

Age composition.

→ The age composition of a population refers to the no. of people in different age groups in a country. The population of a nation is grouped into 3 broad categories:

i) Children (generally below 15 years): They are economically unproductive & need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care.

ii) Working age (15-59 years): They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.

iii) Aged (above 59 years): They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment.

Sex Ratio

It is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Sex Ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males & females in a society at a given time.

Literacy Rates

→ According to the Census 2011, a person aged 7 years & above, who can read & write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. India's literacy rate is 73% as per the Census of 2011.

Occupational Structure.

→ The distribution of the population according to the different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. Occupations are classified as:

1. Primary: Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, etc.

2. Secondary: Secondary activities includes manufacturing industry, building & construction work, etc.

3. Tertiary: Tertiary activities include transport, communication, commerce, administration & other services.

Health

- Health is an important of population composition, which affects the process of development. The substantial improvements in Public Health in our country is the result of many factors such as:
- Prevention of infectious disease.
 - Application of modern medical practices in diagnosis & treatment of ailments.

Adolescent Population

- Adolescents are grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years. They are the most important resource for the future. It constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India. Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than those of a normal child or adult.

National Population Policy

- The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free & compulsory school education up to 14 years of age. It also helps in
- Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30

per 1000 live births.

- Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases
- Promoting delayed marriage for girls, & making family welfare a people-centred programme.

→ NPP 2000 also put emphasis on other important needs of adolescents including protection from unwanted pregnancies & sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). It aims towards encouraging:

- Delaying marriage & child-bearing.
- Education of adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex.
- Making contraceptive services accessible & affordable.
- Providing food supplements.
- Nutritional services.
- Strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage.

Worksheet questions

Q1. Kerala has a sex ratio of 1084. Which moral value of this data provides us?

→ Moral value this data provides us that is gender equality.

Q2. The literacy rate in India is 74.40, 82.14 for males & 65.46 for females. What does this indicate?

→ This indicates 'gender inequality'.

Q3. Mention two ways to improve the status of women in India?

→ Two ways are:

* The law minimum age for marriage should be strictly enforced.

* The training-cum-employment for women should be launched.

Q4. Suggest any three ways to control the rapid growth of population in India?

→ The three ways to control are:

* Status of women should be raised.

* Spread of education.

* One-child legislation.

Q6 Who is treated as illiterate in India? What is importance of literacy?

→ A person who can both read & write with ~~under~~ understanding in any language, is treated as illiterate in India. Literacy is a key for social-economic progress. Literacy gives people access to information.

Q7 "The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development." Explain.

→ "The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development." It is due to the following ways:

* Economic growth is directly dependent on human resources.

* In countries like a very high percentage of population is economically active so these countries have achieved a very high economic growth rate.

* In most of the developing nations the dependency ratio is very high so economic growth rate remains low.

Q8 Health situation in India is still a cause for serious concern? Give reasons.

→ Reasons are:

- * Public health facilities are only for few.
- * Poor health facilities in rural India.
- * Poor health status for women.

Q8. Why literacy is a very important quality of a population?

→ Literacy is a very important quality of a population because illiteracy is a liability ^{for} economic. Literacy contributes towards the growth of society.

Q9. What do you mean by occupation structure?

→ Occupation structure means that distribution of population according to different types of occupation.

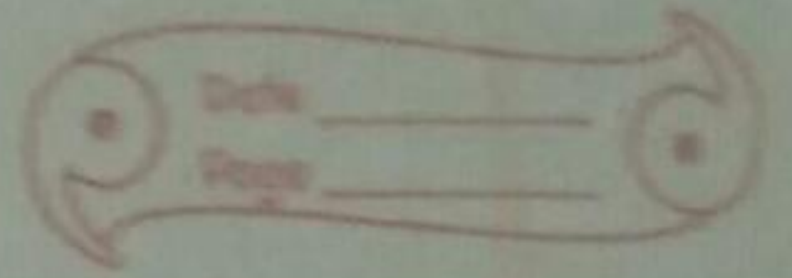
Q10. What are the activities involved in primary occupation?

→ The activities involved in primary occupation are agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, mining & quarrying, etc.

Q11. What are the activities involved in secondary occupation?

→ The activities involved in secondary occupation are building, manufacturing industry & construction work.

Population Worksheet questions.



Q12. What are the activities involved in Tertiary ~~Group~~ occupation?

→ The activities involved in Tertiary occupation are transport, communication, commerce, administration & other services.

Q13. Why most migrations have been from rural to urban areas in India?

→ People most migrate from rural to urban areas in India because urban provides a job opportunity & better life.

Q14. What are the notable determinants of the population's social & economic structure?

→ The notable determinants of the population's social & economic structure are:

* Children

* Working age

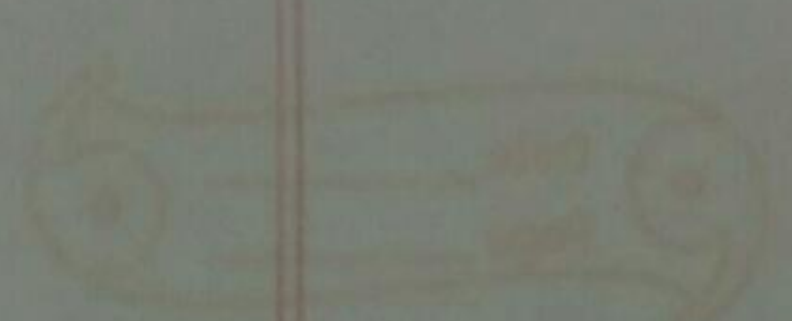
* Aged.

Q15. Explain the ~~structure~~ population category of children.

→ They are economically unproductive & need to be provided with food, clothing, education & medical care.

Q16. Explain the ~~category~~ population category of working age.

→ They are economically productive & biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.



Population
- aged
- 65 and over

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Q17 Explain the population category of Aged:

→ They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through ~~external~~ recruitment.