

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL 9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092

CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-6 (Theme E)
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DYNAMICS OF POPULATION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The systematic study of population characteristics and their changes over time is called. **(ii) Demography**
2. The replacement level fertility rate is approximately. **(iii) 2.1**
3. India's fertility rate in 2025 is approximately. **(iii) 1.9**
4. A country with a wide base in its population pyramid indicates. **(iii) A young and growing population**
5. The dependency ratio measures. **(ii) Number of dependents per 100 working-age people**
6. Which country implemented the One-Child Policy in 1979? **(iv) China**
7. The number of females per 1,000 males in the population is known as. **(ii) Sex ratio**

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The **census** is the official count of people living in a country during a specific period.
2. A fertility rate below **2.1** leads to a shrinking population over time.
3. Life expectancy at birth in India at the time of independence was approximately **32** years.
4. The rapid growth in world population from 1950 onward was largely due to improvements in **healthcare facilities**.
5. The large young population (ages 16–30) in a country is known as the **youth bulge**.

6. According to the demographic transition model, Stage 1 is characterised by **high** birth rates and **high** death rates.
7. The working-age population is generally considered to be individuals between the ages of **15** and **59** years.

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. India's population pyramid in 2020 was narrower at the base compared to 1950. **True**
2. The fertility rate measures the number of births per 1,000 population in a year. **False**
3. Japan has a younger population structure than India. **False**
4. The demographic dividend is a permanent feature of India's population structure. **False**
5. Child mortality in India has decreased from 271 to 28 per 1,000 live births between 1950 and 2023. **True**
6. Kerala and Tamil Nadu are experiencing less population ageing compared to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. **False**
7. The One-Child Policy in China was completely successful in maintaining fertility at replacement level. **False**

D. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. What is demography and why is it important for governments?

Demography studies population size structure and change through births and migration. Governments leverage this information to plan essential infrastructure like Schools, hospitals, roads and housing along with municipal services.

2. Define fertility rate and explain its significance in population studies.

Fertility rate is the average number of children a woman is likely to have during her lifetime. Birth and fertility rates are closely interconnected and essential for determining the pace of population growth.

3. What is meant by the term 'replacement level fertility'?

Replacement level fertility is the fertility rate (2.1) at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next.

4. What does a wide base in a population pyramid indicate about a country?

A wide base in a population pyramid indicates many children being born and the country has a young and growing population.

5. What is demographic dividend?

The demographic dividend is the economic growth potential resulting from a younger productive age structure with a larger working-age population and lower dependency ratio.

6. Omitted

7. What factors have contributed to declining fertility rates in many countries?

Factors that have contributed to declining fertility rates in many countries are :-

- Improved access to quality education.
- Women increasingly pursue formal education and participate in the workforce, they tend to marry later and have fewer children.
- Rapid urbanization and the high cost of living.

E. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Explain the three stages of demographic transition with suitable examples for each stage.

The three stages of demographic transition:

Stage 1 :

- * Both birth rates and death rates are very high, leading to slow or stagnant population growth.
- * Mainly caused by poor healthcare, famines, and low living standards.
- * Example: Pre-industrial societies

Stage 2:

- * Death rates drop sharply due to improved medical facilities and sanitation, but birth rates remain high.
- * This causes rapid population growth (population explosion).
- * Example: Developing nations like Nigeria, Afghanistan .

Stage 3:

- * Birth rates fall significantly due to family planning, urbanisation, and female education, while death rates stay low.
- * Population growth slows down and stabilizes.
- * Example: Developed nations like Japan, Germany, and the UK.

2. Analyse the impact of population ageing on a country's economy and society.

The impact population aging on a country economy and society are -

1. **Shrinking Workforce** : A larger proportion of elderly citizens means fewer working-age adults to produce goods and provide services.
2. **Economic Slowdown** : With a declining labour force, overall productivity decreases and economic growth can slow down.
3. **Rising Healthcare Costs** : Older populations require higher spending on medical care, hospitals, and specialized senior support.
4. **Increased Pension Burden** : Governments must allocate more national funds toward pensions and social security, putting pressure on public budgets.
5. **Higher Dependency Ratio** : The ratio of non-working dependents to productive workers increases, placing a heavier tax and care burden on the younger generation.

3. How does education, particularly among women, influence fertility rates? Explain with examples.

Education, particularly among women, influence fertility rate due to the following reasons:

1. **Delayed Marriage** : Educated women typically marry at a later age, which naturally shortens their reproductive years.
2. **Career Pursuits and Financial Independence** : Higher education opens up employment opportunities, leading women to plan smaller families to balance work and family life.
3. **Awareness of Healthcare and Family Planning** : Educated mothers have better access to and knowledge of contraception, maternal healthcare, and child spacing.
4. **Focus on Child Quality over Quantity** : Educated parents generally invest more resources in the health and education of fewer children rather than having many children.

Example : In India, states with high female literacy rates like Kerala have lower fertility rates , whereas states with historically lower female literacy rates have had higher fertility rates.

4. Discuss the challenges and opportunities of migration for urban and rural areas.

For Urban Areas

Opportunities : Provides abundant and affordable labour for industries, construction, and services, driving urban economic growth.

Challenges : Causes overcrowding, strain on civic infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity), growth of slums, traffic congestion, and pollution.

For Rural Areas :

Opportunities : Migrants send money back home (remittances), which improves family living standards, education, and rural housing.

Challenges : Brain drain and loss of energetic, working-age individuals leave behind mostly elderly and dependent populations, leading to agricultural labour shortages.