

Population

Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time, say during the last 10 years. Such a change can be expressed in two ways: in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage change per year. The absolute numbers added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population (e.g., that of 2001) from the later population (e.g., that of 2011). It is referred to as the absolute increase. The rate or the pace of population increase is the other important aspect. It is studied in per cent per annum, e.g., a rate of increase of 2 per cent per annum means that in a given year, there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. This is referred to as the annual growth rate.

Q1. In which of the following way the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/ territory can be expressed?

- a. Absolute numbers
- b. Percentage change per year
- c. Annual growth rate
- d. Both a. and b.

Ans. (d)

Q2. The aspect of the rate or the pace of population increase can be studied in terms of:

- a. per 100 persons
- b. per cent per annum
- c. absolute increase
- d. annual rate

Ans. (b)

Q3. Population growth is calculated at the interval of:

- a. 5 years
- b. 10 years
- c. 15 years
- d. one year

Ans. (b)

Q4. The absolute numbers added each year or in each decade in the population is called as:

- a. Population growth
- b. Annual growth rate
- c. Absolute increase of population
- d. None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q5. The rate at which the number of individuals in a population increase in 1 year as a fraction of the initial population is called:

- a. Absolute increase of population
- b. Annual growth rate of population
- c. Marginal growth rate of population
- d. Change in population growth

Ans. (b)

Q6. There is a rate of increase of 5% per annum in population. What does this mean?

- a. Increase of 5 persons in total population each year
- b. Increase of 5 persons per 1,000 persons per annum
- c. Increase of 5 persons per 100 persons in the initial population
- d. Increase of 5 persons at an interval of 10 years.

Ans. (c)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Population is the pivotal element in social studies. It is the point of reference from which

all other elements are observed and from which they derive significance and meaning. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only in relation to human beings.

Their numbers, distribution, growth and characteristics or qualities provide the basic background for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment. Human beings are producers and consumers of earth's resources. Therefore, it is important to know how many people are there in a country, where do they live, how and why their numbers are increasing and what are their characteristics. The census of India provides us with information regarding the population of our country.

Q1. How is population a pivotal element?

Ans. Population is a pivotal element due to the following reasons:

- (i) It is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed and from which they derive their importance.
- (ii) The distribution, growth and characteristics of population provide the basic background for understanding all the aspects of the environment.

Q 2. What does 'census' mean?

Ans. Census means an official counting of population done periodically. In India, it is done after every ten years.

Q3. How does census provide information regarding population of our country?

Ans. Census provides information regarding the population in the following ways:

- (i) It provides data about how many people are there in a country.
- (ii) Where do the people live, how and why their numbers are increasing and what are their characteristics etc., are the information that census provides.

Source 3

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the 'push' factor in rural areas. These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the 'pull' of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions.

Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. The urban population has increased from 17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of 'million plus cities' from 35 to 53 in just one decade, i.e. 2001 to 2011.

Q1. What change is brought about by internal migration?

Ans. Internal migration lead to changes in the distribution of population within the nation and not in the size of the population.

Q2. Why do permanent migration occur from the rural areas to the urban areas?

Ans. Permanent migration occurs from the rural areas to the urban areas in search of employment opportunities as there is great poverty and unemployment in rural areas of India.

Q3. What are push and pull factors of migration?

Ans. The push factors of migration are those factors which force people to leave a place e.g., poverty, drought, etc. The pull factors of migration are those factors which attract people towards itself e.g., employment opportunity, quality lifestyle, etc.