

Country:India

Committee:WHO

Agenda Item:Adolescent health in developing countries

Adolescent health is a crucial issue in developing countries, as this age group represents a significant proportion of the population and faces unique health challenges. Some of the key health issues affecting adolescents in developing countries include malnutrition, infectious diseases (malaria, HIV and AIDS etc.), mental health, reproductive health and violence.

The government of India launched the NAHP in 2017 with the aim of improving the health and wellbeing of adolescents across the country. The program focuses on addressing issues related to sexual and reproductive health, mental health, nutrition, substance abuse, and injuries among adolescents.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP): The BBBP is a government initiative launched in 2015 with the aim of improving the status of girls and women in Indian society. The program includes several health interventions targeted at adolescent girls, including awareness campaigns about menstrual hygiene, nutrition, and sexual and reproductive health.

The government has implemented school health programs to improve the health and wellbeing of school-going adolescents. These programs include health checkups, vaccination campaigns, and health education programs.

Janani Suraksha Yojana as JSY: Government scheme that provides financial assistance to pregnant women to encourage institutional deliveries.

Increasing education and awareness about adolescent health issues can empower adolescents to make informed decisions about their health. This can be done through school health education programs, community health campaigns, and social media. Adolescents in developing countries often lack access to sexual and reproductive health services. Providing access to contraception, safe abortion services, and counseling can improve adolescent health outcomes.

Mental health issues are prevalent among adolescents in developing countries. Providing mental health services, including counseling and treatment.

Social and cultural factors can prevent adolescents, especially girls, from seeking health care. Addressing these barriers can involve community engagement and education programs that challenge harmful cultural practices.

Adolescents from low-income families often struggle to access education due to financial constraints. Providing scholarships or financial assistance can help these adolescents continue their education and improve their future prospects. Also, vocational training programs can provide adolescents with skills and knowledge to find employment or start their own businesses. These programs can help improve economic opportunities and financial stability.

In conclusion, financially supporting adolescents in low-income countries requires a combination of strategies that address their immediate needs while also providing opportunities for long-term economic stability.