

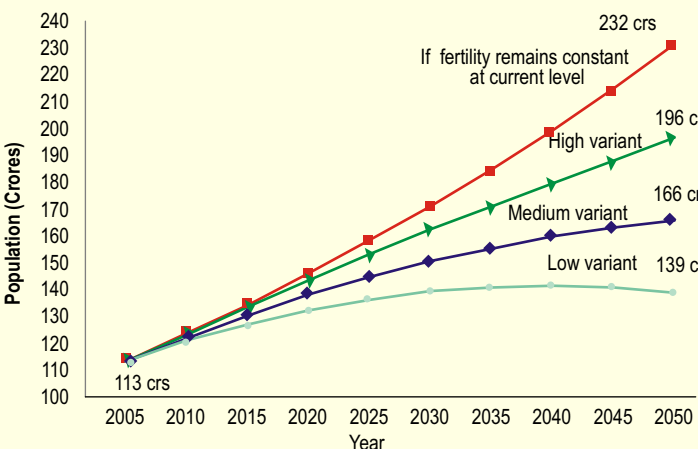


Every year we are giving birth to 24 million babies, many of whom may not be optimally equipped to enter the workforce 20 years later.

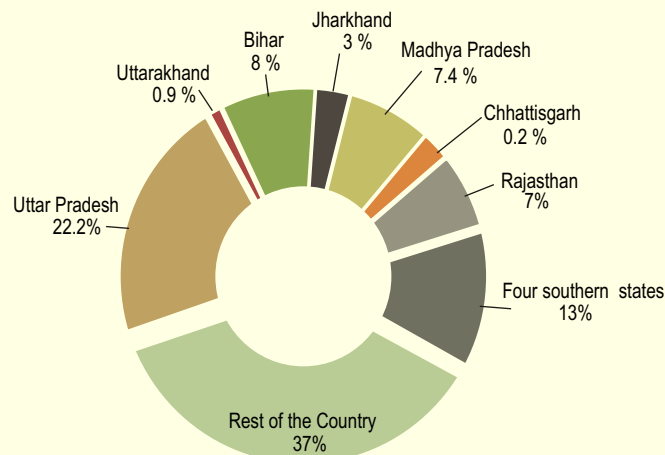


IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS CENTURY 50 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION GROWTH WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY FIVE NORTHERN STATES WHILE SOUTHERN STATES WILL CONTRIBUTE ONLY 13 PERCENT OF THE GROWTH

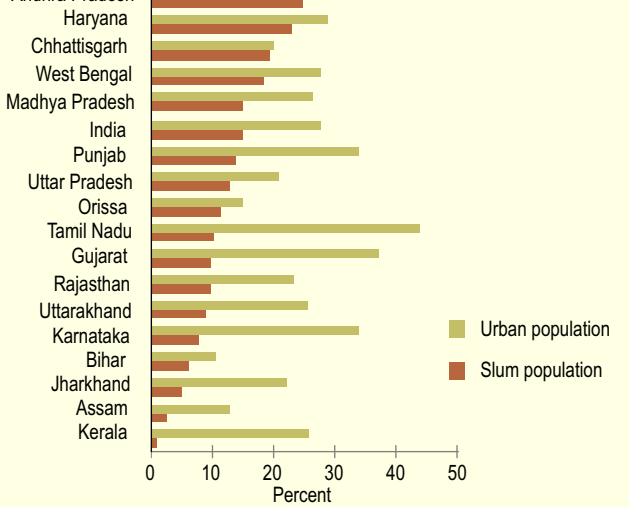
The possible Population Scenarios for India are:
Population of India during 2005-2050 by projection variants



A large population would be an asset only if its quality is assured!
States with substantial share in total projected population during 2001-2026



Unplanned urbanisation leads to proliferation of slums!
Urban and Slum Population: 2001



INTER-STATE VARIATIONS: ASSETS OR LIABILITIES?

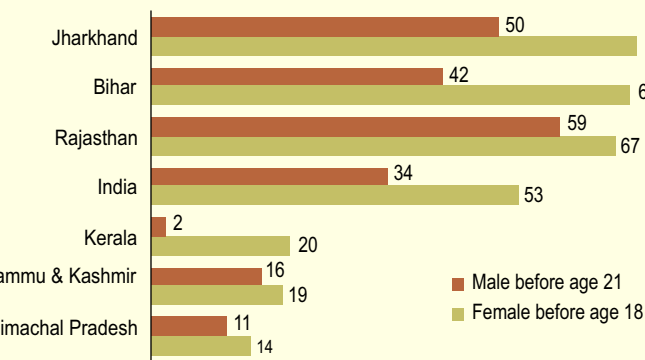
	India	Jammu & Kashmir	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab	Uttarakhand	Haryana	Delhi	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Jharkhand	Orissa	Assam	West Bengal	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	
POPULATION																							
1. Average Annual Growth Rate 1991-2001 (Percent)	1.95	2.58	1.62	1.83	1.86	2.50	3.85	2.50	2.30	2.52	2.10	1.51	1.70	1.64	1.68	2.17	2.04	2.05	1.36	1.61	0.90	1.11	
2. Current Annual Growth Rate 2006-10 (Percent)	1.40	1.40	1.00	1.20	1.50	1.70	2.80	1.70	1.80	1.50	1.40	0.90	1.30	1.00	1.40	1.70	1.40	1.50	1.00	1.10	0.80	0.70	
AGE AT MARRIAGE (Rural) 2005-06																							
3. Female married before age 18 (Percent)	53.4	18.6	14.4	22.9	29.5	45.2	34.7	67.4	59.4	68.6	70.1	39.5	40.9	62.3	57.6	60.4	40.9	51.8	62.9	48.8	20.1	29.5	
4. Male married before age 21 (Percent)	33.9	16.3	10.6	24.0	26.0	31.9	33.3	59.4	49.4	42.3	50.0	19.7	14.5	30.8	46.9	50.8	33.5	16.7	36.2	15.9	2.4	10.2	
ADOLESCENT FERTILITY (age 15-19) 2005-06																							
5. Began Childbearing by age 19 (Percent)	16.0	4.2	3.1	5.5	6.2	12.1	5.0	16.0	14.3	25.0	27.5	14.4	16.4	25.3	14.6	13.6	12.7	13.8	18.1	17.0	5.8	7.7	
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE 2005-06																							
6. Lifetime births per woman (average)	2.68	2.38	1.94	1.99	2.55	2.69	2.13	3.21	3.82	4.00	3.31	2.37	2.42	2.27	2.62	3.12	2.42	2.11	1.79	2.08	1.93	1.80	
*FEMALE DROPOUT RATE 2004-05																							
7. Class I-X	63.88	52.53	-0.47	44.49	48.99	37.72	48.84	80.72	48.99	85.64	85.64	61.46	74.69	80.34	70.31	70.31	61.05	56.40	65.24	58.99	3.52	52.71	

*Source: MHRD
Source: IIPS (NFHS-3) 2005-06
Source: National Commission on Population MOHFW 2006

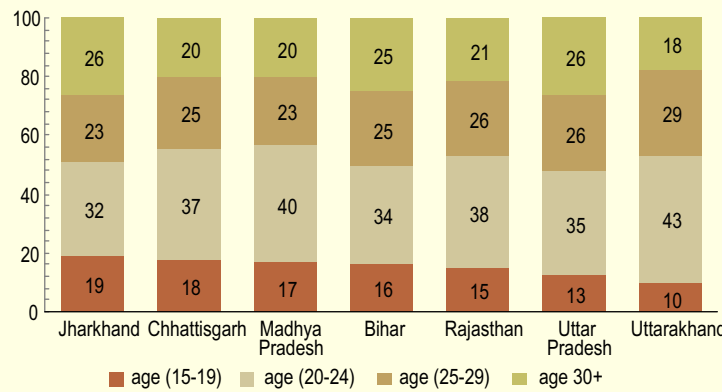
■ Least performing states indicator wise ■ Best performing states indicator wise

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS - WHERE ARE WE ?

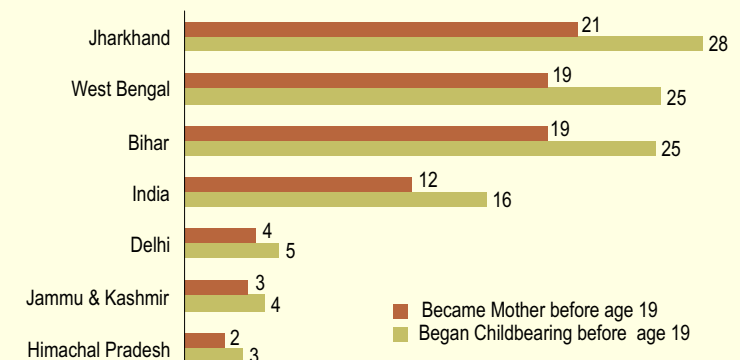
Rural marriage before minimum age (Percent): 2005-06
(Three least and three best performing large states)



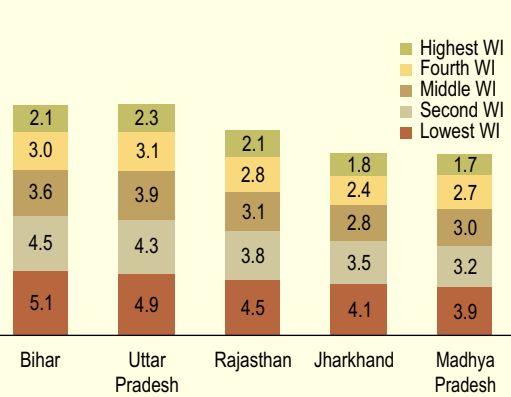
Contribution to fertility by age group (Percent): 2005-06
(These states will contribute more than 50% of population growth)



Adolescent Fertility (Percent): 2005-06
(Three least and three best performing large states)



Fertility Rate by Wealth Index: 2005-06
(States having more than 3 TFR)

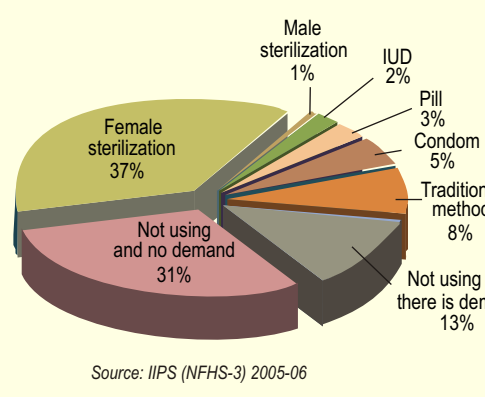


Maternal Mortality Ratio: 2006
(deaths per 1,00,000 live births)

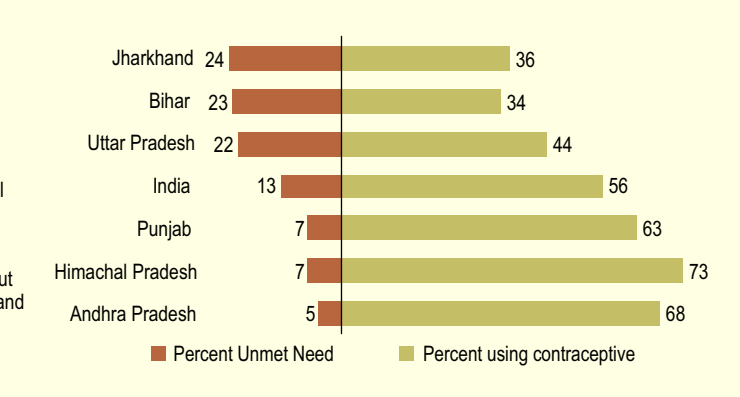
Uttar Pradesh	517
Assam	490
Rajasthan	445
India	301
Maharashtra	149
Tamil Nadu	134
Kerala	110

Source: SRS Registrar General India 2006
In the developed world the ratio is less than 20

Current use of contraceptives in India: 2005-06

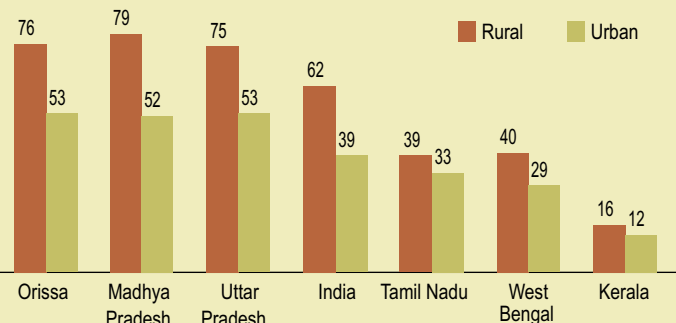


Contraceptive Prevalence and Unmet Need: 2005-06
(Three least and three best performing large states)



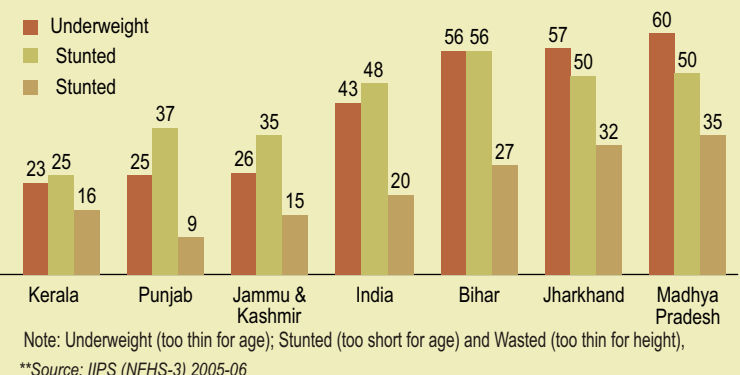
NEXT GENERATION NEEDS YOUR ATTENTION

Rural and Urban Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births): 2006
(Three least and three best performing large states)



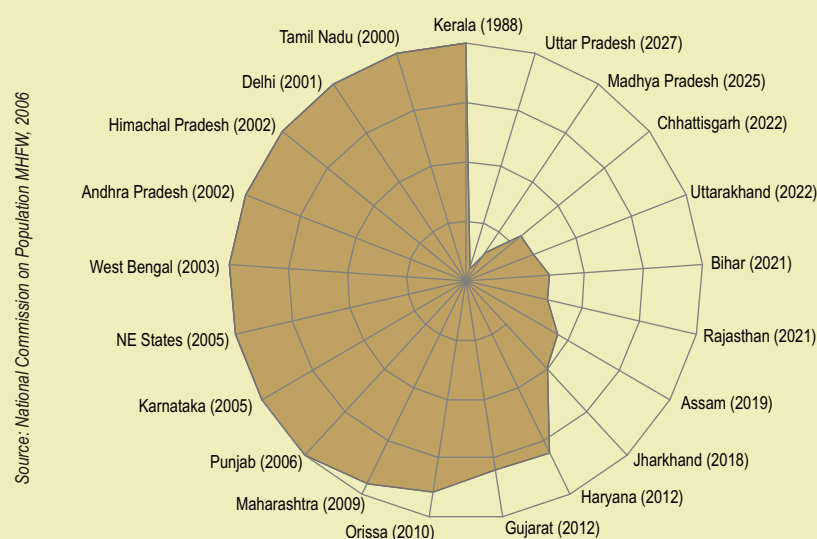
In India
Every year almost 24 million infants are born.
Near by 50% of the under five children are stunted.
More than 40% are underweight.
3 out of 5 children are underweight in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.
Child deaths are 25% in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

How healthy is our future human capital?
Under five children's nutritional status (Percent): 2005-06
(Three least and three best performing large states)



■ Low Age at Marriage ■ High Adolescent Fertility ■ Frequent and Closely Spaced Births ■ Lack of Reproductive Rights
They impact adversely on the Mother's Health and Child Survival

India's goal for achieving replacement level fertility (2.1 TFR) was year 2010. We have successes and challenges ahead.



While on one side Tamil Nadu has achieved replacement level fertility in the year 2000 on the other Uttar Pradesh has to wait 20 years more to achieve that. For reducing the imbalance there is a need to pay attention to the states on the right side where the transition is very slow.

Instead of waiting 20 years for socio-economic development to first take place it is of critical importance to find ways of accelerating the pace of population stabilisation as this will impact positively on development and reduce regional imbalance.