Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials

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Module No: 10

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Transcript

Sex Structure

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population and is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point in time.

In India, the sex ratio is skewed in favor of males and has continued to rise and expand in various forms. This has drawn wide attention of policy makers and planners to reverse the trend to bring it back to parity.

The above table shows the trends of sex ratio in the developed and developing countries as per the 2001 and 2011 census. It has been observed that the sex ratio of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, and Japan showed an improvement over for the period of ten years that i.e. from 2001 to 2011 while on the other hand sex ratio of the USA, showed a declining trend. The overall sex ratio also shows a slight decline in trend from 986 to 984 female per 1000 male as per the 2011 census.

In India, the sex ratio has improved which simply mean that we have 940 female for 1000 male.

The above table shows the sex ratio of the top 5 and bottom 5 states and union territory as per the 2011 census.

The top five states/Union territories which have the highest sex ratio are Kerela (1,084) followed by Puducherry (1,038), Tamil Nadu (995), Andhra Pradesh (992) and Chhattisgarh (991). In these states and union territory number of females are higher than males.

Similarly, the next five states and union territory which have the lowest sex ratio are Daman & Diu (618), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (775), Chandigarh (818), Delhi (866) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (878). In these states and union territory number of males are higher than the number of females.

Age Structure

As per United Nations defined age "the estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth and date of census, expressed in completed solar year".

The data on population by age and sex is vital for demographers, health administrators etc. for Planning and evaluation of various developmental and health programs.

Age composition by the residence and broad age groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60+ for the year 2011 at the National level is shown above table.

The total population among the age group of 0-14 years is 29.1, 62.6% among the age group of 15 to 59 years and 60+ age group consist of 8.3%

In the age-group 0-14 years, the male population is about one percent more than females, whereas in the age-group 60+, the percentage of females is 0.7 percent more than Male.

Occupation Structure : The working population and work participation rate highlights the occupational distribution of a region. This information is essential for calculating state domestic product at factor cost. The work force distribution also presents data regarding the number of main and marginal workers.

A person who has worked for a major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal workers » A person who worked for 3 months or less but less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Next we have workers and work participation rate – India as per 2011 census. The total work rate participation is 39.8% out of it 41.8% male and 35.3% female respectively.

Next table shows workers and work participation rate in India as per 2011 census based on sex i.e. male and female also based on the area that is rural and urban area. Total work rate participation for a male is 53.3% out of which 53% in a rural area and 53.8 urban areas. Similarly work rate participation for a female is 25.5% out of which 30% of rural area and 15.4% in the urban area.

Next table shows the percentage of main and marginal workers to total workers India as per the 2011 Census. The total percentage of the main worker is 75.2% out of which 70.5% in the rural area and 87.6% in the urban area. Likewise, the percentage of marginal worker is 24.8% out of which 29.5% in the rural area and 12.4% in urban area.