

Calculating the Population of India in 2014-16 and 2017-19

From the table-2, one gets that 14.6 percent of South Asia's population were severely food-insecure in 2014-16, which means 267 millions people i.e.

$$[14.6/100]*\text{South Asia's population in 2014-16} = 267 \text{ millions}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{South Asia's population in 2014-16} = [267/0.146] = 1828.8 \text{ millions}$$

(* means multiplication).

Table-2 also shows that 12.4 percent of South Asia's (excluding India) population were severely food-insecure in 2014-16, which means 64.2 millions people i.e.

$$\text{South Asia's population (without India) in 2014-16} = [64.2/0.124] = 517.74 \text{ millions}$$

Therefore, India's population in 2014-16 = 1828.8 millions minus 517.74 millions = 1311.06 millions.

Table-2 shows that 16.0 percent of South Asia's population were severely food-insecure in 2017-19, which means 303.5 millions people i.e.

$$[16.0/100]*\text{South Asia's population in 2017-19} = 303.5 \text{ millions}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{South Asia's population in 2017-19} = [303.5/0.16] = 1896.875 \text{ millions.}$$

Similarly, South Asia's population (without India) in 2017-19 = [68.9/0.127] = 542.52 millions

Therefore, India's population in 2017-19 = 1896.875 millions minus 542.52 millions = 1354.4 millions.