

CHAPTER -2

The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society

2MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the population structure?

Ans:

By population structure we mean the distribution of the population of the country in different parts, the density of population, birth and death rate, immigration, emigration, education, sex ratio, etc. In population structure, different aspects of population and features of the population are studied.

Q2. What is Population Density?

Ans:

The ratio of a number of persons living per unit area or unit volume in a particular region or country is known as population density. It can be known only by the population living per square km of an area.

Q3. What is Economic Density?

Ans:

Economic density measures the economic resources of that area or country. It is the ratio of production capacity of all the resources and the number of people living in that particular area.

Q4. What is meant by excessive population?

Ans: When the population of any country exceeds the highest production limit of that country then the population of that country is known as the excessive population.

Q5. What is life expectancy?

Ans: Life expectancy is the other name of average age. The life expectancy of most of the people of living life is known as average age. It can be known on the basis of average.

Q6. What is meant by the growth rate of the population?

Ans:

The meaning of the growth rate of population is the increased rate of the population of any area of a country. It includes the difference in death rate and birth rate and the population coming in that area from another area.

Q7. What is meant by a population explosion?

Ans:

When the population of any country increases unexpectedly then it is known as the population explosion. When the population increases to a great extent then its results could become destructive. India is also facing this type of problem.

Q8. What is Family Planning?

Ans:

The meaning of family planning is to keep the family small in size. The size of the family should remain in control so that the income of the family should be more than expenditure. Giving birth to children according to one's wish is called family planning.

Q9. What is the biological theory of increasing- decreasing population?

Ans:

According to supporters of the biological theory of increasing-decreasing population, fertility rate decreases with the increase in density of population because the power of producing children decreases with conceiving. It reduces the birth rate.

Q10. Give two methods of population control given by Malthus.

Ans:

1. the First method of population control given by Malthus was preventive checks like postponing marriage or practising sexual abstinence or celibacy.
2. the Second method was positive checks to population growth in the form of famines and diseases. Lots of people die due to these and thus, the population remains in control.

4MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. What do you know about the Demographic Transition theory of population?

Ans:

This theory is based upon the experiences of all societies. It says that as birth rate increases and the death rate decreases, the population increases very quickly. It can be seen in modern societies where the death rate is being controlled but the birth rate is not being controlled as the death rate. It leads to a great increase in population. It is known as the demographic transition theory of population.

Q2. How can the birth rate be reduced?

Ans:

1. If everyone will become literate then they will come to know about the merits of less population and demerits of more population. So they will try to keep the population in control.
2. If the minimum age of marriage could be fixed then they will become mature and will come to know about the merits of less population.

Q3. According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, how villages were developed?

Ans:

Ogburn and Nimkoff have divided the development of villages in three parts:

1. According to them, humans lived in jungles in the first stage. They were hunting animals or were collecting things to eat. They used to move to that place where food was available. Development of villages was not possible at this stage.
2. In the second stage, humans started to rear animals instead of killing them. Animals need fodder to eat. That is why people started to settle at those places where it was available. They used to leave the place when fodders depleted. That is the reasons why villages were also not developed at that stage.
3. In the third stage, a man came to know about the growing of plants. When they came to know about the growth of plants then they started to live in one place. Since food was available, they started to live a settled life. In

Q4. Explain regional variations of low child sex ratio in India. (C.B.S.E. 2015)

Ans:

Regional variations of low sex ratio in India:

1. Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.
2. Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio.
3. The problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty, dowry or lack of resources but is due to wish to have a male child.
4. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child.

Q5. In what way formal demography is different from social demography? (C.B.S.E. 2015)

Ans:

Formal demography. In formal demography, many aspects are included such as quantitative field, analysis, measurement, statistics, mathematical counting and enumeration.

Social demography.

- Focus on social, economic and political aspects.
- Enquires into causes and consequences of population structures and changes.
- Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes.
- Trace the social resources for population trends

Q6. The family programme suffered during the period of National emergency. Give reasons.

Ans:

Reasons for the setback of the Family planning programme during Emergency-

1. Introduction of a coercive programme of mass sterilization.
2. The vast number of mostly poor and powerless people were forcibly sterilized.

3. Sterilisation refers to medical procedures like vasectomy for men and tubectomy for women which prevent conception and childbirth.
4. There was massive pressure on lower- level government officials (school teachers or office workers) to bring people for sterilization in the camps; that was organized specially for this purpose.
5. Widespread popular opposition to the programme.

Q7.What is Migration? How many types of migration are there?

Ans:

Migration is an English which is to move towards other places by leaving one's basic place of living. So, when a person leaves his place of birth and starts living at another place, then it is known as migration. He can come back to his basic place of living. It is of four types. First one is daily migration in which people go to other places for work, education or occupation in the morning and come back to their native place in the evening. The second one is seasonal migration in which people move towards another place in a specific season and come back to their native place at the end of the season.

For example, migration of labour at the time of harvesting of agricultural produce. The third one is occasional migration in which a person has to migrate if any specific circumstance arises due to any disease or any other reasons. Fourth and last one is permanent migration in which a person leaves his native village, city or country and migrates towards other city or country.

7MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. What is Social Demography? Give its definitions.

Ans:

Demography is an English word which is taken from the Greek language. First of all, this word was used by Gulliard, a French Scholar, in 1885. It is the science which studies and analyse the characteristics of the population. In other words, the study of the human population is known as demography.

Different scholars gave different definitions of demography from their own point of views. That is why it is very difficult to reach a common definition of it. But still, some of these definitions are given ahead:

1. According to Julliard, "Demography is the mathematical knowledge which studies the same features, material, social, intellectual and moral conditions of the population and in its broadest sense it is a natural and social history of the human race."
2. According to Donald Bogg, "Demography is a mathematical and numerical study of the size of the human population, organization, local distribution and changes which occur in it due to birth and death rate, marriage, migration and fine processes of social mobility."
3. According to Benjamin, "Demography is the related study of increase, development and mobility of the human population in the form of a universe."
4. According to Hwipal, "Demography is the numerical study of human life."

So on the basis of given definitions, we can say that demography is related to human science which deals with the distribution of the population. Qualitative and quantitative aspects of the population are studied in demography. Many elements could be included in it like the size of the human population, the structure of the population, its local distribution, birth rate, death rate, marriage, immigration, emigration, unemployment, mobility, etc. All these things are part of a demographic study. For example, the size of the population will increase with the increase in birth rate and size of the population will reduce with the increase in the death rate. In this way, all those things could be included in demography which affects distribution and density of population.

Q2. Explain briefly about the scope of social demography.

Ans:

Scope of Demography. Two points of views are there regarding the scope of social demography i.e wider point of view and narrow point of view. Vans, Murrey and Spengler are the main exponents of a wider point of view and Burkley, Thompson and Lewis, Howzer and Dunkin are the main exponents of a narrow point of view. Certain differences are there between both points of views. In the first viewpoint, scholars study humans, their families and groups. The second point of view studies systems made by humans, their culture and social system. Usually, the deductive method is used in demography but now researchers have started using the inductive method. Demography can be divided into two parts.

- Formal demographic processes in which the processes of birth, death, marriage, divorces are included
- Informal demographic processes in which age group, sex ratio, size and composition of the population are included.

Economic and social problems related to population are included in informal demography. These days informal demography has been changed into social demography because now demography is developing gradually into a particular subject. Size, distribution, the composition of the population, socio and economic factors are also included in its scope. Demography also studies socio-economic causes of change.

Bases of social demography are social processes and these bases regulate the social structures. In social processes, social and cultural exchange, values, customs, beliefs, education, familial structure, mobility, class, caste, marriage, occupations, kinships etc. are included. Sociologists who study social demography, he directly or indirectly also studies about the given concepts.

Q3. Which subjects are included in the subject matter of social demography?

Ans.

1. Distribution of Population. Distribution of the population in cities and villages, business and geographical distribution are included in it.

2. Size of Population. What is the size of the population, which factors affect the population, birth rate, emigration, immigration, growth rate etc. are included in it?

3. Structure of Population. Many subjects related to population are included in it like age and structure, sex ratio, education, level of health.

4. Changes in Population. Factors that are responsible for bringing change in the size and structure of the population are included.

5. Features of Population. The features of the population and their comparative study are included in it.

From the point of view of the facility of study, the following subjects are also included in it.

1. Biological. In this, birth rate, death rate,

growth rate, causes of birth and death rate, sex ratio, age-structure, etc. are included. 2. Social: Marital status, a form of religion, familial structure, education, caste system

etc. are included in it. 3. Geographical: Geographical distribution of population and their causes are included in it.

4. Economic: In this, the status of employment and unemployment, living standard, income- level, quality of eatable things and their distribution, mobility of the population, the formation of the division of labour, the ability

of population are included in it.

The subject of demography has got more importance since 1954 because its scope is increasing day by day.

Q4. Tell us something about the changing demographic position of India.

Ans:

To understand the changing demographic position of India, it is necessary to understand the following

factors: 1. Birth and Death Rate. It is necessary to know about birth and death rate if we want to know something about the population of any country. This difference in birth and death rate tells us about an increase or decrease in population,

The birth rate has been reduced after independence but the death rate has also been reduced to a great extent due to better health services. Until 1951, the death rate was more because of which growth of population was very less. But during 1951-1991, the birth rate started reducing very slowly as compared to the death rate. The death rate has come in control. The death rate was 11.4 in 1991 which came down up to 9.0 in 2001 but the birth rate was 27 at the same time. That is why population growth was also higher. The birth rate in 2011 was 20.97% and the death rate was 7.48%.

2. Life Expectancy. Life expectancy is the possibility of a life of persons, in general conditions, who were born in a particular time period. According to the Human Development Report, life expectancy age was 77.7 years in 1997 in developed countries, 64.4 years in developing countries and it was 51.7 years. in under-developed countries. Average life expectancy in India in the year 2011 was 66.8 years.

Life expectancy in India during 1911-21 was only 20 years which was increased up to 32 years in 1951. After independence, medical services were Improved because of which it was increased to a great extent. It was 62.5 years in 2001.

3. Sex Ratio. Meaning of sex ratio is how many females are there behind 1000 males. In 2001, 49.6 crore females were there for 53.1 crore males. From this, it is clear that females were less than males. During 1901-2000, the general sex ratio has been reduced. Yet, the number of females increased in 1991, 2001 and even in 2011. Kerala is the only state in India where this ratio is in favour of females, Kerala has 1084 females for 1000 males. This ratio is 1000:1031 in Puducherry. In 2011, Haryana's sex ratio was 877 and Chandigarh's sex ratio was 818 which is the lowest

4. Literacy. Literacy is not only a necessary element of demographic structure but it is also a symbol of human development of a country. Literacy rate in India at the beginning of this century was very low and it increased very slowly till 1947. Literacy rate in 1901 was 5.35% out of which 9.83% males and 0.60% females, In 1951, this rate was 27.16% for males and 8.86% for females and the overall rate was 18.33%. During the time period of 1951-2001, this literacy rate was increased from 18.33% to 65.38%. According to the Census Survey of 2001, 75.85% males and 54.16% of females were educated and in 2011, this rate was changed to 82.1% and 65.5% respectively. This difference is decreasing day by day. According to the Census of 2001 and 2011, Kerala and Lakshadweep have the highest rate of literacy..

5. **Population Density** Population Density shows the ratio of land and population. Meaning of population density is the number of persons living in one square km. According to the Census of 2011, it was 382 persons per square km. In 2001, it was 324 and in 1991, it was 267. Some states of the country have a higher density of population and some have lower density. West Bengal, in 2011, was the highest among all the states in 1028 and Arunachal Pradesh was the lowest of all at 17. Delhi's density of population was 11320 and it was 46 in Andaman and Nicobar,

6. **Rural and urban population.** Knowledge of rural and urban population is necessary to understand the demographic structure of the country. The population of urban areas has increased rapidly during 1901-2011.

Only 10.8% of people were living in cities in 1901. In 1951, 82.7% of people were living in villages and 17.3% in cities. It became 72.2% and 27.5% in 2001 and in 2011, it was 68.84% and 31.16% respectively. From this data, it is clear that people are migrating towards urban areas. In 2001, Goa was the first state where the most numbers of people (49.77%) were living in cities. In Himachal Pradesh, only 9.79% of people were living in urban areas.

7. **Age structure.** The age structure of the country shows an interesting picture of the population.. According to the Census Survey of 1991, 36% population was of children up to the age of 14 years. 57% of people were of the age group of 15- 59 years and 7% of people were of the age of 60 years and above. From different censuses, it is clear that age group up to 14 years is decreasing continuously and a population of 60 years and above is increasing. It is because of the increasing age of life expectancy.

8. **Religion.** Followers of many religions live all over India. In 1961, Hindus were 83.5% but they were reduced to 79.5% in 2011. Hindus are decreasing but Muslims were 10.7% in 1961 and became 13.2% in 2011. So during the time period of 1961- 1991, Hindus decreased up to 1% but Muslims increased up to 1%. Christians and Jains also reduced during this time period but Sikh and Buddhist population has been increasing at the same time. So, we can see that Indian demography is constantly changing.

Q5. Give the main features of National Population Policy-1976 and National Population Policy-2000.

Ans:

India's population has increased rapidly after 1947 because of the improvement of health services and a reduced rate of death. Yet birth rate was also reduced but not at the same pace as the death rate. That is why the National Population Policy was made which is given below.

National Population Policy 1976. On 25 June 1975, the then Prime Minister declared an emergency in the country that remained till 1977. During an emergency, the National Population Policy was announced.

1. Minimum age of marriage for girls was increased from 15 years to 18 years and it was also increased for boys from 18 years to 21 years.
2. The government especially tried to raise the literacy rate of women.
3. Compensation for sterilization of male and females for family planning was increased.

The government started the process of sterilization. with great pace and took advantage of emergency in the country. Hundreds of thousands of people were sterilized even against their wish. Around 8.2 million people were sterilized during this time period which is a record in itself.

National Population Policy 2000:- Government consulted different voluntary organisations, scholars, government machinery and those people who were interested in demography and made National Population Policy 2000 whose main aims are given below:-

1. To bring down infant mortality rate up to 30 per thousand.
2. To bring down the death of pregnant women up to 100 per lakh.
3. To encourage the late marriage of girls.
4. To register all the births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies.
5. To give information, services and consultancy of types of delivery to all the people.
6. To know new ways of prevention of pregnancy and to give this information to the people.

India society

7. To take steps for free and compulsory education for the children up to the age of 14 years.

8. To stop spreading of AIDS.

9. To maintain a balance between family planning and people-centred programmes. So the main aim of both the policies was to bring down population growth. It has been said that around 25 crore children were stopped to take birth between 1976-2000.

Multiple choice

Q1. Demography is the systematic study of ____.

- a) population**
- b) culture**
- c) economics**
- d) statistics**

Ans: a) population

Q2. The word demography comes from Greek origin and is composed of the two words where demos means __ and graphien implying ____.

- a) society, democracy**
- b) people, describe**
- c) population, trends**
- d) none of the above**

Ans: b) people, describe

Q3. The __ refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years.

- a) fertility rate**
- b) birth rate**
- c) total fertility rate**
- d) none of the above**

Ans: a) fertility rate

Q4. Identify one of the reasons for population explosion :

- a) disease control**
- b) low birth rate**
- c) low death rate**
- d) none of the above**

Ans: a) disease control

Q5.The book "An essay on the principle of population" was written by :

- a) Thomas Robert Malthus**
- b) Marxist**
- c) Max Weber**
- d) none of the above**

Ans: a) Thomas Robert Malthus

Q6.Who is related with the theory of population growth ?

- a) Sorokin**
- b) Malthus**
- c) Weber**
- d) Toneez**

Ans: b) Malthus

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Q1. The term Demography is of Greek origin and is composed of two words demos meaning ____ and graphien implying ____.

Ans: people , describe

Q2. According to Robert Malthus, population rises in ____ progression whereas agricultural production grows in _____ progression.

Ans: geometric progression , arithmetic progression

Q3. The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and ____ diseases.

Ans: epidemic

Q4. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family _____ after the Emergency.

Ans: Welfare Programme

Q5. _____ is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change.

Ans: Formal demography

Q6. _____ enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.

Ans: Population studies or social demography