APSWDP VIRTUAL DIALOGUE:
UN 75 2020 AND BEYOND SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER
4th October 2020 (SUNDAY)
11.00 A.M. - 12.00 P.M. (IST)

Series - VII: What Future We Want

Theme
Shifting Demographics

Platform: Zoom

Professor Ashwani Kumar Nanda
Population Research Center (PRC)
Center for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh

Chief Guest

Panelists
Dr. Harihar Sahoo
Assistant Professor, International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai

Dr. Debdupul Saha
Assistant Professor & Chairperson Centre for Labour Studies & Social Protection Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati Campus

Dr. Sumit Arora
Sociologist and Development Expert APSWDP and Alumni UNITAR/CIFAL

Organizing Team
Vivek Trivedi
Principal Convener

Hitesh Kumar Gulati
Moderator and Program Convener

Sharad Singh
Rapporteur and Co-convener

Join the Conversation:
UN 75 and Beyond
Who can attend?
Development Experts, Civil Society Advocates, Academicians and Researchers, Social Work Students, Corporates, Change Makers,
Make Your Voice Heard

Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), INDIA
In Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 2019
Affiliated with Department of Global Communications (DGC) of the United Nations since 2019
Registered with NITI AAYOG (Former Planning Commission of India) since 2015

www.apswdp.org
#Partnership #SustainableFuture #UN75 #Demography #Migration
The comprehensive report on **APSWDP Virtual Dialogue: UN75 2020 and Beyond Shaping Our Future Together, Series VII** has been compiled by Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh [Association in Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); Affiliated with the United Nations Department of Global Communications (DGC); and Affiliated with NITI Aayog (Former Planning Commission of India)].

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**Report Design Inspiration** from UN75 Toolkit

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UN marks 75-year milestone anniversary of founding Charter

UN Photo
The UN Charter being signed by a delegation at a ceremony held at the Veterans’ War Memorial Building on 26 June 1945.

26 June 2020 | UN Affairs

The UN Charter “brought rules and hope to a world in ruins”, Secretary-General António Guterres told a virtual ceremony on Friday, commemorating 75 years since the Organization’s foundational text was signed.
It is a matter of great privilege that Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) has received Special Consultative Status and affiliation under Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Department of Global Communications (DGC) of the United Nations respectively in 2019 when the United Nations initiated the celebrations of completing 75 years of existence.

The Civil Society Organisations (CSO’s) under the United Nations has been entrusted to celebrate 75th Anniversary by organising various activities promoting the UN values worldwide. APSWDP has come forward to corroborate with the United Nation's global initiative of encouraging people, especially youth and marginalized to put their heads together to define how enhanced international cooperation can help realize a better world by 2045, the UN’s 100th birthday.

I wish the APSWDP Virtual Dialogue - “UN75 2020 and Beyond: Shaping Our Future Together”, Series VII, with the theme “Shifting Demographics” on 04th October 2020 has taken the global conversation ahead in India by inviting panelists from Population Sciences sector, with audience from diverse background and age groups.

I am sure that the APSWDP UN75 Dialogue, Series VII on similar lines with the objectives of the United Nations will contribute towards shaping a global strategy in redefining a comprehensive global plan of the future we want.

I congratulate the entire organizing team, volunteers and experts to come forward in the times of COVID-19 pandemic in joining the global conversation initiated by the United Nations.
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BACKGROUND
In pursuit of celebrating the 75th Anniversary by igniting people’s debate: UN75, the Secretary General Antonio Guterres has launched a global dialogue, which is perhaps the largest and furthest reaching global conversation ever on building the future we want.

Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) is a professional association which has been conferred Special Consultative Status under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and has also been affiliated with the United Nations Department of Global Communications (DGC). On this occasion, APSWDP conceived a dialogue in support of UN75 2020 and Beyond: Shaping Our Future Together by organizing a Virtual Dialogue Series-VII, with the theme “Shifting Demographics” on 04th October, 2020 (Sunday).

In a world of Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity (VUCA), we are passing through several human crisis ranging from climate crisis, health issues, digital divide, gender inequality, population burst, rising conflicts & violence; APSWDP came forward to corroborate with the United Nation’s global initiative of encouraging people, especially youth and marginalised to put their heads together to define how enhanced international cooperation can help realize a better world by 2045, the UN’s 100th birthday.

The aim of this virtual dialogue under the ambit of UN75 virtual dialogue series initiative was to discuss rise and shrinking population with respect to geographical locations, forced migration due to conflicts, climate change and poverty. Further, we must all accelerate progress today by sensitizing various stakeholders working on population studies, urban poverty, livelihood and climate change mitigation. The views and ideas presented in this symposium/ virtual dialogue will be documented and presented to the offices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council as well as to United Nations Department of Global Communications for incorporating the ideas discussed into their next agenda.

The key objectives of this dialogue are as under:

- Unveil the social impacts of rising population
- Discuss various migration patterns evolving due to climate crisis, conflict, pandemic
- Initiate dialogue on building a community network to address health issues, prevention and preparedness for future.
- Device and customize the social work intervention into the domain of population studies.
APSWDP UN75 DIALOGUE SERIES VII

The UN75 Series VII dialogue was inaugurated and chaired by Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda, Population Research Center, Center for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh. The dialogue witnessed deliberations from Chief Guest and Eminent Panelists on the following topics:

- Population Dynamics: Implications for India
  Dr. Harihar Sahoo, Assistant Professor, International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai
- Migrants and the Urban Poor in India: Complexities and Paradoxes
  Dr. Debdulal Saha, Assistant Professor & Chairperson, Centre for Labour Studies & Social Protection, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati Campus
- Migration and Post COVID Era
  Dr. Sumit Arora, Sociologist and Development Expert, APSWDP and Alumni UNITAR/CIFAL

MODE OF COMMUNICATION

The mode of communication for UN75 Dialogue was English. However, the participants from regional background were also encouraged to join the conversation in their respective vernacular. APSWDP does not discriminate on the grounds of language. We believe in participation from across the lines. Our Convener & volunteers felicitated the participants when they were not comfortable with the language.

TARGET AUDIENCE

- Academician
- Business Consultant
- Corporate Sector Professional
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Development Practitioner
- Government
- Legal Practitioner
- Public Health
- Researcher
- Self Employed
- Social Activist
- Social Worker
- Student
The following outcomes emerged from the Series VII Dialogue:

1. Develop understanding on Role of Civil Society under the ambit of Sustainable Development Goals with special focus on population and demographic dividend.
2. Build confidence and capacity of professionals engage in development sector particularly Social Work, NGO sector, etc. on demography.
3. To give exposure on various issues and solutions for building a sustainable future.
4. Collaboration and partnership among stakeholders.

**STANDARD PROCESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DIALOGUE**

**REGISTRATION & PARTICIPATION IN APSWDP VIRTUAL DIALOGUE, SERIES VII**

**Step 1**
- e-Registration link of ZOOM will be shared through any of the sources including Social Media, WhatsApp or Email.
- e-Registration process will generally take around 2-3 minutes.

**Step 2**
- e-Participation/ Direct Link to join the program will be shared with registered participants only, through any of the sources including WhatsApp or Email.

**Step 3**
- e-Feedback link will be shared on Zoom’s Chat window 15 minutes before the end of the dialogue/panel discussion.
- e-Feedback process will generally take around 5-7 minutes.

Please Note: **Step 1 and Step 2** are compulsory to participate in the program and based on your online presence in the complete program (monitored by APSWDP Organising Team), you’ll be awarded an e-certificate.
OPENING CEREMONY AND INAUGURAL
Mr. Vivek Trivedi, Founder APSWDP and Principal Convener of the Program shared about the conception of APSWDP Virtual Dialogue, Series VII with the theme “Shifting Demographics” on 04th October 2020 (Sunday). He further mentioned that the world is full of volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity wherein humanity is passing through several human crisis ranging from climate to health related issues, digital divide, gender inequality, population burst, rising conflicts and violence.

APSWDP as a Civil Society Organization has come forward to collaborate with the United Nations Global Initiative of encouraging people especially the youth and marginalized to put their hands together to define how enhanced international cooperation can help realize a better world by 2045. He stated that the aim of this virtual dialogue under the ambit of UN75 virtual dialogue series initiative was to discuss rise and shrinking population with respect to geographical locations, forced migration due to conflicts, climate change and poverty.

Mr. Vivek Trivedi extended his sincere gratitude to the Chief Guest - Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda, Population Research Center (PRC), Center for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, of the UN75 Dialogue Series VII, for giving his consent to preside the function. He also formally welcomed the eminent panelists from the field of Population Sciences based at different states of India.
OPENING CEREMONY AND INAUGURAL

INTRODUCTION OF CHIEF GUEST

Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda is Professor and Head of the Population Research Centre (PRC) set-up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India at the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh (India), a ‘National Status’ Social Science Research Institution with the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. He is Doctorate from International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India and M. Sc. (Population Studies), specialisation in Third World Demography, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), London, United Kingdom.

He has a vast experience in Research and Development, Administrative Services, Consulting, Teaching and on the Advisory Board of organisations of global repute. Dr. Nanda has authored number of books on Population Research, Operations Research, Migration, Mobility and Multiple Affiliations.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY CHIEF GUEST

Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda in his inaugural speech said as we are celebrating 75th anniversary of UN at a critical time when we all are haunted by COVID-19, we are rightly to reflect and must look ahead on what has happened in various fields including demographics, conflicts and violence. This will eventually help us to look ahead to the future, because unless we reflect all our hope and fear they all will be misplaced.

He further added that we must first have a proper understanding of what we have achieved during the last 75 years. This will give us an idea about what has happened over the time, and how we are looking forward. Demographics is an objective science explored from the various discipline of sociology, mathematics, economics, science and geography, all combined together. It is demography which decides our social and economic, political and technological orientation. When we talk about demography precisely, we narrow it to population size, population growth, population structure and other aspect of a dynamic/ evolving population.

The UN Project report released recently says that we are likely to increase to 9.7 billion population by 2050, that means around 2 billion rise from 7.7 billion. So we are going to rise in a number, which will have an implication on our ecosystem and this population growth and population rise is to rewiring many continents viz. Africa is expected to rise to 85 % in term of population and Europe population going to shrink 1.5 % in decline.
And that says for the discussion and debate for what course where we are going to take, when we talk about the continent issues. We should not forgot that every country is different from each other, even in a country the region, the state and the locality have their own different demographics, that we need to be understand and fact of our future growth and economic development on the same. When we talk about demographics, we must also learn from demographic conditions which have been experienced in past 100 years and different theories of demographic transition.

He concluded his dialogue by sharing three important things to remember when we talk about demography states: one is fertility, second is mortality and third is migration. These three are given rise to our life expectancy which has changed a lot. We have issues related to marriage, labor supply, poverty, capital availability, urbanization, conflict and violence, inequality and climate change, most of these issues are related to the demographic changes. These issues are limited to patterns we are using from long ago. Similarly, our living standards are undergoing changes simultaneously and we need to understand it and all.

Finally Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda unlocked the dialogue by adding - Are we able to sustain these changes and are we ready to face these challenges. Do we have to take these challenges into opportunity, it depends on how we understand this demographic change, how our labor system is working, how our political and institutional system changes and support system is working.
Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati, Director (Hon.) - Policy and Administration and the Moderator of APSWDP Virtual Dialogue Series VII welcomed all the three (3) eminent panelists from Population Sciences and Social Work sector and introduced them to the august gathering.
Dr. Harihar Sahoo is Assistant Professor, Department of Development Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India. He has obtained his doctoral degree in Population Studies from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has been engaged in teaching and research in India since 2008. His research interests include fertility, family planning, reproductive and child health, population and development.

He has several publications in reputed journals and edited volumes. He is an active member of International Union for Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Population Association of America (PAA), Asian Population Association (APA) and Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP). He has been involved in several research projects. Some of these are Unintended Pregnancy and Abortion in India (UPAI) funded by Guttmacher Institute, New York; Daughter Only Families in India, Historical Trends and Patterns of Population and Development in India funded by IIPS.

Dr. Harihar Sahoo initiated his dialogue by quoting “Understanding population dynamics and anticipating the demographic changes in future are crucial to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”.

He mentioned that population trends observed over the past few decades point to substantial progress made towards several of the sustainable development goals so far. Some of these include reduced mortality, particularly among children, increased access to sexual and reproductive health care, enhanced gender equality, responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children. The results of World Population Prospects 2019 revision revealed that the world’s population continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace than at any time since 1950. Sub-Saharan Africa will account for most of the growth of the world’s population over the coming decades, while several other regions will begin to experience decreasing population numbers. The total population growth rate of least developed countries is 2.5 times faster than the total population growth rate of rest of the world. The 22 countries will account for around 1.5 billion of the total 2.0 billion people expected to be added to the world between 2019 & 2050.
The share of the population under age 25 is declining in each of the eight SDG regions. An increasing proportion of population in working ages in presenting an opportunity for demographic dividend in some parts of the world. Persons aged 65 years or over make up the fastest-growing age group. There is decline in India’s child population (0-4) i.e., 20 millions by 2050 and 29 million by 2100. Decline in India’s school going population (5-14) is 39 millions by 2050 and 63 m. by 2100. With smaller numbers, we can focus on qualitative improvement in the services & facilities for children and for schooling. In the next 30 years, India’s 65+ population will increase by 135, further upto 2100 , India’s 65+ population will increase by 162 m. They will need facilities and services for larger number. Quality might suffer. In the next 30 years, decline in India’s new entrants to the LF (15-24) 26 million and 72m by 2100. India’s population in working age group ( 25-64) will increase by 209 million i.e. by more than 6 million per year but will decline by 187 million in next 50 years. During 2020 to 2050 PSR in India will decline from 7.49 to 3.44 and further to 1.81 in 2100 (present level in Japan). Population stabilization of India is likely to be delayed by a decade beyond 2050, pushing forward to 2060, mainly as result of momentum of population growth due to large young cohort of women. This has both the demographic advantage of longer first demographic dividend until 2060 and the challenges of creating high quality human capital and preparing for elderly population. Crucial Issue - Will India reap the benefits of this opportunity and get Demographic dividend? Need to go beyond population figures to understand the nature and complexity of challenges ahead. Underscores need for effective policies for investment in Human Capital to ensure for all/ for relevant age groups i.e., food security, education, access to health services, productive employment opportunities. Public programmes are needed to the growing proportion of older persons.
Dr. Harihar finally concluded his dialogue by emphasizing that steps are needed to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration for the benefit of all. There is a wave of Optimism after Economic Reforms and Globalisation, Opportunities in IT industry, Affluent Urban Middle Class, Multinational companies attracted by expanding urban markets. Yet the burning issue today - how to create jobs for growing Million. Linkages with wider issues like overall economic growth, viable agricultural sector, industrialization, poverty eradication, educational system etc. are need of the hour. Strategies for reducing Inequalities - Taxation as a redistributive measure - Taxing rich for poverty eradication programmes can have adverse effects on investment. Slow population growth can reduce the burden but by itself not sufficient to achieve sustainable development if not strengthened by appropriate socio-economic strategies.
Dr. Debdulal Saha is Assistant Professor and Chairperson of the Centre for Labour Studies and Social Protection (CLSSP), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Guwahati Campus. He is Associate Editor of the Indian Economic Journal (SAGE). Prior to join TISS, he was post-doctoral fellow at the International Center for Development and Decent Work (ICDD), University of Kassel, Germany.

He was doctoral fellow at ICDD, University of Kassel, Germany which was funded by German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD). He is author of Informal Markets, Livelihood and Politics: Street Vendors in Urban India, co-author of Financial Inclusion of the Marginalised: Street Vendors in Urban Economy and co-editor of Employment and Labour Market in Northeast India: Interrogating Structural Changes, Work, Institutions and Sustainable Livelihood: Issues and Challenges of Transformation and Food Crisis and its Implication on Labour.

Dr. Debdulal Saha started his deliberation by quoting “Migration has been a big challenge to governance and policy-making not only in India but across the globe. Around 55 per cent of the world’s population lives in towns and cities, with the level of urbanisation projected to reach almost 70% by 2050”.

Growth of urban populations mainly has been taking place in Asia especially in Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and India (World Bank 2018). This leads to rural distress and also large rural to urban population shifts. Policy measures are not sufficient to meet the demographic transformations. Urban transition in India has changed the country’s socio-economic, environmental political trajectory. India’s rapid urbanisation is likely to impact the country’s “demographic dividend” as a young labour force moves into less productive or under employment. To address migration, it requires effective management by national and local authorities. Almost one billion people can be referred as “urban poor” who live in informal urban settlements. While growth of urban population in megacities in India is not surprising, rapid urban population growth in the class I, II and III cities is matter of grave concern.
Further he mentioned, as per census since 1951, net rural to urban migration is expanding at faster rate. According to CMIE data, female workforce is more disadvantaged. Over time, data shows that low labour force participation whereas high unemployment rate among female workers especially in urban areas. Post COVID-19, one, therefore, anticipates the sharpening of labour market inequalities across sectors and region. This warrants a detailed discussion. What this would mean for the local economies would only be clear after the pandemic has run its course but one thing is clear that erstwhile understanding of migration and informality would be required to be revisited. This reverse migration has necessitated a lot of debates and discussions over understanding migration and rural and urban informality; previously which was explained in terms of rural-urban led migration and subsequent participation in informal sector for job options, needs a rethinking in this new global economic order.
Dr. Debdulal Saha concluded his dialogue by putting forth the questions that need to be deliberated among all the stakeholders:

1. How will urban informality respond to the pandemic?
2. Will rural informality substitute or complement the labour crisis?
3. Will there be any structural changes (skills, race, and ethnicity) in the urban labour market?
4. How has the crisis altered the nature of the urban labour market owing to labour shortage?
5. Which emerging challenges are being faced by women in the urban informal sector such as domestic work and construction?
6. What challenges are faced by women to re-enter the labour market?
Dr. Sumit Arora is a Sociologist and a Development Expert with more than 13 years of experience in Government and Social Sector. He has worked with various agencies of national and international repute. His area of expertise includes Youth & Gender studies, Environment & Climate Change issues, Behaviour Change Management etc. Besides development sector, he is also an academician and owes a doctoral degree in Sociology the research study of which was conducted on 300 People Living with HIV/AIDS. He has also published few research papers in national and international Journals.

In year 2015, Dr. Arora was honored with Climate Leader award by Vice President Al Gore and since that time, he has imparted several trainings& awareness drives on Climate Change in various schools and colleges in and around Chandigarh.

At the onset of his session, Dr. Sumit Arora put forth his sincere thanks to the Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) for giving this opportunity to share the dice with Dr. Saha and Dr. Sahoo and acknowledged the relevance of their informative presentations.

While talking about the Migration, he strongly mentioned that the concept is not new but as old as the history of mankind. Migration is an ongoing process and an old phenomenon. Migrants are considered to be the backbone of the economy as they move from one place to another in search of jobs, opportunities, better quality of life and also assist in building the infrastructure within the city by rendering their labour. Secondly, he also mentioned that most of them are also into Street Vending and contribute to the growth of the city.

While giving the reference of Census 2011, Dr Arora stated that among a total of 484 million workers in India, about 194 million migrant workers are permanent or semi-permanent. In addition, about 15 million short term migrant workers are of temporary or circular nature such as seasonal migration or transit migration.
He talked about the high rate of in-migration in the States with high income like Delhi, Goa, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Karnataka. But when we talk about COVID-19 situation, these States are highly impacted as compared to the low income States such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Odisha, etc. Therefore, one has to understand these conspicuous migration corridors in the country and follow the trend of out migration from low income States to high income States.

He also discussed the out-migration trend and mentioned that the majority of the migrants went back to their native places during the COVID-19 lockdown as they were not able to earn their livelihoods by living in the city. However, he also highlighted that the sudden movement also resulted in issues like non availability of transport, lack of toilet and sanitation facility, food and water, medical care, etc. During the mid of March 2020, the Government of India declared it a National Disaster and imposed a complete nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of contraction. Transportation and all other economic activities like trade was suspended which brought turmoil in the life of millions who are primarily involved in the informal sector.
He also discussed the out-migration trend and mentioned that the majority of the migrants went back to their native places during the COVID-19 lockdown as they were not able to earn their livelihoods by living in the city. However, he also highlighted that the sudden movement also resulted in issues like non-availability of transport, lack of toilet and sanitation facility, food and water, medical care, etc. During the mid of March 2020, the Government of India declared it a National Disaster and imposed a complete nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of contraction. Transportation and all other economic activities like trade was suspended which brought turmoil in the life of millions who are primarily involved in the informal sector.

Just overnight, many lost their jobs and struck in different pockets of the Country. Few were alone and many were with their family members. According to the International Labour Law Organization, India is likely to face the job crisis in future because of the post COVID-19 situation. It may also impoverish them and impact hugely on their health of women and elderly, education of their children, jobs and wage labour, etc. Over and above, the psychological trauma of not letting them cross State borders left many of them in tears.

He then related this social emergency situation with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We talk about No Poverty, No Hunger, Good Health and Wellbeing, Quality Education, Gender Inequality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Decent Work and Economic Growth; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; Reduced Inequalities, etc. Under such circumstances, how the above Goals are going to be achieved if the citizens are not provided with adequate resources. He then mentioned about the mitigation strategy which is the biggest challenge. The Government tried to provide support with the help of various CSOs/ NGOs in order to mitigate the impact of this lock down on the migrants by the way of providing them with essential support like food, shelter, relief camps, health care and other basic amenities. He also mentioned about the journey of Solidarity Response Relief Campaign initiated during the COVID-19 lockdown in Chandigarh initiated by the Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP). He mentioned that while large numbers of migrants were struck in Chandigarh and surrounding areas, adequate resources were made available to them in order to survive for the tough days ahead. Various migrant camps were covered by the team and various articles and essential items were provided to them.
Understanding the post COVID-19 impact on the cities, he mentioned that the urban agglomerations cannot survive with migrants and the city shall face this crisis ahead. The city is functional because of the contribution of migrants in terms of infrastructure development, construction workers. How the development is going to take place if the migrants are not present in the city. Moreover, while they are hired by the contractors, it is anticipated that they are not going to get adequate support from the contractors like face mask, sanitizers, gloves, health insurance, regular or timely health camps, etc. In addition, psycho-social counselling, family support, food items, medical aid, etc may also not be provided to them. So one has to understand that a city cannot function without having migrants. We hire them because the city is in dire need of their services.

He also mentioned that it is not about the labour itself, in different domains of life and career, most of us also leave our families and work in cities in order to have better job opportunities and enjoy the quality of city life. They also faced similar problems during the lockdown situation many were struck in the city for months without moving to their hometowns. However, the situation differs due to the basic facilities that were available with them in lieu of the seasonal or transit labours.

Lastly, he provided certain suggestions under the new normal situation. According to him, we all must adhere to the guidelines of the Government and also try avoiding unnecessary travel which can put us as well as our families in trouble. All necessary precautions to be taken in case we have to move outside. Majority of the work must be undertaken through virtual mode and less physical presence. Face masks, sanitizers, social/ physical distancing must be considered as a priority. Human dignity must not be trolled down and one must try to live with peace and harmony with fellow countrymen. Nations across the World are taking new initiatives to work under the new normal situation and we all must learn from each other. This is the biggest challenge humanity has faced over the period of time which is going to stay with us in near future.
PARTICIPATION AND ANALYSIS
PARTICIPATION AND ANALYSIS

PARTICIPATION

95 participants including panel experts from various states of India participated in the APSWDP Virtual Dialogue, Series-VII.

EDUCATION PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

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GENDER RATIO

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PARTICIPATION AND ANALYSIS

AGE-GROUP PARTICIPATION

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</table>

PROFESSION/OCCUPATION PARTICIPATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age-Group (in years)</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academician</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Consultant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Sector Professional</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Practitioner</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Practitioner</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Activist</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VALEDICTORY
SESSION
Mr. Vivek Trivedi, Founder APSWDP & Principal Convener expressed heartfelt gratitude to Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda, Population Research Center (PRC), Center for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh for accepting the request to be the Chief Guest of the Dialogue Series VII with the theme “Shifting Demographics”, hosted by Association of Professional Social Worker and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), on 04th October, 2020 (Sunday). Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda is guiding various organisations globally and youth through various initiatives and projects aligned on demographics.

Mr. Trivedi on behalf of APSWDP extended special thanks to the distinguished panelists - Dr. Harihar Sahoo, Dr. Deb dulal Saha and Dr. Sumit Arora for creating awareness through this dialogue, with some of the major takeaways for all the participants:

- Develop understanding on Role of Civil Society under the ambit of Sustainable Development Goals with special focus on population and demographic dividend.
- Build confidence and capacity of professionals engage in development sector particularly social work, NGO sector, etc. on demography.
- Give exposure on various issues and solutions for building a sustainable future.
- Collaboration and partnership among stakeholders.
APSWDP was able to sail smoothly through this entire journey with a wonderful team who has worked day and night to complete the dialogue on time. Grand Applause for the entire Organising and Vibrant Team of APSWDP, comprising of Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati, Dr. Sumit Arora, Dr. Vishal Dhiman, Mr. Navneet Trivedi, Mr. Rajeev Kumar Choudhary, Ms. Ishita Wadhawan, Mr. Yogesh Sharma, Mr. Balbir Singh and Mr. Rajeev Kumar for their outstanding efforts, meticulous planning and judicious implementation of the program.

Through these past years, the members of the association have discovered and devoted themselves to their passion and grown immensely as a result. At the core, the team has grown under the mentorship of eminent members hailing from such a diverse background constituting the senior bureaucrats from Administrative services, senior eminent professors, medical scientists, social scientists, professional social workers, development practitioners, entrepreneurs, consultants from bilateral and multilateral agencies, activities and students.

At the end, Mr. Vivek Trivedi conveyed his special thanks to all the participants for showing their keen interest in the entire series of dialogues, without which none of us would have come this far.
GROUP PHOTOGRAPH
ANNEXURE

PROGRAM FLOW &
e-FEEDBACK
## PROGRAM FLOW

### APSWDP VIRTUAL DIALOGUE, SERIES VII
**UN75 2020 and Beyond Shaping Our Future Together**

11:00 am to 12:00 pm (IST)  |  04th October 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Program Flow</th>
<th>Concerned Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11:00 am to 11:05 am | Formal Welcome                                                               | Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati  
Director (Hon.) - Policy & Administration, APSWDP                                |
| 11:05 am to 11:10 am | Program Background & Introduction of Chief Guest                           | Mr. Vivek Trivedi  
Principal Convener and Founder, APSWDP                                            |
| 11:10 am to 11:20 am | Address by Chief Guest and Dialogue Chairperson                           | Prof. Aswani Kumar Nanda  
Population Research Center (PRC), Center for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh |
| 11:20 am to 11:25 am | Introduction of Panelists in the Dialogue                                   | Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati  
Director (Hon.) - Policy & Administration, APSWDP                                |
| 11:25 am to 11:35 am | Population Dynamics: Implications for India                               | Dr. Harihar Sahoo  
Assistant Professor, International Institute of Population Sciences (IIIPS), Mumbai |
| 11:35 am to 11:45 am | Migrants and the Urban Poor in India: Complexities and Paradoxes            | Dr. Debdlalul Saha  
Assistant Professor & Chairperson, Centre for Labour Studies & Social Protection, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati Campus |
| 11:45 am to 11:55 am | Migration and Post COVID Era                                                 | Dr. Sumit Arora  
Sociologist and Development Expert, APSWDP and Alumni UNITAR/CIFAL                  |
| 11:55 am to 12:00 Noon | Open House/ Question & Answers (along with Questions from Chat Room and e-Participation Process) | Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati  
Director (Hon.)- Policy & Administration, APSWDP                                    |
TOTAL RESPONSES RECEIVED: 65

Your feedback will be utilized by Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh team to determine and improve future programs.

Rating received for the each section based on the following criteria:
5=excellent  4=good    3=average  2=fair  1=poor

EXPERT/PANELIST (S) FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating of the Expert/Panelist (s) on the following:</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Knowledge of the subject matter.</td>
<td>72.30</td>
<td>21.54</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Explained and illustrated the topic.</td>
<td>76.92</td>
<td>18.46</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Completed the dialogue/panel discussion within the timeframe.</td>
<td>64.62</td>
<td>30.76</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The panelists answered questions completely.</td>
<td>75.38</td>
<td>15.39</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AVERAGE SCORE 72.31% 21.54% 2.69% 1.54% 1.93%

93.84% of the participants feel *happy with the Knowledge and Dialogue by the Expert/Panelist (s).

FEEDBACK ON CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE DIALOGUE/PANEL DISCUSSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating on the Content and Structure of the Dialogue/Panel Discussion:</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. The usefulness of the information received in the dialogue/panel discussion.</td>
<td>72.30</td>
<td>21.54</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The structure of the dialogue/panel discussion.</td>
<td>67.69</td>
<td>24.61</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The pace of the dialogue/panel discussion.</td>
<td>64.62</td>
<td>27.68</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The convenience of the dialogue/panel discussion.</td>
<td>73.84</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AVERAGE SCORE 69.61% 23.46% 3.85% 1.16% 1.93%

93.07% of the participants feel *happy with the Content and Structure of the Dialogue/Panel Discussion.

*Happy - %age sum of excellent (5) and good (4) responses
ANNEXURE

e-FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

9. Was this dialogue/panel discussion appropriate for your level of experience?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65 responses

If you said "No" at S.No. 9, please explain

7 responses

- No 8
- N.A
- Session was very informative and useful for all Social workers'
- Yes
- No
- Presentation
## Overall Feedback

10. What did you most like about the dialogue/panel discussion?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion, Q&amp;Answer session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of data presentation, personal experience sharings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time management, knowledgeable resource persons, relevant topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very vast experiences and information shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session was very informative and useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everything... It was so much informative session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration topics is good, Dr. Sahoo is explained well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation and Q&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I just want to say thanks to all panelists for this wonderful dialogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over all good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Sahoo lecture so informative overall good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newly articulated sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presentation and explanation about migrants and their care by Dr. Sumit arora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion on relevant topic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## OVERALL FEEDBACK

10. What did you most like about the dialogue/ panel discussion?

47 responses

- It was very informative session
- Labour workers migration
- Everything
- Knowledge increase session
- All sessions were good
- All sessions was very informative sir
- All the topics were very relevant and explained with the latest data available.
- Panelist shared interesting data through their presentation.
- All sessions
- Everything! Thoroughly enjoyable! I enjoyed discussing the latest population trends and urban migrants.
- Lectures of all
- All the presentations were very good
- The flow and relevant topics of discussion
- Management
- Gud
- The ease with which it was explained giving examples
- Way of living like Gandhiji
- The entire discussion and viewpoint Expressed by the Ld. Panelists and active participation of participants
- Nice ideas shared
- I really like Migration topic of this dialogue
- All sessions were great
# OVERALL FEEDBACK

11. Any other Feedback

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35 responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- No
- Excellent
- Very nice sessions. Looking forward to attend more
- Excellent
- Data presentation and experience sharing is truly appreciated as it gives in-depth knowledge about various topics.
- Please collate all the days session decks to be shared later with us all
- It's excellent platform for knowledge gain
- Excellent, well managed, good panels, interested to be part in upcoming events
- Overall nice and informative sessions.
- please share PPTs if possible
- Thanks and please share the session deck
- Nice work
- Excellent and valuable session
- excellent
- It was so much informative session
- Thnku sir ji
- Please close the chat box in the middle of the meeting so that viewers can focus only on the panelists and open the chat box towards the end.
- Nice sessions
## OVERALL FEEDBACK

11. Any other Feedback
35 responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thank u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please provide PPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Tariq Ahmad Mir from Srinagar J&amp;K, Happy to join and learnt a lot. Hope you will organise more topics related to PWD issues and problems. thank you!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you Very informative session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep conducting such valuable sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the best to the organizing team...looking forward to such discussions in near future.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e-FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF

Q.1 to Q.4  -  Expert/Panelist(s) Feedback
Q.5 to Q.8  -  Feedback on Content and Structure of the Dialogue/Panel Discussion

EXPERT/PANELIST(S) FEEDBACK

1. Knowledge of the subject matter.

- 65 responses

2. Explained and illustrated the topic.

- 65 responses
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF

Q.1 to Q.4  -  Expert/ Panelist (s) Feedback
Q.5 to Q.8  -  Feedback on Content and Structure of the Dialogue/ Panel Discussion

EXPERT/ PANELIST (S) FEEDBACK

3. Completed the dialogue/ panel discussion within the timeframe.

4 responses

42 (54.6%)

4. The panelists answered questions completely.

65 responses

49 (75.4%)

0 (0%)

2 (3.1%)

4 (6.2%)

10 (15.4%)

1 (1.5%)

42 (54.6%)

1 (1.5%)

2 (3.1%)

0 (0%)

20 (30.8%)

60

40

20

0

1

2

3

4

5
e-Feedback and Analysis

Graphical Presentation of

Q.1 to Q.4 - Expert/Panelist(s) Feedback
Q.5 to Q.8 - Feedback on Content and Structure of the Dialogue/Panel Discussion

Feedback on Content and Structure of the Dialogue/Panel Discussion

5. The usefulness of the information received in the dialogue/panel discussion.
65 responses

6. The structure of the dialogue/panel discussion.
65 responses
e-FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF

Q. 1 to Q. 4 - Expert / Panelist (s) Feedback
Q. 5 to Q. 8 - Feedback on Content and Structure of the Dialogue / Panel Discussion

FEEDBACK ON CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE DIALOGUE / PANEL DISCUSSION

7. The pace of the dialogue / panel discussion.
65 responses

8. The convenience and sequence of the dialogue / panel discussion.
65 responses
UN marks 75-year milestone anniversary of founding Charter

UN Photo
The UN Charter being signed by a delegation at a ceremony held at the Veterans’ War Memorial Building on 26 June 1945.

26 June 2020 | UN Affairs

The UN Charter “brought rules and hope to a world in ruins”, Secretary-General António Guterres told a virtual ceremony on Friday, commemorating 75 years since the Organization’s foundational text was signed.

Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) (Regd.) Chandigarh, INDIA

An Association in Special Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic & Social Council (UN ECOSOC)
Affiliated with the United Nations Department of Global Communications (UN DGC)
Affiliated with NITI Aayog (Former Planning Commission of India)

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