

4/1/22

Population Chapter 6

Process of population change & growth

- The three processes that influence the change of a population are - birth rate, death rate & migration.
- Birth rate - The no. of live births per 1000 person in a year is called birth rate. In India the birth rate is higher than the death rate.
- Death rate - The no. of deaths per 1000 person a year is called as death rate.
- Migration - It's the movement of people from region to territory or vice versa. The movement of people within the country is called as Internal migration which doesn't change the population size of a country but changes can be seen in distribution. The movement of the people from one country to another is known as International.

migration. International migration changes the population size & distribution.

Quantity of Population :-

→ Sex Ratio - The number of females per 1000 males in the population.

→ Age Composition - There are 5 groups of age categories

- i) Below age 15 children?
- ii) 15-65 age of working?
- iii) 65 above aged?

→ Dependency Ratio - The ratio that is defined between below 15 & above 65 years of age are considered as a dependent status of a country.

→ Occupational structure - The distribution of people according to different sectors which are Primary, Secondary & tertiary.

~~Dr. X~~

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

Secondary :- Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building & construction work etc.

Tertiary :- These activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration & other services.

Health :- Health is an important component of population composition, which affects the progress of development. The substantial improvement in Public Health in our country is the result of many factors such as →

- Prevention of infectious diseases.
- Application of modern medical practices in diagnosis & treatment & ailments.

~~Advanced Populations~~ - Advanced are grouped in the age group 10 to 19 years.

Adolescent adolescents are grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years. They are most important resource for the future. It constitutes 1/5 of the total population of India. Adherence of requirements of adolescents are higher of those of a normal child or adult.

National Population Policy :-

The national population policy SNPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education upto 14 years of age. It also helps in :-

- 1) Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30/1000 live births
- 2) Achievable universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- 3) Promoting delayed marriage of girls, and making family welfare a people-centered programme

NPP 2000 also put emphasis on other important needs of adolescents including protection

from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). It aims towards encouraging -

- 1) Delayed marriage & child bearing.
- 2) Education of adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex
- 3) Making contraceptive services accessible & affordable
- 4) Providing food supplements.
- 5) Nutritional services
- 6) Strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage

Worksheet

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

Ans) The moral value, this data provides is there is still gender equality in some parts of India.

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

Ans) This indicates that there is gender inequality is there in many parts of India as many female

never allowed to educate themselves.

3) Mention any two ways to improve the status of women in India.

Ans) Two ways to improve the status of women in India :-

1) Allowing them to educate themselves and giving them equal opportunities.

2) Stopping early marriages & stop killing babies in utero.

4) Suggest any three ways to control the rapid growth of population in India.

Ans) Three ways to control rapid growth :-

1) Late marriage

2) Spread of education & awareness

3) New population policy - bring down the total fertility rate among women to 2.1 by 2026 & to 1.9 by 2030

5) Who is treated as literate in India? What's the importance of literacy.

Ans) A person who is 7 years or older and can read, write & understand any ^{one} language, is treated as literate.

Importance :-

- A literate person makes intelligent choices
- Literate people become human resources.

6) The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development. Explain.

Ans) Economically active people are important part of Human Resource & economic growth.

1) As in developing nations the dependency ratio is high so economic growth rate remains low

2) High rate of economically active people means high rate of economic growth

7) Malaria is still a cause for serious concern in India & Nepal.

Ans) Peer health facilities in several areas of India. Peer team drinking & basic sanitation is only available to 1/3 of the rural population.

ii) Peer health status for women:- In several areas women, aged married from age 15 to 49 have anaemia caused by deficiency of nutrients which has contributed to many (19%) maternal deaths.

8) Why is literacy a very important quality of population?

Ans) Literacy is a very important quality of population as it helps a person to make intelligent choices. If a person is literate he can do project & earn money which will make that person economically active & hence will be a human resource.

9) What do you mean by occupational structure?

Ans) The distribution of people according to different sectors primary, secondary, tertiary is called occupational structure.

10) What are the activities involved in Primary?

Activities involved in primary are:- agriculture, animal husbandary, fishing, mining & quarrying etc.

11) What are the activities involved in Secondary?

Activities involved in secondary are:- manufacturing, building & construction work etc.

12) What are activities involved in tertiary?

Activities involved are:- transport, commerce, communication, administrative & other services.

13) Why most migrants have been from rural to urban areas in India?

Ans) Most migrants have been from rural to urban areas because:-

i) ~~They~~ There are more jobs & opportunities in urban areas.

ii) The medical facilities & sanitation system in the ~~some~~ urban areas are better.

iii) Education system & mentally ~~ways~~ way is more & better.

14) What are the notable determinants of the population's social & economic structure?

Ans) The notable determinant of the population's social & economic structure are people categorized into children, working age & aged.

15) Explain the population category of children.

Ans) They are economically unproductive & need to be

provided with food, clothing, education & medical care.

15) Explain the category of working age

Ans) They are economically productive & biologically reproductive. They consist of working population.

17) Explain the category of aged people.

Ans) They may be working voluntarily but aren't available for employment through recruitment.