1. 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

Ans.   (c)

2. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of
   (a) high birth rates   (c) high death rates
   (b) high life expectancies   (d) more married couples

Ans.   (a)

3. 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.   (b)

4. According to the Census 2001, 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 above who can read and write in any language with understanding
   (d) knows the 3 'R's (reading, writing, arithmetic)

Ans.   (c)

5. Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?

Ans.   (i) Since 1981, however, the rate of growth started declining gradually.
   (ii) During this period, birth rates declined rapidly.
   (iii) Still 182 million people were added to the total population in the 1990s alone.

6. Discuss the major components of population growth.

Ans. Major components of population growth area:
   (i) Birth rate: It is the number of live birth per thousand of population.
   (ii) Death rate: It is the number of death per thousand of population.

(iii) High birth rate along with low death rate is the cause of high population.

7. Define age structure, death rate and birth rate.

Ans: (i) Age structure: Refers to the distribution of the population of a country among different age groups; it helps to estimate the size of working population.

(ii) Death rate: It indicates the number of deaths in a country during a year per 1,000 population.

(iii) Birth rate: It indicates the number of birth in a country during a year per 1,000 population.

8. How is migration a determinant factor of population change?

Ans: (i) Migration means movement of people from one place to another for permanent settlement. It can be internal or international.

(ii) International migration takes place between two countries in the form of immigration (People coming to India) and emigration (people going out of India).

(iii) Internal migration affects density of population but not the size of population.

(iv) International migration affects population change. Net migrations have been positive more person has come to India. But overall impact migration is very less.

9. Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Ans: Population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country; it can be expressed either in absolute numbers or in terms of percentage changes whereas population change involves three processes; birth rate, death rate and migration.

10. What is the relation between occupational structure and development?

Ans: With economic development, following changes in the occupational structure are expected:

(i) The percent dependency of population on the primary sector in occupational structure falls.

(ii) The share of the secondary and the tertiary sectors rises.

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

Ans: Health is an important component of human capital. A healthy population means:

(i) More people are available for work on regular basis.

(ii) There will be no break or absence from works.

(iii) Time and money spent on ailments will be saved; therefore, more savings will be available for capital formation.

12. What are the objectives of the National Population Policy 2000?

Ans. The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people-centered programme.