

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-3 Population Composition

1. Why is every person unique in himself?
2. Define sex composition or gender structure.
3. What does a high ratio of literate population indicate?
4. Name the country having the highest sex ratio in the world.
5. Describe any five features of the increasing trend of the urban population in the world.
6. Distinguish between the rural population and the urban population.
7. Sex ratio is an important demographic feature of a country. Explain.
8. Why is unfavourable female sex ratio found in India and other South Asian countries?
9. What do you understand by the occupational structure? Name the specific economic activities or occupational categories as identified by United Nations?
10. Which demographic feature is considered as an indicator of development of an economy and why?

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Answer

1. Because of his physical and intellectual abilities every person is unique in himself.
2. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio.
3. Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people above 7 years of age, who is able to read and write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding. It indicates the level of socio-economic development of a country. More developed is the country more will be sex ratio and vice versa.
4. The country, having the highest sex ratio in the world is Latvia. Its main reason is the situations of the last century. Neighbouring countries of Latvia used Latvia as a war zone and forced the men's population to participate in it and used them mainly in the front lines. And another reason is the high mortality rate of the male population at the time of the birth.
5. The features of the increasing trend of the urban population are:
 - i. The increasing trend of urban population leads the environmental degradation.
 - ii. The substandard housing and poor sanitation took the lives of ten million population.
 - iii. In the developed countries urban trend of migration is female-dominated whereas Asian countries are male-dominated.
 - iv. The number of big cities is increasing more in developing countries due to migration and a high growth rate.
 - v. The worldwide shift to technological, industrial and services-based economies.
- 6.

Rural Population	Urban Population
Rural Population is mostly engaged in agriculture and other primary occupations.	Urban population is engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.
Share of the rural population is 55% often the whole population of the world.	Share of urban population is 45% in the world population.

Population growth is lower in a rural population in comparison to cities.	Population growth is higher due to migration.
Rural life is slow and social relations are informal and homely.	City life is fast and social relations are formal.
The rural population has no problem with housing and transportation.	The urban population faces problems of housing, health and drinking water.

7. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio. It is measured in two ways: Males per thousand females

$$= \frac{\text{Male Population}}{\text{Female Population}} \times 1000$$
Females per thousand males =
$$\frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 1000$$
It is an important demographic feature because it indicates the level of development in a country. Those societies where there is more discrimination, sex ratio is unfavourable. On the contrary, areas where women enjoy high social status, it is favourable.
8. In India and South Asian countries, female sex ratio is low due to:
- Widespread gender discrimination, which is widespread.
 - High mortality rate of female child during birth.
 - Lower socio-economic status of women.
 - High female infant mortality due to negligence and lack of medical facilities.
 - Preference to male child which results in high female foeticide and female infanticide.
 - Domestic violence against women.
9. Occupational structure refers to the proportional distribution of people under specific economic activities. These activities are as follows:
- Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
 - Mining and quarrying
 - Manufacturing industry
 - Construction
 - Electricity
 - Unclassified occupations
 - Commerce
 - Transportation and Communication
- There is another group which is not engaged in any economic activity and is also not

the part of the active population i.e. children below the working age, old people, housewives and students. There is another classification of occupational structure which is divided into following four major groups:

- i. Primary activities such as hunting, fishing, mining, forestry and agriculture.
- ii. Secondary activities such as manufacturing, for examples, heavy manufacturing, light manufacturing, food processing, oil refining and energy production etc.
- iii. Tertiary activities such as service sector i.e. transport, communication, health services, food service, tourism, retail sales, advertising, banking, entertainment and law etc.
- iv. Quaternary activities such as intellectual tasks i.e. research and development activities, information and communication technology, and consultancy services.

10. Following demographic features of an economy act as an indicator of development of an economy. **High literacy rate:** High literacy rate indicates better socio-economic development of an economy because it shows the living standard of that country, social status of women, availability of educational facilities, intellectual ability of the people, welfare programmes and policies of the government. Economic development is both a cause and effect of literacy rates. **Favourable sex ratio:** In most of the developed countries, sex ratio is favourable for women because of their better status in the society. **Occupational structure in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors:**
- i. If the economy is less developed than the proportion of working population in primary activities is high.
 - ii. If the proportion of working population is high in secondary and tertiary activities, the economy is more developed.
 - iii. As the economy develops, more and more people are being seen working in the tertiary activities.