

Population growth and processes of population change:-

* A change in a population can be witnessed by the following items:-

→ Birth Rate → Death Rate → Migration.

→ **Birth Rate**:- The no. of live birth per 1000 per year in a year is called birth rate.

→ **Death Rate**:- The no. of death rate per 1000 per year in a year is called death rate.

→ **Migration**:- ~~people~~ ^{The} ~~moving~~ movement of population from one place to ~~the~~ region to another region is called migration.

Population Growth:- The measured population growth is refer to a change in a habitant of a country during in a decade or 10 years. The growth can be expressed in two growth ways:-

→ Absolute growth → Annual growth

Absolute growth:- A absolute growth is a no. which is observed from a 10 year in a increase in magnitude of the in habitant. for ex- sexex of 2011 reflect a 16% increase in a rate of population whereas in 2021 there is a 19.5% increase in the rate of population. Absolute increase in the two decades 3.5%.

Annual growth - The growth of population which is recorded with an increase a year in a population is called annual growth rate.

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Assignment ch-6

① Gender equality.

②* By appreciating the house wife for which they are unpaid.

* why respecting them we should not disrespect women and make them strong or compared to a man.

③ The three ways to control the rapid growth of population are:-

* Minimum age of Marriage.

* Raising the status of women.

* More employment opportunities.

④ For the purpose of census 2011, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

⑤ The percentage of the economically active population is a function of the proportion of H₁, defined as ratio of no. of economically inactive population.

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National population policy

- * 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 immunization of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases.
- * Promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making

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

- * Delayed marriage and child-bearing.
- * Education of adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex.
- * Making contraceptive services accessible and affordable.
- * Providing food supplements.
- * Nutritional services.

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