

OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

Chapters : 7

Std-12 Economics Practice Sheet Day 7

Date : 24/02/24

Section A

- Choose correct answer from the given options. [Each carries 1 Mark] [8]
1. What was the population of India in 1951? (March-2018)
(A) 43.9 crore (B) 54.8 crore (C) 36.1 crore (D) 31.9 crore
 2. When was the first time Census done in India? (July-2018, July-2022)
(A) 1947 (B) 1951 (C) 1921 (D) 1871
 3. Give the order of India in the most populated country. (March-2019)
(A) Second (B) Third (C) First (D) Fourth
 4. What was the total population of India in 2011? (July- 2019)
(A) 36.1 Crore (B) 54.8 Crore (C) 121.02 crore (D) 23.8 crore
 5. What was the ratio of females per 1000 males in 2011? (Aug -2020)
(A) 930 (B) 950 (C) 940 (D) 970
 6. State the ratio of death rate of India in 2011. (March-2022)
(A) 7.1 (B) 5.1 (C) 21.8 (D) 10.8
 7. Which year is counted as “the year of great divide” according to population in India? (March- 2023)
(A) 1961 (B) 1931 (C) 1921 (D) 1951
 8. When was planning started in India? (May- 2021)
(A) 1901 (B) 1951 (C) 1950 (D) 2000

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [6]
9. Explain the role of education in family planning. (March -2023)
 10. What is meant by the working and non-working population? (March -2020)
 11. The year 1921 is identified as the “year of a great divide.” - Explain. (July-2019, March-2020, May- 2021)

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [12]
12. Give the meaning of higher birth rate and explain its causes. (Aug-2020)
 13. State the causes of low death-rate. (March-2019, July-2019)
 14. Explain in detail the economic factors responsible for the high birth rate in India. (July-2018, March-2022)
 15. Explain in detail the methods to control population. (March-2018, March-2020)

Section D

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [16]
16. Present the following information in a clustered bar-diagram and evaluate it. (July-2019, July-2022)

Year	Rural population (crores)	Urban population (crores)	Total population (crores)
1901	21.2	2.6	23.8
1951	29.9	6.2	36.1
1981	52.4	15.9	68.3
2011	83.02	38.0	121.0

Source : Census of India, 2011

17. Discuss in detail the gender-ratio (number of females per 1000 males). (July-2018)
18. Give the meaning of death rate and state the causes of low death-rate. (March-2020)
19. Give the meaning of birth rate and discuss causes of high birth rates in India. (March-2018, July-2019)



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Section A

● Choose correct answer from the given options. [Each carries 1 Mark] [8]

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(A) 43.9 crore (B) 54.8 crore (C) 36.1 crore (D) 31.9 crore

⇒ Ans : (C)

2. When was the first time Census done in India? (July-2018, July-2022)
(A) 1947 (B) 1951 (C) 1921 (D) 1871

⇒ Ans : (D)

3. Give the order of India in the most populated country. (March-2019)
(A) Second (B) Third (C) First (D) Fourth

⇒ Ans : (A)

4. What was the total population of India in 2011? (July- 2019)
(A) 36.1 Crore (B) 54.8 Crore (C) 121.02 crore (D) 23.8 crore

⇒ Ans : (C)

5. What was the ratio of females per 1000 males in 2011? (Aug -2020)
(A) 930 (B) 950 (C) 940 (D) 970

⇒ Ans : (C)

6. State the ratio of death rate of India in 2011. (March-2022)
(A) 7.1 (B) 5.1 (C) 21.8 (D) 10.8

⇒ Ans : (C)

7. Which year is counted as “the year of great divide” according to population in India? (March- 2023)
(A) 1961 (B) 1931 (C) 1921 (D) 1951

⇒ Ans : (A)

8. When was planning started in India? (May- 2021)
(A) 1901 (B) 1951 (C) 1950 (D) 2000

⇒ Ans : (B)

Section B

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [6]

9. Explain the role of education in family planning. (March -2023)

⇒ People should understand the importance of a small family. For that, education needs to be spread among people. More efforts should be made to spread education in women. To make this happen, the program on population education should be telecast by different communication mediums.

⇒ In this modern era, the awareness program to control population should be arranged in schools-colleges. Examples of such programs are to arrange expert's lectures, dramas, acts, songs, movies, etc.

⇒ Women development has given more importance in Population policy 2000. An economist has said, “Education is the best tool to control child births.”

10. What is meant by the working and non-working population? (March -2020)

➡ **Productive Population:** Out of the total population, the number of people working is known as the working population. In other words, the population which contributes to economic production. E.g., people in the age group 15-64 are included in the working or productive population.

⇒ The population of this population is 65.30%. These young generations are responsible for the development of the country.

➡ **Unproductive Population:** Those people who do not contribute anything to the productive activities of the country are known as non-working or unproductive populations. E.g., women, children and old people.

⇒ The age groups of non-working people are 0-14 years and more than 65 years. These age groups are not contributing by their physical or mental contribution, but they are using resources, so they are recognised as an unproductive population.

11. The year 1921 is identified as the “year of a great divide.” - Explain. (July-2019, March-2020, May- 2021)

➡ China is the most populated country of the world while India ranks second. In 1911, India’s population was 25.2 crores and within one century, in 2011 it rose to 121.02 crores.

➡ Between 1901 and 1921, the rate of growth in population was slow. In the decade 1901 to 1911, there was 5.7% increase in total population while in the decade 1911 to 1921, there was a decrease in the rate of population to the extent of - 0.03. The main reason for this decrease is a high death-rate. Frequent occurrence of famines led to various diseases like Cholera, Plague, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Influenza leading to high death-rate.

➡ In 1951, planning started in India : When planning started in 1951, the population of India was 36.1 crores which rose to 102.7 crores after 5 decades i.e. in 2001. Thus the registered growth in population was 66.6 crores.

➡ Except for 1921, the rate of population growth was high, in all the years. Hence the year 1921 was considered as the ‘year of great divide’. After 1921, in every decade the population growth-rate has been high.

Section C

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

[12]

12. Give the meaning of higher birth rate and explain its causes. (Aug-2020)

➡ **Birth-Rate:** The Birth-Rate depicts the number of children born for every 1000 people during the given year.

➡ In India, the birth rate is higher compared to the death rate. Following are the reasons for High Birth-rate:

1) Social Factors

2) Economic Factors

3) Other Factors

1) **Social Factors**

(a) Universality of Marriage

(b) Early Marriage and Widow Remarriage

(c) Preference for a Male Child

(d) Joint Family System

(a) **Universality of Marriage :**

▶ In India marriage is a religious ritual. Society doubts an unmarried person. To escape from this, a man and a woman enter into an institution of marriage. Even disabled people are not exceptions. Compared to advanced countries, in India most women marry. This universality of marriage leads

to high birth-rates.

(b) Early Marriage and Widow Remarriage :

- ▶ Child marriage is prevalent in many parts of the country despite, laws banning child marriage. As they get married at an early age, their fertility span is very long. This results in the birth of more children.
- ▶ The widow remarriage act in India which has been supported by many and thus widow remarriage has become common. Therefore it has resulted in a high birth-rate.

(c) Preference for a Male Child :

- ▶ Indian society is male dominated and more importance is given to sons rather than daughters for the following three reasons :
 - (1) It is believed that there is a hell named 'poo' and a son's birth can stop them from reaching this hell.
 - (2) For procreation.
 - (3) To support them financially during old age.
- ▶ Due to these three reasons, families give birth to more children expecting a son. In the process, birth is high and family size becomes large.

(d) Joint Family System :

- ▶ There is the prevalence of joint family systems in the rural areas of India. As a result, the financial responsibility of the upbringing of a child is distributed among all the family members, hence, a child does not become a burden leading to high birth-rate.

2) Economic Factors

(a) Low Level of Education

(b) Low Level Income

(c) High Infant Mortality Rate

(a) Low Level of Education :

- ▶ The lower literacy rate is responsible for the higher birth rate. This is more so, regarding female education. It has been found that as compared to illiterate women, the women who have had primary education give birth to less number of children. Education and population growth has a complex relationship. Inadequate education makes it difficult to understand the need for small families and as a result the family size tends to become large.
- ▶ Education and the number of children in a family have an inverse relationship all over the world. This proves true for middle school educated and secondary school educated as against primary school educated women. From this experience, it can be said that the birth-rate is high because of illiteracy and low education.

(b) Low Level Income :

- ▶ It is commonly said, "more the merrier". It means that more children contribute to family income. This is a misleading concept.
- ▶ When the income level of a family is low, the birth of a child is considered to be an asset rather than a burden. It is expected that a child also contributes to the income of the family in future and future is destroyed. A poor family having a higher number of children can not give education and due to greed of getting income, we see children working in small eateries or in tea stalls. The earnings earned from these sources are very less which is not much enough to feed a family. Thus, when the income level of a family is low, more children are expected to be born to fulfil the

financial conditions which is totally misleading and so the birth rate is high.

(c) High Infant Mortality Rate

- ▶ “Out of every 1000 children born in a given year, the number of child deaths before one year of age is known as infant mortality rate”.
- ▶ The extent of infant mortality rate is quite high in India in comparison to various other developed countries. In India, the infant mortality rate in 1951 was 146 which fell to 41.40 in 2011 but still, this rate is considered to be quite high.
- ▶ The main reasons for this high infant mortality rate are poverty, less care given to girl child, lack of nutritious food, frequent abortions among women, age-old practices in the upbringing of a child, inadequate medical facilities, less gap between two children etc. are some of the reasons which leads to a high tendency of birth-rate.

3) Other Factors:

(a) High Fertility Rate

(b) Lack of Family Planning Information

(a) High Fertility Rate

- ▶ In a given year, out of every 1000 females in the age group of 15-49 years, how many live children are given birth, is what is known as fertility rate. In the Indian population structure, high fertility is a speciality. Due to the high fertility rate, more children are born. This becomes true in the case of females of the 15-49 age year group who can give birth to a child.
- ▶ In 1961, the average of women in this age group gave birth to 6 children, fell to 3 in 2011. Still this is considered to be high and 2 reasons can be attributed to this high rate.
- ▶ Early marriage leads to a longer fertility period for women.
- ▶ The proportion of unmarried women in the total number of women in the fertile age group is very low.
- ▶ Thus, it can be said that the higher fertility rate is responsible for the population growth.

(b) Lack of Family Planning Information

- ▶ Family planning refers to decisions on the size of family and maintaining the gap between two children based on proper understanding i.e. a planned parenthood.
- ▶ In India, poverty, social customs and religious beliefs combined with low level of education have acted as obstacles to family planning.
- ▶ Moreover, lack of knowledge regarding the instruments of contraception and sometimes scarcity of those leads to high birth-rates.

13. State the causes of low death-rate. (March-2019, July-2019)

⇒ Causes of Low Death-rate are as follows:

- (1) Improvement in Standard of Living
- (2) Control Over Epidemics
- (3) Control on Drought
- (4) Protection against Natural Calamities and Transportation Facilities

(1) Improvement in Standard of Living

⇒ Standard of living of the people has improved because of the rise in income of the people, due to economic development. People of our country have now started getting better quality food grains, better housing, health care and education which has led to decrease in death-rate.

(2) Control Over Epidemics :

⇒ In the beginning of 20th century, there were life threatening diseases like Plague, Measles, Tuberculosis, Malaria, etc. which raised the death-rate, but at the end of 20th century, development resulted in extraordinary progress and innovation of varied immunisation vaccines. This resulted in successful control over the aforesaid diseases and death-rate.

(3) Control on Drought :

⇒ Science and technology led to control over drought. As a result, the deaths caused by hunger could be stopped. Considerable increase in the supply of food grains was registered after 1966, when the green revolution was introduced in India, food grains can be easily transported from abundant areas to scarce areas and thus we could prevent starvation related deaths.

(4) Protection against Natural Calamities and Transportation Facilities :

⇒ Earlier natural calamities like earthquake, Tsunami, landslides, floods, famines, etc. led to high death-rate.

⇒ If such calamities occur now in any part of the country then immediate relief can be made available by enabling the availability of basic requirements like food grains, medicines, etc. thereby reducing the death-rate.

⇒ The death can be controlled by availing primary necessities during natural calamities by modern transportations and facilities.

14. Explain in detail the economic factors responsible for the high birth rate in India. (July-2018, March-2022)

⇒ **The economic factors responsible for the high birth rate in India are:**

(1) Low Level of Education

(2) Low Level Income

(3) High Infant Mortality Rate

(1) Low Level of Education

⇒ The lower literacy rate is responsible for the higher birth rate. This is more so, regarding female education. It has been found that as compared to illiterate women, the women who have had primary education give birth to less number of children. Education and population growth has a complex relationship. Inadequate education makes it difficult to understand the need for small families and as a result the family size tends to become large.

⇒ Education and the number of children in a family have an inverse relationship all over the world. This proves true for middle school educated and secondary school educated as against primary school educated women. From this experience, it can be said that the birth-rate is high because of illiteracy and low education.

(2) Low Level Income

⇒ It is commonly said, "more the merrier". It means that more children contribute to family income. This is a misleading concept.

⇒ When the income level of a family is low, the birth of a child is considered to be an asset rather than a burden. It is expected that a child also contributes to the income of the family in future and future is destroyed. A poor family having a higher number of children can not give education and due to greed of getting income, we see children working in small eateries or in tea stalls. The earnings earned from these sources are very less which is not much enough to feed a family. Thus, when the income level of a family is low, more children are expected to be born to fulfil the financial conditions which is totally misleading and so the birth rate is high.

(3) High Infant Mortality Rate

- ⇒ “Out of every 1000 children born in a given year, the number of child deaths before one year of age is known as infant mortality rate”.
- ⇒ The extent of infant mortality rate is quite high in India in comparison to various other developed countries. In India, the infant mortality rate in 1951 was 146 which fell to 41.40 in 2011 but still, this rate is considered to be quite high.
- ⇒ The main reasons for this high infant mortality rate are poverty, less care given to girl child, lack of nutritious food, frequent abortions among women, age-old practices in the upbringing of a child, inadequate medical facilities, less gap between two children etc. are some of the reasons which leads to a high tendency of birth-rate.

15. Explain in detail the methods to control population. (March-2018, March-2020)

⇒ The population growth rate of India is very high because of the high birth rate. Following are the methods to control the population effectively.

- (1) Mass Education and Awareness
- (2) Effectiveness of Family Planning Programme
- (3) Increasing the Age of Marriage and Raising the Status of Women
- (4) Incentives and Disincentives
- (5) Expansion in Medical Services and its Growing Effectiveness

(1) Mass Education and Awareness

- ⇒ It is necessary to make people realise the importance of small families, to reduce birth-rate. For this it is necessary to propagate and spread education, specially by making society aware through various programmes.
- ⇒ Telecast through visual media. In schools and colleges, expert lectures need to be arranged, and awareness can be created through plays, mimes, songs etc. In the year 2000 population policy, emphasis was placed on women upliftment. Demographers believed that education is the best method for population control.

(2) Effectiveness of Family Planning Programme

- ⇒ To make family planning programmes more effective, along with public awareness, family planning services and incentives were also increased.
- ⇒ It is essential to create simple, easy and affordable availability of contraceptives. In the population policy of 2000, changes were made in the programmes related to family planning by reducing the importance of sterilisation and emphasis was placed on preventing unwanted pregnancy through preventive methods.

(3) Increasing the Age of Marriage and Raising the Status of Women

- ⇒ By raising the legal age of marriage particularly for women, reduction in birth-rate can be achieved. As per the population policy of 2000, encouragement was given to raising the age of marriage for women from 18 to 20 years if possible.
- ⇒ If women's status is raised in the society in comparison to men and if equal opportunities are given to in the matters of education and employment. If women are educated, they can understand the importance of a small family and will control the family size.

(4) Incentives and Disincentives

- ⇒ The incentives and disincentives that are offered by the Government play a vital role in family planning. For instance, those couples who undergo sterilisation are given financial compensation by the

Government in India.

⇒ China has adopted disincentives or discouragement to control rising population, in which a number of facilities are withdrawn from those couples who have two or more children. But recently some relaxations have been given. In India, in the elections of local self government, couples with more than two children cannot contest in elections.

(5) Expansion in Medical Services and its Growing Effectiveness

⇒ In India the death-rate has come down but it is still higher than some of the developed countries.

⇒ Following are the majors to decrease death rate and birth rate:

(1) With the help of science, there has been an increase in the services and facilities for child birth and health of the newborn.

(2) Universalisation and effectiveness of vaccination and to make it effective, awareness regarding communicable diseases like "AIDS", is to be increased.

(3) Efforts should be made to reduce various infectious diseases and sex related diseases, etc. can bring about a reduction in death-rate and infant mortality rate.

⇒ India was the first country in the world to introduce population policy to control population. A committee was set up to frame the New Population Policy of 2000 under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan.

⇒ The various measures in the population policy will result in an increase in social welfare which in turn will improve awareness against population growth.

Section D

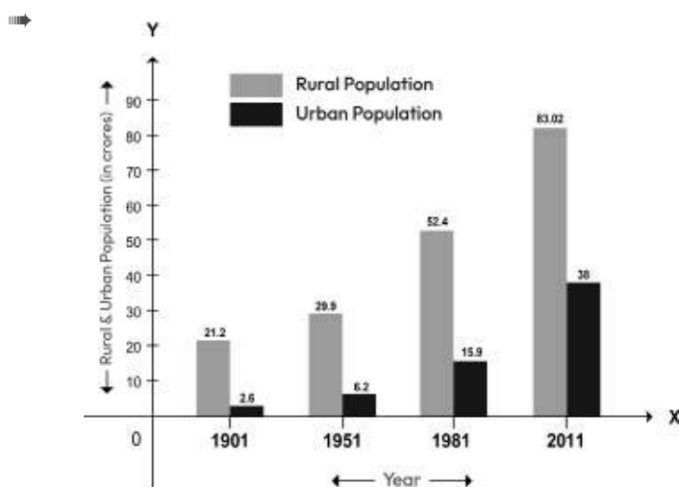
● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks]

[16]

16. Present the following information in a clustered bar-diagram and evaluate it. (July-2019, July-2022)

Year	Rural population (crores)	Urban population (crores)	Total population (crores)
1901	21.2	2.6	23.8
1951	29.9	6.2	36.1
1981	52.4	15.9	68.3
2011	83.02	38.0	121.0

Source : Census of India, 2011



⇒ Above plot is the clustered plot. X-axis shows Years while Y-axis shows population.

⇒ Number of people living in rural areas and the number of people living in urban areas constitutes the

proportion of rural and urban population. The rural-urban population is influenced by various factors like extent of employment, education, health, social life, quality of life, economic returns, occupation, etc.

➡ **Analysis and Conclusions :**

- (1) In recent years, the urban population out of the total population is consistently rising. The problems of dirt and squalor arise due to increase in hutments. Administration will prove to be a failure in providing basic services like electricity, transportation, water etc. due to lack of infrastructural facilities. Due to improper waste management, pollution arises. Social evils will occur in the form of crimes, theft, loot, etc.
- (2) In 1901, the rural population was 21.2 crores (89.1%) which was 83.02 crores (68%) in 2011. But there has been a registered fall in the percentage of rural population. This is because of lack of employment opportunities and the existence of widespread disguised unemployment and under employment in the rural sectors. There are large scale employment opportunities in urban areas leading to migration of people from rural to urban areas.
- (3) Urban population was 2.6 crores (10.9%) in 1901 which rose to 38 crores (32.0%) in 2011 i.e. in every decade, percentage wise increase has been registered.
- (4) This is because of the availability of various physical facilities in urban areas, like electricity, schools, colleges, theatres, housing, good roads, transportation, communication facilities, cultural and entertainment activities, facilities for good medical treatment, etc. Many people have migrated from rural to urban areas because of the abolition of the Zamindari system and control of money lenders in business.

17. **Discuss in detail the gender-ratio (number of females per 1000 males). (July-2018)**

- ➡ The number of females in the country per 1000 males is identified as Sex ratio or Gender ratio or female-male ratio. Gender ratio occupies an important place in the study of population. Falling number of females per 1000 males creates various implications in the country.
- ➡ If there is a skewed gender ratio, a number of problems arise in the economy regarding marriage, family, reproduction, etc. By getting a clear picture of the gender ratio, it is possible to understand the causes of adversity in gender ratio and efforts can be made to solve the same.
- ➡ If we see the gender ratio in 1901, India had 972 females to 1000 males which fell to 940 in 2011.
- ➡ In Gujarat, females were 954 to 1000 males in 1901 which fell to 918 in 2011.
- ➡ There are various developed countries, where the gender ratio is more i.e. females are equal or more than 1000 for every 1000 males. In India, with the exception of Kerala, all other states have a low female-male ratio. According to 2011 data for every 1000 males, there were 1084 females in Kerala. The lowest female population per 1000 males was 879 in Haryana.
- ➡ It has been found that there are social, cultural, economic factors responsible for the adverse female-male ratio. In Indian Society, the status of women has been low since ancient times. Due attention was not given to nutrition, health, education and overall upbringing of daughters. The Dowry system also contributed towards the neglect of girls. Apart from this, early marriage, frequent child births had adverse effects on the health, leading to high death-rate among minor and adult females. All this leads to a low female population as compared to males.
- ➡ Due to early marriage and more child births, their health was adversely affected and so the death rate of females was high. Thus, the gender ratio was unbalanced and can see higher ratio of males.
- ➡ Between 1901 to 1991 for every 1000 males, the female population has been decreasing. But 2001 to 2011 was a period in which the female population per 1000 males increased negligibly, thanks to "Beti Bachao" programme and encouragement given to the birth of a girl child.

- ➡ Government encourages the birth of girl child and so the ratio of females is increased.
- ➡ The imbalance of female-male can be noticed in prosperous states like Punjab, Gujarat and Haryana which is very sad. In Gujarat, the period between 1901 to 2011 saw a consistent fall in female population per 1000 males, which creates social and cultural implications.
- ➡ If we discuss the reasons behind this, it can be found out that the craze for or preference for male child and improvement in medical science has encouraged female foeticide. To stop this, the Government has imposed a ban on sex detection legally. But its implementation largely has been only on papers.

18. Give the meaning of death rate and state the causes of low death-rate. (March-2020)

- ➡ **Death Rate:** In a given year, the number of people who die for every 1000 people is known as the death rate.

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of people who die in a given year}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

19. Give the meaning of birth rate and discuss causes of high birth rates in India. (March-2018, July-2019)

- ➡ **Birth-Rate:** The Birth-Rate depicts the number of children born for every 1000 people during the given year.

$$\text{Birth-rate} = \frac{\text{The number of live births during a given year}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

- ➡ In India, the birth rate is higher compared to the death rate. Following are the reasons for High Birth-rate:

- 1) Social Factors
- 2) Economic Factors
- 3) Other Factors

1) **Social Factors**

- (a) Universality of Marriage
- (b) Early Marriage and Widow Remarriage
- (c) Preference for a Male Child
- (d) Joint Family System

(a) **Universality of Marriage :**

- ▶ In India marriage is a religious ritual. Society doubts an unmarried person. To escape from this, a man and a woman enter into an institution of marriage. Even disabled people are not exceptions. Compared to advanced countries, in India most women marry. This universality of marriage leads to high birth-rates.

(b) **Early Marriage and Widow Remarriage :**

- ▶ Child marriage is prevalent in many parts of the country despite, laws banning child marriage. As they get married at an early age, their fertility span is very long. This results in the birth of more children.
- ▶ The widow remarriage act in India which has been supported by many and thus widow remarriage has become common. Therefore it has resulted in a high birth-rate.

(c) **Preference for a Male Child :**

- ▶ Indian society is male dominated and more importance is given to sons rather than daughters for the following three reasons :

(1) It is believed that there is a hell named 'poo' and a son's birth can stop them from reaching this hell.

(2) For procreation.

(3) To support them financially during old age.

- ▶ Due to these three reasons, families give birth to more children expecting a son. In the process, birth is high and family size becomes large.

(d) Joint Family System :

- ▶ There is the prevalence of joint family systems in the rural areas of India. As a result, the financial responsibility of the upbringing of a child is distributed among all the family members, hence, a child does not become a burden leading to high birth-rate.

2) Economic Factors

(a) Low Level of Education

(b) Low Level Income

(c) High Infant Mortality Rate

(a) Low Level of Education :

- ▶ The lower literacy rate is responsible for the higher birth rate. This is more so, regarding female education. It has been found that as compared to illiterate women, the women who have had primary education give birth to less number of children. Education and population growth has a complex relationship. Inadequate education makes it difficult to understand the need for small families and as a result the family size tends to become large.
- ▶ Education and the number of children in a family have an inverse relationship all over the world. This proves true for middle school educated and secondary school educated as against primary school educated women. From this experience, it can be said that the birth-rate is high because of illiteracy and low education.

(b) Low Level Income :

- ▶ It is commonly said, "more the merrier". It means that more children contribute to family income. This is a misleading concept.
- ▶ When the income level of a family is low, the birth of a child is considered to be an asset rather than a burden. It is expected that a child also contributes to the income of the family in future and future is destroyed. A poor family having a higher number of children can not give education and due to greed of getting income, we see children working in small eateries or in tea stalls. The earnings earned from these sources are very less which is not much enough to feed a family. Thus, when the income level of a family is low, more children are expected to be born to fulfil the financial conditions which is totally misleading and so the birth rate is high.

(c) High Infant Mortality Rate

- ▶ "Out of every 1000 children born in a given year, the number of child deaths before one year of age is known as infant mortality rate".
- ▶ The extent of infant mortality rate is quite high in India in comparison to various other developed countries. In India, the infant mortality rate in 1951 was 146 which fell to 41.40 in 2011 but still, this rate is considered to be quite high.
- ▶ The main reasons for this high infant mortality rate are poverty, less care given to girl child, lack of nutritious food, frequent abortions among women, age-old practices in the upbringing of a child, inadequate medical facilities, less gap between two children etc. are some of the reasons which

leads to a high tendency of birth-rate.

3) Other Factors:

(a) High Fertility Rate

(b) Lack of Family Planning Information

(a) High Fertility Rate

- ▶ In a given year, out of every 1000 females in the age group of 15-49 years, how many live children are given birth, is what is known as fertility rate. In the Indian population structure, high fertility is a speciality. Due to the high fertility rate, more children are born. This becomes true in the case of females of the 15-49 age year group who can give birth to a child.
- ▶ In 1961, the average of women in this age group gave birth to 6 children, fell to 3 in 2011. Still this is considered to be high and 2 reasons can be attributed to this high rate.
- ▶ Early marriage leads to a longer fertility period for women.
- ▶ The proportion of unmarried women in the total number of women in the fertile age group is very low.
- ▶ Thus, it can be said that the higher fertility rate is responsible for the population growth.

(b) Lack of Family Planning Information

- ▶ Family planning refers to decisions on the size of family and maintaining the gap between two children based on proper understanding i.e. a planned parenthood.
- ▶ In India, poverty, social customs and religious beliefs combined with low level of education have acted as obstacles to family planning.
- ▶ Moreover, lack of knowledge regarding the instruments of contraception and sometimes scarcity of those leads to high birth-rates.