

1 Aug 16

Reaping demographic dividend

According to UN World Population Prospects 2022, India is set to become the most populous country in the world with 17.5% of world population.

Though we have reached below replacement level fertility rate (2.1%), population will continue to grow at least until 2064 before stabilizing.

Besides working age population during the past 7 decades have risen from 50% to 65%. So we should seize the moment for greater growth.

Issues

Still some states have higher TFR due to illiteracy, child marriage, high maternal mortality, low women in workforce.

Though maternal mortality indicators were reduced stunting, wasting, anaemia continues to prevail.

Besides according to World Bank report women labour force participation declined from 26% to 19% between 2000 - 2020. Maybe aggravated even by pandemic. According to Bloomberg Economics

if India were to close employment gender gap by 58 points, GDP growth accounts to \$ 6 billion. This will help India

achieve its energy commitments very soon by bringing millions out of poverty and

ultimately provide various social security concepts
Our GDP growth don't reflect in employment
generation growth in economic inequality.

Way ahead.

After 2050, old age population is likely
to increase so investing in Education (NEP)
health care (NHM), inclusive growth,
food security (Global Hunger Index 101/116) will
help India achieve its aim of \$5 trillion
Economy ultimately equipping every citizen
with quality lifestyle.