

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Unit – 4



Age and sex composition

We have studied the distribution, density and growth of population so far. You would have been able to understand that the net effect of the difference between birth rate and death rate determines the pace and trend of population change. This net effect also demonstrates the composition of population which is an important factor influencing not only the pace of population growth but also the quality of population as a human resource. What is population composition? Population composition is the description of population defined by characteristics such as age, sex, rural-urban or literacy status. We shall, therefore, try to understand the following aspects of the population composition in India:

- (i) Age composition,
- (ii) Sex composition,
- (iii) Rural-urban composition, and
- (iv) Literacy
- **(i) Age Composition**

The age composition of population has significant implications for the current and future development of a country. Population has been traditionally divided into three broad age groups: children (0-14 years), adults (15-60 years) and old (more than 60 years). Figure 14.7 shows age composition of Indian population in the above mentioned groups. If we compare the data from 1971, it is obvious that the child

Age composition of population for selected broad groups

(1961-2001)

Population (in percentage)



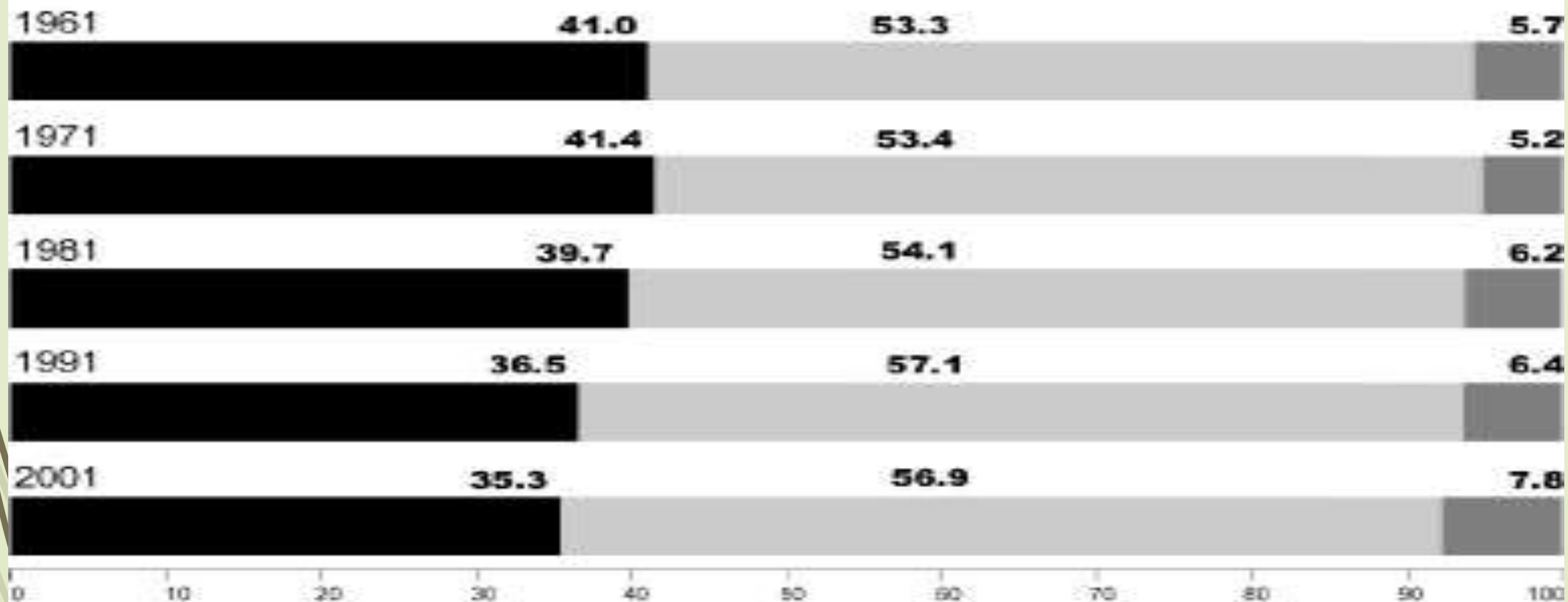
Child (0-14)




Adult (15-59)



Old (60+)





population is declining and the population of adults has been increasing. However, population of the old is also increasing. In this way, the share of dependent population is increasing.

Population of the old and children put together constitutes the dependent population. When the number of dependent population increases, the dependency ratio goes up. As a result, the country has to invest more on the growth and development of children and welfare of the old people; otherwise the same resources can be used for other productive purposes.

What does Adolescent Mean?

United Nations **definitions are based on number of years as follows:**


1 Adolescents: 10-19 years olds

1 Youth: 15-24 years olds

1 Young People: 10-24 years olds

But adolescents as a population group may not be seen only in association with the precise number of years, as its periodicity varies from person to person. Adolescents belong to “a developmental period which extends from the end of childhood to the beginning of adulthood”.

Adolescence is defined as the period of physical, psychological and social maturation from childhood to adulthood, the period extending from puberty to the attainment of full reproductive maturity.



As shown in Table 1.1, adolescents as a distinct population group constitute almost 22.0 per cent of total population of India. This was their share in 2001. Their number is still growing and currently (in 2009) their percentage share has increased. The National Population Policy 2000 identifies them as an “under-served population group”, because their needs have not been specifically addressed so far. The Policy describes various strategies to address different needs of adolescents.

These are: (i) provide accurate information about physical, physiological, psychological and social changes and developments that take place during adolescence;

(ii) Develop the needed life skills to empower them to avoid risky situations and to attain sound physical, mental and social health;

(iii) provide food supplements and nutritional services; and

(iv) make available the needed health and counselling services available to them.

Trends in Sex Ratio in India (1901-2001)

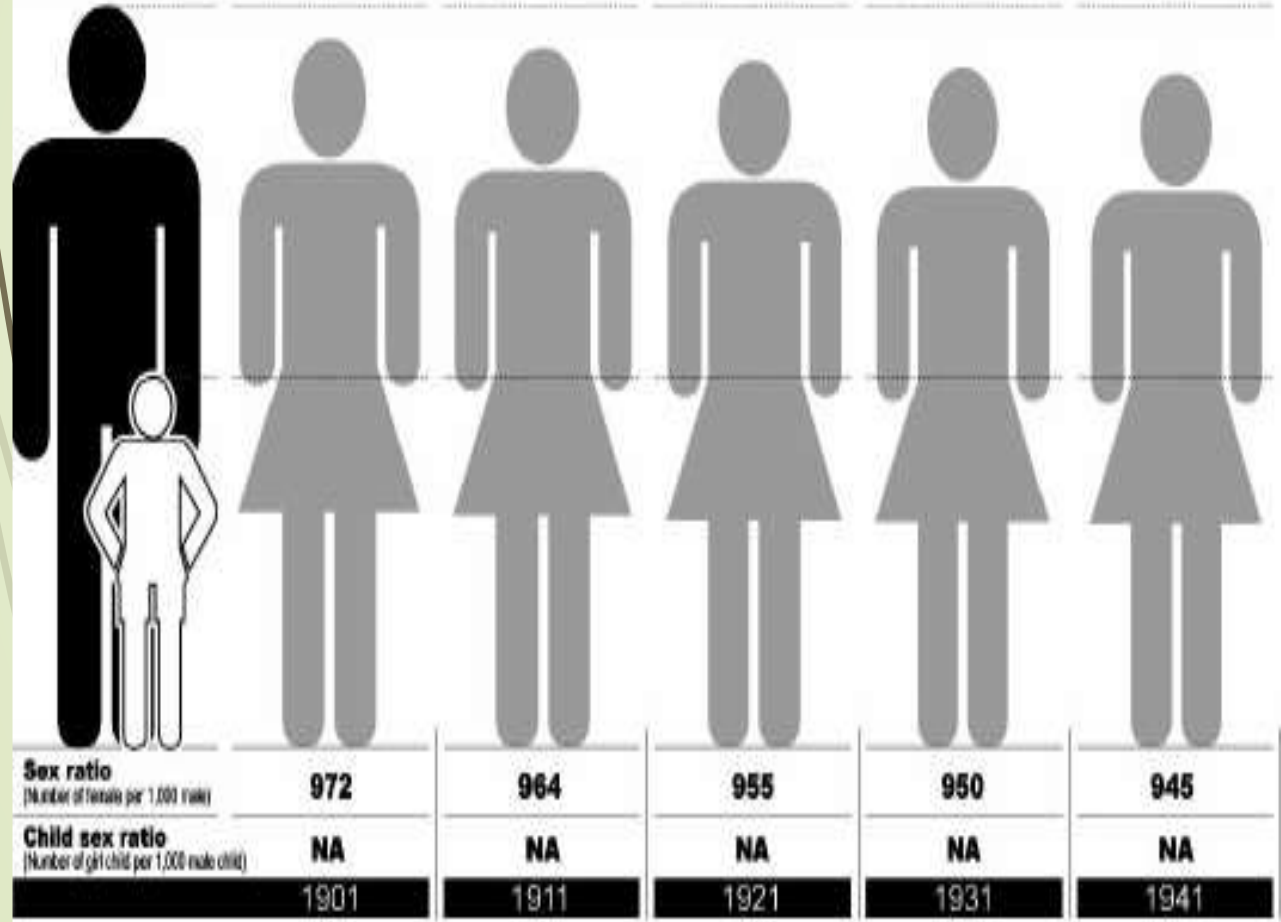


Table 1.1 : Adolescents (10-19 Years) by Sex (in thousands) in India, 1991 and 2001

Census Year	Total No. of Adolescents	% of Total Population	Male	% of Total Male	Female	% of Total Female
1991	181,419	21.4	95,969	21.9	85,450	21.0
2001	225,061	21.9	119,571	22.4	105,490	21.2

(ii) Sex Composition

Sex composition is a very significant indicator of the quality of population of a country as a human resource. In fact, primarily it is understood on the basis of sex ratio.

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. Sex ratio should be favourable. But in our country, sex ratio has always remained unfavorable to females, and the matter of concern is that it has been declining. In the year 1901, there were 972 females per 1000 males. In 2001, it has come down to 933 only. This trend is shown in figure 14.8 (a) and (b).



Sex Ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of females in a particular area}}{\text{Total numbers of the male in same area}} \times 1000$$

Suppose in a district, the total number of females is 12000 and total number of males is 13000. Thus,

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{12,000}{13,000} \times 1000 = 923 \text{ females per thousand male}$$

Child Sex Ratio

The trend of decline in child sex ratio in the country is a matter of great concern. The sex ratio in 0-6 year population (child population) is continuously decreasing. Whereas the 1991 and 2001 Census Reports showed some improvement in overall sex ratio, the sex ratio of 0-6 year population has decreased sharply. Out of 28 States and 7 Union Territories, only in four States, namely Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and Union Territory of Lakshadweep the child sex ratio is in tune with the overall sex ratio. The worst affected States are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, and Uttarakhand, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and National Capital Region of Delhi. This decline in child sex ratio suggests the prevalence of the practices of female foeticide and female infanticide in these States. These practices are against the norms of a civil society.

8 MAIN FEATURES OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN INDIA

Agriculture is Main Occupation:

- In India, agriculture is the main occupation. 66.7 percent of population is engaged in agriculture as against 71 percent in 1901. This has given rise to disguised unemployment. So there is very small chance of reducing the burden of population on agriculture.

Less development of industries:

- 17 percent of population depends on manufacturing industries in India. In USA 32 percent, in England 42 percent and in Japan 39 percent people are engaged in secondary sector. It shown that India is industrially backward.

Unbalanced:

- Indian economy is highly unbalanced. All production activities are not equally developed. Too much dependence on agriculture is a symptom of economic backwardness.

Less Income:

- Per capita income and standard of living of the people in India is low. It is so because agriculture yields less income than trade.

Small Villages:

- Dominance of agriculture proves that most of the people in India must be living in small villages and number of people living in towns and cities must be very small. In India 76 percent of population lives in rural areas and 24 percent in urban areas.



► **Backward Agriculture:**

66 percent of population is engaged in agriculture. In India, yet we import food grains from other countries. It testifies that our agriculture is very backward. On the other hand, in America, 2 percent of population is engaged in agriculture which exports the surplus of proportion food to other countries. It shows that agriculture sector should be developed.

► **Increase in the proportion of Agriculture Labourers:**

The proportion of agricultural labourers has been rising during the period of planning. It shows the fact that the number of wage earners is increasing in agricultural sector.

► **Less development of tertiary sector:**

Tertiary sector which includes services, banking, communication, transport etc. is not much developed in India. In India, 20.5 percent of population is engaged in tertiary activities.

INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION IN INDIA

- **What are 6 major industries in India?**
- Traditionally, India had six major industries. These were Iron and Steel, Textiles, Jute, Sugar, Cement, and Paper. Further, four new industries joined this list namely, Petrochemical, Automobile, Information Technology (IT), and Banking & Insurance. These industries are important for India's economy. Therefore, understanding the growth of these industries can offer a good insight into the relationship between their growth and government policies
- **What is the structure of Indian industrial sector?**
- The present economic structure of Indian economy is known as mixed economy, where there is a coexistence of both the public sector and the private sector. All the different types of industries are divided between these two sectors. From the very beginning, most of the industries of the country were within the purview of private sector. But after independence and especially after the introduction of economic planning followed by the introduction of Industrial Policy Resolutions, 1948 and 1956 the importance of the public sector was realised. Accordingly, some definite category of industries was gradually reserved for the public sector for their expansion and development.



- **How many types of industrial are there in India?**

- An industry comprises the systematic production of goods and services for sale. A country's economy is determined by its industry.

- The three types of economic sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary.

- **Primary industry can be divided into two types:**

- **Genetic industry:** The genetic sector encompasses the development of raw materials that can be improved via human involvement in the manufacturing process. Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, & livestock management, are all genetic industries vulnerable to scientific & technological advancements in renewable resources.

- **Extractive industry:** The extractive industry produces finite raw materials that cannot be replenished through cultivation. Mineral ores are mined, the stone is quarried, and mineral fuels are extracted in the extractive industries.

➤ **Secondary industry is divided into two categories:**

Heavy industry: Large-scale manufacturing often necessitates a significant capital investment in equipment and machinery. Heavy and massive items are among the features of the heavy industry. It caters to a vast and diverse market, which includes various manufacturing sectors.

➤ **Light industry:** The light industry usually requires a relatively smaller quantity of raw materials, lesser power and smaller area. The items produced in light industries are minimal, and they are very easy to transport.

➤ **The tertiary sector is divided into two categories.**

➤ The first group consists of businesses that are into making money, such as those in the financial sector.

➤ The second group consists of the non-profit sector, which includes services such as public education.



➤ **What are the components of industrial sector?**

➤ The major components of an industry are:

- Competitors
- Potential competitors
- Distribution of channels
- Product differentiation
- Customer power
- Distribution channels
- Supplier power
- Economies of scale

What are the 5 levels of industry?

- Primary Sector
- Secondary Industries
- Tertiary Activities
- Quaternary Economy
- Quinary Sector

Which industry is best in India?


- **Pharmaceuticals:** Pharmaceuticals in India have produced the highest number of billionaires numbering 137. The richest person from this industry segment is Poonawalla with a net worth of INR 88,800 crores. India is the largest supplier of generic drugs to the world. India fulfills more than 50 percent of the global need for different vaccines, 40 percent of the generic medicine demands of the US and 25 percent of the total medicine needs of the UK

What are the 11 sectors?

- The order of the 11 sectors based on size is as follows: Information Technology, Health Care, Financials, Consumer Discretionary, Communication Services, Industrials, Consumer Staples, Energy, Utilities, Real Estate, and Materials

Which is called tertiary sector?

- The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.

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- **Which is the biggest industrial area in India?**
 - **Tamil Nadu** is the state with the largest number of factories in India, and its capital city Chennai is the largest industrial and commercial centre of South India. **Which industry is growing fast in India?**
 - The **services sector** has been the highest growing sector in six years. The Industry sector was the fastest growing sector in one year and the Agriculture sector was the fastest-growing sector in two years.
 - GVA growth rates of Agriculture, Industry, and Services sector are 3.63%, -6.96%, and -8.36%, respectively in the year 2020-21. At current prices, growth rates are Agriculture (6.56%), Industry (-5.61%), and Services (-4.86%).
 - **Which sector is the backbone of Indian economy?**
 - There are 63.4 million **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises** in India which contributes around 29% of India's GDP, 49 % of exports, MSME sector is considered as the backbone of Indian economy, as it provides employment to 111 million people.

➤ What are the 4 types of stocks?

Here are four types of stocks that every savvy investor should own for a balanced hand.

1. Growth stocks
2. Dividend aka yield stocks
3. New issues
4. Defensive stocks

➤ What sector does KFC operate in?

- The KFC franchise is part of the Kentucky-based parent company Yum! Brands, which also owns Pizza Hut and Taco Bell. Across the globe, it has a network of more than 44,000 restaurants in 135 countries and territories, so it's a leader in the **Quick Service Industry**.

➤ What are industrial activities?

- Industrial activity means the manufacturing, production, assembling, altering, formulating, repairing, renovating, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, dismantling, transforming, processing, recycling, adapting or servicing of, or the research and development of, any goods, substances, food, products or articles.

➤ FACTORS AFFECTING LABOUR FORCE

➤ **LABOUR FORCE:**

- The workforce or labour force is a concept referring to the pool of human beings either in employment or in unemployment. It is generally used to describe those working for a single company or industry, but can also apply to a geographic region like a city, state, or country.

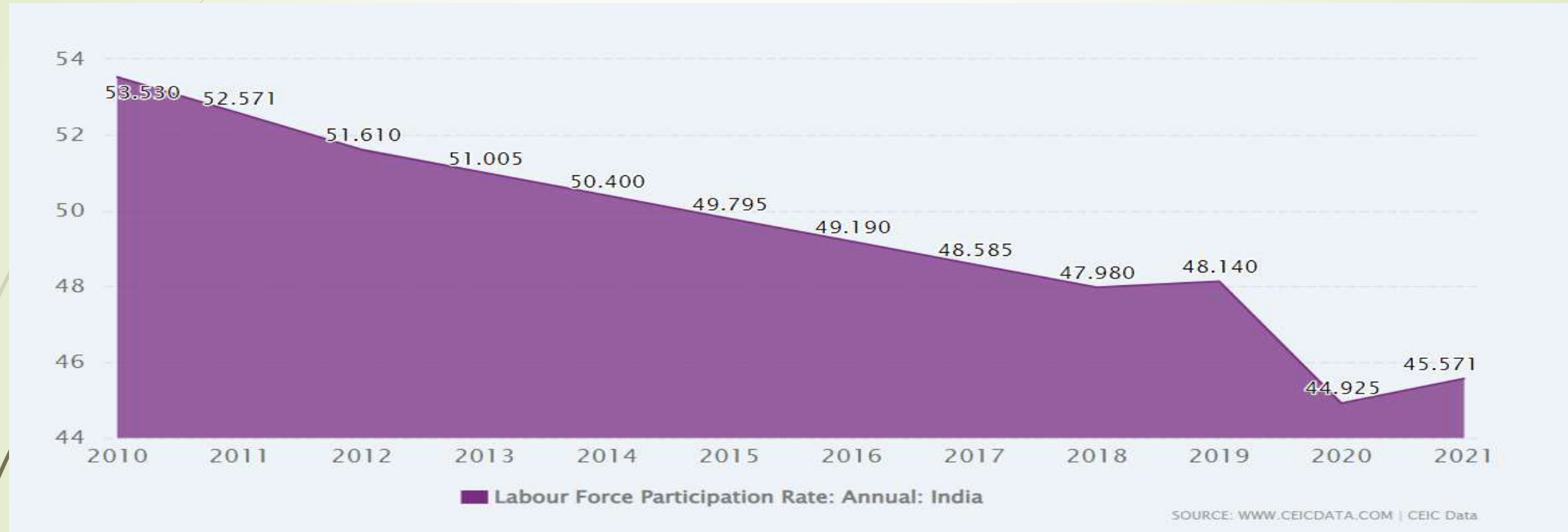
➤ **LABOUR FORCE FORMULA**

- labour force = employed population + unemployed population.

➤ **LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN INDIA**

- India Labour Force Participation Rate increased to **45.6 %** in Dec 2021, compared with 44.9 % in the previous year. India Labour Force Participation Rate is updated yearly, available from Dec 1990 to Dec 2021, with an average rate of 57.1 %.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN INDIA



LAST	PREVIOUS	MIN	MAX	UNIT	FREQUENCY	RANGE
▲ 45.6 2021	▼ 44.9 2020	44.9 2020	58.3 1990	%	yearly	1990 - 2021

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN GERMANY

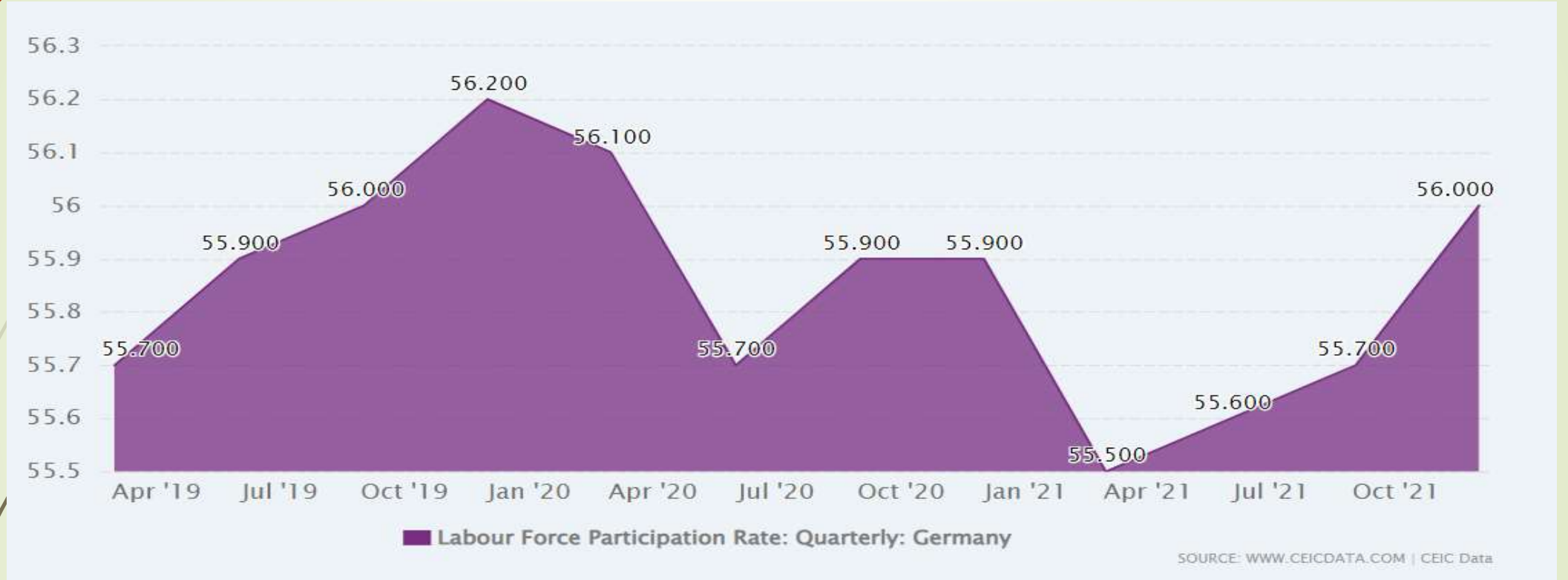
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN GERMANY

- Labour Force Participation Rate in Germany is expected to be **79.80 percent** by the end of this quarter, according to Trading Economics global macro models and analysts' expectations.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN GERMANY



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN GERMANY



LAST	PREVIOUS	MIN	MAX	UNIT	FREQUENCY	RANGE
▲ 56.0 Dec 2021	▲ 55.7 Sep 2021	53.7 Jun 2007	56.2 Dec 2019	%	quarterly	Mar 2007 - Dec 2021

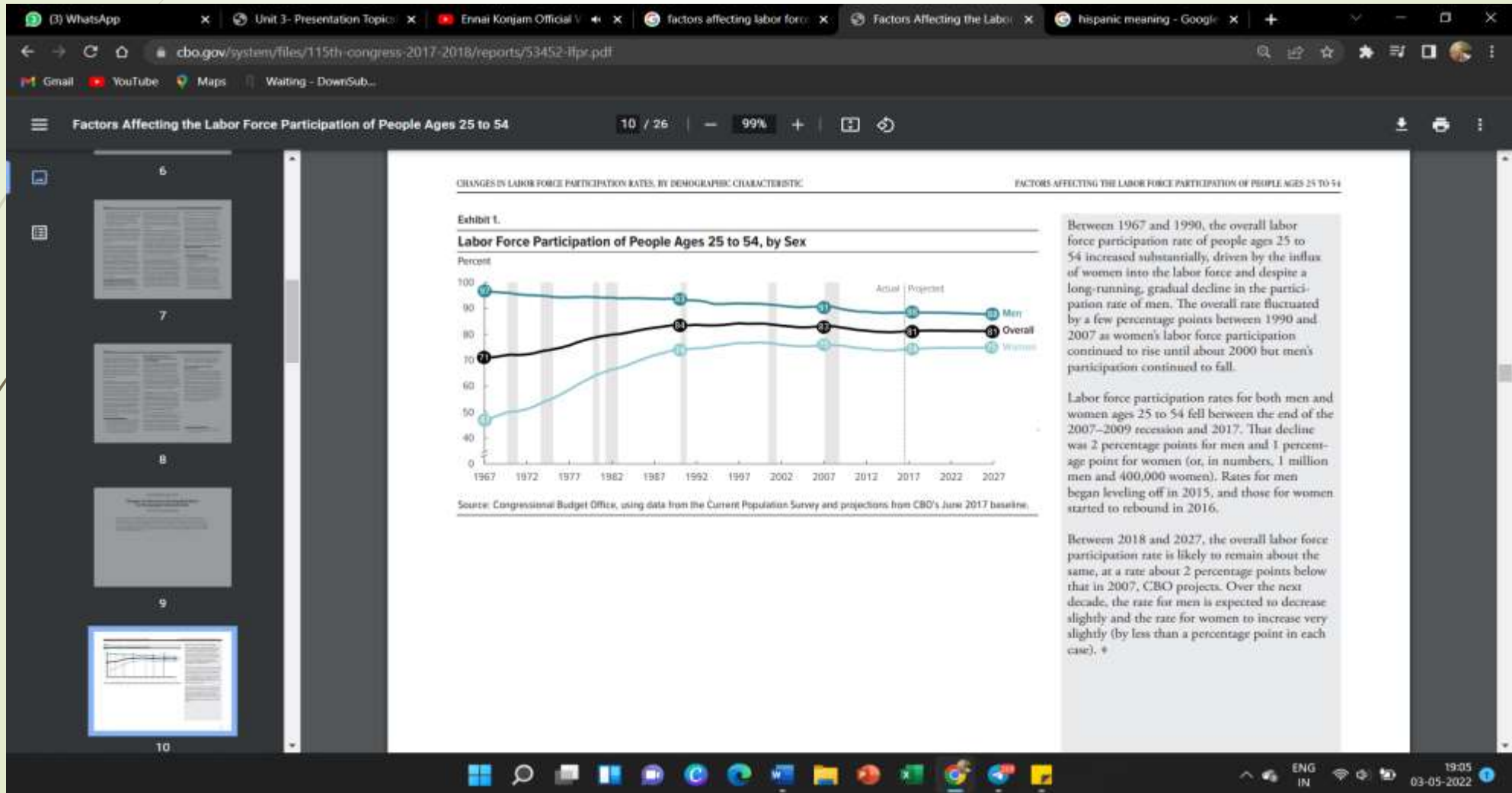
➤ FACTOR AFFECTING LABOUR FORCE

- Sex
- Birth cohort
- Education
- Race and ethnicity
- Disability
- Marital status
- Presence of young children at home

SEX

- Men are more likely to participate in the labour force than women, although their rate of participation fell by 5 percentage between 1990 and 2017.
- The labour force participation of men will decline slightly and the participation of women will increase very slightly between 2018 -2027.

Labour Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54, by Sex





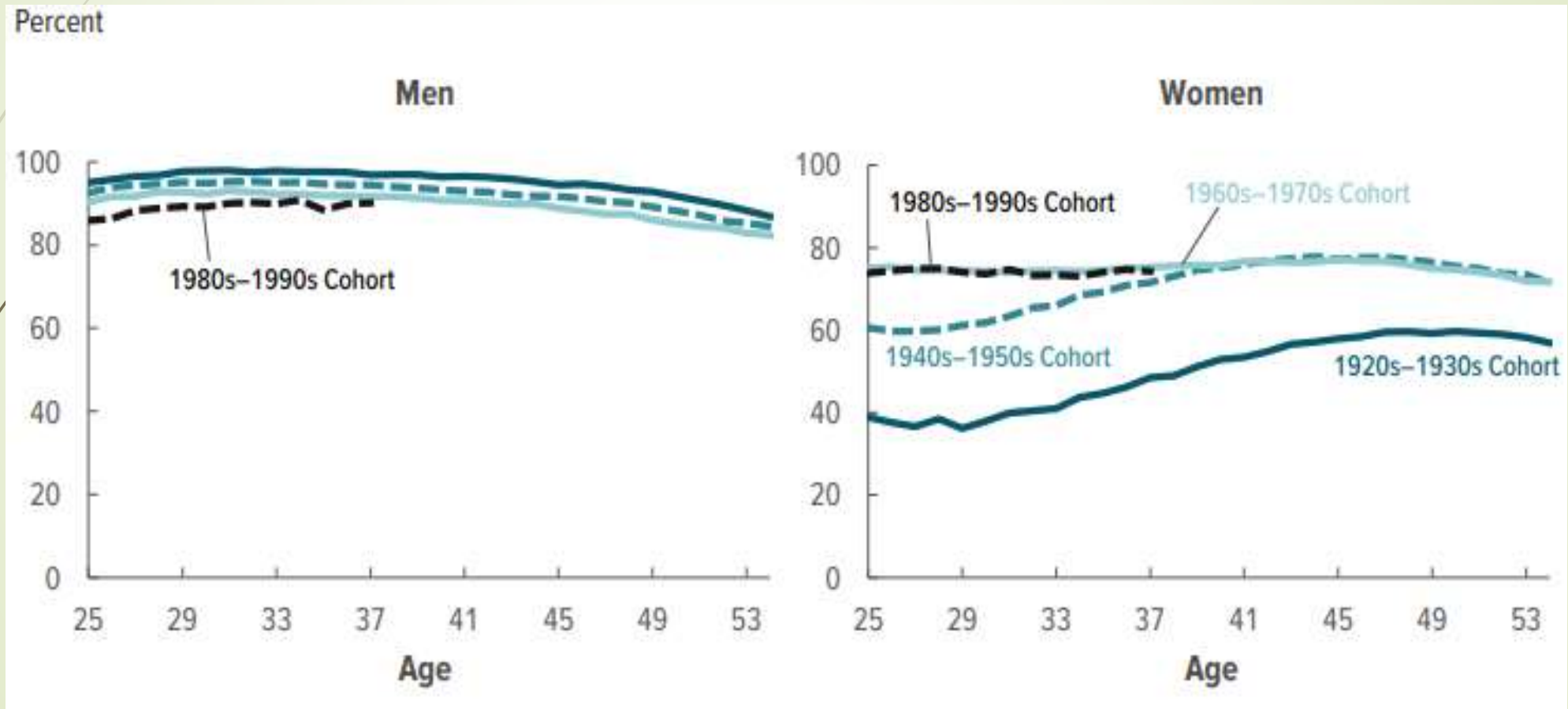
➤ **BIRTH COHORT-**

- Participation in the labour force varies by a person's year of birth.
- Some of the differences in participation rates are explained by demographic characteristics and economic conditions that varied over time.

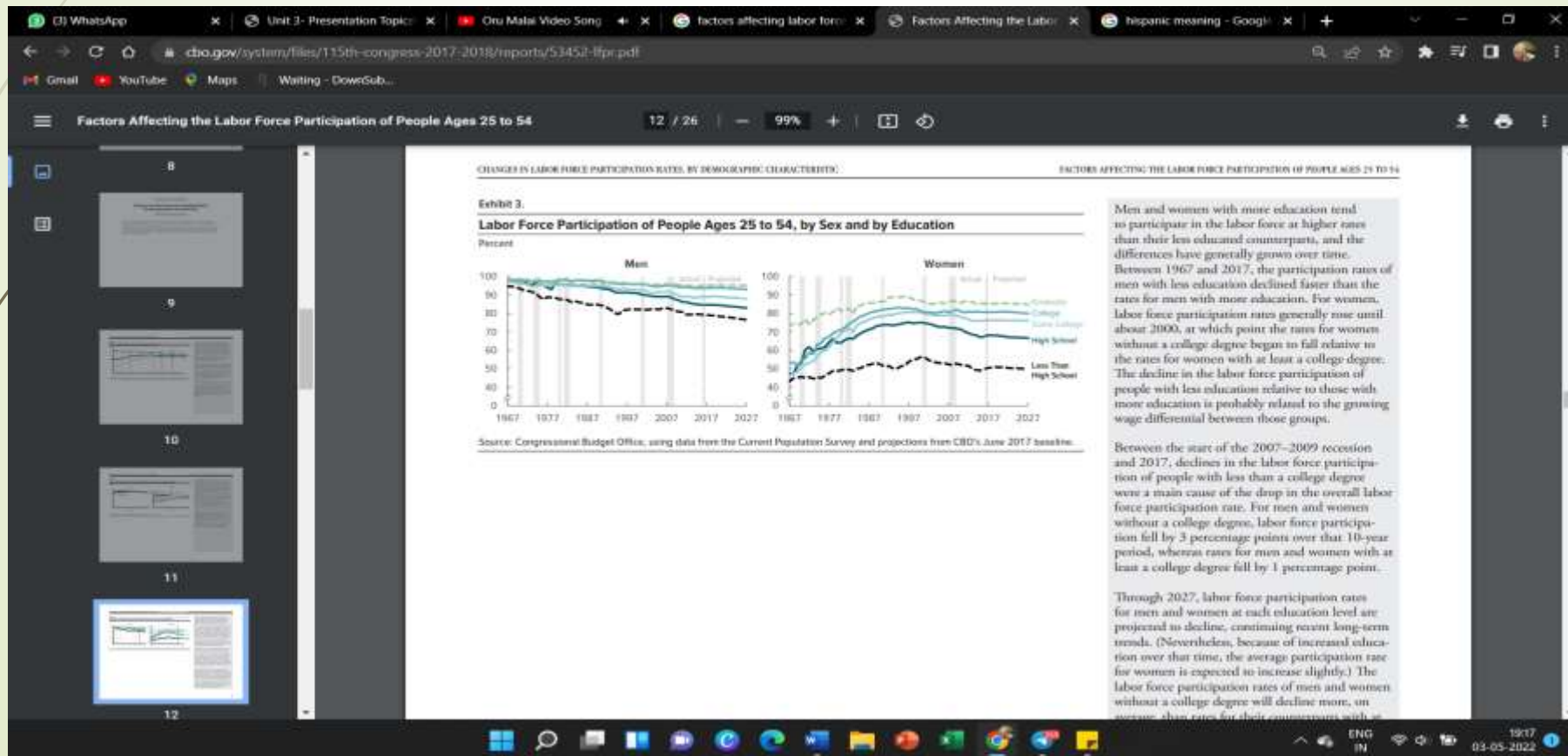
➤ **EDUCATION-**

- People with more education are likelier to participate in the labour force than people with less education.
- In 2017, the participation rate of men ages 25 to 54 with at least a college degree was 9 percentage points higher than the rate for men without a college degree.
- For women, the difference was 13 percentage points. For both sexes, since about 2000, the difference in labour force participation between people with more education and people with less education has grown.

Labour Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54, by Sex and by Birth Cohort

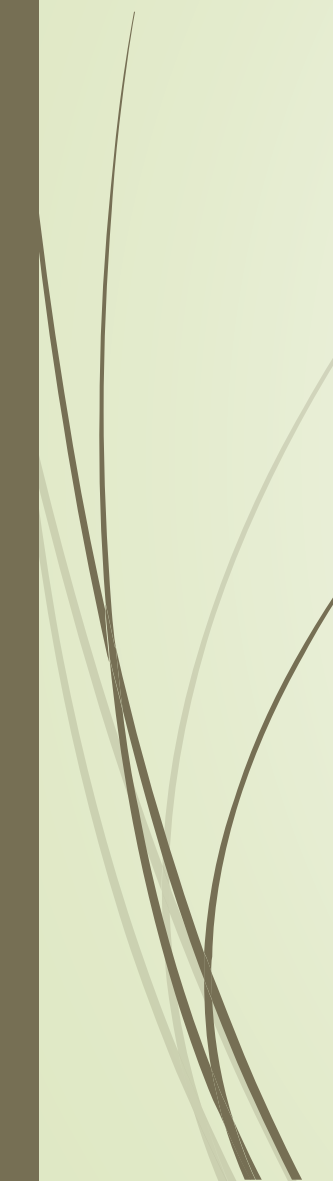


Labour Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54, by Sex and by Education





➤ **RACE AND ETHNICITY**

- Labour force participation differs by racial and ethnic group.
 - From 1990 to 2017, black men ages 25 to 54 were less likely than other men of those ages to be in the labour force.
 - Among women, Hispanic women between ages 25 and 54 were least likely to be in the labour force, and white and black women were more likely.
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Labour Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54, by Sex and by Race and Ethnicity

Factors Affecting the Labor Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54

14 / 26 99%

CHANGES IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE AGES 25 TO 54

Exhibit 5:
Labor Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54, by Sex and by Race and Ethnicity
Percent

The figure consists of two line graphs, one for Men and one for Women, showing labor force participation rates from 1990 to 2015. The y-axis represents the percentage of the labor force, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents years from 1990 to 2015. Three lines are plotted in each graph: White (solid line), Black (dashed line), and Hispanic (dotted line). For men, participation rates are generally high, starting around 85-90% in 1990 and ending around 80-85% in 2015. For women, rates are lower, starting around 65-75% in 1990 and ending around 65-75% in 2015. In both cases, Black individuals consistently have the lowest participation rates, while White and Hispanic individuals have the highest. The Hispanic rate for men shows a notable increase from 1990 to 2015.

Year	White (Men)	Black (Men)	Hispanic (Men)	White (Women)	Black (Women)	Hispanic (Women)
1990	88	82	85	72	65	70
1995	87	81	84	71	64	69
2000	86	80	83	70	63	68
2005	85	79	82	69	62	67
2010	84	78	81	68	61	66
2015	83	77	80	67	60	65

Source: Congressional Budget Office, using data from the Current Population Survey.
For more information about how race and ethnicity are associated with labor force participation, see Joseph G. Altonji and Rebecca M. Blank, "Race and Gender in the Labor Market," in Orley Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics* (Elsevier, 1999), pp. 3143–3259.


Labor force participation varies considerably by race and ethnicity. Of the groups of men examined here, Hispanic men and white men had the highest rates of labor force participation and black men had the lowest. In 2017, the rate for black men was about 8 percentage points lower than the rates for white and Hispanic men. Conversely, black women had the highest participation rate among women in 2017, and Hispanic women had the lowest.

The longer-term trends have differed among the groups. Between 1990 and 2017, labor force participation rates for black men and white men fell by more than 5 percentage points. In contrast, participation rates for Hispanic and other men stayed relatively stable over that period; their values in 2017 were roughly the same as in 1990. For women, participation rates for each race and ethnicity were higher in 2017 than in 1990; gains for black and Hispanic women were especially large, at 4 percentage points and 5 percentage points, respectively. *

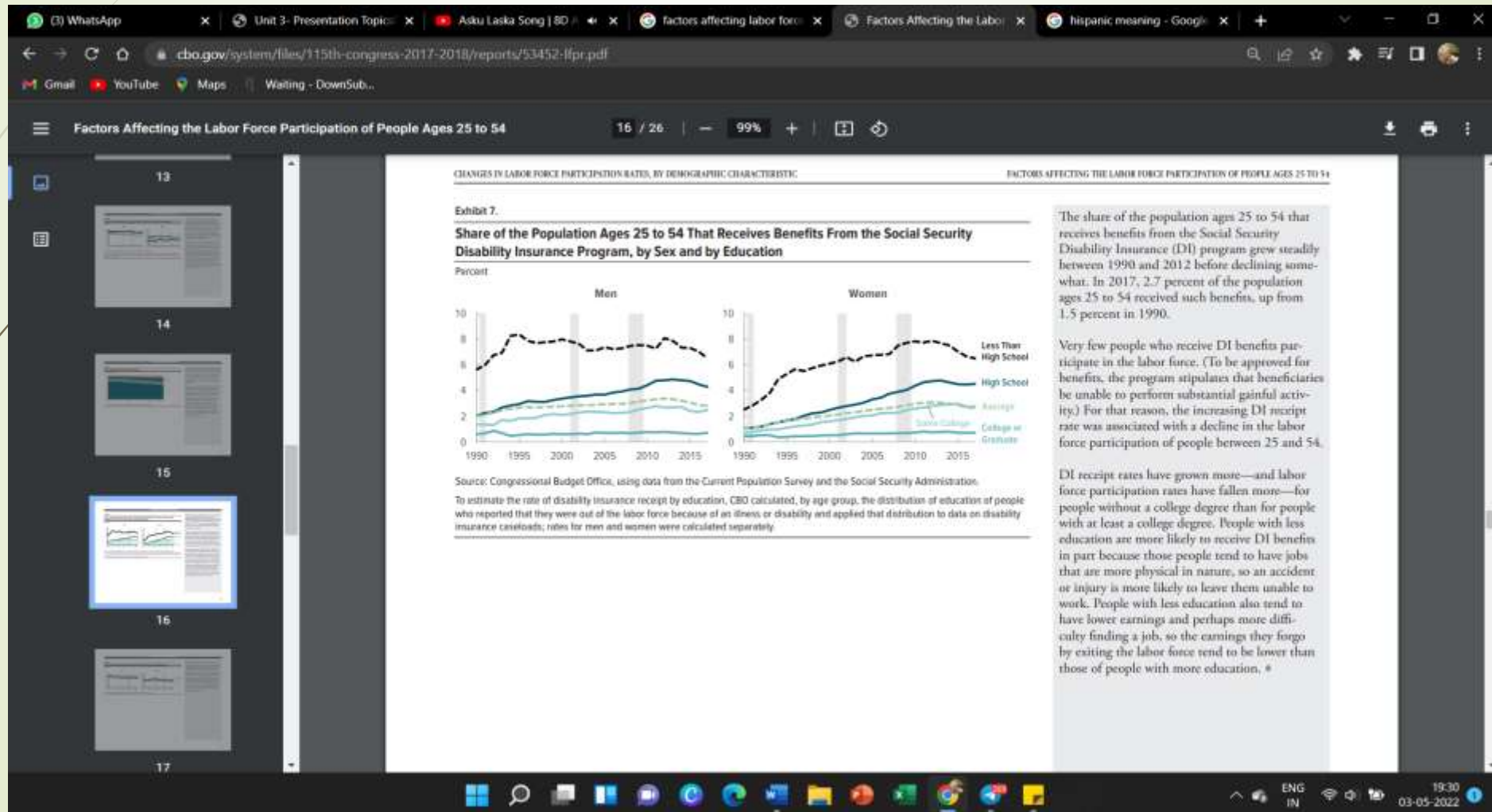
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➤ **DISABILITY**

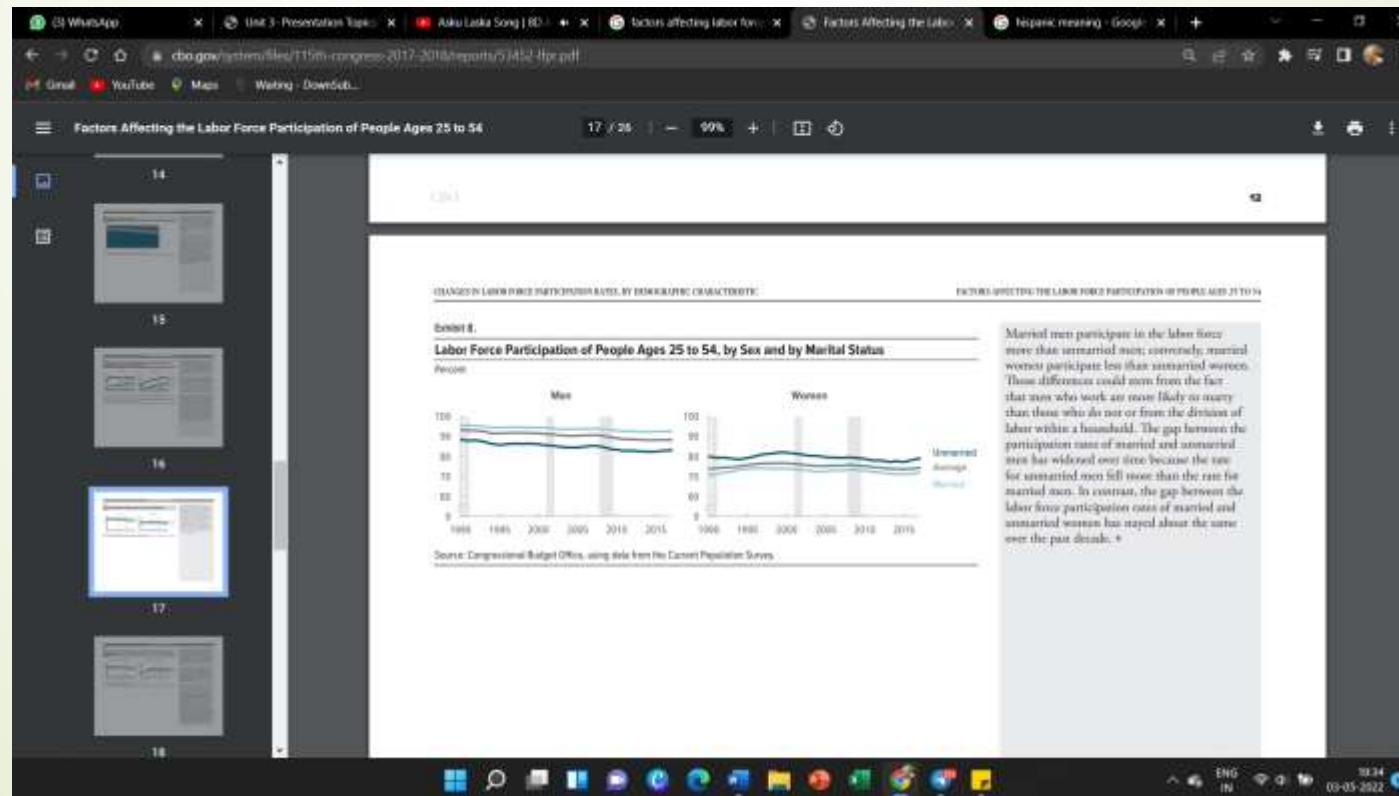
- People with disabilities generally have lower labour force participation than people without disabilities. s
 - One measure of the prevalence of disability is the share of people who receive benefits from the Social Security Disability Insurance program. (That measure does not reflect all people with disabilities).
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Share of the Population Ages 25 to 54 That Receives Benefits from the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, by Sex and by Education



➤ MARITAL STATUS

- The relationship of marital status to labour force participation differs for men and women.
- Married men are more likely to participate in the labour force than men who are not married, whereas married women are less likely to participate than their unmarried.
- Labor Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54, by Sex and by Marital Status

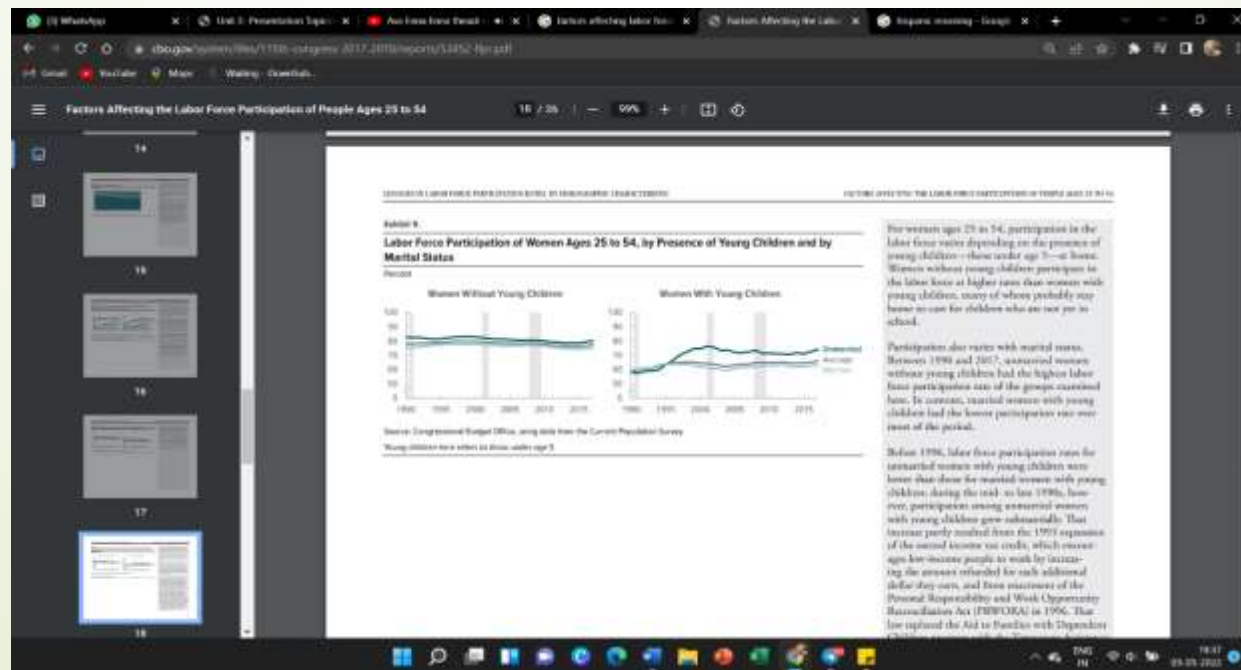


➤ PRESENCE OF YOUNG CHILDREN AT HOME

➤ Married women with young children are less likely to work than married women without young children, whereas unmarried women with young children are more likely to work than unmarried women without children.

➤ The share of women, either married or unmarried, with young children has decreased since 1990.

➤ Labor Force Participation of Women Ages 25 to 54, by Presence of Young Children and by Marital Status



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➤ <https://khatabook.com/blog/types-of-industries/>

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- **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>