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SUGGESTED SOLUTION

FYJC

SUBJECT- ECONOMICS

Test Code – FYJ 6069 A

BRANCH - () (Date :)

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ANSWER : 1

(02)

1. 3
2. 4

ANSWER : 2

(01)

- 1 – B
- 2 - C

ANSWER : 3

(02)

1. Population explosion
2. Optimum population

ANSWER : 4

1.

India's population is very large in size. It is growing rapidly. Information regarding the size, structure and other characteristics of India's population is obtained through Census Survey.

Table reviews the trends in population growth :

Growth of population in India

Year	Population (In Crores)	Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
1911	25.2	-
1921	25.1	- 0.03
1931	27.9	1.0
1941	31.9	1.3
1951	36.1	1.3
1961	43.9	2.0
1971	54.8	2.2
1981	68.3	2.2
1991	84.6	2.1
2001	102.7	1.9
2011	121.02	1.4

- (1) **Marginal Decline in population (1911 – 1921)** : There was a marginal decline in population from 25.2 crores in 1911 to 25.1 crores in 1921. Thus, there was negative growth rate due to spread of epidemics such as influenza, cholera, plague, malaria etc.
- (2) **Year of Great Divide** : The decadal growth of population was negative during the period 1911 to 1921. After 1921, there was a continuous increase in population. Hence, then Census Commissioner of India had designated the year 1921 as the 'Year of Great Divide'.
- (3) **Positive growth rate (1931 – 1941)** : India recorded on annual growth rate around 1 to 1.3% during this period.

- (4) **Increase in population (1951 onwards)** : Between 1951 to 1971 population increased from 36.1 crores to 54.8 crores. This shows that after Independence, there was tremendous rise in population.
- (5) **Population Explosion (1971 – 2001)** : During this period, India experienced 'population explosion' because during these three decades, annual population growth rate was more than 2%.
- (6) **Slow down in population growth rate (2001 – 2011)** : There is an indication of slow down in growth rate of population from 1.9% in 2001 to 1.4% in 2011. This shows that the average annual growth rate is declining.

2.

Theory of Demographic Transition : The theory of demographic transition was given by A.J. Coale and E.M. Hoover, in the book, "Population growth and Economic Development in low – income countries"(1958).

According to this theory, every country passes through three stages of demographic transition. This theory explains the transition from high to low birth rates and death rates.

Stages of Demographic Transition :

The theory shows a three stage relationship between economic development and population growth. According to this theory, as a country advances economically, its population passes through three stages as follows :

(A) First stage (Low growth of population) :

It is pre – industrialised primitive stage. The birth rate and death rate both are very high. All underdeveloped countries have passed through this stage. Social and economic conditions such as mass illiteracy, superstitions, mass poverty, orthodoxy, lack of medical facilities, spread of epidemics etc. led to low growth of population. Before 1921, India was in the first stage of demographic transition.

(B) Second stage (High growth of population) :

Introduction of industrialization and beginning of the process of economic development is the indicator of the second stage. Due to economic development death rate started falling rapidly, but the birth rate continued to remain high. This led to population explosion. All developing countries, including India are in the second stage of demographic transition. India is on the verge of entering into the third stage.

(C) Third stage (Low or Stable population) :

Rapid industrialization and urbanization, result in the spread of education and consciousness about standard of living. With economic development, both birth rate as well as death rate tend to decline. All developed countries are in this stage.

3.

- (i) **Birth Rate** : Birth rate means the number of births occurring per thousand of the living population during a year. It is also known as fertility rate.
- (ii) **Death Rate**: The number of deaths per thousand of the living population during a year is called death rate. It is also called mortality rate.

- (iii) **Survival Rate** : The difference between the birth rate and death rate is known as the survival rate. This shows the actual rate of population growth.

$$\text{Survival rate} = \text{Birth rate} - \text{Death rate}$$

4.

Malthusian theory of population growth :

Thomas Robert Malthus propounded this theory in his book, "An Essay on the Principle of Population" in 1798 and modified some of its conclusions in the next edition in 1803.

According to Malthus, population increases in geometric progression (2, 4, 16, 32, 64 etc.) and food supply increases in Arithmetic progression (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 etc.), This creates imbalance between population and food supply.

Malthus states that correction of the imbalance can be done by introducing 'preventive checks' such as late marriage, moral restraint etc. He also mentions about 'positive or natural checks' such as natural calamities. Natural checks operate and wash out the excess population and thus balance is maintained. However, preventive checks are more dependable out of the two.

5.

Causes of high birth rate :

- (1) **Illiteracy** : The percentage of illiterates in the country is reasonably high. The attitude of illiterate people towards marriage and child birth has remained rigid. Low level of literacy among females is also responsible for a high birth rate.
- (2) **Universalization of marriage** : In India, marriage is considered as both religious and social obligation. Even with the spread of education, the attitude of people towards marriage remains unchanged at large.
- (3) **Age of marriage** : In India, the legal age of marriage is relatively lower compared to other countries. It is 18 years for females and 21 years for males. Low age of marriage has also resulted in a high birth rate.
- (4) **Preference for male child** : Many Indian parents are opting to continue having children until they have a son or desired numbers of sons. This is known as son meta – preference.
- (5) **Joint family system** : There is no individual financial responsibility in a joint family. Hence, existence of joint family is also responsible for high birth rate in India.
- (6) **Dependence on Agriculture** : Indian agriculture is driven by manpower. In India, there is overdependence on agriculture. More number of children in the family implies more labour force available for field work.
- (7) **Widespread Poverty** : Poor people prefer large families because they feel that more children means greater economic support.
- (8) **Lock of awareness about family welfare services** : Most of the people are ignorant about the availability of various means and techniques of family planning.