

1. In which of the following instances does a natural event like a flood or Tsunami become a 'disaster'?

- (a) Only when they affect a crowded village or town
- (b) When the natural events are of great intensity
- (c) When they happen in the environment
- (d) When they affect large uninhabited areas

2. Who among the following is resource creating factors as well as resources themselves?

- (a) Animals
- (b) Plants
- (c) Human beings
- (d) Nature

3. The numbers, distribution, growth and characteristics of which of the following provide the basic background for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment?

- (a) Natural resource
- (b) Population
- (c) Flora
- (d) Fauna

4. Why it is important to know how many people are there in a country, where do they live, how and why their numbers are increasing and what are their characteristics?

- (a) Population is the pivotal element in social studies
- (b) To exploit the natural resources of the country
- (c) Human beings are producers and consumers of resources
- (d) None of the above

5. From which of the following do we get information regarding the population of our country?

- (a) Textbooks
- (b) Survey of India
- (c) Census
- (d) Geological Survey of India

6. Which of the following is a major concern of study about the population of a country?

- (a) Population size and distribution
- (b) Population growth and processes of population change
- (c) Characteristics or qualities of the population
- (d) All the above

7. India accounts for what percentage of the world population?

- (a) 1.02 per cent
- (b) 2.4 per cent
- (c) 3.28 per cent
- (d) 16.7 per cent

8. Which is the most populous state of India?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

9. Which state has the lowest population ?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Goa
- (d) Sikkim

10. Which of the following union territories of India has a very low population?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Pondicherry

11. Almost half of India's population lives in just five states. Which one of the following is not one of these five populous states?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

12. What percentage of India's population resides in the most populated state of India, Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) 31.2 per cent
- (b) 16.16 per cent
- (c) 9.42 per cent
- (d) 7.41 per cent

13. What percentage of India's population lives in Rajasthan, the biggest state in terms of area?

- (a) 16.16 per cent
- (b) 8.02 per cent
- (c) 7.79 per cent
- (d) 5.5 per cent

14. The average number of persons per unit area, such as a square kilometer, is termed as which of the following?

- (a) Population distribution
- (b) Population density
- (c) Absolute population
- (d) Population growth

15. Which one of the following countries has higher population density than India?

- (a) China
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Canada
- (d) Korea

16. Which of the following figures shows the population density of India?

- (a) 1028 million persons
- (b) 3.28 million square km
- (c) 324 persons per sq km
- (d) 13 persons per sq km

17. Which one of the following states has very high population density?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

18. Which of the following states of India has very low population density?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Bihar

19. Which of the following states of India has a moderate population density?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Tamil Nadu

20. Which of the following southern states has a high population density?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

21. Which of the following reasons is responsible for uneven population distribution in India?

- (a) Variations in topography or relief in different parts of India
- (b) Variations in climate and rainfall distribution

- (c) Variations in the rate of industrialisation and urbanisation
- (d) All the above

22. Which of the following states has a population density below 100 persons per square kilometre?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Nagaland

23. Which of the following states has a population density below 250 persons per square km?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Jharkhand

24. Which one of the following is not one of the factors that resulted in high density of population in the Northern Plains?

- (a) Flat plains with fertile soil
- (b) Rich mineral deposits
- (c) Abundant rainfall
- (d) Suitable conditions for agriculture

25. Which of the following statements about population is correct?

- (a) Population is a dynamic phenomenon
- (b) The number, distribution and composition of population are static
- (c) Population of a country always increases with time
- (d) Migrations do not affect the population of a country

26. The change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time is referred to by which of the following terms?

- (a) Density of population
- (b) Age composition
- (c) Population growth
- (d) Absolute population

27. The magnitude of population growth refers to which of the following?

- (a) The number of persons added each year or decade
- (b) The rate or the pace of population increase
- (c) The total population of an area
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

28. The rate or pace of population increase per year is referred to as which of the following?

- (a) Absolute increase
- (b) Magnitude of increase

- (c) Annual growth rate
- (d) Population change

29. Which of the following statements about population growth between 1951 to 1981 is true?

- (a) The annual rate of population growth was gradually decreasing
- (b) The annual rate of population growth was steadily increasing
- (c) The annual rate of population growth was static
- (d) Census reports were not available for all decades

30. Which of the following changes in growth of population has been noted since 1981?

- (a) The annual rate of population growth continued to increase steadily
- (b) The annual rate of population growth shot up suddenly
- (c) The growth of population could not be computed due to absence of census
- (d) The rate of growth of population started declining gradually

31. Which among the following is included in the policy framework of NPP 2000?

- (a) Imparting free and compulsory school education above 14 years age
- (b) Reducing infant mortality rate
- (c) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases
- (d) all of these

32. Which movement of the people across regions and territories does not change the size of the population?

- (a) Internal
- (b) External
- (c) Death rate
- (d) Birth rate

33. What is the rank of India among the population of different countries of the world?

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth

34. The main cause for the high growth of our population is

- (a) Rise in death rate
- (b) Decrease in birth rate
- (c) Decline of death rate
- (d) None of these

35. What is the average sex ratio of India as per 2001 census ?

- (a) 900

- (b) 933
- (c) 923
- (d) None of these

36. What is sex ratio?

- (a) Number of females per thousand males
- (b) Number of females per hundred males
- (c) The study of population growth
- (d) Difference between birth rate and death rate

37. Which one of the following is the most significant feature of the Indian population?

- (a) Declining birth rate
- (b) Improvement in the literacy level
- (c) The size of its adolescent population
- (d) Improvement in health conditions

38. What was the population density of India according to 2001?

- (a) 124 person/km²
- (b) 224 person/km²
- (c) 324 person/km²
- (d) 24 person/km²

39. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of :

- (a) High birth rate
- (b) High death rate
- (c) High life expectancies
- (d) More married couples

40. The number of people in different age groups is referred as :

- (a) Sex ratio
- (b) Age composition
- (c) Adolescent population
- (d) Occupational structure

41. Which is the most populous country of the world?

- (a) India
- (b) United States
- (c) China
- (d) Russia

42. As per 2001 census, which of the following states has the least density of population?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

43. Name the Union Territory having the highest density of population.

- (a) Chandigarh
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Puducherry (Pondicherry)
- (d) Daman and Diu

44. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) 2 years

45. Which of the following is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time?

- (a) Age Composition
- (b) Literacy Rate
- (c) Sex Ratio
- (d) Death Rate

46. Which of the following factors are responsible for sparse population?

- (a) Flat plains and abundant rainfall
- (b) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate
- (c) Fertile soil and abundant rain fall
- (d) Rugged terrain and favourable climate

47. Name the state having the highest percentage of literacy level :

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Punjab
- (d) West Bengal

48. What year is considered a great demographic divide in India?

- (a) 1911
- (b) 1921
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1751

49. The magnitude of population growth refers to :

- (a) The total population of an area
- (b) The number of persons added each year
- (c) The rate at which the population increases
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

50. Which state is the most populous state according to 2001 Census?

- (a) Bihar

- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

51. Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in :

- (a) 10 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 2 years
- (d) 1 year

52. When did the National Population Policy come into effect?

- (a) 2001
- (b) 1947
- (c) 1952
- (d) 2000

53. The country that has a higher population density than India is :

- (a) China
- (b) USA
- (c) Britain
- (d) Bangladesh

54. The total area of India accounts for how much percent of the world's area?

- (a) 2.4 percent
- (b) 16.7 percent
- (c) 3.28 percent
- (d) 1.02 percent

55. Which of the following migration of population does not change the size of the population?

- (a) External migration
- (b) Internal migration
- (c) International migration
- (d) National migration

ANSWERS

1. (c) When they happen in the environment
2. (c) Human beings
3. (b) Population
4. (c) Human beings are producers and consumers of resources
5. (c) Census
6. (d) All the above
7. (d) 16.7 per cent
8. (b) Uttar Pradesh
9. (d) Sikkim
10. (b) Lakshadweep
11. (d) Arunachal Pradesh
12. (b) 16.16 per cent
13. (d) 5.5 per cent
14. (b) Population density
15. (b) Bangladesh
16. (c) 324 persons per sq km
17. (a) West Bengal
18. (a) Arunachal Pradesh
19. (d) Tamil Nadu
20. (c) Kerala
21. (d) All the above
22. (a) Jammu and Kashmir
23. (c) Chhattisgarh
24. (b) Rich mineral deposits
25. (a) Population is a dynamic phenomenon
26. (c) Population growth
27. (a) The number of persons added each year or decade
28. (c) Annual growth rate
29. (b) The annual rate of population growth was steadily increasing
30. (d) The rate of growth of population started declining gradually
31. (d) all of these
32. (a) Internal
33. (b) Second
34. (c) Decline of death rate
35. (b) 933
36. (a) Number of females per thousand males
37. (a) Declining birth rate
38. (c) 324 person/km²
39. (a) High birth rate
40. (b) Age composition
41. (c) China
42. (c) Arunachal Pradesh
43. (b) Delhi
44. (c) 10 years
45. (c) Sex Ratio
46. (b) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate
47. (a) Kerala

- 48. (b) 1921**
- 49. (b) The number of persons added each year**
- 50. (b) Uttar Pradesh**
- 51. (d) 1 year**
- 52. (d) 2000**
- 53. (d) Bangladesh**
- 54. (a) 2.4 percent**
- 55. (b) Internal migration**

1. Find out what could be the reasons of uneven distribution of population in India.

Ans: Rugged terrain and unfavourable climatic conditions are primarily responsible for sparse population in some areas. Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils influence population in hilly areas. Flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall have led a large number of people to settle in the densely populated Northern Plains.

2. Table 6.1 reveals that despite the decline growth rates, the numbers of people being added every decade is steadily increasing. Why?

Ans: increased facilities provided to live a comfortable life and better medical facilities that have brought down the death rate is the cause for increase in people being added every decade despite the decline in growth rate.

3. Find out what could be the reasons for such (sex ratio) variations. (Page 58)

Ans: The reasons for sex ratio variations in the states of India are the social makeup of India. The people here have remained in favour of male child leading to female foeticide and dowry problems which make people think of female children as a burden. In states like Kerala there are well educated people who also follow matriarchal society rules and sex ratio in Kerala is 1058 females per 1000 males. In Haryana female child is looked down upon and most female foeticide cases occur here. Thus it has sex ratio of 861 females per 1000 males.

4. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

- (i) Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in:
- (a) The area of departure
 - (b) both the area of departure and arrival
 - (c) The area of arrival
 - (d) none of the above

Ans: Both the area of departure and arrival

(ii) A large proportion of children in a population is a result of

- (a) High birth rates
- (b) High life expectancies
- (c) High death rates
- (d) More married couples

Ans: High birth rates

(iii) The magnitude of population growth refers to:

- (a) The total population of an area
- (b) The number of persons added each year
- (c) The rate at which the population increases
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

Ans: The total population of an area

(iv) According to the Census 2001, a literate person is one who

- (a) can read and write his/her name
- (b) can read and write any language
- (c) is 7 year old and can read and write any language with understanding
- (d) knows 3 Rs (reading, writing, arithmetic)

Ans: Is seven year old and can read and write any language with understanding.

5. Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?

Ans: The rate of population growth has been declining as a result of greater use of birth control measures.

(ii) Discuss the major components of population growth.

Ans: The major components of population growth are Birth Rate, Death Rate and Migration. The difference between birth rate and death rate accounts for natural increase in population. Adoption of family planning measures leads to decline in birth rate. Better availability of medical facilities leads to decrease in death rate.

Internal migration only changes the pattern of population over different parts of the country. International migration affects both the magnitude and the quality of population.

(iii) Define age structure, death rate and birth rate.

Ans: Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. Age structure refers to the number of people in different age groups. The commonly adopted age groups are Children (0-14 years), Adults (15-59 years) and Aged (60 years and above)

(iv) How is migration a determinant of population change?

Ans: Internal migration determines population change across regions and territories within the country. In India there has been a significant migration from the rural areas to the cities. Apart from magnitude, migration also brings about change in terms of sex ratio and age composition. The migration from rural areas comprises only men. As such, the sex ratio in village registers a decline and so does the age composition. The number of able-bodied men in villages is reduced as a result of the rural-urban migration.

6. Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Ans: Population growth is different from population change. Population growth is determined by the birth and death rates. Population change, on the other hand, is determined by the birth and death rates and also by migration.

7 What is the relation between occupational structure and development?

Ans: Development is related to occupational structure of the population. Countries are less developed where a higher percentage of population is engaged in primary occupations like agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing.

As development takes place more people move into secondary occupations like manufacturing. In highly developed societies, there are a high percentage of people involved in tertiary occupations like banking, commerce, transport and

administration.

8 What are the advantages of having a healthy population?

Ans: Health is an important component of population composition, which affects the process of development. A healthy population ensures higher productive efficiency. Absenteeism is low where the workers are healthy.

9. What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?

Ans: The main features of the National Population Policy 2000 are:

- (i) The National Population Policy 2000 aims at reducing infant mortal rate to below 30 per thousand live births.
- (ii) The policy framework provides for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age.
- (iii) Some other areas of attention are promoting delayed marriages for girls and achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases. Family planning programme is to be promoted on a voluntary basis.

1. Which one of the following is the most significant feature of the Indian population?

- (A) Declining birth rate.
- (B) Improvement in the literacy level.
- (C) The size of its adolescent population
- (D) Improvement in health conditions

2. What is Sex ratio?

- (A) Number of females per thousand male
- (B) Number of females per hundred male
- (C) The study of population growth
- (D) Difference between birth rate and death rates

3. What was the population density of India according to 2001?

- (A) 124 person / km²
- (B) 224 person / km²
- (C) 324 person / km²
- (D) 424 person / km²

4. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of:

- (A) High birth rate
- (B) High death rate
- (C) High life expectancies
- (D) More married couples

5. Which is the most populous country of the world?

- (A) India
- (B) United States
- (C) China
- (D) Russia.

6. The number of people in different age groups is referred as:

- (A) Sex ratio
- (B) Age composition
- (C) Adolescent population

(D) Occupational structure

7. Which of the following factors are responsible for sparse population?

(A) Flat plains and abundant rainfall

(B) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate

(C) Fertile soil and abundant rainfall

(D) Rugged terrain and favourable climate

8. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census.

(A) 1 year

(B) 5 years

(C) 10 years

(D) 2 years.

9. Which of the following is an important social indicator to measure to extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time?

(A) Age composition

(B) Literacy Rate

(C) Sex ratio

(D) Death Rate

10. Name the Union Territory having the highest density of population?

(A) Chandigarh

(B) Delhi

(C) Puducherry (Pondicherry)

(D) Daman and Diu.

11. As per 2001 census, which of the following states has the least density of population?

(A) West Bengal

(B) Bihar

(C) Arunchal Pradesh

(D) Uttar Pradesh.

12. Countries that have higher population density than India are:

(A) China

(B) U.S.A.

(C) Britain

(D) Bangladesh

13. The most populous state of India is:

(A) West Bengal

(B) Kerala

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Bihar

14. When did the National Population Policy come into effect?

(A) 2001

(B) 1947

(C) 1952

(D) 2000

15. Which one of the following is not a Tertiary activity?

(A) Banking

(B) Transport and Communication

(C) Administrative services

(D) Building and Construction work.

16. Birth rate is the number of live birth per thousand persons in:

(A) 10 years

(B) 5 years

(C) 2 years

(D) 1 year.

17. Which one of the following activities constitutes primary activities?

(A) Fishing

(B) Teaching

(C) Construction

(D) Manufacturing.

18. The total area of India accounts for how much percent of the world's area?

(A) 2.4 percent

(B) 16.7 percent

(C) 3.28 percent

(D) 1.02 percent.

19. Name the state having the highest percentage of literacy level:

(A) Kerala

(B) Maharashtra

(C) Punjab

(D) West Bengal.

20. What year is considered a great demographic divide in India?

(A) 1911

(B) 1921

(C) 1931

(D) 1751.

21. The magnitude of population growth refers to:

(A) The total population of an area

(B) The number of persons added each year

(C) The rate at which the population increases

(D) The number of females per thousand males.

22. Which of the following migration of population does not change the size of the population?

(A) External migration

(B) Internal migration

(C) International migration

(D) National migration.

23. Which one of the following activities comes under primary activity?

(A) Fishing

(B) Banking

(C) Construction

(D) Transportation.

24. Transport, communication, commerce come under the:

(A) Primary activities

(B) Secondary activities

(C) Tertiary activities

(D) Rural activities.

25. Which among the following is not included in policy framework of NPP 2000?

(A) Imparting free and compulsory school education above 14 years of age

(B) Reducing infant mortality rate

(C) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases

(D) Making family welfare a people centered program

26. Which of the following is not included in Primary activities?

(A) Agriculture

(B) Poultry farming

(C) Mining

(D) To give Education.

27. Which of the following will not have a direct impact on human capital formation?

(A) Education

(B) Medical care

(C) Training

(D) Irrigation.

28. Which one of the following is a market activity?

(A) A teacher teaching her child

(B) A teacher teaching in school

(C) A mechanic repairing his car

(D) A barber cutting his son's hair

Answer Key:

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (B). 11. (C) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (D) 16. (D) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (B) 21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (A) 26. (D) 27. (D) 28. (B).

Chapter 6 POPULATION

Q:1) Why is population very important in a country? (OR) Why is population a pivotal element in social studies?

- i) The people are important to develop the economy and society. The people make and use the resources and are themselves resources with varying quality.
- ii) It is the point of reference from which all other elements observed and from which they derive significance and meaning. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only in relation to human beings.
- iii) Their numbers, distributions, growth and characteristics or qualities provide the basic background for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment.
- iv) Human beings are producers and consumers of earth's resources. Therefore it is very important to know how many people are there in a country, where do they live, how and why are their numbers increasing and what are their characteristics.

Q:2) What are the major questions that we are concerned with the study of population?

1. **Population size and distribution** : How many people are there and where are they located?
2. **Population growth and purposes of population change**: How has the population grown and changed through time?
3. **Characteristics or qualities of the population**: What are their age, sex-composition, literacy levels, occupational structure and health conditions?

Q:3) What are the 3 components of the study of population?

1. Population size and distribution.
2. Population growth and purposes of population change.
3. Characteristics or qualities of the population

Q:4) Describe the size and distribution of population on India.

1. India's population as on March 2001 stood at 1.028 billion, which account for 16.7% of the world's population.
2. These 1.02 billion people are unevenly distributed over our country's vast area of 3.28 million sq. km, which accounts for 3.28% of the world's area.
3. The 2001 census data reveals that Uttar Pradesh with a population of 166 million people is the most populous state of India. UP accounts for 16% of the country's population. On the other hand, Sikkim has a population of just 0.5 million and Lakshadweep has only 60 thousand people.
4. The population density of India in the year 2001 was 324 persons per sq. km. Densities vary from 904 persons per sq. km. in West Bengal to only

13 persons per sq.km in Arunachal Pradesh.

Q:5) What is meant by density of population?

The number of persons per sq. km is called density of population.

Q:6) What are the primary reasons for sparse population in some states of India?

Rugged terrain and unfavorable climatic conditions are primarily responsible for sparse population in some areas. eg. Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh

Q:7) Why do some states in India have moderate population density?

Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils have influenced population densities in areas. Eg. Orissa, MP

Q:8) State any two reasons for high to very high population in northern plains and Kerala?

The northern plains and Kerala in the south have high to very high population densities because of the flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall.

Q:9) Name the 3 factors affecting population of an area . (What are the processes of population growth / change?)

- **Birth rate** is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been larger than death rates.
- **Death rate** is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the population has been the rapid decline in death rates.
- **Migration** is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal or international.

Q:10)What is meant by population growth and how do you calculate it?

- Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country / territory during a specific period of time, say during the last 10 years. Such a change can be expressed in two ways: in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of % change per year.
- It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population. It is referred to as absolute increase.

Q:11)What is meant by annual growth rate of population?

It is the percentage increase in the growth of population per year. The rate or pace of population increase is studied in per cent per year. Rate of increase of 2 % per annum means that in a given year, there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. This is referred as annual growth rate. India's population has been steadily increasing from 361

million in 1951 to 1028 million in 2001.

Q:12) Why is even low annual growth rate of population considered not good for India?

It is essential to realize that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a large population, it becomes a very high absolute number. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total numbers being added becomes very large.

Q:13) Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?

- 1) Since 1981 the rate of growth of population started declining gradually. During this period, birth rates decline rapidly.
- 2) The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control.

Q:14) How does migration affect the population?

1. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition.
2. In India the rural – urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the % of population in cities and towns.
3. The urban population has increased from 17.9% of the total population in 1951 to 27.78% in 2001.
4. There has been a significant increase in the number of ‘million plus cities’ from 23 to 35 in just one decade ie 1991 to 2001.

Q:15) What is meant by age composition? Why is it important to know the age composition?

1. The age composition of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country.
2. It is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. To an important degree, a person’s age influences what he needs, buys, does and his capacity to perform.
3. Consequently, the number and % of a population found within **the children**, **working age**, and **aged group** are notable determinants of the population’s social and economic structure.

Q:16) Describe the three age compositions of the Population in India.

- **Children** (below 15 yrs) : They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care. They are called depended population.
- **Working Age** (15-59 yrs) : They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.
- **Aged** (59 yrs n above) : They can be economically productive though they may have retired. They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment. They too are called depended

population.

Q:17) Who are the dependant groups in age composition?

The % of children below the age of 15 and the aged above 59 years affect the dependency ratio because these groups are not producers. These are the dependant groups.

Q:18) What is sex ratio? Why is it important? (What is meant by favourable sex ratio?)

- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- This information is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time.
- The sex ratio in the country has always remained unfavorable to females.

Q:19) Why do we need high literacy rate in a country? Who is a literate person?

1. Literacy is a very important quality of a population. Only an informed and educated citizen can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects. Low levels of literacy rate are a serious obstacle for economic improvement.
2. According to census of 2001, a person aged 7 yrs and above can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

Q: 20) Name the five states in India where half of India's population lives.

Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh

Q: 21) Name states in India having the highest population and highest density of population.

Uttar Pradesh has the highest population and West Bengal has the highest density of population.

Q:22) What is meant by occupational structure?

The distribution of population according to different types of occupation is referred to as occupational structure.

Q:23) Describe the 3 classification of occupational structure.

They are generally classified into primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

- Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying etc.
- Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc.
- Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services.

Q:24) How does occupational structure indicate economic development of a country?

(What is the relation between occupational structure and development?)

- Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and

tertiary activities because it is more productive and profitable.

- Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities because these are not as productive and profitable as the other sectors.
- In India, about 64% of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 to 20% respectively.

Q:25) What are the improvements made in the health status of people of India?

- Death rates have declined from 25 per 1000 population in 1951 to 8.1 per 1000 in 2001 and life expectancy at birth has increased from 36.7 years in 1951 to 64.6 years in 2001.
- The substantial improvement is the result of many factors including improvement in public health, prevention of infectious diseases and application of modern medical practices in diagnosis and treatment of ailments.

Q:26) What are the factors affecting health status of people of India?

- The per capita calorie consumption is much below the recommended levels in India and malnutrition afflicts a large % of population.
- Safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are available to only 1/3rd of the rural population.

Q:27) Why is too much attention and care required for adolescent population?

- Adolescent population constitutes 1/5th of the total population of India. Adolescents are generally grouped in the age group of 10-19 yrs. They are the most important resources of the future.
- Nutrition requirement of adolescents are higher than those of a normal child or adult.
- Poor nutrition can lead to deficiency and stunted growth but in India, the diet available to adolescents is inadequate in all nutrients. A large number of adolescent girls suffer from anemia. Their problems have so far not received adequate attention in the process of development.

Q:28) What are the significant features of NPP 2000?

The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting-free and compulsory education for school up to 14 yrs 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 family welfare a people centered programme.

Q:29) What are the measures taken by the NPP 2000 to protect adolescent population?

- Besides nutritional requirements, the policy puts greater emphasis on other important needs of adolescence including protection from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).
- It called for programmes that aim towards encouraging delayed marriage and child bearing, education of adolescence about the risks of unprotected sex, making contraceptive services accessible and affordable, providing food supplements, nutritional services, strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage.

Q:30) What are the advantages of having a healthy population?

- A healthy population only can provide welfare and well-being of a society.
- A healthy population only bear healthy mind to have responsible citizens and to contribute economic development of the country.

Q:31) What are the push and pull factors of the rural and urban areas that affect the population of an area?

- i) Push factors are the adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas.
- ii) Pull factors are the increased employment opportunities and better living conditions in cities.

Q:32) Which are the important components of population composition that affect the process of development?

Age composition, sex ratio, literacy rate, occupational structure, health etc (explain)

Q: 33) What is meant by over population?

A situation when the resources in an area are too less for the size of population.

Q:34) Define the following terms:

i. Population

The total number of people living in a country at a given point of time.

ii. Census

Process of collection ,compilation and publication of information relating to different aspects of people living in a country at a specific point of time.

iii. Birth rate

The number of live births per thousand persons in a year.

iv. Death rate

Number of death per thousand in a year

v. Million plus cities / Mega Cities

Cities with a population of one million and above. There are 35 million plus cities in India .eg. Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Bangalore.

vi. Urban Agglomeration (Not required)

Around the core of each town or city, cluster of urban settlements have developed which are linked to the economy of the country .They are known as urban agglomeration. They are extension of cities but are not covered by defined municipal limits.

vii. Sex Ratio

Number of females per thousand males in the population.

viii. Age composition

Population can be divided according to categories of people of various age groups. Age composition of people is usually expressed in terms of three broad age groups: children below the working age,(below 15 years),persons in working age ,(15-59 years) and old persons above working age(above 59 years).Anyone who is engaged in productive work and has the ability to do so is a part of the working population. The dependent population is in the age group below 15 and above 59 years.