

# POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

## Unit – 4



# Occupational Structure

## LABOUR FORCES IN INDIA

### 1. What is meant by labour force?

The labour force, or currently active population, comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the employed (civilian employment plus the armed forces) or the unemployed.

### 2. What are the types of labour?

- i. Physical and Mental Labour.
- ii. Skilled and Unskilled Labour.
- iii. Productive and Unproductive Labour.

### ➤ 3. How is labour force calculated?

The labour force is defined simply as the people who are willing and able to work. Labour Force = Number of Employed + Number of Unemployed.

### 4. Why is labour force important?

Labour represents the human factor in producing the goods and services of an economy. Finding enough people with the right skills to meet increasing demand. This often results in rising wages in some industries.

### ➤ 5. How many labour force are there in India?

In India, labour force was reported 45,77,79,812 in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. It has second largest workers after china.

### ➤ 6. Which sector employs the largest labour force in India?

India's agriculture sector emerged as the leading industry in terms of employment in financial year 2021 with the number of employees tallying nearly 152 million.

## ➤ 7. What is labour problem in India?

Lack of quality employment or under employment or unemployment.

- Large in Number (competition).
- Seasonality of work .
- Work Place and Working Environment .
- Caste and Class Difference .
- Poor Skill and Technology .
- Lack of Political Support.

## ➤ 8. Why is labour easily available in India?

Poverty

- Lack of schools
- Poor education infrastructure
- Growth of unorganised economy

These are considered as the most important causes of child labour in India.

## 9. Why is female labour force important?

Women's supply of labour increases household incomes, which helps families escape poverty and increase their consumption of goods and services. At the same time, as countries develop, women's capabilities typically improve, while social constraints weaken, enabling women to engage in work outside the home.

### ➤ 10. Why is female labour force participation so low in India?

India's low female labour force participation is a complex social phenomenon, resulting from – among other things – patriarchal norms, rural urban transitions, and a mismatch of supply and demand factors

### ➤ 11. What is Labour movement in India?

The Labour Movement In India was focused on the welfare of the workers rather than advocating their rights. Although they were

organized, it wasn't widespread all over India. Their requests and demands were mainly about the livelihood of women and child workers.

### 12. Who is the father of labour?

Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1848–1897) was the father of trade union movement in India. He is remembered not only for ameliorating the working conditions of textile mill-hands in the 19th century but also for his courageous initiatives on caste and communal issues.



13. What are 5 factors that affect the labour force?

Both the demographic composition of the population and the relationship between each demographic factor and labour force participation can change over time.

- Sex.
- Birth Cohort.
- Education.
- Race and Ethnicity.
- Disability.
- Marital Status.
- Presence of Young Children at Home.





14. What causes an increase in the labour force?

Higher levels of population and economic production induce higher labour force size. Personal income levels and educational attainment are shown to positively influence on labour force size, while cost of living within a state is shown to have no impact.

15. How labour force affected in India?

As India's lockdown brought all economic activity to a halt, the size of the labour force contracted from 433.8 million (383.4 million men, 50.4 million women) in March 2020 to 369.0 million (332.0 million men, 37.0 million women) in April 2020.

# OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF INDIA

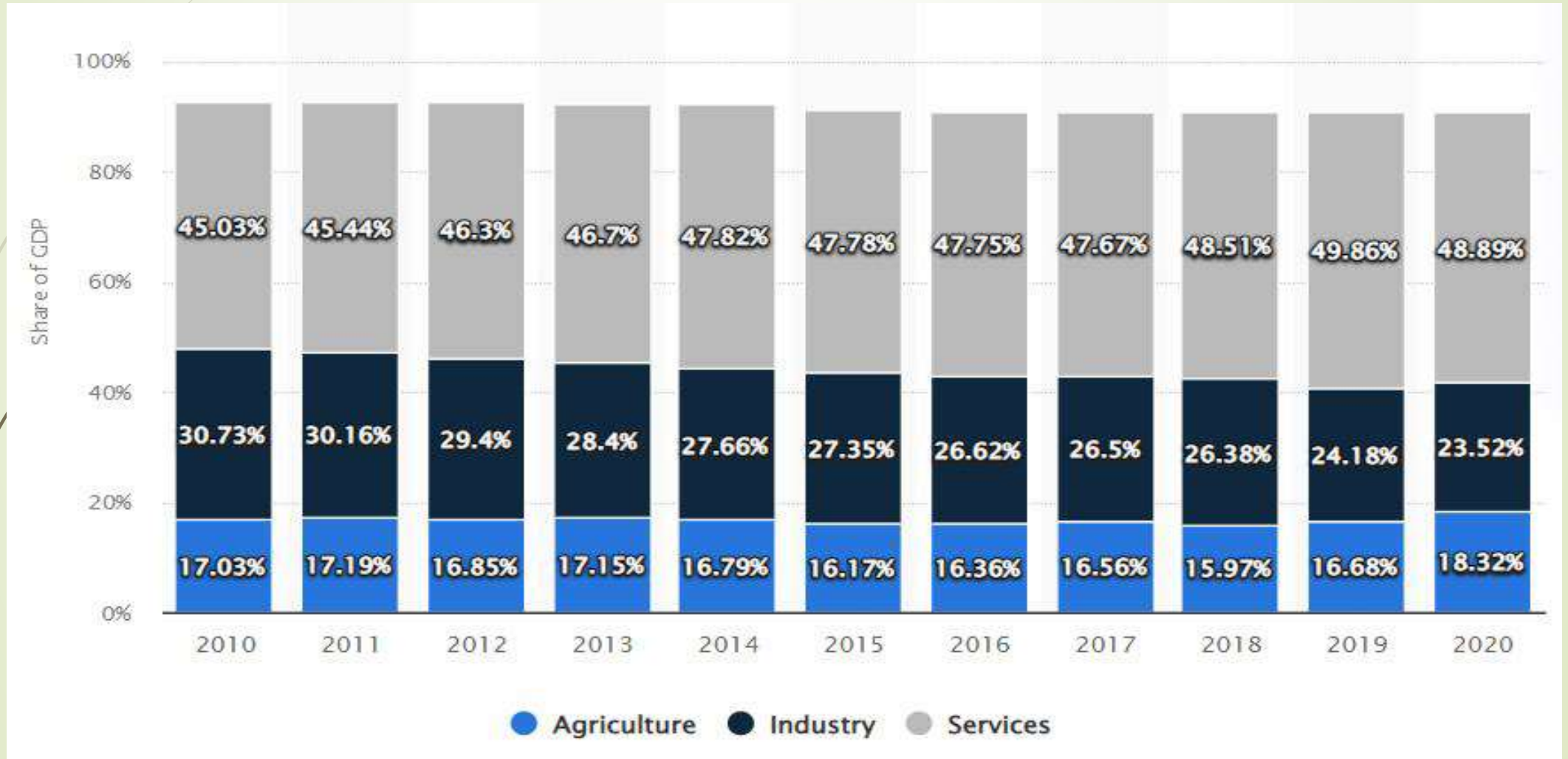
## ► 2010-2020

► In 2020, almost half of India's GDP was generated by the services sector, a slight and steady increase over the last 10 years. Among the leading services industries in the country are telecommunications, IT, and software.

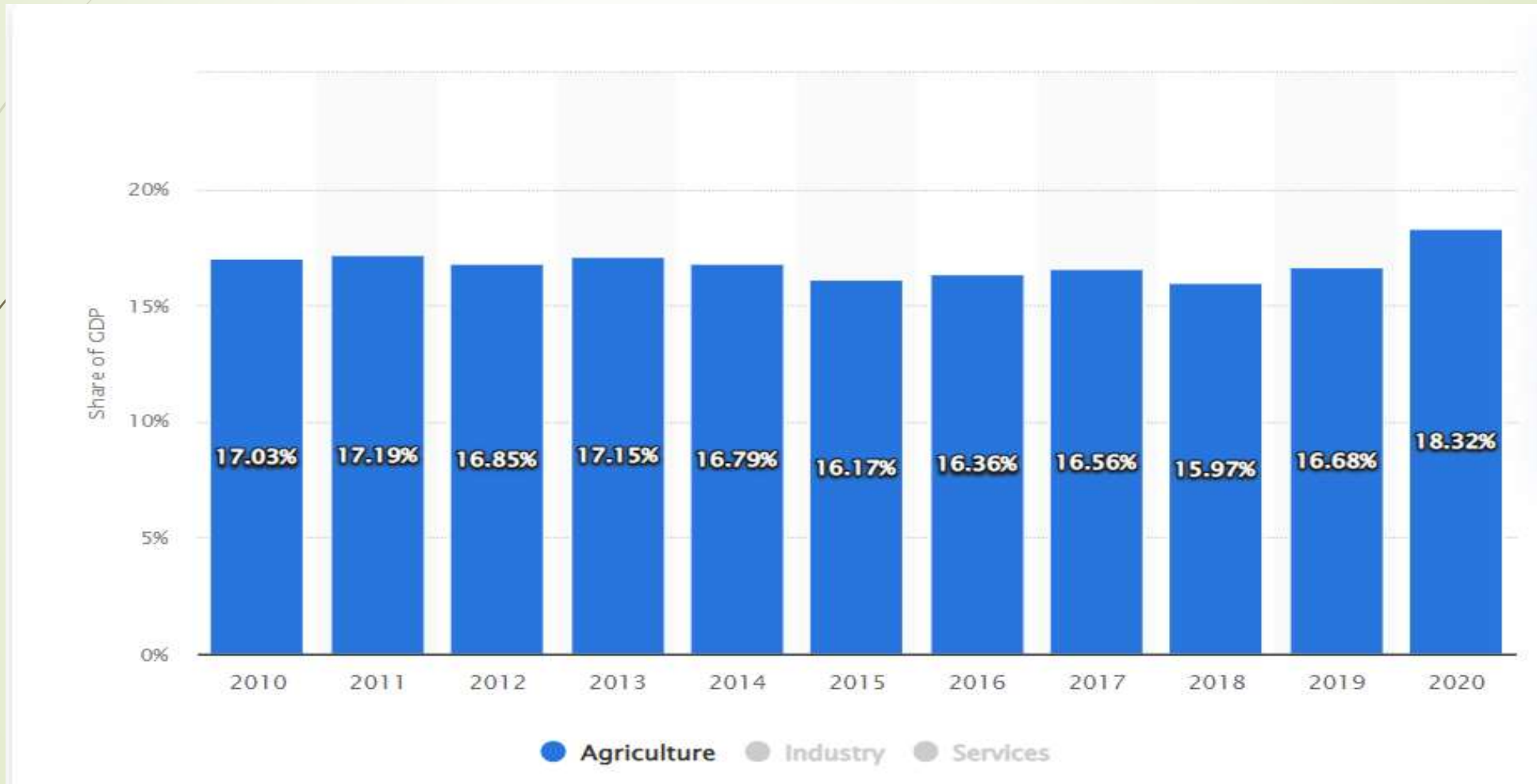
► **The IT factor** The IT industry is a vital part of India's economy, and in the fiscal year of 2016/2017, it generated about 8 percent of India's GDP alone – a slight decrease from previous years, when it made up about 10 percent of the country's economy. Nevertheless, the IT industry is growing, as is evident by its quickly increasing revenue and employment figures. IT includes software development, consulting, software management, and online services, and business process management (BPM). **Employee migration** Although employment figures in IT, and thus in the services sector, are on the rise, most of the Indian workforce is still employed in agriculture, however, the figures show a trend pointing towards a reversal of this distribution. For now, the majority of Indians still do not live in cities – where IT jobs are generated – but urbanization is on the rise as well.



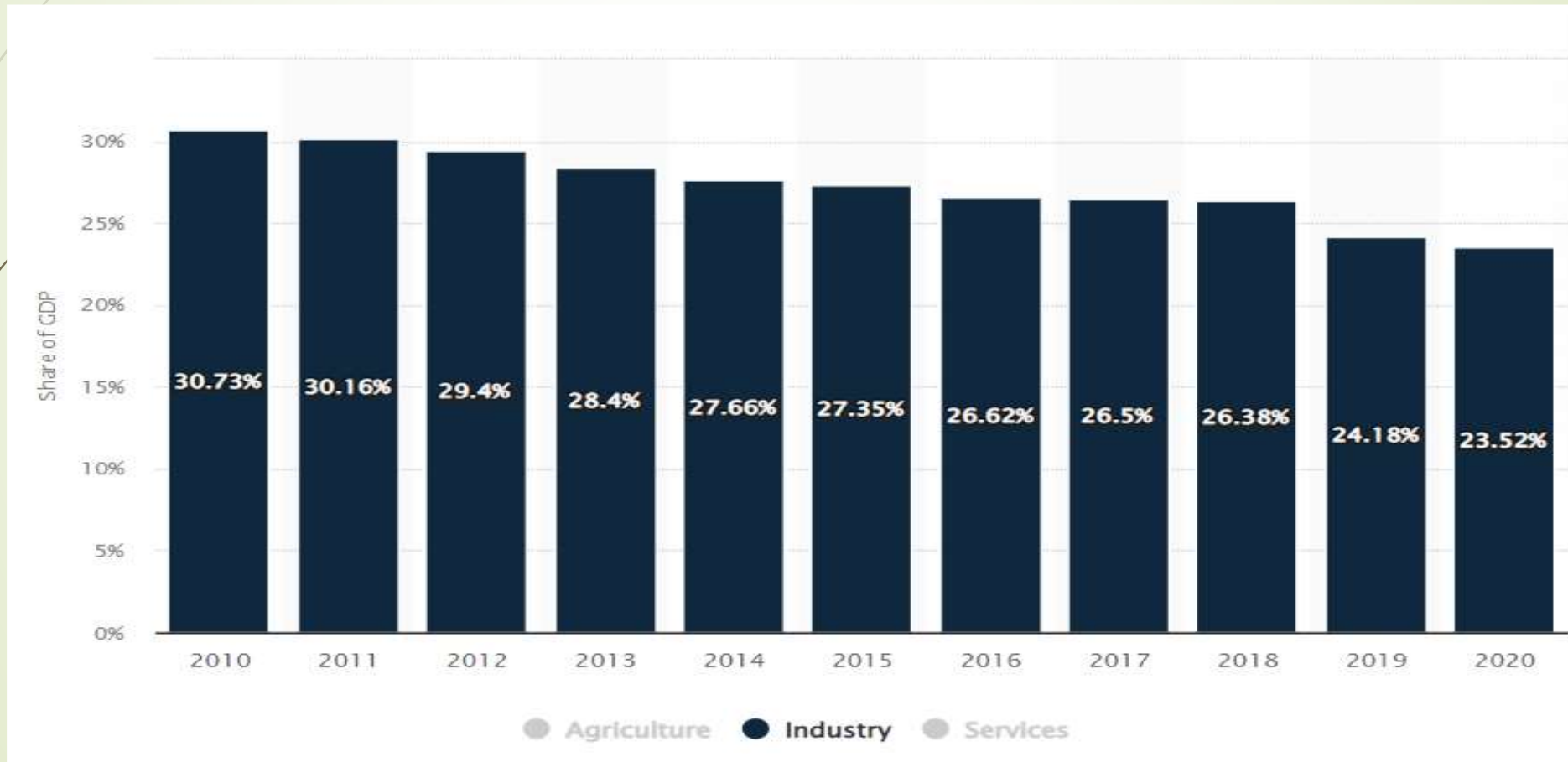
# DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE



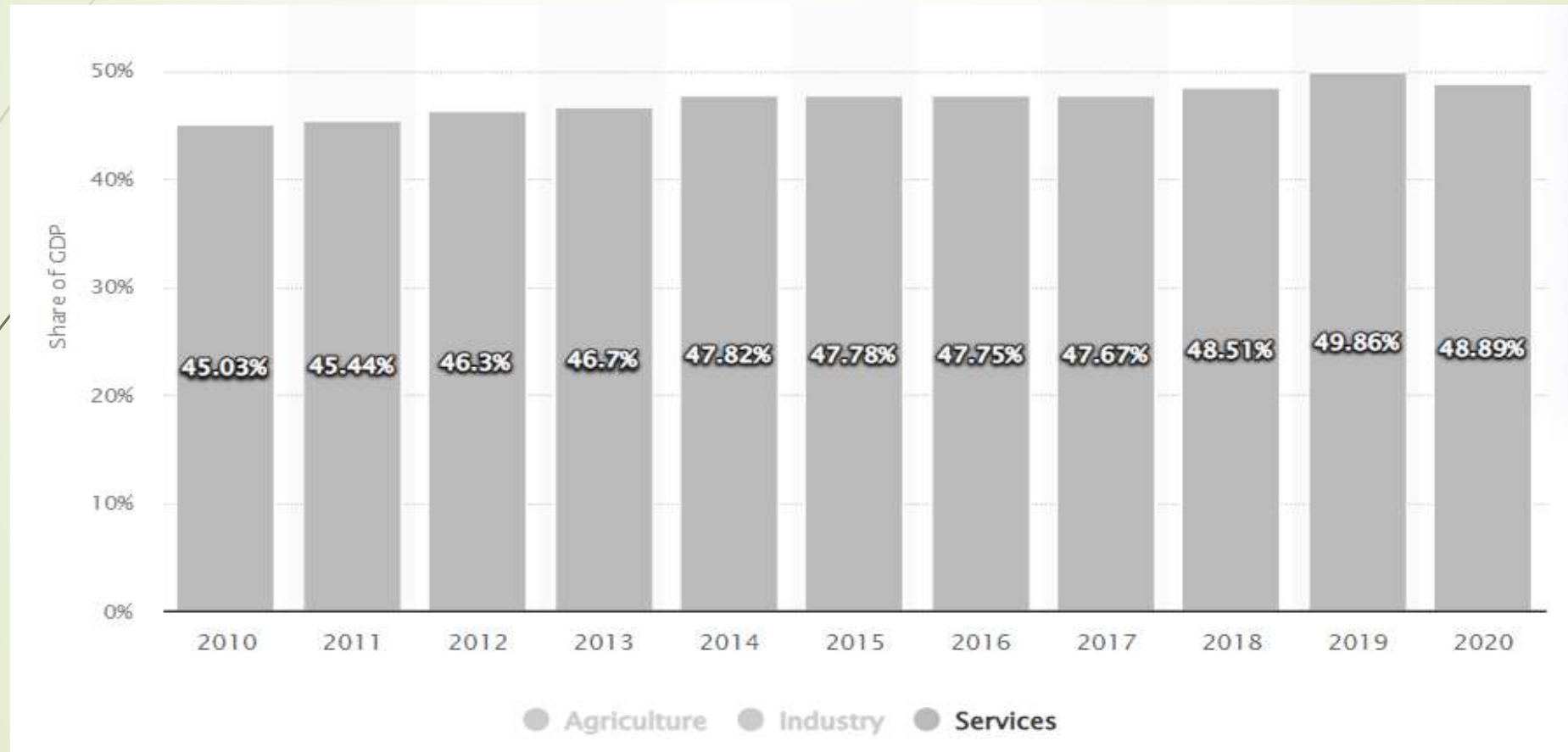
# India: Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) across economic sectors from 2010 to 2020



# India: Distribution of the workforce across economic sectors from 2010 to 2020 for industry



# India: Distribution of the workforce across economic sectors from 2010 to 2020 for services



### (iii) Rural-urban Composition

India has been a land of farmers and a country of villages. At the beginning of the twentieth century nine out of ten persons used to live in villages. More than three-fourths of our population still lives in rural areas. The urban area in India is defined as one, in which three-fourth of the population depends directly or indirectly on nonagricultural pursuits, with a minimum of 5000 population and the density being not less than 400 persons per sq. km and should have municipal town area or Municipal Corporation.

It seems, (see figure 14.9) we are moving rather fast towards urbanization along with its consequences such as shortage of housing, water, electricity, and encroachment on environment.

**Rural and Urban population**  
(1951-2001)

Year	Population (million)		% of population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.77	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	742	285	72.2	27.8



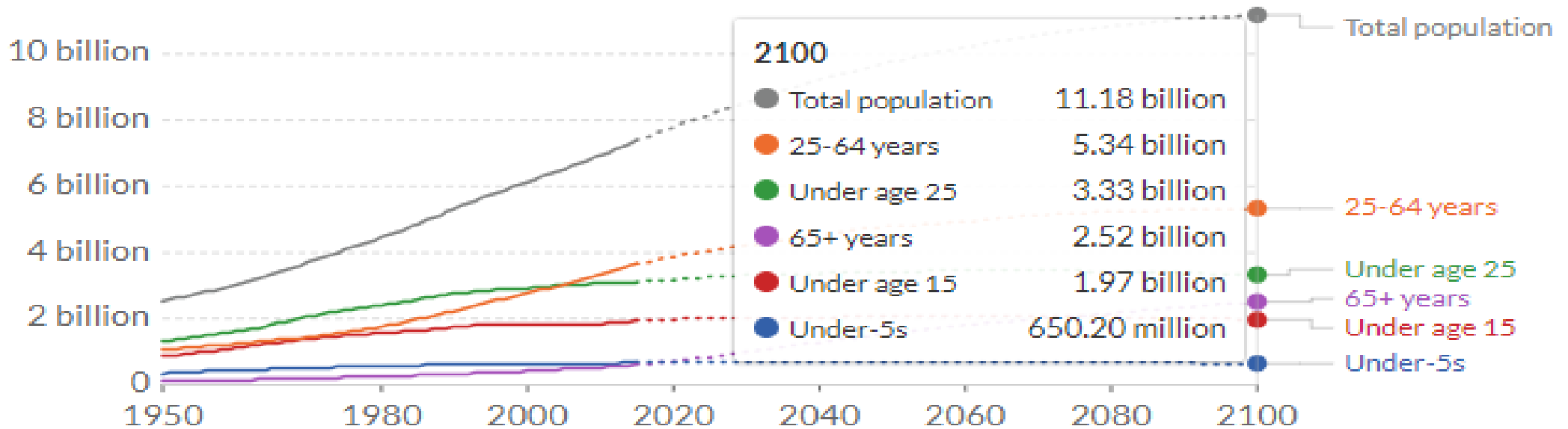
# Global population projection

Population by age in the world

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, World, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

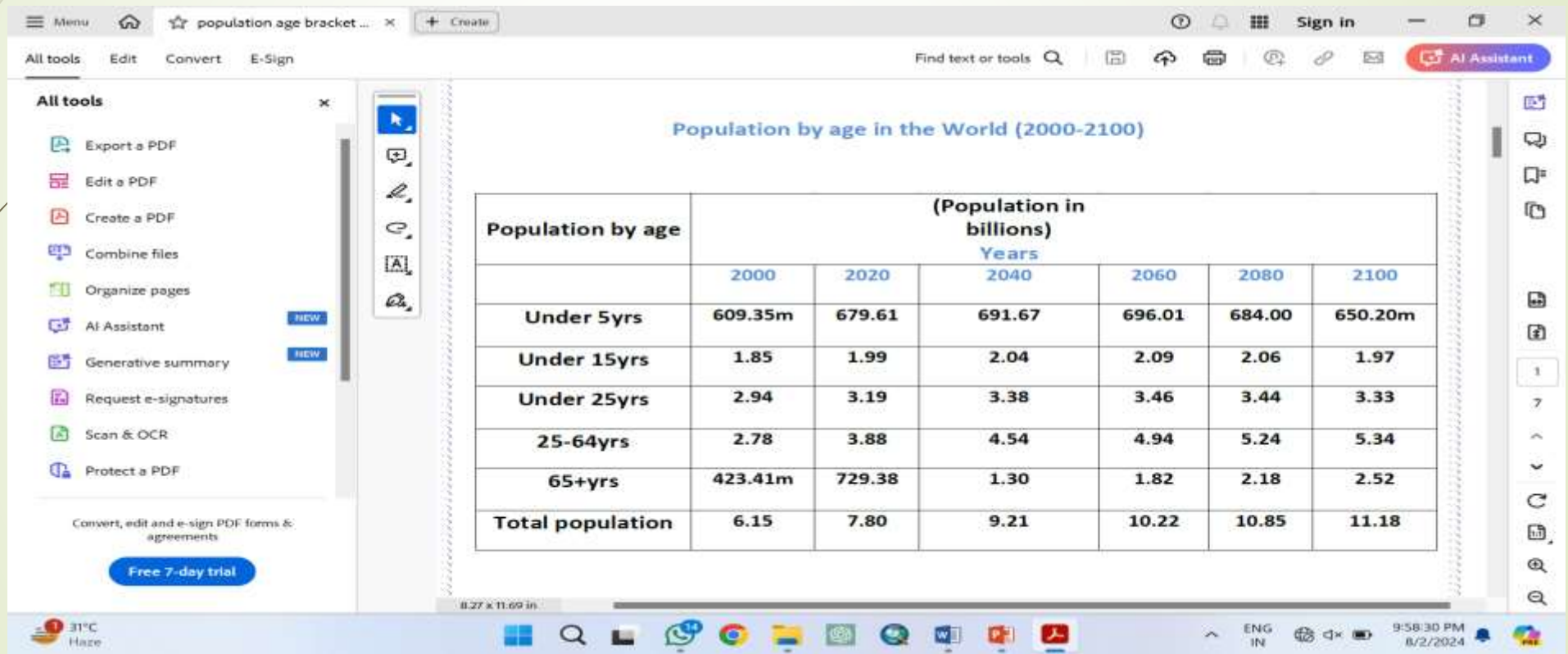
Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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# Population by age in the World (2000-2100)



The screenshot shows a PDF editor interface with a table titled "Population by age in the World (2000-2100)". The table displays population in billions for various age groups across the years 2000, 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080, and 2100. The interface includes a sidebar with tools like "Export a PDF", "Edit a PDF", and "AI Assistant". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 8/2/2024 and the time as 9:58:30 PM.

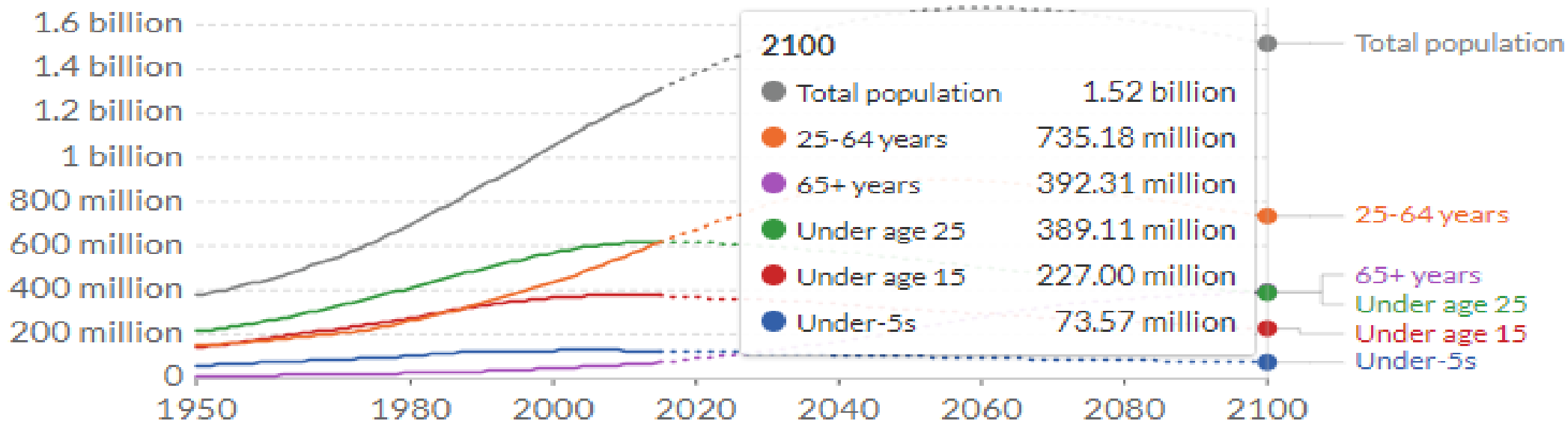
Population by age	(Population in billions)					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
Under 5yrs	609.35m	679.61	691.67	696.01	684.00	650.20m
Under 15yrs	1.85	1.99	2.04	2.09	2.06	1.97
Under 25yrs	2.94	3.19	3.38	3.46	3.44	3.33
25-64yrs	2.78	3.88	4.54	4.94	5.24	5.34
65+yrs	423.41m	729.38	1.30	1.82	2.18	2.52
<b>Total population</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>10.85</b>	<b>11.18</b>

# Population by age in India

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, India, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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# Population by age in India (2000-2100)

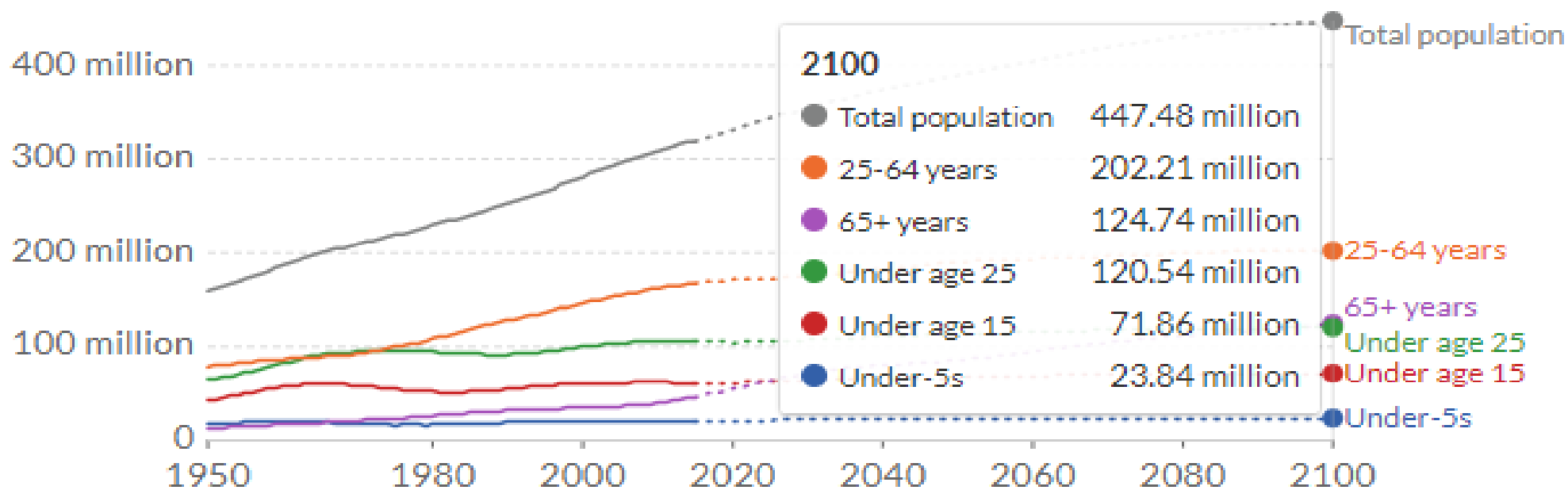
Population by age	(Population in millions)					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
Under 5yrs	127.61	121.16	108.51	95.16	82.95	73.57
Under 15yrs	365.77	367.66	337.72	293.82	256.17	227.00
Under 25yrs	570.21	615.76	573.99	503.52	440.91	389.11
25-64yrs	436.51	676.83	861.53	895.56	826.38	735.18
65+yrs	46.33	90.61	169.83	279.50	359.64	392.31
Total population	1.05	1.38	1.61	1.68	1.63	1.52

# Population by age in united states

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, United States, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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# Population by age in United States (2000-2100)

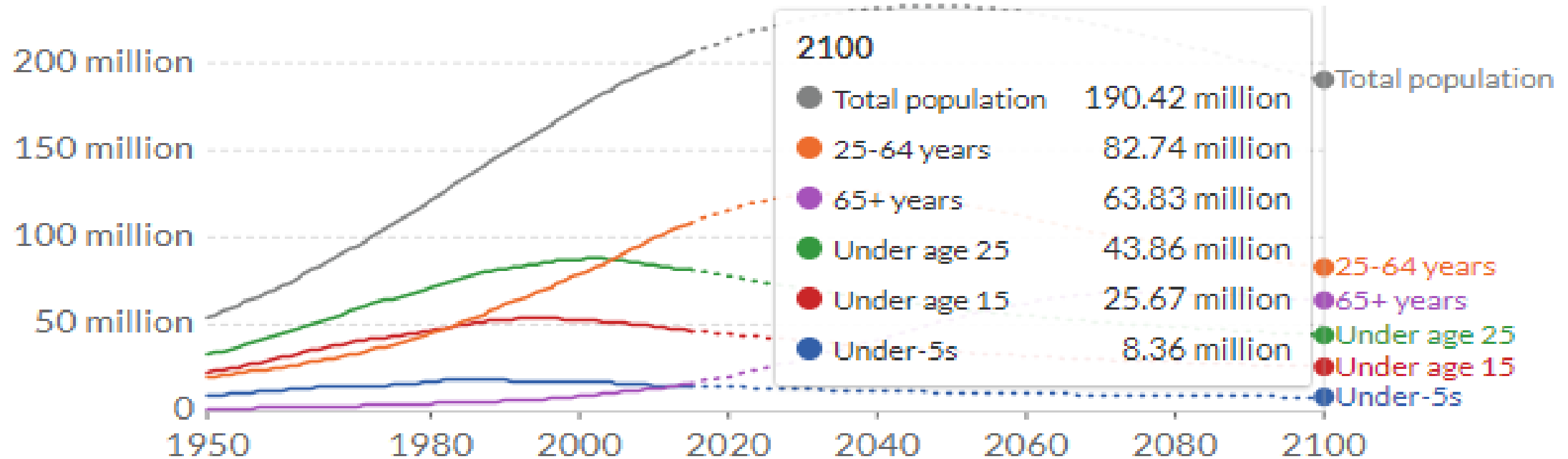
Population by age	(Population in millions)					
	Years					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
<b>Under 5yrs</b>	19.59	20.77	22.05	23.33	23.60	23.84
<b>Under 15yrs</b>	61.19	61.71	66.39	69.11	70.79	71.86
<b>Under 25yrs</b>	100.20	105.00	111.19	115.60	119.38	120.54
<b>25-64yrs</b>	147.04	171.35	182.03	193.31	199.54	202.21
<b>65+yrs</b>	34.74	55.08	80.85	95.65	112.04	124.74
<b>Total population</b>	281.98	331.43	374.07	404.56	430.96	447.48

# Population by age in Brazil

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, Brazil, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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# Population by age in Brazil (2000-2100)

The screenshot shows a PDF editor interface with a table titled "Population by age in Brazil (2000-2100)". The table displays population in millions for various age groups across the years 2000, 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080, and 2100. The interface includes a sidebar with tools like "Export a PDF", "Edit a PDF", and "AI Assistant". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 8/2/2024 and the time as 10:30:21 PM.

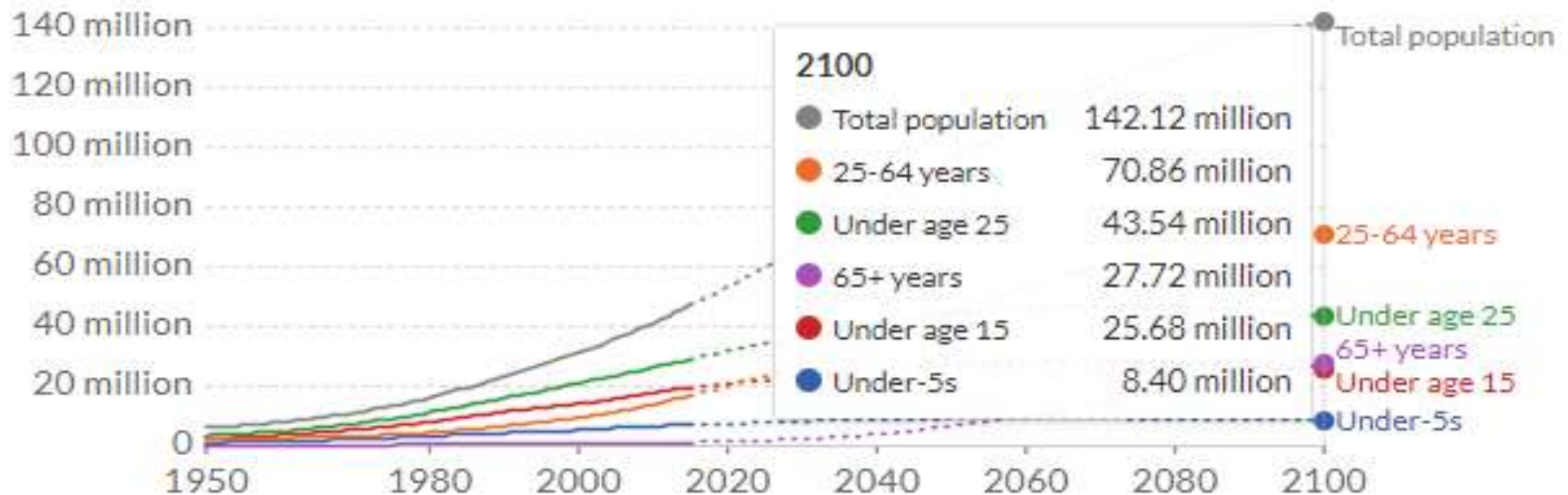
Population by age	(Population in millions)					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
Under 5yrs	17.57	14.28	11.81	10.32	9.22	8.36
Under 15yrs	52.80	44.24	36.98	31.99	28.35	25.67
Under 25yrs	87.47	77.85	64.66	55.09	48.62	43.86
25-64yrs	78.94	115.60	125.76	111.71	95.07	82.74
65+yrs	8.88	20.42	41.19	62.49	68.08	63.83
<b>Total population</b>	<b>175.29</b>	<b>213.86</b>	<b>231.60</b>	<b>229.29</b>	<b>211.76</b>	<b>190.42</b>

# Population by age in Kenya

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, Kenya, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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## Population by age in Kenya (2000-2100)

Population by age	(Population in millions)					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
Under 5yrs	5.42	7.43	8.96	9.45	9.08	8.40
Under 15yrs	14.19	20.94	25.83	28.04	27.61	25.68
Under 25yrs	21.04	31.90	40.81	45.89	46.31	43.54
25-64yrs	9.56	20.06	36.52	52.89	65.10	70.86
65+yrs	1.42	1.53	3.96	10.06	18.80	27.72
Total population	31.45	53.49	81.29	108.84	130.21	142.12

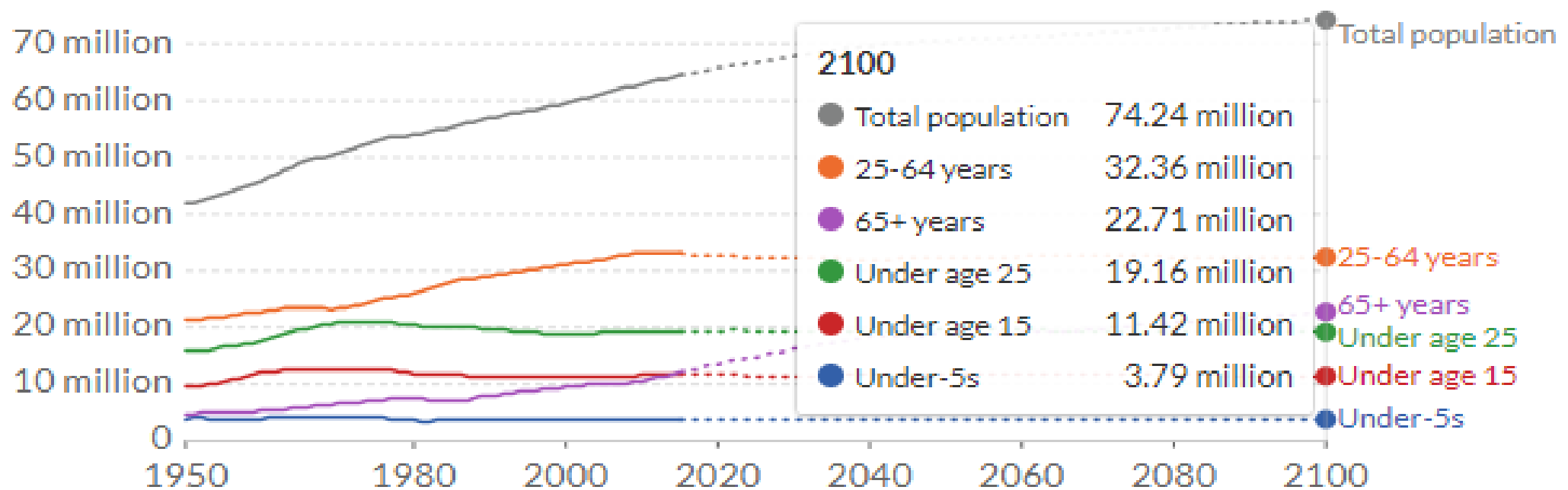


# Population by age in France

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, France, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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# Population by age in France (2000-2100)

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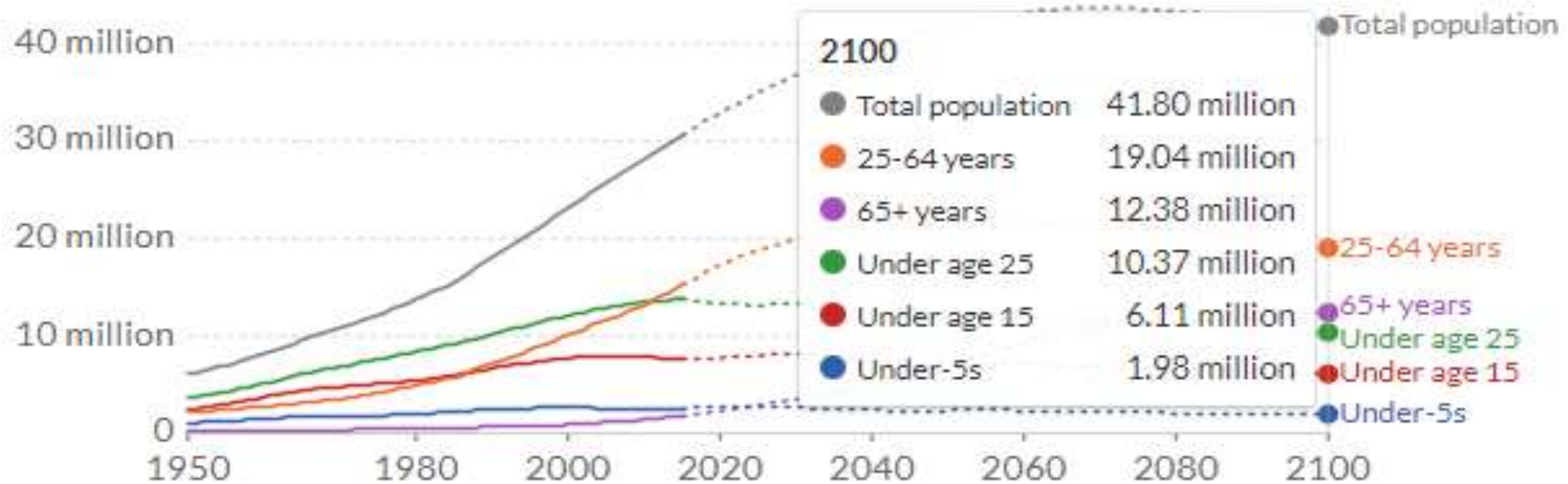
Population by age	(Population in millions)					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
Under 5yrs	3.70	3.80	3.92	3.84	3.85	3.79
Under 15yrs	11.19	11.68	11.65	11.57	11.63	11.42
Under 25yrs	18.90	19.48	19.38	19.54	19.46	19.16
25-64yrs	31.17	32.63	32.00	32.56	32.49	32.36
65+yrs	9.54	13.62	18.27	19.13	20.90	22.71
<b>Total population</b>	<b>59.61</b>	<b>65.72</b>	<b>69.65</b>	<b>71.23</b>	<b>72.85</b>	<b>74.24</b>

# Population by age in Malaysia

## Population by age bracket with UN projections, Malaysia, 1950 to 2100

Our World  
in Data

Historical population estimates (from 1950 to 2015), and projections through to 2100 based on UN medium fertility scenarios. This is shown for various age brackets and total population.



Source: UN Population Division (2017 Revision)

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# Population by age in Malaysia (2000-2100)

Population by age	(Population in millions)					
	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100
Under 5yrs	2.68	2.70	2.37	2.34	2.11	1.98
Under 15yrs	7.74	7.76	7.55	7.08	6.42	6.11
Under 25yrs	12.08	13.33	13.09	11.89	11.10	10.37
25-64yrs	10.20	17.24	21.66	21.86	20.84	19.04
65+yrs	1.06	2.30	4.92	9.44	11.37	12.38
<b>Total population</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>39.67</b>	<b>43.19</b>	<b>43.31</b>	<b>41.80</b>

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## ➤ TYPES OF INDUSTRIES

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  - <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwir97XcksP3AhWPR2wGHe2ZCVAQFnoECAMQAw&url=https%3A%2F%2Fcouncilapproval.com.au%2Fdefinition%2Fwhat-is-industrial-activity-definition-meaning%2F&usg=AOvVaw1OaO2eCs-SB3tL2SYWqk2V>
  - <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/germany/labour-force-participation-rate>
  - <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/53452>
  - <https://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jsd/article/view/56951>



- **RURAL- URBAN POPULATION COMPOSITION**

- Read the links and understand the Rural Urban Population Composition in India

- <https://prepp.in/news/e-492-rural-urban-composition-geography-notes>

- <https://indiafacts.in/urban-rural-population-o-india/>

- **Concept of Ageing**

- <https://www.slideshare.net/PrincyFrancisM/concepts-and-theories-of-aging>

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- **POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

- <https://populationmatters.org/un-sdgs/>

- <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/sustainable-development-goals-2>