



UNIT V
POPULATION

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) Which one of the following is the most populous state of India?

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

Ans - (c) Uttar Pradesh

(ii) The magnitude of population growth means

- (a) the total population of a region
- (b) the number of persons added each year
- (c) the number of female per thousand males
- (d) the rate at which the population increase

Ans- (b) the number of persons added each year

(iii) Which one of the following is not affected by internal migration?

- (a) the distribution of country's population
- (b) the size of a country's population
- (c) the age composition of a country's population
- (d) the sex composition of a country's population

Ans – (b) the size of a country's population

(iv) In India a 'literate' person is one who

- (a) can read and write his/ her name
- (b) can read and write any language
- (c) is 5 years old and can read and write his/ her name
- (d) is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding

Ans - (d) is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding

(v) Which one of the following belong to primary occupation

- (a) Architect
- (b) Doctor
- (c) Farmer
- (d) Mason

Ans - (c) Farmer



2. Answer the following questions brief:

(i) Why are northern plains of India densely populated?

Ans – In the northern plains of India, lands are fertile with abundant rainfall, there are perennial and navigable rivers, transport and communication system are well developed and other facilities and services of modern life are available. So the northern plains of India are densely populated.

(ii) Define birth rate and Death rate?

Ans – Birth rate is the total number of live birth per 1000 persons in a year while Death rate is the total number of deaths per 1000 persons in a year.

(iii) What do you mean by the natural growth of population?

Ans – The natural growth of population is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country or a place within a particular period of time.. It is calculated by subtracting the death rate from the birth rate. Birth rate has been always higher than the death rate.

(iv) Why is the rate of population growth in India decreasing since 1981?

Ans – The annual rate of population growth was increasing rapidly from 1951 to 1981 but the rate of population growth started decreasing since 1981. This was due to the decrease in birth rate by encouraging delayed marriage for girls and strengthening measures to prevent child marriage under the national population policy.

(v) How is migration a determinant factor of population change?

Ans – Migration is the most important component of population growth. In India people generally migrate from rural to urban areas. It has resulted in the steady increase in the percentage of population in towns and cities. It changes not only population size but also the composition of urban and rural population in terms of age and sex composition. The pull and push factors of migration can abruptly change the size of population a place which may result into over population in some areas while under population in the others, imbalance in sex-ratio, man power etc.



3. Distinguish between:

(i) **Population growth and population change.**

Ans – Population growth may be the increase or decrease in the number of population of a country or a place during a particular period of time which is expressed in percentage. It is the difference between the birth and death rate plus migration.

It is natural as well as man-made processes whereas the population change is the number of people added to the population in a year and expressed in the addition of number of people. It is about changes in population composition like sex-ratio, age composition, literacy and occupational structure etc. Migration is the main factor of population change.

(ii) **Primary occupation and Secondary occupation.**

Ans – **Primary occupation** are those activities associated with agriculture, animal husbandry, mining, fishing, forestry etc. Whereas **Secondary occupations** are activities associated with manufacturing industry, building and construction etc.

4. **Find out the relation between occupation structure and development with special reference to India.**

Ans – There is a close relation between occupational structure and development in developing countries like India. Since the country has a higher proportion of people engaging in primary occupation like agriculture, India is still one of the developing countries. Regarding the occupational structure a number of occupations are available in India.

The occupations are classified into three groups (i) Primary, (ii) Secondary and (iii) Tertiary.

In a developing country like India, about 64% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Secondary and tertiary sectors such as industries and transport and communication have a proportion of about 13% to 20% respectively. However, in recent years there has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors as a result of growing industrialization and urbanization.



5. Discuss the advantages of having a healthy population?

Ans – The government have improved the health condition of Indian population. Death rates have declined from 25 per thousand in 1951 to 8 per thousand in 2001. Life expectancy has increased from 37 years in 1951 to 64 years in 2001. These achievements were created by the factors including improvement in public health, prevention of infectious diseases, applications of modern medical practices in diagnosis and treatment of ailments. The National Population Policy 2000 provides free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age, universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage and preventing child marriage, supplying nutrition, drinking water and sanitation, amenities for the rural population. A well-educated healthy population will help in achieving not only a self-sufficient but also an economically strong independent country.

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

Ans – The government of India initiated the family planning programme in 1952 to improve the individual health and welfare. The main object of the family welfare programme is to promote the Planned Parenthood on a voluntary basis. The National population policy 2000 is the creation of planned efforts of government. It provides a policy framework of imparting free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age, achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 births, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people centred programme. It also provides spread of literacy and education among the adolescents with sufficient nutrition.

7. Discuss the problems faced by the adolescent population in India.

Ans – The adolescents are the most important future resources of the country. So their nutrition requirements are much higher than those of a normal child or adult. Poor nutrition leads to deficiency disease and stunted growth. They cannot receive sufficient diet. Large number of the adolescent girl suffers from anaemia. They are the most vulnerable groups. There are problems of early marriages, STD, unemployment, poverty, malnutrition, unwanted pregnancies genital hygiene, etc. amongst them. National Population Policy 2000 concluded that the adolescent need greater attention in addition to nutritional requirements. It also includes protection from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. It also encouraged delayed marriage for girls and strengthening measures to prevent child marriage.
