



## Youth in India 2022 Report

**For Prelims:** Demographic Dividend, Mortality Rate, Fertility Rate, Elderly, Social Security

**For Mains:** Youth in India 2022 Report

### Why in News?

Recently, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has released **'Youth in India 2022' Report**, which shows that the population share of the youth is starting to decline whereas the share of the [elderly](#) **is expected to increase during 2021-2036**.

- A **sustained drop in fertility has led to an increased concentration of the population at working ages** (between 25 and 64 years) and this shift in the age distribution provides a **time-bound opportunity for accelerated economic growth** known as the **[“Demographic Dividend”](#)**.

### What are the Findings of the Report?

- **Decline in Youth Population:** The youth population is **expected to increase initially but will start to decline in the latter half of 2011-2036 period**.
  - The total youth population increased from **222.7 million in 1991 to 333.4 million in 2011** and is projected to reach **371.4 million by 2021 and, thereafter, decrease to 345.5 million by 2036**.
- **Proportion of Youth and Elderly Population:** **Proportion of youth to the total population** had increased from **26.6% in 1991 to 27.9% in 2016** and then projected to start a **downward trend and to reach 22.7 % by year 2036**.
  - On the contrary, the proportion of elderly population to the total population has increased from 6.8% in 1991 to 9.2% in 2016 and **is projected to reach 14.9% in 2036**.
- **Scenario in the States:** States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh **are projected to see a higher elderly population than the youth by 2036**.
  - Bihar and Uttar Pradesh experienced a rise in proportion of youth population to total population till 2021 and then it is expected to start declining.
  - These **two states, along with Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**, are projected to have over half (52%) of the country's youth.

### What are the Implications?

- India is **experiencing a demographic window of opportunity, a “youth bulge”**. However, youth come across **various development challenges** viz. access to education, gainful employment, gender inequality, child marriage, youth- friendly health services and adolescent pregnancy.
  - **Youth bulge** refers to a demographic pattern where a large share of the population is comprised of children and young adults.
- A **greater proportion of youth at present will result in a greater proportion of elderly in**

the population in future. This will **create a demand for better healthcare facilities and development of [welfare schemes/programmes](#)** for elderly people.

- Rise in the share of **elderly population will put pressure on social security and public welfare systems** and the next 4-5 years need to be utilised well to accelerate productive job creation.
  - People, typically in informal employment, **don't have social security**, it will add burden to the respective state.

## What are the Recommendations?

- There is need to **increase share of employment in [manufacturing](#)** because people who in current labour force, when they are retire and the share of elderly starts rising in very populous states, then **it will be like a ticking time bomb (a situation that is likely to become difficult to deal with or control)**.
- In the next 4-5 years, there is a need for active labour market policies to be adopted to accelerate productive job creation.
- There is a need to take steps **to adapt public programmes to the growing proportion of older persons**, including by improving the **[sustainability of social security](#)** and **[pension systems](#)** and by establishing universal health care and long-term care systems.

## What are the Schemes Related to Youth?

- **[Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana](#)**
- **[YUVA: Prime Minister's Scheme For Mentoring Young Authors](#)**
- **[Integrated Child Development Services \(ICDS\) Scheme](#)**
- **[National Health Mission \(NHM\)](#)**
- **[National Youth Policy-2014](#)**
- **[National Skill Development Corporation](#)**
- **[Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram Scheme](#)**
- **Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme (WIFSP)**
- Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among Adolescent Girls.

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## NYP-2014: Objectives and Priority Areas

### Objectives

### Priority Areas

Create a productive workforce that can make a sustainable contribution to India's economic development

- Education
- Employment and skill development
- Entrepreneurship

Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges

- Health and healthy lifestyle
- Sports

Instil social values and promote community service to build national ownership

- Promotion of social values
- Community engagement

Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance

- Participation in politics & governance
- Youth engagement

Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged and marginalized youth

- Inclusion
- Social justice

**Source: IE**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/youth-in-india-2022-report>