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## CH-6 POPULATION Notes



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size as

→ process of population changes and growth

• The three processes that influence the change of a population are:-

→ Birth rate, death rate and migration.

• Birth rate :- The number of live births per 1000 persons in a year is called birth rate.

«In India the birth rate is higher than death rate»

• Death rate :- The number of deaths per 1000 persons in a year is called death rate.

• Migration :- It is the movement of the people from regions ~~and~~ territories or vice versa

• The movement of people within the country is called internal migration, which <sup>doesn't</sup> changes the population size of a country but changes can be seen in distribution.

• The movement of the people from one country to another is called international migration

International migration changes the population size as well as the distribution.

## Quality of population :-

### 1) Sex ratio :-

It is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.

### 2) Age composition :-

There are three groups of age category

- 1) Below 15 years
- 2) 15 to 65 years «working population»
- 3) Above 65 years

### → Dependency ratio :-

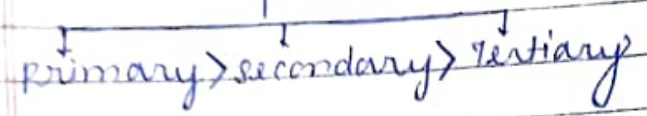
The ratio that is defined between below 15 years and above 65 years are considered as dependency population of a country.

### 3) Literacy :-

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

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#### 4) Occupational structure:-



5) Health -

- 1) primary - includes agriculture, animal husbandary, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying.

- 2) secondary:- includes manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc.

- 3) Tertiary - includes transport, communication, commerce, administration and other services.

5) Health -

- Health is an important component of population composition which affects the process of development
- The substantial improvement in Public health in our country is result of
  - Prevention of infectious diseases
  - Application of modern medical practices in diagnosis and treatment of ailments.

6) Adolescence

- They are
- 1/5 of total
- Nutrition

are high child

#### 7) Nation

- The Nation provide impart Education

It help

→ reduce

30 per

→ Achieve

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## 1) Adolescent population - (10 to 19 yrs)

- They are important resource for future.
- 12% of total population of India.
- Nutritional requirements of adolescents are higher than those of a normal child or adult.

## 2) National population policy

- The National population policy (NPP) 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school Education upto 14 years of age.

It helps in

- 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 and making family welfare a people centred programme.

NIP 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 folic acid supplements
- Nutritional services
- Strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage.

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Worksheet

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

Ans) This shows ~~no~~ gender equality.

Q2) The literacy rate in India is 74.40%, 89.14 for males and 65.46 for females. What does it indicate?

Ans) It indicates that there is a discrimination between males and females in Educational sector.

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

Ans) 1) To impart quality Education and skill set  
2) To ensure work security and basic facilities for women.

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

Ans) 1) Promote family planning  
2) One child policy legislation  
3) ~~more~~ Encouraging people for adoption.

Q5) "Health situation in India is still a cause for serious concern" Give reasons.

- 1) The per capita calorie consumption level is below the recommended level and malnutrition prevails in India.
- 2) Safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are available to only  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of rural population.

Q6) Why literacy is a very important quality of a population?

Ans) Illiteracy and unhealthy population is liability for country. Education in later years helps reap a better job and salary and contributes the growth of society.

Q7) Why most migrations have been from rural to urban areas in India?

Ans) Most migrations have been from rural to urban areas in India because of <sup>better</sup> job opportunity, health and education facility.



Q8) What are notable determinants of population's social and economic structure?

Ans) The number and percentage of a population found within the children, working age and aged groups are notable determinants of population's social and economic structure.

Q9) Explain population category of children.

Ans) Any person below 14 years of age falls under this category.

Q10) Explain the population category of working age.

Ans) People aged between 15 years to 65 years are considered of working age.

Q11) Explain population category of aged.

Ans) The people aged above 65 years are considered aged.