

6. India-Population

Improve your learning

1. Question

Based on the following table, answer the questions below:

World historical and predicted populations (in millions)

Region/ year	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	1950	1999	2012	2050	2150
World	458	580	682	978	1,650	2,521	5,978	7,052	8,909	9,746
Africa	86	114	106	107	133	221	767	1,052	1,766	2,308
Asia	243	339	436	635	947	1,402	3,634	4,250	5,268	5,561
Europe	84	111	125	203	408	547	729	740	628	517
Latin America and the Caribbean	39	10	10	24	74	167	511	603	809	912
Northern America	3	3	2	7	82	172	307	351	392	398
Oceania	3	3	3	2	6	13	30	38	46	51

- Identify the number of centuries it took for the world population to double for the first time.
- In earlier classes, you had studied about colonization. Look at the table and identify the continents in which the population decreased by 1800.
- Which continent has been most populous for most period of time?
- Is there any content that is projected to show a significant decrease in population future?

Answer

- It took 3 centuries for the world population to get doubled. In 1500 it was 458 million and became 978 million in 1800.
- Oceania comprises of island countries like Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and other small island nations. The Population got decreased in these regions by 1800.
- Asia has been the most populous continent throughout. In 1500 it was 243 million and expected to be 5561 million by 2150. It is also the largest continent.
- Europe has been predicted to decrease the population. The expected population is 517 million by 2150 which is at present 740 million.

2. Question

List out the impacts on society if the sex ratio is too low or too high.

Answer

Sex Ratio represents the number of females in per 1000 males in the population.

There are some regions that discriminate the genders and give priority to males over females. This results in a low sex ratio. The regions of low sex ratio are female infanticide and preferring a male child over the female. Low sex ratio indicates inequality between males and females and facilitates orthodox social norms like illiteracy among females, child marriages. This reduces childbirth.

High sex ratio implies equality between males and females. This means girls are more in number compared to boys, literacy among the females, no child marriages, no discrimination.

3. Question

Compare Indian literacy rates with other countries:

Brazil, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Nepal, Bangladesh, Norway, Chile, Indonesia

What similarities and differences do you note?

Answer

A literate person is one who is above 7 years of age and can read and write any language with understanding.

Norway is a complete literate country. India ranks above Bangladesh and Nepal, whereas is below rest all other nations. India ranks 159 among 197 countries.

In India, one-third of the population cannot read and write. The probable reasons could be poverty, unemployment, population, regional hindrance etc.

4. Question

Which areas of Telangana have a high density of population and what may be some of the reasons behind it?

Answer

Telangana is a state in south India, that was formed in 2014 after separating from Andhra Pradesh. It is the 12th biggest state in the country. The regions with high population density are Hyderabad, Nizamabad, and Karimnagar. Due to infrastructure, public facilities and employment generation attracted more people to settle down here.

5. Question

Distinguish between population growth and population change.

Answer

When there is a high birth rate and low death rate, this leads to a sharp increase in population and therefore is population growth.

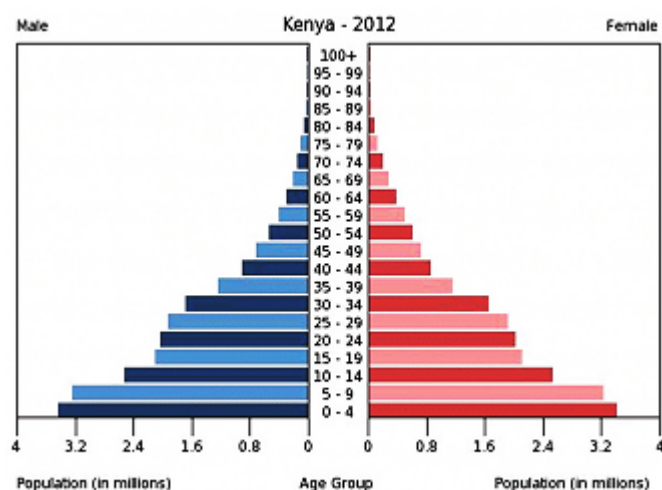
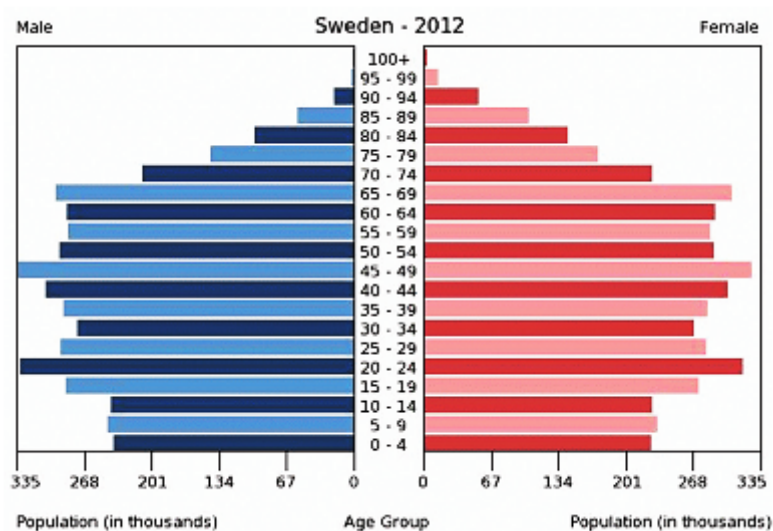
Population change is calculated by subtracting the current population to its previous years. This mainly occurs due to migration, births, deaths.

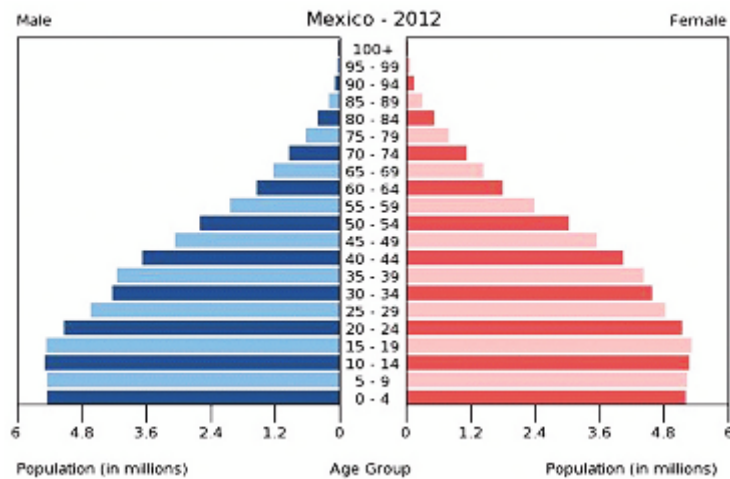
Population change (absolute number) = Population later date - Population at an earlier date

Population change in a place = (Number of births + number of in-migrants) - Number of deaths + number of out-migrants)

6. Question

Compare the population pyramid of India with data of three other countries given here.





- Which country's population is likely to grow?
- Which country's population is likely to reduce?
- Compare the gender balance: What can you tell about each country's family and welfare policies?

Answer

- India's population is likely to grow.
- Sweden population would decrease as the birth rate is low in the country.
- India has a low sex ratio, which represents discrimination between males and females, and also shows that the welfare policies by the government have not brought much improvement.

Mexico has the highest sex ratio.

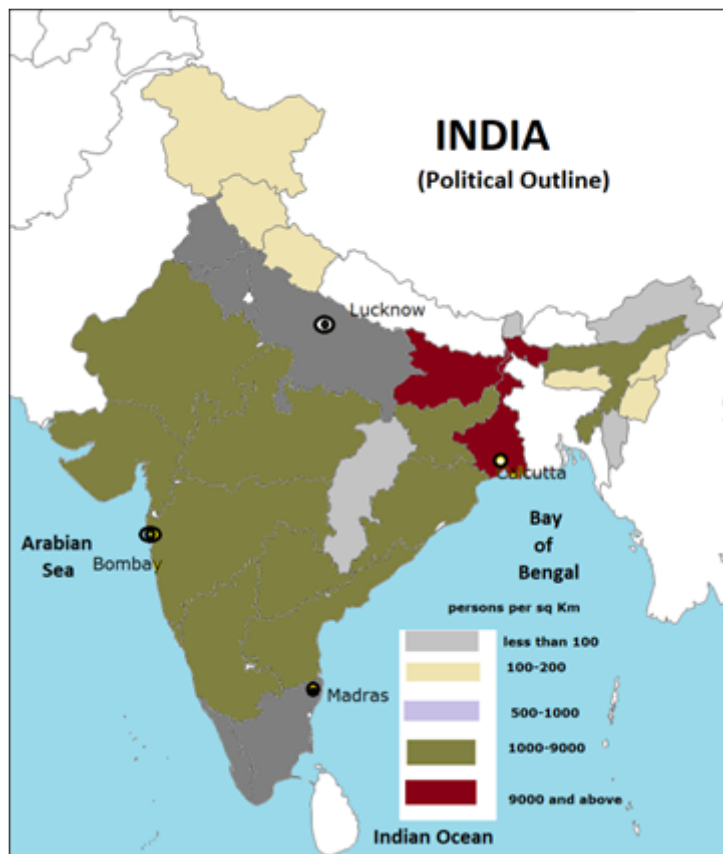
7. Question

Map work:

- On a blank map of India showing boundaries, plot the state-wise population density based on the 2011 census by taking five ranges.
- On a blank map of Telangana showing district boundaries, plot the population distribution method (one dot is equivalent to 10,000 population).

Answer

(a)



(b)

