

① 24,000; 2,72,000; 3,42,000; 8,16,966;
9,25,396; 12,61,850; 14,38,000; 14,70,
190⁰⁰.

② (i) Yes, the literacy rates of the population have increased since 1951 as shown below:

(ii) India has the highest literacy rates in 2001.

(iii) India traditionally has a patriarchal male-dominated society where more importance is given to males. Culturally, due to division of labour, the males go out of their homes & get better access to education. Poor families due to monetary constraints prefer to send

only their sons to school & not their daughters'

(iv) Women are less educated than men because more preference is given to the boys or sons in the family for education as they're considered as future of the family. Traditionally, the girls were expected to stay at home & look after domestic chores. So, education among girls was not encouraged. Because of the above reasons the women are less educated than men.

(v) The literacy rate can be calculated on the basis of the formula, i.e., the no. of literate people divided by the population multiplied by 100.

(vi) The projection about India's literacy rate in the year 2010 would be between 75% to 85%.

(vii) Yes, classification of economic activities into primary, secondary & tertiary sector is useful as it helps in estimating the relative importance in the growth of GDP.

of the economy:

(H) Primary sector - A farmer, a dairy owner,
a fisherman.

Secondary sector - An engineer^{ner}, a foreman.

Tertiary sector - A chartered accountant,
a transporter, a banker, a teacher, etc's.