

Demographical Impact on the Socio-Economic in India Next 20 Years

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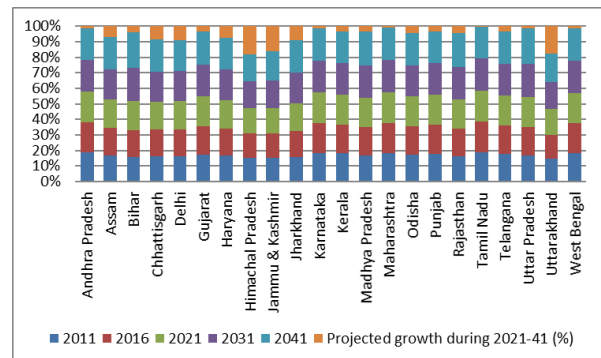
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Abstract: This Research is not merely an attempt to look at the changing population dynamics of the country but is meant as an illustration of how several of the common working assumptions of economists and policy-makers need to be revisited from time to time. This is even true for a commonly discussed topic such as the demographic dividend. It is important, therefore, that working assumptions and projections are constantly revised in light of new evidence (especially in the age of big data) for areas such as urbanization, energy requirements, forest cover, water availability, climate change and other long-term factors that have a large impact on the socio-economic context in which government policy interventions play out India is set to witness a sharp slowdown in population growth in the next two decades. Surprisingly, the 0-19 age group is already at its peak due to a sharp drop in fertility rates nationwide. The national TFR should remain below the substitution rate by 2021.

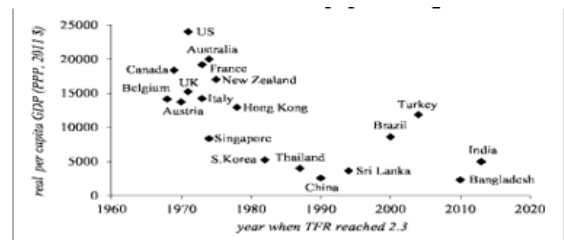
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1. Introduction

Contrary to popular belief, many states should focus on building a school rather than building a new one. At the end of the age group, decision makers must prepare for aging. This requires health protection as well as a gradual increase in the retirement age. India is poised for a rapid decline in population growth over the next two decades. While the whole country will benefit from the “demographic dividend” phase, some states have started to evolve towards an aging society at 203 years of age. Many readers will be surprised to find that the population in the 0-19 age group is already at its peak due to a sharp drop in fertility rates nationwide. In the southern states, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Maharashtra, the fertility rate is now lower than the replacement rate. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have exceeded ISF substitution rates but have also experienced significant reductions. result, the national TFR should be below the replacement level by 2021 (depending on the sex of the sex it may already be). However, the age distribution implies that the native population of India will increase by around 9.7 million per year in 2021-2031 and by 4.2 million per year in 2031-2041. At the same time, the share of children in primary school, that is to say the 5-14 age group, will decrease considerably. Contrary to popular belief, many states should focus on consolidating / merging schools to bring them to life rather than building new ones.

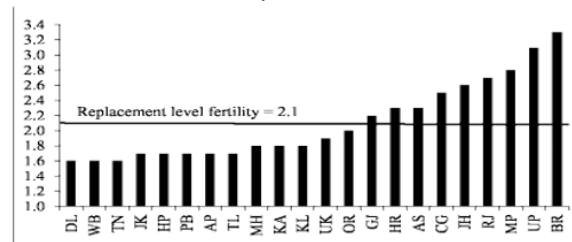


At the end of the age group, decision makers must prepare for aging. This requires health protection as well as a gradual increase in the retirement age.



Source: World Bank, Penn World Table

TFR by state in 2016



1. In recent decades, population in India has been slow, with annual growth rates of 2.5% in 2011-18, or about 1.3% in 2011-16. In all the major states during this period, there was a marked slowdown in population growth; The recession is particularly notable in states with historically high population growth, such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. The population is now growing below 1% in the southern states as well as in West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam and Himachal Pradesh.

2. The main driver of this trend is the steady decline in the total fertility rate 2 (TFR) in India in the mid-1980s. Although the decline in the TFR in India has been more gradual than the experience of others emerging economies, it is still ineffective.
3. Replacement fertility level 3 is generally mentioned in point 2.1, but as we will see in the next section, the TFR of India may already be a transition fertility replacement level after calculating its sex-ratio. You are probably wondering that in comparison with the experiences of the main developed economies, India reached an ISF of 2.3 per capita,
4. The experience of different states in India varies considerably. The wealth tax is currently below the fertility level of 13 in 22 large states. In fact, the ISF hit a low of 1.1 to 1.7 in countries such as Delhi, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Even in high fertility countries such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the ISF has fallen sharply in recent years.
5. These facts suggest that India entered the next phase of demographic transition with a slowdown in population growth, with a significant increase in the working age population (the so-called "demographic dividend" phase) during the two next decades.
6. However, national-level population trends mask significant diversity among states in terms of fertility, mortality, age-structure, and the already increasing age incidence in some states. The southern states, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Maharashtra are already significantly advanced in demographic transition, (i) TFR is already below replacement level fertility; (ii) population growth mainly due to speed; (iii) more than 10 percent of the population at the age of 59; And (iv) (iv) at most one-third of the population below 20 years of age. In contrast, states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are still in the initial stage of demographic transition.
7. Section II forecasts demographic matrices at the national and state levels by 2041, in light of continued urbanization, health care reform, increased female education, and other socio-economic drivers of demographic change. Such practice will make us easier to understand. Speed up the demographic transition at the national and state levels and assess which states are likely to experience significant aging. The projected population and age-structure over the next two decades has several implications for policy, (i) provision of health care, (ii) provision of old age care, (iii) provision of school facilities, (iv) financials related to retirement Access to services, (v) public pension funding, (vi) income tax revenue, (vii) labor force and labor participation rates, and (viii) retirement age. A detailed analysis of these issues is beyond the scope of this chapter. However, as an example, Section III looks at some policy implications for health care provision, primary school

Table 1
TFR for India and Major States, 2001-2041

INDIA	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Andhra	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Assam	3	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Bihar	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	2	1.8
Chhattisgarh	3.9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Delhi	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Gujarat	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Haryana	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
HP	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
J & K	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Jharkhand	4.4	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Karnataka	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Kerala	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
M P	3.9	3.1	2.8	2	1.8	1.8
Maharashtra	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Odisha	2.6	2.2	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Punjab	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rajasthan	4	3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Tamil Nadu	2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Telangana	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
U.Pradesh	4.5	3.4	3.1	2	1.8	1.8
Uttarakhand	4.5	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
W.Bengal	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5

- facilities, and retirement age. Nomination of the project at national level.
8. The population and its age structure are introduced at national and state levels by 2041, according to the methodology described in the graph. For purposes of analysis, Parts II and III focus on the 22 main states which constitute 98.4% of the Indian population. According to the 2011 census. Estimated values for 2021-2041 suggest that the TFR will continue to decline rapidly at the national level, and the level of change in 1.8 of 2021 will be less than fertility. In accordance with the reproduction patterns observed in other countries, the ISF should stabilize for some time around 1.7. These fertility levels will be close to the ISF. The population is estimated by age structure by 2041, based on data from the 2011 census. These assessments are carried out at the national level and in the 36 States and Union territories (Union territories). 98.4% of the Indian population used the cohort method (Kanan, 1895 and George et al, 2004) in the 22 main countries of the population and estimated fertility, mortality, life expectancy and sex. Responsible for the birth ratio.
 9. At the national level, these assumptions are based on the assumptions of the States whose weight was the national population. Since the 2011 census, no interstate migration has been considered as net state migration by public authorities. International migration has been ignored.

10. Using the scoring formula used in official government estimates (Registrar-General of India, 2006), the population of sex by age is adjusted and adjusted for the category of "grade scores". Population estimates for the states and union territories are eight small states (Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland and Tripura) and six centers. And the regions (Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Damani and Dew, Dadra and Nagar Haji, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar) only represented 1.6%. In the Indian population. Due to the limitations of obtaining reliable estimates of long-term trends in mortality and fertility, the population projection method is used as the ratio (Pitton, 1976 and US Census Bureau, 1952). The ratio of a small area (say a small state) to a large area (say India) is assumed to remain constant until 2041. Each year, this ratio multiplies the estimated population of a larger area such as it was obtained. Use of the cohort method to obtain population estimates for these Union states and territories.
11. At the state level, those who have already changed below should further reduce the TFR by 2021 in West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, which will decrease to 1.5-1, 6 then stabilize. In countries lagging behind in the fertility transition, you will likely find the TFR well below the inversion level of 1.8. This will happen by 2021 in Jharkhand, Haryana and Chattgarh and by 2031 in Uttar Padesh, Rajasthan and Madha Padesh.
12. In fact, by 2031, all levels of state replacement will be below fertility This is in line with expectations, with a further decline in the fertility of women aged 20-30, an increase in women's education, delayed marriage, access to family planning methods and a steady decline infant mortality. Although family planning programs have played a major role in reducing fertility in India, these socio-economic changes have occurred in the past 10 to 15 years. ISF estimates are based on the assumption that the birth sex ratio will remain at current levels for the next two decades. According to data from 2014-2016, the sex ratio at birth exceeds the national limit of 1.02 to 1.076 nationally and 22 of 22 states. Thus, at the natural level, there are more men than women at the natural level.
13. This implies that the fertility rate required at national and state levels is above the normal criterion of 2.1, that is to say that because of the sex ratio, a woman should have more than 2.1 children per population. Edit it yourself Our estimates suggest that, taking into account the sex ratio, the fertility rate in India could be 2.15 to 2.2.2, the sex ratio 1.11; For states such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, the sex ratio is around 1.15-1.20 to around 2.2-2.25; And among other States 2.1-2.2.2. Sex ratio around 1.07-1.14. Interestingly, in 14 of the top 22 states, fertility rates are already low in the fertility rate. (ii) population growth trajectory 5. Population estimates suggest that India's population growth will continue at a slower pace

- over the next two decades, less than 1% in 2021-2031 and 0.5% less in 2031-2041 (Table 2).
14. Such a demographic growth rate will be close to the trend currently observed in countries like Germany and France. In fact, the TFR is expected to decline by 2021 rather than the replacement fertility rate, due to positive population growth and increased life expectancy over the next two decades. Given the differences between states in primary reproductive levels, mortality and age structure, the population and population growth trajectories differ in the two states in demographic transition will experience a constant decline in population growth and will reach almost zero growth in 2031-2041. With population growth by 2031, population growth in Tamil Nadu will begin to decline in 2031-2041 unless internal migration changes. Population growth in Andhra Pradesh will be zero and will decrease by 0.1 to 0.0% in Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra. States are lagging behind in demographic change, with a significant slowdown in population growth in 2021-2041. Over the next two decades, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madia Pradesh will stop population growth. Only Bihar will have a population growth rate of 1%. However, with Jharkhand, these countries will account for about two-thirds of India's

Table 2
Annual Population Growth Rate (in per cent) for India and Major States

States	2001-11	2011-21	2021-31	2031-41
INDIA	1.77	1.12	0.72	0.46
Andhra	1.1	0.65	0.31	0.02
Assam	1.71	0.74	0.77	0.48
Bihar	2.54	1.82	1.34	1
Chhattisgarh	2.26	1.17	0.76	0.57
Delhi	2.12	1	0.62	0.3
Gujarat	1.93	1.12	0.71	0.44
Haryana	1.99	1.08	0.7	0.44
Himachal Pradesh	1.29	0.64	0.57	0.24
J&K	2.36	0.88	0.82	0.49
Jharkhand	2.24	1.39	0.97	0.82
Karnataka	1.56	0.75	0.36	0.1
Kerala	0.49	0.66	0.45	0.18
MP	2.03	1.36	0.81	0.64
Maharashtra	1.6	0.73	0.42	0.15
Odisha	1.4	0.82	0.63	0.38
Punjab	1.39	0.71	0.42	0.11
Rajasthan	2.13	1.47	0.96	0.75
Tamil Nadu	1.56	0.56	0.25	-0.05
Telangana	N/A	0.8	0.53	0.21
Uttar Pradesh	####	1.48	0.93	0.73
Uttarakhand	####	1.3	0.7	0.5
West Bengal	####	0.71	0.5	0.14

Source: Census, IIPS projections

Table 3
 Population (in millions) for India and Major States, 2011- 2041

States	2011	2016	2021	2031	2041	Projected growth during 2021-41 (%)
INDIA	1210.6	1286.1	1346.9	1443.2	1510.2	12.1
Andhra Pradesh	49.4	51.2	52.6	54.2	54.3	3.4
Assam	31.2	32.2	33.5	36.1	37.9	12.9
Bihar	104.1	113.8	123	139.5	153.4	24.7
Chhattisgarh	25.5	27.3	28.5	30.7	32.4	13.8
Delhi	16.8	17.7	18.5	19.6	20.2	9.4
Gujarat	60.4	64.1	67.2	72	75.2	11.8
Haryana	25.4	26.9	28.1	30	31.4	11.7
Himachal Pradesh	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.2
Jammu & Kashmir	12.5	13.1	13.6	14.8	15.5	13.4
Jharkhand	33	35.7	37.6	41.2	44.6	18.8
Karnataka	61.1	63.7	65.7	68.1	68.7	4.7
Kerala	33.4	34.6	35.6	37.2	37.9	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	72.6	78.1	82.5	89.2	94.9	15
Maharashtra	112.4	117	120.6	125.7	127.6	5.8
Odisha	42	43.8	45.4	48.2	50.1	10.3
Punjab	27.7	28.8	29.7	31	31.3	5.3
Rajasthan	68.5	74.1	78.6	86.1	92.6	17.8
Tamil Nadu	72.1	74.5	76.2	78.1	77.7	2
Telangana	35.2	36.7	38	40	40.9	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	199.8	216.2	229.3	250.7	269	17.3
Uttarakhand	10.1	10.9	11.4	12.2	12.8	12.3
West Bengal	91.3	94.8	97.8	102.7	104.2	6.5

Source: Census, Sample Registration System, IIPS projections

population growth from 202 to 1-41. If the wealth tax reaches a low level and a life expectancy, the Indian population will start to age significantly now, in a decade, nationally and in many states. With the share of Indian youth, i.e. 0-19 years, reaching a level and duration of Pupil 7.16 TFR low, the Indian population will start nationally and in many states at a significant age. at the moment.

The share of India's youth population, aged 0-19, is expected to increase from 41% in 2011 to 25% in 2061 (Table 4). In turn, the share of people over 60 will continue to grow steadily, from 8.6% in 2011 to 16% in 2041. India's demographic dividend will increase around 2041, when the share of jobs, or 20 to 59 years old, will affect the population by 59%. All of the large states with changing demographics are expected to reduce the share of young people and increase the share of the elderly population over the next two decades. States are ahead of the demographic transition, for example in Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and most of the south, with less than a third of the population under the age of 20, but about one fifth by 2041 to 59 years of age. Or a larger population. Even in the early stages of the demographic transition, such as

Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the share of young people has declined considerably, although it remains relatively low.

Results for an aging population: Although much of the discussion on demographic dividends revolves around the share of the population of reproductive age, changes in working age measures play an important role in determining the size of the labor force and labor migration of states. Given the changing composition, India's workforce will continue to grow, from 9,641 million in 2041-3 and 41.5 million in 2031-41.

This will affect the rate of job creation required in the economy. According to the 2017SS National Periodic Labor Force Survey 2017-2018, the activity rate of India in the age group 15-59 years is around 53% (80% for men, 25 % for women). 202 Based on the activity trajectory, additional jobs have been created to support the projected annual growth of the working age population, estimated at 9.7 million and 4.2 million by 2021, respectively. The labor force participation project is beyond the scope of this study, but will be affected by changes in the school year, age distribution and the participation of women in the labor force. In addition, changes

Table 4
 Population by Age Structure (per cent share of population) for India and Major States, 2011-2041

States/Years→	2011	2021	2031	2041	2011	2021	2031	2041	2011	2021	2031	2041
INDIA	40.9	34.5	28.8	25.2	50.5	55.8	58.8	58.9	8.6	9.7	12.4	15.9
Andhra	34.8	28.4	24.4	21.4	55.1	59.6	60.2	58.6	10.1	12	15.4	20
Assam	42.7	35.4	29.1	26.8	50.6	56.7	60.1	58.8	6.7	7.9	10.9	14.4
Bihar	49.4	43.5	35.1	30.1	43.2	48.9	55.9	58.3	7.4	7.7	9.1	11.6
Chhattisgarh	42.3	36	30.5	27.2	49.9	55	58	58.5	7.9	8.9	11.6	14.4
Delhi	37.2	29.2	23.5	20.2	56	61.1	61.9	58.5	6.8	9.7	14.6	21.2
Gujarat	38.7	33.2	28.6	25.1	53.3	56.8	58.2	57.9	8	9.9	13.2	17
Haryana	40.3	33.5	28.4	24.9	51	57.1	59.5	59.3	8.7	9.5	12.1	15.8
H.Pradesh	35.3	29	24.5	22	54.5	58.8	59.3	56.9	10.3	12.2	16.1	21.1
J &K	43.7	33.8	24.5	23	48.9	57.1	62.9	59.8	7.4	9.1	12.6	17.2
Jharkhand	45.9	38.8	31	28	46.9	52.8	58.5	58.7	7.2	8.4	10.6	13.4
Karnataka	35.8	29.8	25	21.7	54.7	59	60.5	59.3	9.5	11.1	14.5	19
Kerala	31.3	27.6	24.9	23.3	56.2	56.2	54.7	52.8	12.6	16.2	20.5	23.9
M.P	43.8	38	31.8	27.3	48.4	53.7	57.6	59.3	7.9	8.3	10.6	13.4
Maharashtra	36.2	29.5	24.1	21.2	53.9	59	60.9	59	9.9	11.5	14.9	19.7
Odisha	38.2	32.6	28.3	26.1	52.3	56.7	58.2	57.3	9.5	10.8	13.4	16.6
Punjab	35.8	28.2	23.8	21	53.9	59.5	60.2	58.4	10.4	12.3	16	20.6
Rajasthan	45.5	38.3	31.5	27.3	47.1	53.4	58	59.5	7.5	8.2	10.4	13.3
Tamil Nadu	32.3	27	23.2	20.6	57.3	59.7	59.2	56.9	10.4	13.3	17.6	22.6
Telangana	37	30	26	23	53.8	59.4	60.5	58.8	9.2	10.6	13.5	18.2
Uttar Pradesh	47.6	39.4	32.6	27.7	44.6	52.7	57.9	60.3	7.8	7.9	9.5	12
Uttarakhand	42.2	35.2	29.4	24.1	48.8	55.1	58.6	60.6	9	9.7	12.1	15.3
West Bengal	37.1	29.1	24.2	21.9	54.4	59.8	60.6	58.4	8.5	11.1	15.2	19.7

Table 5
 Population by Age Structure (in millions) for India and Major States, 2011-2041

Age Group→	0-19 years				20-59 years				60 years and above			
States/Years→	2011	2021	2031	2041	2011	2021	2031	2041	2011	2021	2031	2041
INDIA	495	464.2	415.8	381	612	751.6	848.2	889.7	104	131.1	179.3	239.4
Andhra	17.2	14.9	13.3	11.6	27.2	31.3	32.6	31.9	5	6.3	8.3	10.9
Assam	13.3	11.9	10.5	10.2	15.8	19	21.7	22.2	2.1	2.6	3.9	5.5
Bihar	51.4	53.5	48.9	46.2	45	60.1	77.9	89.4	7.7	9.4	12.7	17.8
Chhattisgarh	10.8	10.3	9.4	8.8	12.7	15.7	17.8	19	2	2.6	3.5	4.7
Delhi	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.1	9.4	11.3	12.1	11.8	1.1	1.8	2.9	4.3
Gujarat	23.4	22.3	20.6	18.9	32.2	38.2	41.9	43.5	4.8	6.7	9.5	12.8
Haryana	10.2	9.4	8.5	7.8	12.9	16	17.9	18.6	2.2	2.7	3.6	5
H.P	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7
J &K	5.5	4.6	3.6	3.6	6.1	7.8	9.3	9.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.7
Jharkhand	15.2	14.6	12.8	12.5	15.5	19.8	24.1	26.2	2.4	3.2	4.4	6
Karnataka	21.9	19.6	17	14.9	33.4	38.8	41.2	40.8	5.8	7.3	9.9	13
Kerala	10.5	9.8	9.3	8.8	18.8	20	20.3	20	4.2	5.8	7.6	9
M.P	31.8	31.3	28.4	25.9	35.1	44.3	51.4	56.2	5.7	6.9	9.4	12.7
Maharashtra	40.7	35.6	30.4	27.1	60.5	71.2	76.6	75.4	11.1	13.9	18.8	25.2
Odisha	16	14.8	13.7	13.1	21.9	25.7	28.1	28.7	4	4.9	6.5	8.3
Punjab	9.9	8.4	7.4	6.6	15	17.7	18.6	18.3	2.9	3.7	4.9	6.4
Rajasthan	31.2	30.1	27.2	25.3	32.3	42	50	55.1	5.1	6.5	9	12.3
Tamil Nadu	23.3	20.6	18.1	16	41.3	45.5	46.3	44.2	7.5	10.1	13.7	17.5
Telangana	13	11.4	10.4	9.4	18.9	22.6	24.2	24	3.2	4	5.4	7.4
Uttar Pradesh	95.1	90.3	81.8	74.5	89.1	120.9	145	162.2	15.6	18.1	23.8	32.3
Uttarakhand	4.3	4	3.6	3.1	4.9	6.3	7.1	7.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	2
West Bengal	33.8	28.5	24.9	22.8	49.7	58.5	62.2	60.9	7.8	10.8	15.6	20.5

Source: Census, IIPS projections

in the age of workers vary from state to state. By 2031-2041,

The working age population will drop to 11 in 22 large states, including the southern states, Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh.

In turn, the current population is expected to continue growing until 2041. From 7.22 years of primary school in 2016, the number of children in the 5-14 age group, which is roughly equal to the number of children in primary school, has already started to decrease in all major states except Jammu and Kashmir in India. Population estimates suggest that this trend

will continue until 2041. In Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, by 2041 population of 5 to 14 people will decline rapidly. Note that it is also behind some backward states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. And Madhya Pradesh Overall, the number of students in India will be reduced by 18.4% between 2021 and 2041. This has had very significant social and economic consequences.

To understand the impact of primary schools, we investigate the population of 5-14 year olds and the number of public and

Table 6

States	2011	2016	2021	2031	2041	Projected change
						during 2021-41 (%)
INDIA	260.5	244	234.6	203	191.5	-18.38
Andhra	8.72	7.88	7.44	6.52	5.82	-21.78
Assam	7.04	6.6	5.9	5.14	5.22	-11.47
Bihar	29.07	28.3	26.95	24.46	23.1	-14.28
Chhattisgarh	5.65	5.33	5.28	4.45	4.46	-15.6
Delhi	3.19	2.94	2.71	2.26	2.06	-24.07
Gujarat	12.03	11.4	11.29	10.11	9.42	-16.57
Haryana	5.17	4.88	4.76	4.16	3.91	-17.87
H.P	1.23	1.14	1.05	0.95	0.88	-16.59
J&K	2.83	2.86	2.35	1.77	1.86	-20.65
Jharkhand	8.27	7.92	7.63	5.9	6.44	-15.6
Karnataka	10.99	10.3	9.95	8.32	7.46	-25
Kerala	5.38	5.12	4.89	4.64	4.42	-9.56
M.P	16.85	15.9	15.99	13.74	12.9	-19.34
Maharashtra	20.63	19.4	17.99	14.85	13.67	-24.02
Odisha	8.45	7.83	7.37	6.75	6.6	-10.43
Punjab	4.96	4.49	4.11	3.69	3.27	-20.35
Rajasthan	16.49	15.6	15.41	13.09	12.7	-17.57
Tamil Nadu	11.74	10.9	10.31	8.98	8	-22.4
Telangana	6.64	6.01	5.64	5.17	4.7	-16.57
Up	51.35	46.1	45.62	39.36	37.45	-17.91
Uttarakhand	2.21	2	2.11	1.65	1.54	-26.98
West Bengal	17.43	15.8	14.05	12.38	11.55	-17.79

private schools at national and state levels. Given the expected decline in the number of children enrolled in primary education, there will be a significant increase in the number of schools per capita in all the major states of India, even if more schools are not added. Chattisgarh, Assam and Odisha have many schools and small schools per capita. In fact, the number of elementary schools with fewer than 50 students have increased in all major states over the past decade, with the exception of Delhi. The size of the "optimal" school varies considerably across local and urban clusters, but this rapid increase in the number of primary schools per capita needs to be carefully considered. In many countries, it may be possible to consolidate / merge primary schools to maintain their viability.

To this end, schools can be selected within a radius of 1 to 2 kilometers from each other to avoid significant changes in access. This should be in line with the experience of declining primary school populations in other major economies, such as Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore and Canada, which have implemented policy mergers. or closed schools. Keep in mind that it is not a question of reducing investments in primary education, but of advocating for a policy change from quantitative education to quality and effective education.

Medical institutions: Access to healthcare in India remains a major challenge. If Indian hospitals remain at their current levels, then over the next two decades, population growth (even at a slower growth rate) will accelerate per capita availability of hospital beds in India in all major states. India to be poorer than other emerging and developing economies in terms of hospital beds per capita, 7.27 states show strong population growth

(Table 2), with minimal access to hospital beds. Thus, there is a direct case of expansion of medical facilities in these states. For states at an advanced stage of demographic transition, the changing age range implies that the type of health service will provide more medical care. The main problem in planning the medical supply is the lack of specific data, especially in private hospitals. Data on public hospitals are used here, but it is also clear from the main studies that they do not give a true or quantitative picture of the quality of health care in the country.

Retirement age: India's healthy life expectancy at 60, the average number of people aged 60 and over, is projected to remain healthy, given the effects of men's illness and injury over the years. years. And women. Healthy life expectancy at age 60 is now 12.9 years (for men 12.5 years, women 13.3 years), although it is still much lower than in other large developed and developing economies (Figure 13). 7.29 With the increase in population and the increasing pressure on pension funding, many countries have started to increase the age of people with disabilities. In countries like Germany, France and the United States, it has increased with the increase in the retirement age. Australia and the United Kingdom Like some countries, women were allowed to retire earlier than men, but the rules were changed to make them equal. Germany, USA. And the United States. As many countries have noted, they continue to increase their retirement age in accordance with predetermined deadlines. In the UK, for example, the statutory retirement age for men and women will rise.

2. Conclusion

This Research is not merely an attempt to look at the changing population dynamics of the country but is meant as an illustration of how several of the common working assumptions of economists and policy-makers need to be revisited from time to time. This is even true for a commonly discussed topic such as the demographic dividend. It is important, therefore, that working assumptions and projections are constantly revised in light of new evidence (especially in the age of big data) for areas such as urbanization, energy requirements, forest cover, water availability, climate change and other long-term factors that have a large impact on the socio-economic context in which government policy interventions play out India is set to witness a sharp slowdown in population growth in the next two decades. This should be in line with the experience of declining primary school populations in other major economies, such as Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore and Canada, which have implemented policy mergers. or closed schools. Keep in mind that it is not a question of reducing investments in primary education, but of advocating for a policy change from quantitative education to quality and effective education. there is a direct case of expansion of medical facilities in these states. For states at an advanced stage of demographic transition, the changing age range implies that the type of health service will provide more medical care. The main problem in planning the medical supply is the lack of specific data, especially in private

hospitals. Data on public hospitals are used here, but it is also clear from the main studies that they do not give a true or quantitative picture of the quality of health care in the country.

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