

Notes

Processes of Population Change / Growth:-

3 main processes of change of population are:-

- 1) Birth rates:- Birth rate is the no. of live births per thousand persons in a year. In India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates.
- 2) Death rates:- Death rate is the no. of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
- 3) Migration:- Migration is the movement of people across regions & territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries).

It influences the distribution of population within the nation. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the %age of the population in cities & towns.

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

1) Children (generally below 15 yrs):- They're economically unproductive & need to be provided with food, clothing, education & medical care.

2) Working Age (15-59 years):- They're economically ^{productive} & biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.

3) Aged (Above 59 years):- They may be working voluntarily but they're not available for employment through recruitment.

Sex Ratio:- It is defined as the no. 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 yrs. & 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 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 include manufacturing industry, building & construction work, etc.
- 3) Tertiary:- Tertiary activities include transport, communication, commerce, administration & other services.

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 the result of many factors such as:-

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

Adolescent Population:- Adolescents are grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 yrs. They are the most important resource for the future. It constitutes 1/5th of the total population of India. Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than those

of a normal child or adult. The National Population Policy :- ~~Adolescent~~ Population Policy (NPP) 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free & compulsory school education upto 14 yrs of age. It also 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, & 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 (STD). It aims towards encouraging :-
- Delayed 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

- ① There is gender equality.
- ② Gender inequality.

- ③ • Reservation of seats in the Parliament for women.
- Improve literacy rate.
- ④ • Spread of Education.
- Late marriage.
- New Education Policy.
- ⑤ According to the Census of 2011, a person aged 7 yrs & above who can read & write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. Importance: only an informed & educated ^{literate} citizen can make intelligent choice & undertake research & development projects.
- Literate citizens become human resource.
- ⑥ • Economic growth is directly dependent on human resources.
- In countries, like a very high %age 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.
- ⑦ • Public health facilities only for few.
- Poor health facilities in rural India.
- Poor health status for women.
- ⑧ Literacy is an important quality of population because illiteracy & an unhealthy population is a

liability for the economy. Education in the later years helps reap a better job & salary. Education also contributes towards the growth of society.

⑨ Occupation structure refers to the aggregate distribution of occupations in society, classified according to skill level, economic function, or social status.

- ⑩ Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, etc.
- ⑪ Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building & construction work, etc.
- ⑫ Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration & other services.
- ⑬ In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the "push" factor in rural areas. These are adverse conditions of poverty & unemployment in the rural areas & the "pull" of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities & better living conditions.
- ⑭ The number & %age of a population found within

the children, working age of the population's social
& economic structure.

(15) Children :- They're economically unproductive & need to be provided with food, clothing, education & medical care.

(16) Working age :- They're economically productive & biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.

(17) Aged :- They can be economically productive though they may have retired. They may be working.

voluntarily but they're not available for employment
through recruitment

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