

India is projected to be the most populous country in the world @2023

The global population is expected to touch the milestone of 8 billion people by the end of this year. But the world will continue to grow and there will be an increase of 31 per cent in the human population by the end of the century. The population will reach 8.5 billion by 2030, 9.7 billion by 2050 and nearly 10.4 billion by 2100. Despite the population growth the world's average fertility rate continues to fall. Presently it is at 2.3 births per woman which has declined from the average five births per woman in 1950. Since 1950, the global population growth rate for the first time fell below one per cent in 2020. The birth rate is expected to be 2.1 births per woman by 2050.

Around 16 per cent of the human population in 2050 will be people with 65 and older ages which is up by 10 per cent from 2022. The ratio of men and women will be equal by 2050, while, presently men comprise 50.3 per cent of the population and women 49.7 per cent. The life expectancy will reach around 77.2 years in 2050 which was 72.8 years in 2019 and 63.8 years in 1990.

India and China account for nearly one-third or 35 per cent of the world population with over 1.4 billion people each. By 2023 India is expected to be the most populous country with 1.45 billion people. India will have 1.6 billion people by 2050 whereas, is expected to have 1.3 billion people by then. Eight countries including India and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Pakistan Nigeria, Egypt and the Philippines are projected to witness tremendous population growth by 2050 and can be the home of nearly 50 per cent of the world's population. There can be a doubling in population in several sub-Saharan countries. Contrast to, there shall be a decrease of at least one per cent population in 61 countries while Ukraine Serbia, Latvia, Bulgaria, and Lithuania are expected to lose at least 20 per cent of their population. Latin America, The Caribbean, Sub-Saharan countries and some parts of Asia will enjoy the demographic dividend where the percentage of the working-age population (25 to 64 years) will rise. The United States and Nigeria are expected to be the third and fourth most populous countries in the world in 250 after India and China followed by Pakistan, Indonesia, Brazil, Congo, Ethiopia and Bangladesh. In European countries, New Zealand, Australia, North America and Japan, the high life expectancy coupled with low levels of birth rates will result in population ageing and potential population downfall. The low-income and lower-middle-income countries will witness the phenomenon of excess birth rate over deaths and international migration can be a major factor in population growth in high-income countries.



Prof. Mahima Birla
(Editor-In-Chief)