

1. What problems arise when the population increases?

Answer :

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Starvation
- Increase pollution

2. What is the meaning of population ?

Answer :

- Population is the total number of people residing in an area during a given period of time.

3. What is demography ?

Answer :

- Demography is the branch of science that deals with the population structure such as birth and death rates, migration, and population density.
- Demography is the systematic study of population.

4. What are the factors that influenced population size and structure ?

Answer :

- Birth , Death and Migration.
- The size of population of an area changes according to the measure of the above aspects.
- The structure and composition of the population of an area is taken into consideration on account of age structure, male-female ratio, dependent ratio, etc.

5. What are the two branches of demography ?

Answer :

- Social demography and formal demography are the two branches of demography.

- Social demography investigates the structure of social demography and its causes and consequences of change
- Formal demography measures and analyses the factors of population change
- Census is an example for a formal demographic study.

6. Name the branch of science that deals with the study of population structure ?

Answer :

- Demography

7. What is the time interval at which census is usually conduct in india ?

Answer :

- Census is usually conducted once in ten years in India.

8. Name the institution which heads the census activities in india?

Answer :

- Census activities in India are headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India

9. What are the different indicators of demography ?

Answer :

- Migration
- Birth rate and death rate
- Population Density
- Female-Male Ratio and Child Sex Ratio
- Life expectancy
- Age Structure
- Dependency ratio

10. Explain each indicators of the demography ?

Answer:

**Migration**

- Migration is the permanent or temporary settlement of people from one region to another.
- There are mainly two types of migrations Internal Migration and International Migration
- Migration within a country's border is called internal migration
- Migration across country borders is generally called international migration.
- Better income ,High social status and job opportunities are the main reason for the migration

### **Birth rate and death rate**

- Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand of the population.
- Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand of the population in a particular area at a specific time.
- Population growth slows down when the birth rate is low and the death rate is high.

### **Population Density**

- The average population per square kilometer is called Density of Population.
- According to the 2011 census, Delhi has the highest population density whereas Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest
- Lack of open spaces , Pollution, Lack of water storage and Crowding are the main social problems in densely populated areas.

### **Female-Male Ratio and Child Sex Ratio**

- Male female Ratio (Sex Ratio) is the number of females per thousand males in a particular area during a specific period of time.
- The child sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the age group 0-6 years

### **Life expectancy**

- A person's life expectancy is an estimate of how long he lives on an average.
- Life expectancy is determined on the basis of death rate of each age group in a particular area.
- So many factors contribute to the high life expectancy rate in Kerala.
  - ⌘ High literacy rate and higher education
  - ⌘ Decentralised public health policy
  - ⌘ Cleanliness
  - ⌘ Food availability and public distribution

### **Age Structure**

- Age structure of population is the proportion of persons relatively in different age groups.
- Population age structure is the ratio of the population to different age groups and the proportion of each group to the total population
- The birth and death rates of an area have an effect on the population age structure of that area
- The age structure was influenced by high infant and maternal mortality rates
- The age structure ratio of the relatively older age group is higher than that of the younger age group. This age structure is called ageing population.

### **Dependency ratio**

- Dependency ratio is the criterion used to compare the dependent category of population and the working population.
- A decrease in dependency ratio also leads to economic progress of the country
- The number of employed people to be more than the number of the unemployed among the working age population. This is called the demographic gift or demographic dividend

11. What are the advantages of demographic dividend ?

Answer:

- The socio-economic progress of the country increases
- Productivity of the country increases
- The country enjoy high human resource development