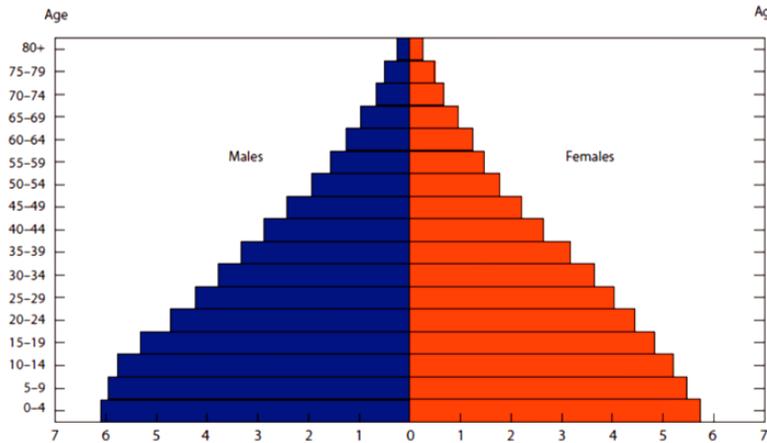


## Demographic Dividend in India

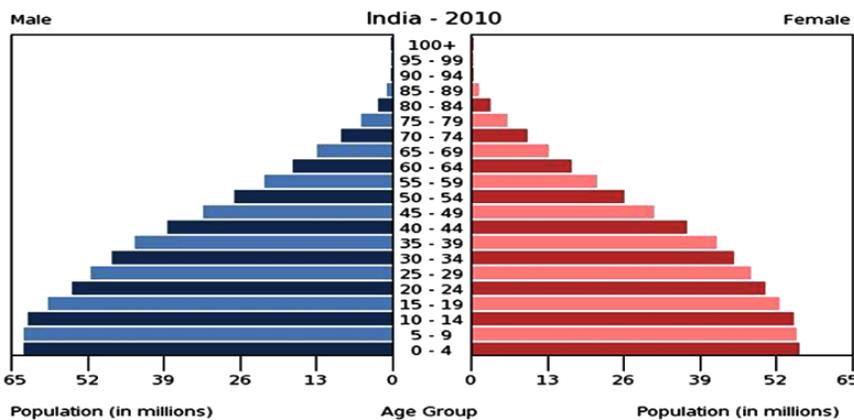
India is undergoing a demographic dividend phase, where proportion or share of young/working population is higher in the total population. Our country has an opportunity to utilize its labour forces in the way to put the nation on the progress or



Source : Population Reference Bureau projections year 2006, source Census-2001

development track. Although India having 730 million population in working age (age group 15-59) but unfortunately out of them only 320 million are main workers (As per Census-2011). We have maximum 40 to 50 years left to utilise this opportunity but it is enough to make India develop. We can take several examples from Asia itself countries like Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan, China, made themselves develop by utilise their available resources. If we take the example of Japan, all we know

that Japan became ruined in Second World War, but by utilising their youth they made their nation develop. Japan made a new start toward economic reconstruction in a very short time after 2nd world war. Their highly educated and abundant labour force is mainly responsible for this.



Source : Population Reference Bureau projections year 2006, source Census-2001

India, the 2nd most populous country of world after China has the advantage that it has higher share of young population but still the goal of developed nation seems far away. Tackling the huge population is a challenge. But China also has a huge population is an example of an Asian country which turned to an emerging economy.

It should be remembered that meanwhile India is passing through the demographic transition and we hardly have 50 to 60 years more to make it possible according to the United Nations Population Division (UN 2011). By mid of this century, India's 60 and older population will greater than the total U.S. population. This shift or increase in the ageing population India will bring economic, health burden for the country. Currently there is an urgent need for policies or programmes to utilise the available resources especially labour force.