

More explanation on Occupational Structure

Occupational structure is the percentage of workforce of a nation employed in different occupations. Occupations are generally classified as primary, secondary and tertiary. To understand the occupational structure of a country one has to understand the number of people involved in Agriculture and associated activities and the number of people involved in manufacturing and service sectors. Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, collecting wood or other forest products, fishing, and mining activities for raw material. Secondary activities include the manufacturing industry, building and construction work, and other similar activities that create finished products. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services. About 64% of the people in India are associated with farming and allied occupations. 13-20% of people are involved in secondary and tertiary occupations.

The Occupational Structure of a country also changes with the demographic and historic changes the country goes through over the centuries. During the colonial rule, for example, the agriculture sector had the highest workforce as compared to the other two sectors. Certain areas of the country such as the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies, which were under the British, witnessed a growth of workforce in the production and services sectors.

Introduction on – National Population Policy

The health of the population affects the development process of the country. Due to sustained efforts of the government,

India's death rate has declined from 25 per 1000 population in 1951 to 8.1 per 1000 in 2001 and the life expectancy at birth has increased to 64.6 years in 2001.

To control and stabilise the growth of population, the Government of India initiated the National Family Planning Programme in 1952. The programme was to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis.

The National Population Policy (NPP) was adopted in the year 2000 and provides a policy framework to address the issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception. NPP 2000 aims at: imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, immunising children against preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people-centred programme.

