

NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

1. 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. (a) 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. (a) The total population of an 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-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.

2. 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.

(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 village is reduced as a result of the rural-urban migration.

3. Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Ans.

Population growth		Population change	
(i)	It refers to the increase in the number of inhabitants of a region during a specific period of time.	(i)	It refers to the change in the distribution, composition or size of a population during a specific period of time.
(ii)	There is a natural increase of population and immigration is the major components causing population growth.	(ii)	There is natural increase: immigration and emigration are the major components causing population change.

4. 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.

5. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?

Ans. A healthy population ensures higher productive efficiency. Absenteeism is low where the workers are healthy.

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

OR

Write any three goals of National Population Policy 2000.

- Ans.** (i) The National Population Policy 2000 aims at reducing infant mortality 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 immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases. Family planning programme is to be promoted on a voluntary basis.