

Geo: Ch-6: Population: Notes

Population growth & processes of population change: due to births, deaths & migrations the no., distribution & composition of population change continuously.

Population growth: the change in the no. of people of a country or state during a specific period of time is called growth of population. Usually, it is mostly calculated at the interval of 10 years. The change can be expressed either in terms of absolute numbers or in terms of annual growth rate.

Absolute increase of population: it means the absolute numbers added each year or in each decade in the population. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population (e.g. that of 1991) from the later population (e.g. that of 2001).

Annual growth rate of population: the rate at which the no. of individuals in a population increase in 1 year as a fraction of the initial population; is called annual growth rate of population. It is expressed in terms of per cent per annum.

For ex, a rate of increase of 2% per annum means that there was an increase of 2 people for every 100 people in the initial population.

Processes of population change / growth:
Population changes due to the processes of births, deaths & migrations. The natural increase of population or the growth rate is the difference between birth rates & death rates.

Birth rate: the no. of live births per thousand people in a year is called birth rate. The birth rate is a major component of population growth as in India it has been always higher than the death rate.

Death rate: the no. of deaths per thousand people in a year is called death rate. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates. There has been a rapid decline in death rates during the last 50 years due to better healthcare & nutrition, which have made this factor also important for growth of population.

→ Migration: it is the movement of people across regions & territories. The movement of people within the country (from 1 place to another) is called internal migration. It does not change the population size but it changes the population distribution of an area.

→* The trend of population growth rate due to birth rate & death rate.

* High birth rates & declining death rates were the phenomena till 1980 which resulted in population growth. After that due to government efforts & increased awareness, the birth rate also started to decline, resulting in gradual decline in the population growth rate.

* Q&A:

→ Define the following terms:

* Annual growth rate of population

* Birth rate

* Death rate

* Migration

A.* All answers are in the above notes ↑

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→ Literacy Rate: a person who can read & write any language with understanding by the age of 7 years is considered literate.

→ Occupational structure:

* Occupational structure referred to as the distribution of population according to various types of occupation. Economically active population percentage is an important index of development. There is a large variety of occupation in the country. The occupations are usually categorised into primary, secondary & tertiary occupations.

* Primary natural resources } occupations are those in which are ...

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After recognising that the family planning would improve individual health & welfare, the Government of India initiated its 1st Family Planning Programme in 1952. This promoted responsible & planned parenthood on a voluntary basis. In the year 2000, the government formulated the National Population Policy (NPP 2000), which had the following major objectives.

→

Providing a policy framework for imparting free & compulsory school education upto 14 years of age.

→

Promoting delayed marriages for girls.

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→ 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.

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

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

→ Tertiary: tertiary activities include transport, communications, 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 10-19 years. They are the most important resource for the future. It constitutes $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total population of India. Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than those of a normal child or adult.

→ National population policy: the national population policy (NPP) 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free & compulsory school education upto 14 years 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 &

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sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). It aims towards encouraging:

Worksheet answers :-

1. There is gender equality.

2. Gender inequality

3. i. Reservation of seats in the Parliament for women.

ii. Improve literacy rate.

4. i. Spread of education

ii. Late marriage

iii. New population policy

5. According to the census of 2011, a person aged 7 years & above who can read & write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

→ Importance:

• Only an informed & educated citizen can make intelligent choice & undertake research & development projects.

• Literate citizens become human resource.

6.i. Economic growth is directly dependent on human resources.

ii. In countries like a very high percentage of population is economically active so these countries have achieved a very high economic growth rate.

iii. In most of the developing nations the dependency ratio is very high so economic growth rate remains low.

7.i. Public health facilities only for few;
→ at present, less than 20% of the population utilises public health facilities. One study has pointed out that only 38% of the PHCs have the required no. of doctors & only 30% of the PHCs have sufficient stock of medicines.

ii. Poor health facilities in rural india:
→ though 70% of India's population lives in rural areas, only 1/5 of its hospitals are located in rural areas. Rural India has only about half the no. of dispensaries.