

WELCOME TO VIRTUAL CLASS- IX

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONTEMPORARY INDIA-I

SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)
CHAPTER NUMBER: 6
CHAPTER NAME : POPULATION

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

Population



The three aspects concerned about population are as follows

- Characteristics of qualities of life population it refers to age, sex-ratio, literacy levels, occupational structure, health conditions of people.

The pattern of the Working Population

- The proportion of people working in different activities vary in developed and developing countries. The developing countries have more of their population working in primary occupations, whereas the developed nations have more of their population working in secondary and tertiary occupations.
- In India, half of the population is engaged in agriculture alone. However, due to industrialisation and urbanisation in recent times, there has occurred a significant shift towards secondary and tertiary occupations which earlier stood about 13% and 20%, respectively.

Health

- Health is an important component of population composition. It affects its development significantly. Due to the sustained efforts of government, healthcare programmes, life expectancy at birth has improved from 36.7 years in 1951 to 64.7 years in 2011.
- The death rate has declined from 25 per 1000 persons in 1951 to 7.2 in 2011. However, healthcare and nutrition are still major issues. Malnutrition in children afflicts a large percentage of the population.
- Availability of safe drinking -water and proper sanitation are major problems in rural areas and need urgent action. Only one-third of the rural population has these basic amenities. The level of nutrition and per capital calorie consumption is much below the recommended level. This can be reduced by appropriate policy on population.

Adolescent Population

- Adolescents are population aged from 10 to 19 years. They currently comprise about 20% of India's population and are an important future resource for the country.
- Their nutritional requirements are more than that of either adults or younger children, but in our country the diet available for them is usually inadequate for their requirements, which leads to deficiency and stunted growth. Many adolescent girls suffer from anaemia and they must be made aware of their requirements through better education and literacy they confront.

National Population Policy

- After recognising that the family planning would improve individual health and welfare, the Government of India initiated its **first Family Planning Programme in 1952**. This, promoted responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis. In the year 2000, the government formulated the National Population Policy (NPP 2000), which had the following major objectives
- Providing a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age.
- Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
- Achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Promoting delayed marriage for girls.
- Making family welfare a people-centred programme.

NPP 2000 and Adolescents

- National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 identified adolescents as one of the major sections of the population that need greater attention.
- NPP 2000 put greater emphasis on the important needs of adolescents including protection from unwanted pregnancies, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and risks of unprotected sex. It focussed on programmes that aim towards encouraging delayed marriage and childbearing, education of adolescents, providing food supplements and nutritional services, etc.

THANKING YOU
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