

India's Demographic Dividend

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India's Demographic Dividend: Opportunity or Time Bomb?

Context

India's **demographic dividend**, once hailed as its biggest economic strength, is increasingly being described as a potential **time bomb**. Rising automation, outdated education curricula, and low employability among graduates are raising serious concerns. Experts caution that without urgent skilling reforms, the youth bulge could become a liability rather than an asset.

What is Demographic Dividend?

- The demographic dividend refers to the **economic growth potential** that arises when a country's **working-age population** (15–64 years) is larger than its dependent population (children and elderly).
- This **window of opportunity is time-bound** and requires **productive employment** to realise its full benefits.

India's Position

- India has over 800 million people below 35 years, making it the largest youth population in the world.
- The demographic window is expected to remain open till 2045, giving India about two
 decades to harness this advantage.

Significance of Demographic Dividend

• Boost to GDP - IMF estimates closing the gender gap alone could raise India's GDP by 27%.

- **Global Workforce Supplier** India has the potential to supply skilled manpower to **ageing economies** such as Japan, Europe, and the US.
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship A youthful population can drive start-ups, digital adoption, and knowledge industries.
- Export Competitiveness Labour-intensive industries like textiles, leather, and gems rely on youthful manpower.
- Social Development Productive employment aids poverty reduction, social mobility, and inclusive growth.

Key Concerns

- Skill Gap Only 43% of graduates are job-ready (Graduate Skills Index 2025).
- Education-Industry Mismatch Nearly 40-50% of engineering graduates remain unemployed due to poor alignment with industry needs.
- Automation Risks McKinsey projects that **70% of jobs** could be at risk from **AI and automation** by 2030.
- Low Female Labour Force Participation India's FLFPR stands at 37-41.7%, below the global average.
- Career Awareness Deficit 93% of students are aware of only 7 career options, ignoring over 20,000 viable paths.

Consequences of Inaction

- Economic Fragility Jobless growth, falling exports, and underutilisation of youth potential.
- **Social Unrest** Risk of protests and instability, reminiscent of the **Mandal agitation** (1990).
- Missed Opportunity India may fail to replicate the demographic dividend success of China or Japan.

• Brain Drain - Skilled youth may migrate, weakening domestic innovation and competitiveness.

Way Forward

- Curriculum Overhaul Introduce AI, digital literacy, and critical thinking in school curricula.
- National Skilling Framework Build a cohesive system aligning education, skills, and industry demands.
- Women-Centric Policies Provide childcare, safe transport, and flexible work models to raise FLFPR.
- Career Guidance at Scale Ensure mandatory counselling and exposure to diverse career opportunities in schools.
- Technology-Enabled Learning Promote AI-driven learning platforms for re-skilling and cross-skilling.
- Public-Private Partnerships Encourage collaboration for apprenticeships, vocational training, and gig economy formalisation.
- Regional Best Practices Replicate successful models like Karnataka's Shakti Yojana and Rajasthan's Urban Employment Guarantee.

Conclusion

India stands at a **decisive moment** in its demographic journey, with the window of opportunity closing by **2045**. The choice is clear:

- Equip the youth with **future-ready skills**, harnessing them as an **economic powerhouse**, or
- Allow the mismatch between education and employability to transform the dividend into a **demographic disaster**.

As Tagore once wrote, we must prepare our children "for another time" — today, that means the

AI-driven world of tomorrow..

Source: The Hindu

