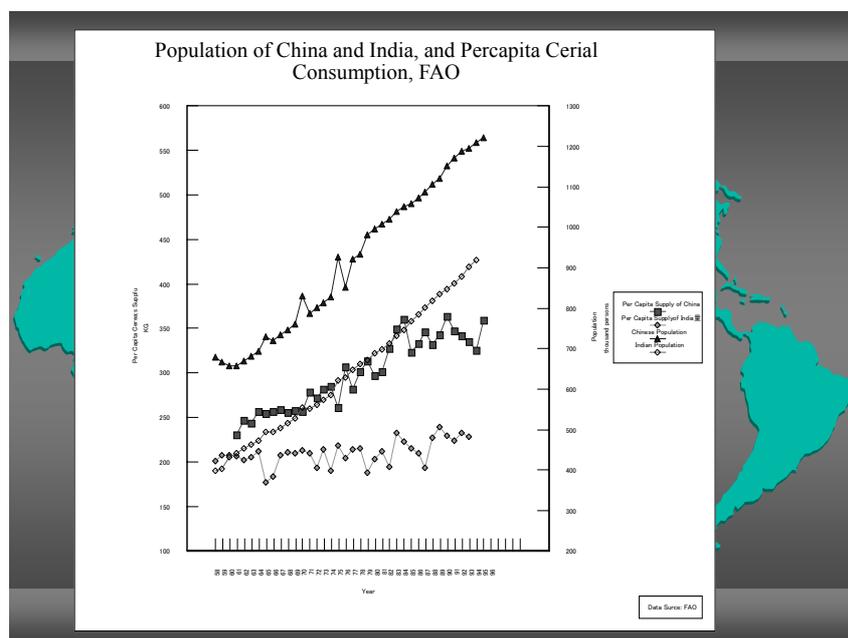
Ms. Rhina Bhar, Member of Parliament, Malaysia, chaired this session. There were 2 presentations in this session. The first presentation was by Dr. Hiroshi Tsujii from Ishikawa Prefectural University, Japan and the second presentation was by Dr. Abusaleh Shariff, Chief Economist, National Council of Applied Economic Research and Member-Secretary, Prime Minister's High Level Committee on "Natural Resource Constraints to Economic Growth".

Economic Growth, Constraints of Natural Resources and Its Beyond – Focus on Fresh Water Resources, Food Production and Natural Environment –

① **Dr. Hiroshi Tsujii**
(Ishikawa Prefectural University, Japan)

The session is titled “Economic Growth, Constraints of Natural Resources and Its Beyond – Focus on Fresh Water Resources, Food Production and Natural Environment”.

Population Explosion and Income Growth Will Increase Food Demand and Need Explosively in the Future: Every year about 80 million people are added to the current world population, and population explosion is occurring mainly in developing countries. The world population may reach up to 90 billion during this century. Population rise of India and China, which are biggest countries in the world, is high. China has 13 billion people now and Indian population is expected to surpass Chinese population in few years. Supply of cereals in both countries has increased until 1985, but it has tipped off. This is a sign of future shortage of cereals in China.

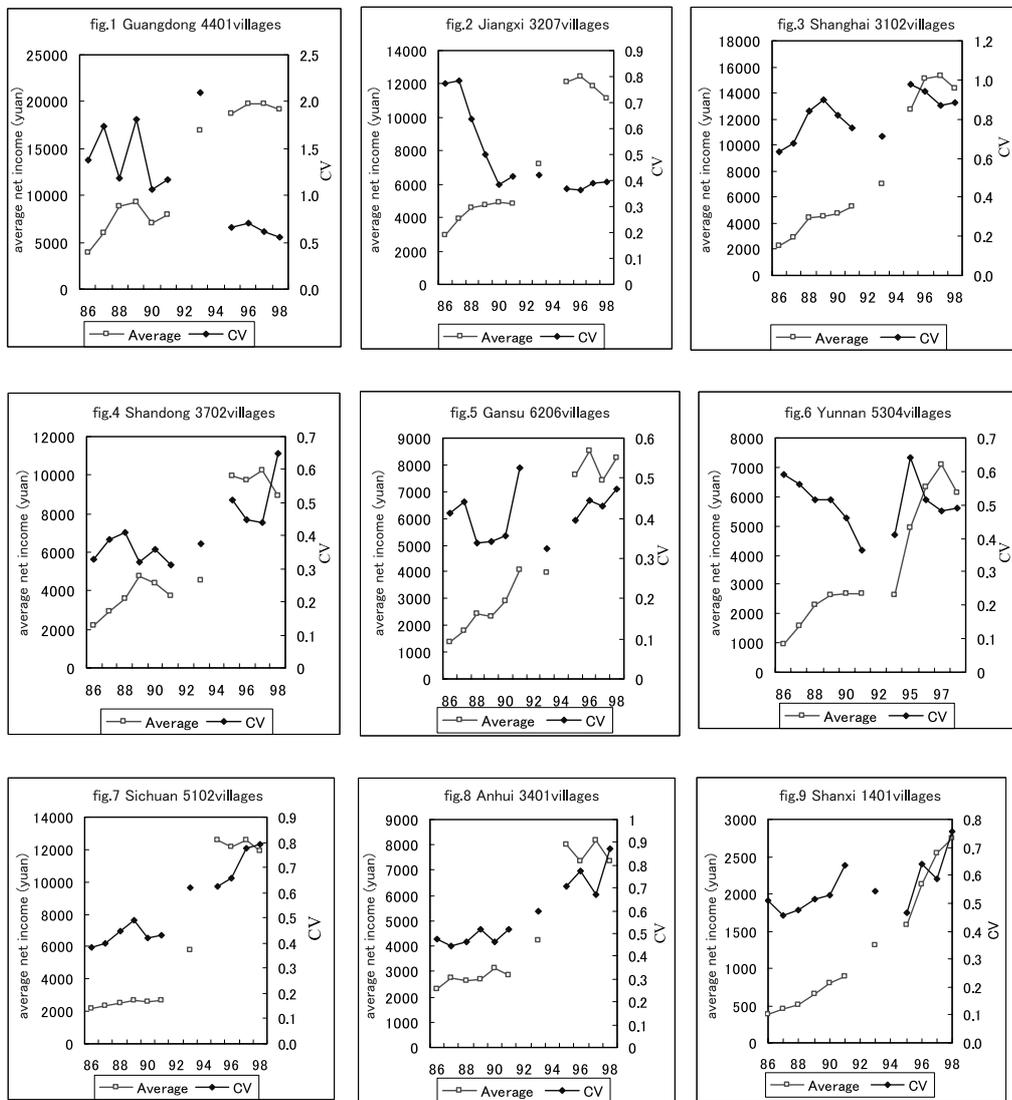


There is a report of International Food Policy Research Institute two years ago. India and China have had strong impacts on agriculture and food supplied. If we compare agricultural outputs between China and India, then China's agriculture output has accelerated from the 1960's due to liberalization of Chinese agricultural policy. In Chinese liberalization policy, each household supply of agriculture

products has been fixed, which has accelerated agriculture output growth. A second agricultural reform has also increased agriculture output. Indian agricultural output has increased by the Green Revolution in India, but the pace is slower than China.

The GDP has also been increasing more rapidly in China than in India. According to the Chinese government's official announcement, China's poverty rate has been declining. Poverty ratio in India has also been declining. We see rural conditions in China from different perceptions; that is, income distribution and efficiency in rural China. We have obtained 40,000 farm household economy data for 15 years and analyzed how rural distribution has changed in a certain village in 9 provinces. This CV is an indicator of distribution of income.

Income Distribution and Efficiency in Rural China, Taga Pub. Com., 2003.



Here in Guangdong Province, its CV has declined, while in other provinces their CVs have been rising. That is, most provinces show deterioration in income distribution. The income level in Guangdong Province is higher than in other provinces. In other words, poverty rate in rural provinces has been declining, but the income distribution has becoming worse.

Over-uses of natural resources: During population explosion, land, water, air pollution, overgrazing, sea fish resource depletion, ground water depletion have taken place. First, water demand increased three times over the last half of the 20th century. Increased demand in water was facilitated by powerful diesel and electric pumps which are free to farmers; many regional pumps are used in my country Japan. Water demand has to do with the shift of food consumption patterns from cereals to animal products. Earlier 1 ton of cereal needs 1000 tons of virtual water, while 1 ton of animal products needs 4000 tons of virtual water. Industrial and consumer demands for water have increased at much faster speed than agricultural water demand.

Over-use of World Underground Water: Underground water level in many areas has been declining. For example, in Turkey in 1995-2006, water table has declined by 1 meter a year. In central area of China, about 1 meter decline of water has been detected.

According to my survey 15 years ago, Punjab and Haryana showed a decrease of underground water table of 0.5 meter. In 2002, Dr. Lester Brown says in his publication that the underground water table in Punjab and Haryana districts is declining at about 1m per year. In Northern Gujarat, underground water reserves are being depleted at 13 meters per year because of over pumping and too many irrigation wells.

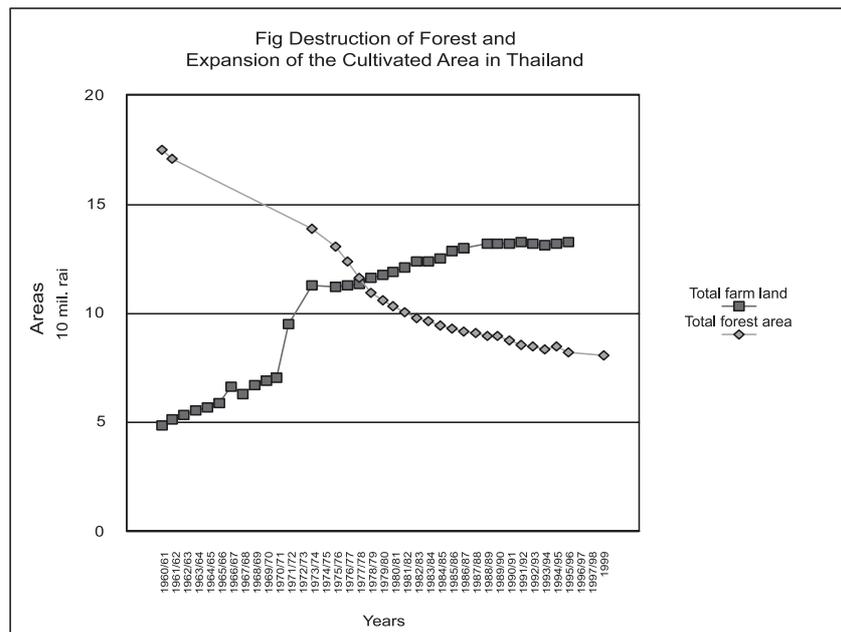
I conducted survey on underground water in Hobei Province, near Beijing, China in 2000, and the water level was declining by 2-3 meters a year. Beijing City's survey in 2000 shows a 3-meter fall at a minimum and a 6-meter fall at a maximum in water table. In 1996, I conducted survey in the U.S., i.e. in the Great Plains in Texas, where vegetable production was very prosperous and over pumping largely depleted the aquifer. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) published that there was a 30-meter drop in the Great Plains. Underground water decline is observed in all parts of the world. Over pumping by agriculture is the major cause of this catastrophe.

Drying up of large and small rivers, and large lakes: Large rivers, such as the Yellow River, the Colorado River, the Nile, the Indus, are drying up, along with smaller rivers, lakes and streams associated with them. I conducted a farm survey in the Central Region of Thailand, and villagers say that small rivers are drying up because of forest destruction during past 40 years. In Adana, Turkey,

forest destruction is the main cause of drying up rivers, too.

Cases of Soil Degradation: Soil degradation occurs in many parts of the world. In Sub-Sahara Africa, over-grazing and conflicts with farmers are the main reasons behind it.

Over-grazing is observed in the Anatolia Plateau, Turkey as well. Cassava and maize expansion caused soil degradation in Thai National Forest. Over-grazing in Uigur, over-production of leaf bananas in West Java, a vast forest burning in Tanzania are becoming a serious problem, too.



Forest Destruction: This year *Science Magazine* reported that 40% of Amazon’s tropical rain forest will be destroyed by 2050. Soybean and beef production is increasing there posing a serious threat to the rain forest. Uncontrolled forest destruction is continuing in Thailand, where maize and cassava is grown for export to European nations as food for animals. Forest destruction is taking place in national parks as well. The same is happening in Indonesia. Banana leaf is also important cash crop in West Java since it is very profitable. Thus, farmers cut down trees and plant many banana trees. Then these trees absorbed nutrients in soil, leading to soil degradation. In a short term, these crops may be profitable; in a longer term, it will lead to a great loss.

Study of Global Warming to Turkish Agriculture: National forest policy protects tree growth and plant growth. Due to over-grazing in Knya, Turkey, grass cover is deteriorating. Cow dung is used for heating purpose and never returns to soil.

My conclusionary remarks are:

1. Maximizing short-run agricultural products and efficiently is required, but maintaining ecological conditions controlling population explosion is necessary.
2. Technological and institutional improvements are strongly needed. Transparent discussion between farmers and the government agencies supported by neutral organizations such as NGOs for new institutions to protect natural resources and environment is needed. Parliamentarians have lot to do in that area.

Economic Growth, Constraints of Natural Resources and its Beyond
– Focus on Fresh Water Resources, Food Production and Natural Environment –

② Dr. Abusaleh Shariff

(Member Secretary to Prime Minister’s High Level Committee, New Delhi)

I would like to highlight important relationship between natural resources and economic growth. The Indian economy has been growing rapidly at the rate of 6% for 15 years. The growth rate of China's economy is as high as 10% for the last 30 years. Earlier we had fear of China, but later the competition between India and China has changed the scenario. The whole world is looking at China and India for economic competition, as well as for population issues.

Three main areas that I am discussing today are as per follows. First, facts about technical growth and access to Indian technology. Market integration and movement of resources lead to economic and market freedom; that is, easier access for resources and liberal capital mobility. Goods and services are now mobile. For Japan, capital is relatively cheap in India. Southeast Asian countries have had more production in various sectors such as textile, toys and electronics, since knowledge and information are mobile and access to technology is easier. Labour Migration is restricted to some areas. For instance, Germany is issuing thousands of visas to Indian IT employees and US is too following the trend. In a way, labor is mobile, within limited boundaries. On the other hand, there is a pressure on land, water and air. Land and water had already been told by Dr. Tsujii.

Let us see how free economic freedom is. Are there any constraints? The ultimate resources are human beings, human capitals. As the Indian population has increased, twice the size of 30 years ago, we have a problem of food security. But today we have food surplus, as development of India in food sector is immense due to technology. Innovation and technology redefines the dimension of word “abundance”. One example of substitution factor is paperless in offices. Technology makes substitution effect is pronounced.

While land is a fixed asset, water and air are considered “renewable resources” and abundant. However, Groundwater is a non-replenishable resource and is exhaustible if exploited more than the recharge. Over-exploitation and pressure of alternative use have made these resources almost scarce.

Now I would like to touch on “Revolutionizing Agriculture”. Settled agriculture changed the life of human beings transforming men from hunters and gatherers to settled farmers. Also, the knowledge that nitrogen (phosphorous and potassium) enrich soil and improve crop productivity many folds. A

judicious blend of modern day fertilizer NPK, HYV and irrigation is key to increase in food production. The process of natural mutants leads to dwarfing and HYVs for barley and wheat – leading through artificial procedures to what is known as “Golden Promise”. Tractors revolutionized crop outputs not only by increasing yield but also by converting grazing tracks into cultivable land. Tractors and irrigation facilities have led to green revolution.

Highly advanced techniques have always increased the yield of output. Pesticide use is declining, cost of agriculture is lowering and biotechnological aid is rising. Land use is optimal. Water use is very high, so its use is constrained. Drip irrigation is useful but is very expensive. Technology is redefining the resources. No wheat cultivation, emergence of hydrogen fuel, solar energy have sustained amount of the effects.

When we look at irrigated areas under food grains in India, 52.9 million hectares were irrigated, but the ratio of total area under food grains is 43.1%. Surface water resources cover 690 cubic kilometers (62%), whereas ground water resources are 432 cubic kilometers (38%) out of 1,122 cubic kilometers available for us. Fresh water in India is unevenly distributed. In Western and Central parts water is easy to obtain, while salination and pollution of surface water are trends in desert areas.

India has seen and will see more declining resource availability through depletion of water table, ground water salination and pollution of surface water. Increasing population and rising intensity of cultivation will increase further demand for water. TERI is the prime institute that has been researching water resources. It estimates that by 2047, demand will exceed availability in 5 out of 20 Agro Climatic Zones in India – crisis is severe in Bengal-Assam belt. Water shortage shall lead to an interstate conflict in the country.

We need integrate the management issues:

- Water management of competing uses of water in river basins, including agriculture, local communities, cities, industry and nature;
- Modern information technologies and research tools for gaining new insights into irrigation performance at multiple levels such as farm, irrigation system and the basin;
- "Rethink" the role of irrigation in food production, poverty reduction, and environmental security and appreciate its linkages with nature and local communities.

The central and state governments have been providing financial support on irrigation projects. In India, dams are used mostly for irrigation and not for electricity generation.

I think more investments should be directed into smaller projects such as:

- Micro water shed development
- Stop salination of coastal areas
- Stop over exploitation of ground water for irrigation
- Water harvesting procedures at the homesteads and kitchen gardens
- Extensive use of drip irrigation
- Redefine safe water for human consumption
- Promote indigenous and community efforts to address water shortages

These are the important areas that we need to continue to work on. Thank you.

Question-Answer Session

From New Zealand:

We are coming from different countries and different issues. So we need different information that we can take back to our parts. We need to emphasize on use of sprinklers, drip irrigation and rain harvesting to use the resources economically.

Mr. C. Reddy (India):

Water conservation comes into picture with sufficient water and rainfall. Reducing forest cover is an alarming issue. What is your opinion on viability of desalination plant to be set up in our country?

Dr. Abusaleh Shariff:

Most of our countryside is coastal areas. Gurajat have longest coastal line. Coastal water is seeping in and desalination is cost efficient to provide drinking water. Some mega dams may provide water to parts like Kutch, etc.

From India:

Survey in Karnataka showed that most ground water was polluted. Government of India has got any proposal for drinking water for villages. If we prevent polluted water and provide villagers purified water then would not it be a historic work?

Dr. Abusaleh Shariff:

In 1970's and 1980's government programmes were to sink a well without pump sets in water

deficient areas. Then pump sets and diesels were used and discharged polluted wastes in underground water table. Watershed development and rainwater harvesting is to be done at a large scale. Tankers are used in some areas but it cannot solve problem entirely.

Mr. Tskeaki Kashimura, MP (Japan):

In Japan, precipitation is plentiful and quantity of water circulation is substantial. Japan has developed water circulatory system with the use of paddy fields and dams. Situations differ from country to country. In the future, conflict over water issues will probably occur. I think we have to start thinking about how to solve it. Three or Four years ago, at the conference on water issues held in Thailand, I suggested drafting a constitution on water resources. Since then, groundwater has been decreasing. It's time we gave serious consideration to this issue.

Ms. Gul-e-farkhanda Siddiqui, MP (Pakistan):

Global rules and regulations are set up for fixation of tariffs and taxation. This disturbs local industries. What measures should be adopted to promote our trade?

From Bangladesh:

Japan is a pioneering country in the development of water circulatory system. When I was in Kyoto, I saw water purification system. I hear that in Singapore wastewater is treated for reuse. As we will face water problem in the future, we should pass a resolution on a water constitution.

Dr. Hiroshi Tsujii:

As we look back at the history, there have been disputes over water use in some areas, especially between upstream and downstream communities. In such cases, it is important that a neutral party such as NGOs and the government mediate disputes. If disputes develop into international conflict, it would be difficult to take out a unanimous solution.

Globalization has facilitated global trading and distance liberalization. Long distance transportation may lead to lower prices but cause increased emission of carbon dioxide. This issue has already been taken up and discussed at international fora to find out better solutions.

As the Bangladesh parliamentarian proposed, many parliamentarians will agree to do something to reduce pollution and raise water. I have also heard that 20 years ago in Punjab and Haryana underground pumping was taxed by the then parliament, and then they were not elected by people of Punjab and Haryana. Thus it is a contradictory problem but something is to be done. I hope parliamentarians here today will take action.

Session V:

**Round Table Discussion:
Towards Sustainable Development**

**Round Table Discussion:
Towards Sustainable Development**

Mr. Gilbert Ceaser Remulla (Philippines)

Panelists:

Dr. Sang Guo Wei (China)

Ms. Steve Chadwick (New Zealand)

Mr. Shin Sakurai (Japan)

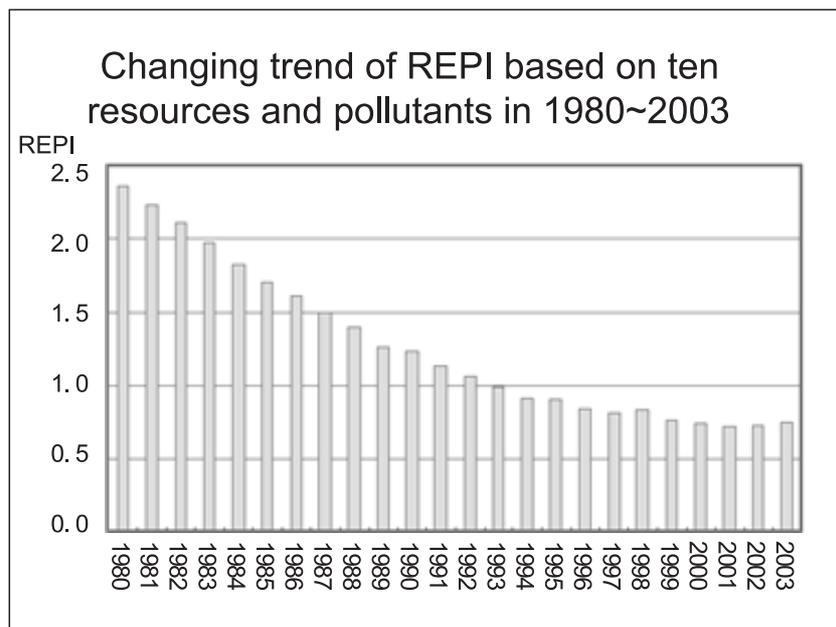
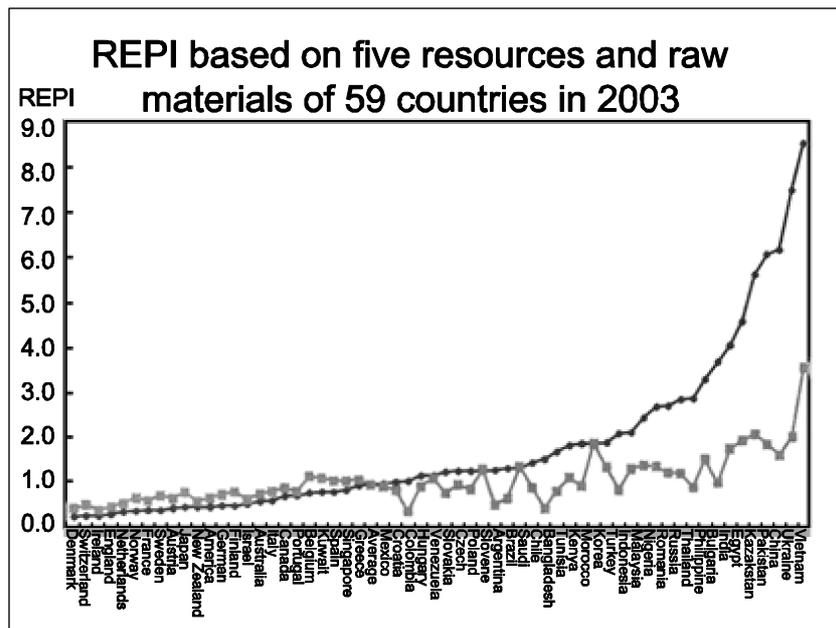
Mr. Sang Kyung Lee (South Korea)

Mr. Lakshman Singh (India)

Mr. Gilbert Ceaser Remulla, MP from Philippines chaired this session. He invited delegates of New Zealand, China, India, Japan, and South Korea on the dais for panel discussion.

The first discussant was Dr. Sang Guo Wei, MP from China. Dr. Sang's main thrust was towards building China as a Resource-Efficient and Environment Friendly (REEF) society. Building a REEF Society and continuing the family planning is essential requirement of the modernization model with Chinese characteristics. The purpose of building a REEF Society is to raise the resource efficiency, reduce the discharge of pollutants and promote a sustainable development. However, he added that building a REEF society is challenging and arduous, as well as economizing resources and protecting the environment. Dr. Sang then explained the Resource and Environmental Performance Index (REPI) and showed a chart on the basis of five resources and materials from 59 countries in 2003. He also presented the changing trend of REPI in China based on ten resources and pollutants in 1980-2003. China has put forward the idea of building a REEF Society at a time when China's per capita resource consumption was lower than the world's average and there were big regional disparities. It is not hard to understand exceptional difficulties to achieve the desired results when the future per capita resource consumption level continues to rise

He then said that the environmental protection must be shifted from the end-of-pipe control to prevention first at the source and in the whole process of production and consumption. He also mentioned about the institutional arrangements and policy recommendations for promoting a REEF Society. Strategies and goals include: people-centered; family planning policy; optimize industrial structure; promote technical innovation; adopt a combination of measures covering laws, management, economy, education and public participation; and achieve the maximum social and economic results with the least resources consumption and environmental discharge.



For institutional arrangements and policy recommendations for promoting a REEF Society, it is important to formulate a long-term development strategy and plans and strengthen the regulatory functions of the government; steadily push the family planning policy and circular economy under the framework of REEF Society; push for systematic reform, so as to improve the institutional arrangements for building a REEF Society; improve policy designs, giving full scope to the role of mandatory means and economic incentives package; strengthen bootstrapping R&D capabilities so as to provide powerful technical support; and enhance publicity and education, encourage public

participation and build a good interaction system among the government, enterprises and the general public.

The second discussant was Ms. Steve Chadwick, MP from New Zealand. She said that in her country the impact of declining population is affecting the long-term growth of country. One of her main emphases was placed on gender issue, saying that women's participation in all spheres of life should be promoted. She is proud that her country is having low maternal mortality rate, focusing more on the safer motherhood.

She concerns that there has been an increase in the cancer rates in her country. The recent spurt of the junk food and fast food has also caused the problem of the obesity and many other diseases. She referred to equitable laws in the trade of pharmaceuticals, which allow people to access drugs at cheaper rates throughout the globe. She also focuses on parenting programmes, sex education and peer education. Her plea was not to alienate the females from the policy decisions and implementation.

New Zealand is considering about measures on agricultural drainage for the sustainable use of water. For island countries, drainage is a big issue. Proper management of waste is very important for these countries. New Zealand ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and keeps raising voice for environmental issues. Finally, she recommended that the leadership, commitment, accountability and partnership of parliamentarians are the needs of the time.

The third discussant was Mr. Shin Sakurai, MP from Japan. He recalled the day when he was a child and the sufferings he experienced after the World War II. He said that we need to work with wisdom and never lose hope for the future. He agreed to the concept of a water constitution to conserve water on the globe. According to him, the human being should be the prime focus of any environmental conservation. He cited the case of the United States, which practice large scale farming and give plenty of subsidies to support the agriculture in the world market. In Asia, however, we have small-scale farming and we cannot compete with the U.S-style large-scale farming or obey its order in this regard. He cited a Vietnamese case, which succeeded in increasing non-agricultural incomes by making chopstick from bamboos. He says that we must take care of our needs and priorities, without bending before the rules by World Trade Organization (WTO).

His constituency, Niigata Prefecture in Japan, was hit by heavy snowfalls for the past 3 years. Also, a large typhoon hit this area, followed by a devastating earthquake 3 years ago. Such unusual environmental conditions had never occurred in his 73-year life. In this time of advanced technology,

we tend to overproduce products, while 40 % of food is discarded in developed countries. He advised that with the advent of the new technology, we must not exploit our earth. The earth is never limitless, so we should make rules not to surpass its capacity.

The fourth delegate from Republic Korea, Sang Kyung Lee, MP discussed in detail the migration policies of South Korea. According to the statistics, the number of foreign migrants was 329,555 in 2001. The number of legal migrants was 33,346. The official statistics estimates that foreign migrants account for 0.5% of the total population, and 1.5% of the working population. That number doesn't include American soldiers in the U.S. military bases in South Korea. He said that most of the migrants come with occupational trainee visas. In 2004, illegal workers amounted to 44,422. Due to a lower birth rate in South Korea, the ageing population is increasing and there is scarcity of the industrial workers in the country. Foreign workers are seen as cheap labor for the jobs unwanted by Korean people.

The Korean Government passed a bill for foreign workers. Recently, an MoU was signed by Korea with its neighboring countries for the import of labor in the fields of manufacturing, construction, fishing, agriculture, livestock and services. Accordingly, the Korean labor laws were amended.

The fifth discussant Mr. Lakshman Singh, MP, from India spoke on the issues of Agenda21 of the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002. He referred to the third agenda, which is on "Reducing Poverty" and enabling the poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods. He said that the benefits of globalization are unevenly distributed.

Referring to the Kyoto Protocol he said that though India has not signed the Protocol, Indian parliamentarians are trying to convince the government on giving a serious thought on signing it. He addressed the issue of forest depletion. He also mentioned about over-exploitation of water, which cannot make replenishment. Raising the concern of the cultivation on grazing land, he said that India being the country of largest number of cattle, the step can prove hazardous in the long run.

During his discussion, he also raised the issue of dumping of e-wastes into Indian Territory. Lastly, and plead for the concrete measures against this issue. Lastly, he laid emphasis on the use of non-conventional sources of energy, such as, solar energy, wind-energy, and biomass. He refers to the CO₂ emission rights as an important scheme in this globalizing world.

After the presentations by the panel members of the five countries, the floor was open for discussion in which each country was given some time to participate.

In this round, the first country that was invited was Bangladesh. Delegate from Bangladesh referred to Mr. Shin Sakurai's exposition and agreed that the United States gives lots of protection to its agriculture. He said that we all must raise voice against it and protect small-scale farmers in our own countries.

Delegate from the Indonesia discussed the impact of globalization and said that in Indonesia, the polio was not completely eradicated. Last year, there was a third outbreak of polio in the country for the last 10 years. Similarly, cases of HIV/AIDS patients are also increasing. Avian flu and human-trafficking in the country are also critical issues. We are working on strengthening regulations concerning human trafficking and have passed a bill on it.

Kazakhstan delegates said that globalization is a major problem for Central Asia. He said that the country is just fifteen years old, but it has rich natural resources such as uranium and aluminum. Recently, there is a major reform in the pension systems of the country. In Kazakhstan, 99 percent of the population is educated. It also has a good base of health care facilities and agriculture. But, the concern is water resource. The country is dependent for water on China, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan and Kyrgyzstan. He also informed about the dying Aral Sea and the steps taken by the country to replenish it to its previous level by creating a dam.

A delegate from Kyrgyzstan said that the problems of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are similar. But, in terms of water resources, it is the only country in the region where there is abundance of water. The problem in this country is that of slow population growth. Only about 1 million was added to the population for the last 15 years. He also referred to some of the conflicts related to water in the Central Asian region. Kyrgyzstan also has a problem of drug trafficking and abuse, which dated back to the Soviet era. Finally, he suggested that parliamentarians focus on water-conservation.

A Laos delegate wanted to know as to what are the steps taken by India to develop petrol-substitute energy; promote importing industries; and tackle the rising price of petroleum needed for transportation.

Mr. Lakshman Singh, India, replied that the non-conventional sources of energy are being promoted and that there has also been some research to make bio-diesel out of Jatropha plant for a petrol substitute. The use of bio-diesel is being developed and used for transportation.

A delegate from Nepal pointed out the dilemmas of globalization. For instance, on one hand, a growing number of people are able to access a large amount of information on the Internet by just a mouse click. On the other hand, many children in many parts of the world have no access to

education. Also, some people can afford millions of dollars to keep them health, while others die from very simple diseases since they cannot pay 100 or 200 rupees. In terms of poverty, the advance of technology allowed us to produce more food, but millions of people still die of hunger. She also stressed that along with the economic growth we should humanize globalization. We parliamentarians need to educate themselves and the public for tackling these challenges in this globalizing world.

A Philippine delegate mentioned his concerns on agriculture and migration in globalization. Due to a flux of food produce in the Philippine market, farmers cannot make a livelihood. Secondly, by globalizing labor, the country is facing a lack of very important workforce. For example, since teachers at public schools are not well paid in the Philippines, many of them go to the U.S. to work. Nurses, doctors and other medical service personnel are also being exported to developed countries. We parliamentarians need to pressure the government to focus these issues and take appropriate measures for them.

A Pakistan delegate wanted to know what kind of legislation developing countries should formulate so as to raise them to the level of developed nations. Some countries benefit from globalization, but others are facing a threat. Globalization can intensify competitions among countries. She pointed out the importance of protecting and providing services to vulnerable people in developing countries.

Delegates from Sri Lanka pointed out that political unrest of the country has been a hindrance in attaining maximum benefits from globalization. Sri Lanka has a very good health system, and its literacy rate is high. They said that they would like to do their best for their country.

Thailand delegates pointed out the issues of uneven sectoral growth, increasing unemployment for youth and women, and widening rich-poor gap. Also, they are also concerned about degradation of values and spread of HIV/AIDS, but there are not sufficient measures. Lastly, stabilizing the population is essential to protect the global environment.

Vietnam delegates focused on population and poverty reduction. The Vietnamese government has been placing stronger emphasis on developing informal sectors, such projects in Northeast region as Mr. Sakurai mentioned. The country is concerned about an increase of domestic violence. VAPPD also has been working for bills to address domestic violence and gender inequity. There have been bills to protect the environment as well. The Vietnamese government also has been investing for water management and agricultural development. Finally, they would like to bring back home what they learned at this meeting and hold seminars on globalization to educate the public.

Malaysia delegates focused on some of the thrust areas such as sustainable development through privatization. As the country and people become richer, people came to be picky about their jobs. Foreigners from other Asian countries, such as India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Indonesia, are engaged in the jobs that Malaysian people do not want to do any more. Now we need to place more emphasis on the importance of family values. We face a threat of spread of drug use and HIV/AIDS. We provide sterilized needles to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. We also promote use of condoms.

Closing Ceremony

The chief guest of the ceremony was Mr. K. Rahman Khan, Honorable Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha (Upper House), India. Others who addressed the closing ceremony were Mr. Shin Sakurai on behalf of Dr. Taro Nakayama, Dr. Wasim Zaman, Ms. Madhu Bala Nath, and Dr. S. S. Sisodia.

The closing ceremony began with summarizing presentations of the two-day proceedings and discussions by the Chief Rapporteur Prof. Sudesh Nangia, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Summary of Meeting

Prof. Sudesh Nangia:

Parliamentarians from 19 countries of Asia and the Pacific region participated in the 22nd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development, held at New Delhi, India (on 23rd and 24th April 2006 at Hotel The Ashok). The theme of the meeting was "Population in the Globalizing Society – Focus on Asia and the Pacific".

Issues

The main issues discussed in the meeting are as follows:

- Globalization is a multidimensional process. It has two facets – positive and negative.
 - a) In its Positive Impacts, globalization expands opportunities, increases interconnectedness, helps developing nations to “catch up”, increases employment, advances technological know-how, improves allocations and widens choices.
 - b) In its Negative Impacts, globalization has ushered in jobless growth, voiceless growth, ruthless growth, rootless growth and futureless growth. While voicing for globalization, the basic effort should be towards maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impact of it.
- Globalization offers an opportunity for the management of the labor market keeping in view the labor shortage in the developed countries as a result of decline in fertility and increase in the expectation of life at birth and demographic bonus in the developing countries because of a bulge in the age-sex pyramid in the productive age-group.
- Globalization has widened the existing inequalities and disparities and has led to the social exclusion.
- The issues of adolescence in the era of globalization identified were age at marriage, fertility and pregnancy, contraception, education, labor force participation, HIV/AIDS, behavior change, limited skills, etc.
- Globalization has highlighted the issue of proper management, utilization and conservation of natural resources, including land, air and water and bio-diversity both at the local and global level.

- One of the major concerns in globalization is its impacts on health, such as use of drugs, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases.
- Political unrest is considered to be one of the main hindrances in the maximum benefit to be accrued from globalization.
- Under globalization, gender equity and equality, high domestic violence, sex-abuse and open discrimination against girls and women were the main concerns.
- Under globalization, one of the concerns was how to take care of the local needs and aspirations and not to go for blind following of the dictates of WTO.

Suggestions

- The suggestions and recommendation that emerged out of the two day deliberations in the meeting are as follows:
- The elected representatives should indicate their sustained political commitments to ensure that the benefits of globalization are equi-distributed and positively benefit the people irrespective of their gender, caste, ethnicity, religion or geographic location.
- Globalization should focus on sustainable development.
- The expansion of the role of information technology as a result of the globalization should be used in fields where it is needed the most.
- Parliamentarians' active involvement in the sectors where the investment is required was urged.
- It was suggested that globalization should entail resource mobilization through public-private partnership.
- The adolescents should be prepared to reap the benefits of globalization and for this they need to be provided "Life Skills" to enhance their capabilities.
- Since globalization is likely to bring intense competition for informal sector, this sector needs to be supported through incentives, such as tax holidays, duty exemption, access to credit and unemployment insurance, to sustain its existence and productivity.
- The elected representatives felt that the need to focus on the non-agricultural opportunities, informal sector, construction, cottage and small-scale industries, social infrastructure, anti-poverty programmes, wages and self employment, food-security and safety-nets.
- Transparent discussion between farmers and the government agencies supported by neutral organizations such as NGOs for new institutions to protect natural resources and environment is needed.
- Specific attention needs to be paid on Integrated Water Management for agriculture and micro-level Watershed Development. The elected representatives advocated the need for a Water Constitution in view of global requirements of water.

Mr. Shin Sakurai, Member of Board of Directors of APDA and Former Chairperson of AFPPD, on behalf of Dr. Taro Nakayama, MP, Chairperson of APDA, expressed that globalization creates new business opportunities and gives various benefits, while there are some negative impacts. He thanked IAPPD officials and the staff for their efforts to make the meeting successful. He also thanked UNFPA and IPPF which sponsored the meeting. Finally, he wished to meet fellow parliamentarians at the 25th year anniversary of APDA, which will be held in Tokyo in 2007.

Ms. Madhu Bala Nath, Regional Director of South Asia, IPPF, India, read the message of **Dr. Steven Sinding**, IPPF Director-General, which was sent for this meeting. In his message, Dr. Sinding apologized for not attending the meeting and hoped that productive discussions would take place in the two-day meeting. In his message, he talked about the IPPF activities in Asia and their successful outcomes. Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) service is a key element in reducing poverty in Asia. The present focus is on five A's, i.e. 1) Adolescents and Young people; 2) HIV/AIDS; 3) Abortion; 4) Access to Services; and 5) Advocacy. The IPPF also stressed that his organization is committed to the achievement of the MDGs, with their overarching aim of reducing extreme poverty, promoting gender equality, reducing infant mortality, and improving maternal health.

Dr. Wasim Zaman, Director of UNFPA-CST, Kathmandu, Nepal, thanked IAPPD and APDA for organizing the meeting on the most relevant issue of the time. He extended his heartfelt thanks to Dr. S. S. Sisodia, Mr. Lakshman Singh, Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Mr. Shin Sakurai, Mr. Shiv Khare, Dr. Kusumato and Mr. Manmohan Sharma. He was also thankful to all the delegates from all over the Asia and the Pacific for participating in the meeting. He said that the issue before us is how to make the globalization fair and equitable. Globalization gives opportunity to have dual citizenship, green card to the international professionals and business involvements. It is the time for us to get ready for a "Brave New Globalized World" and ready to accept the fact that the world may actually look very different. There was discussion on social dimensions of globalization, such as discrepancies and discriminations (women, adolescents, young people and the poor), and more laws and policies are needed. Dr. Zaman was confident that the parliamentarians can play the vital role for this, as they are elected for making a difference.

Dr. S. S. Sisodia, Former Union Minister and Chairperson of IAPPD, expressed that this is a historical occasion where IAPPD and APDA understand the need to discuss the issues of Population and Development in the era of globalization. The issues of liberalization, privatization and globalization are common issues in the whole world. There are some good results of globalization but at the same time there is some exclusion also like that of the poor. One-third of the population

lives below poverty line. We have to find out the ways how the globalization is going to reduce their poverty level. Dr. Sisodia also said that it is our responsibility to educate and to provide the information to the large masses of the country. He was thankful to the delegates of APDA, Japan for organizing this meeting. He also thanked all delegates for attending this meeting.

Mr. K. Rahman Khan, Deputy Speaker of the Upper House, India, congratulated IAPPD and APDA for holding the two-day meeting at New Delhi, India, on “Population in the Globalizing Society-Focus on Asia and the Pacific”. He said that the population growth is the major problem not only in India but also in the entire Asian region. Parliamentarians should be in forefront in stabilizing the population growth, as they are directly linked with the people. Economic growth and sustainable development should be the major concern of the parliamentarians. World’s twenty percent population consumes eighty percent of the world’s resources at an unsustainable rate. Poverty has to be acknowledged as a serious threat to humanity. Mr. Khan also reminded the parliamentarians that it is their foremost duty to strengthen governance by reforming institutions, including parliaments and decision-making processes to meet the imperatives of sustainable development. The parliamentarians have to realize that they can play vital role in scrutinizing, monitoring and holding national governments accountable in respect of the implementation of various measures initiated for stabilization and growth of population. At last, Honorable chief guest, **Dy. Chairperson, Rajya Sabha**, pledged to continued support towards achieving a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable world. Finally, he expressed his deep sense of gratitude to the IAPPD and APDA for organizing the event.

Mr. Chadrashekhhar Reddy, Member of the Parliament, India extended the vote of thanks. He thanked Mr. K. Rehman Khan, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha to Chair the valedictory session. He also thanked Dr. Taro Nakayama, Dr. Wasim Zaman, Ms. Madhu Bala Nath, Dr. S. S. Sisodia, and Mr. Manmohan Sharma for helping the successful completion of the event. He was thankful to all the members and staff of AFPPD, APDA and IAPPD for putting in their great endeavor in making this meeting a success. He also thanked the media persons for giving coverage of the meeting in the national and international print and electronic media. He was very much thankful to all the delegates from Asia and the Pacific whose participation made this meeting a historic event. He gave his heartfelt thanks to the staff of IAPPD who worked hard to make the meeting a successful. Finally, he thanked one and all who were directly or indirectly involved in this meeting.

List of Participants

Members of Parliament

Bangladesh	Mr. Major Manzur Quader	Member of Parliament
Cambodia	Ms. Im Ron	Member of Parliament
China	Dr. Guoiwei Sang	Member of Parliament Vice-Chairperson of AFPPD
India	Dr. S. S. Sisodia	Member of Parliament Chairperson of IAPPD Former Union Minister
	Mr. Lakshman Singh	Member of Parliament Vice-Chairperson of AFPPD
	Mrs. Panabaka Laxmi,	Member of Parliament Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare
	Mr. Somnath Chatterjee	Member of Parliament Speaker of Lok Sabha (Lower House)
	Mr. Sh. K. Rahman Khan	Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
	Mr. Smt. Panabaaka Lakshmi	Minister of State for H&FW
	Mr. Jairam Ramesh	Minister of State for Commerce
	Mr. K. S. Rao	Member of Parliament
	Mr. Sh. P. K. Patasaa	Member of Parliament
	Mr. R. Chandra Sekar Reddy	Member of Parliament
	Mr. Virendra Kataria	Ex-Member of Parliament
Indonesia	Mr. Tosari Widjaja	Member of Parliament Member of Board IFPPD
	Ms. Aisyah Hamid Baidlowi	Member of Parliament Vice-Chairperson of AFPPD Chairperson of IFPPD
Japan	Mr. Yasuo Fukuda	Member of Parliament Chairperson of AFPPD Vice-Chairperson of JPFP

	Mr. Shin Sakurai	Member of Parliament Director of APDA Vice-Chairperson of JPFP
	Mr. Naokazu Takemoto	Member of Parliament Deputy Executive Director of JPFD
	Mr. Takeaki Kashimura	Member of Parliament
Kazakhstan	Dr. Bexultan Tutkushev	Member of Parliament Deputy Secretary-General of AFPPD
	Mr. Vladimir Bobrov	Member of Parliament
Korea	Ms. Chin Soo Hee	Member of Parliament Vice-President of CPE
	Mr. Lee Sang Kyeong	Member of Parliament
	Ms. Lee Jai Chang	Member of Parliament
Kyrgyzstan	Mr. Murat Djuraev	Member of Parliament
Lao P.D.R.	Mr. Thongdam Xayphrakassa	Member of Parliament
Malaysia	Ms. Rhina Bhar	Member of Parliament
Nepal	Ms. Yadav Chitralekha	Member of Parliament Deputy-Speaker of House of Representatives
New Zealand	Ms. Steve Chadwick	Member of Parliament Chairperson of NZPPD
	Mr. Mohammad Ashraf	Member of Parliament
Pakistan	Ms. Gul-e-farkhanda Siddiqui	Member of Parliament Chairperson of Standing Committee on Population Welfare
Philippines	Mr. Gilbert Ceaser Remulla	Member of Parliament Treasurer of AFPPD
Sri Lanka	Mr. Lional Premasiri Peduru Hewage	Member of Parliament
	Mr. Ranjitin Aluwinare	Member of Parliament
Thailand	Dr. Malinee Sukavejworakit	Member of Parliament Secretary General of AFPPD

Vietnam	Ms. Chanh Tran Thi Minh	Member of Parliament Vice Chairperson of VAPPD
	Mr. Tuan Vo Le	Member of Parliament
	Ms. Loi Duong Thi	Member of Parliament

Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs)

India	Mrs. Sheila Dikshit	Chief Minister of Delhi
	Mr. K. V. Pusa	MLA
	Mr. Khutovi Semi	MLA
	Dr. M. P. Nadagouda	MLC
	Mr. V. R. Sudarshan	Chairperson of Kar. Legislative Council
	Mr. Martin M. Danggo	Speaker of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly
	Mr. Manas Chaudhuri	MLA
	Mr. Brijendra Singh Rathore	MLA
	Mr. Sh. Punshai Manik	MLA
	Dr. Dinesh Kumar Sarangi	MLA
	Mr. Ivan Nigli	MLA
	Mr. Lal Rinliana Sailo	MLA
	Mr. R. Khawpuithanga	MLA
	Dr. Sushil Indora	MLA
	Mr. Vem Narender Reddy	MLA
	Mr. D. M. Vara Prasada Rao	MLA
	Mr. Sonam Gyabo Lekehu	MLA
	Mr. Bhim Pd. Dhungel	MLA
	Mr. Neil Tirkey	MLA
	Dr. Chetan Verma	MLA
	Mr. Renu Kumari	MLA
	Dr. Ram Chandra Purbay	MLA

Mr. R. K. Khrimy	MLA
Dr. B. R. Kishore	MLA
Mr. Brijendra Tiwari	MLA

Resource Persons

Dr. Hiroshi Tsujii	Ishikawa Prefectural University, Japan
Dr. Pronab Sen	Principle Advisor, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. Bina Agarwal	Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi, India
Dr. Abusaleh Shariff	Member Secretary to Prime Minister's High Level Committee, New Delhi, India
Mr. P. K. Hota	Secretary of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India
Dr. Shiv Kumar	Consultant of UNICEF, New Delhi, India
Dr. Sharda Jain	Indian Medical Association, New Delhi

UNFPA

Dr. Wasim Zaman	Director of Country Support Team for Central and South Asia, Katmandu
Mr. Shachi Grover	Programme Officer of UNFPA India
Mr. Nurul Ameen	Assistant Representative of UNFPA Bangladesh
Dr. P.D. Nayar	Technical Advisor of UNFPA

IPPF

Ms. Madhu Bala Nath	Regional Director, South Asia Regional Office
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Experts

Mr. Bina Rai	Technical Committee
Mr. Abhay Kumar	Technical Committee
Dr. Lalitendu Jagatdeb	Head of Monitory & Evaluation

Mr. Rajdeep Pathak	
Mr. Sadananda Mitra	Technical Committee
Mr. Shyamlee	
Dr. Sudesh Nangia	Professor
Mr. R. P. Tyagi	Resource Persons
Mr. Deepak Gupta	Technical Expert
Dr. J. S. Yadav	Former Director of IIMC
Mr. Atish Mangal	
Mr. Ravi Naryan	Secretary General of Indian Committee of Youth Organization
Mr. Rami Chhabra	Writer and Population Expert
Mr. Kusum Premi	
Prof. B. B. L. Sharma	Former Head of Dept of Demography of NIHF, New Delhi
Mr. Rajdeep Pathak	
Mr. R. N. Singh	
Mr. Naresh Mittal	
Dr. S. Lakshmi Dev	Principal of Shahud Rajgura College of Appl. Sciences for Women, Delhi
Dr. Sharda	Chairperson of Women Wing Indian Medical Association, New Delhi
Dr. Bulbul Sood	Country Director of CEDPA
Dr. J. E. Mistry	Secretary General of Family Planning Association of India
Dr. Kalpana Apte	Assistant Secretary General of Family Planning Association of India
Mr. Govind Sharma	
Mr. Azeez Baig	Assistant PS to MOS(HFW)

Mr. S. Seshadri	PA to MOS(HFW)
Dr. P. P. Talwar	Technical Advisory Committee
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IAPPD (India)

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Ms. Malla Aradhana	Staff

ESCPH (China)

Mr. Wei Ding	Staff
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CAPPD (Cambodia)

Mr. Eng Vannak	Assistant
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CPE (Korea)

Ms. Lee Sang Mi	General Director
Mr. Han Man Young	Observer

Mongolia

Ms. M. Otgun	Officer of Mongolian Parliamentarians Committee on Population and Development
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PLCPD (Philippines)

Mr. Roman San Pascual	Executive Director
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VAPPD (Vietnam)

Mr. Nguyen Van Tien	Executive Director
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NZPPD (New Zealand)

AFPPD	: Asian Forum for Parliamentarians on Population and Development
APDA	: The Asian Population and Development Association
CAPPD	: Cambodian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
CPE	: Korean Parliamentary League on Children, Population and Development
ESCPH	: Education, Science, Culture, Public Health Committee(China)
FPAID	: Family Planning International Development, New Zealand
IAPPD	: Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
IFPPD	: Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
IPPF	: The International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF-ESEAOR	: The International Planned Parenthood Federation-East and South East Asia and Oceania Regional Office
JFPF	: Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population
NPC	: National People's Congress(China)
NZPPD	: The New Zealand Parliamentarians' Group on Population and Development
PLCPD	: The Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development Foundation
UNFPA	: The United Nations Population Fund
VAPPD	: Vietnamese Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development