

# Population

## Q1. 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) The area of arrival
- (c) Both the area of departure and arrival
- (d) None of the above

Answer: Both the area of arrival and departure.

(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

Answer: High birth rates.

(iii) The magnitude of population growth refers to

- (a) The total population of 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

Answer: The total population of the area.

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

- (a) Can read and write his/her name
- (b) Can read and write any language
- (c) is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding
- (d) knows the 3 'R's (reading, writing, arithmetic)

Answer: Is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding.

## Q2. Answer the following questions briefly.

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

Answer: The decline is due to greater awareness and usage of birth control measures.

(ii) Discuss the major components of population growth.

Answer:

1. Birth rate
2. Death rate
3. Migration

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

Answer: Age structure: Refers to the number of people in different age groups in that population.

Death Rate: The number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

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

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

Answer: Migration is the movement of people from regions and territories. It is a determinant factor of population change as it changes the demographics (size and structure) of both the departure and arrival areas.

## Q3. Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Answer: Population growth:

1. It refers to the increase in the number of inhabitants of a region during a specific period of time.

2. It refers to the increase in the number of inhabitants of a region during a specific period of time.  
*Population change:*
1. It refers to the change in distribution, structure, or size of a population during a specific period of time.
2. Natural growth, immigration and emigration are the major factors causing population change.

#### **Q4. What is the relation between occupational structure and development?**

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

As development progresses, more people move into secondary occupations such as manufacturing. In highly developed societies, there is a high percentage of people involved in tertiary occupations such as banking, commerce, transportation and administration.

#### **Q5. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?**

**Answer:**

1. It will strengthen the nation in all areas
2. This will help to create a developed and prosperous nation.
3. This will help in economic development or growth.
4. The nation can compete globally with all other countries in any area of need.

#### **Q6. What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?**

**Answer:** The National Population Policy 2000 provides a policy framework for:

1. Reducing infant mortality rate to 30 per 1000 live births.
2. Providing free and compulsory schooling till the age of 14 years.
3. Achieving universal immunization of children against all anti-vaccine diseases.
4. Promoting delayed marriages and child marriages
5. To make family welfare a people-centric program.
6. Providing nutritional services and food supplements to adolescents.
7. Protecting teenagers from unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases and educating them about the risks of unprotected sex.