Wada Nirmiti Education Society's
GURUKUL GLOBAL SCHOOL
WORKSHEET

SUB: **LESSON:** **STD: VIII**

NAME: _____ ROLL No: _____ DATE:

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the scientific study of human population size, structure, composition, and changes over time called?

(a) Topography (b) Demography
(c) Cartography (d) Anthropology

2. What specific fertility rate value is required to maintain a stable population size by ensuring parents are replaced?

(a) 1.5 (b) 1.9 (c) 2.1 (d) 2.5

3. In which stage of demographic transition does a country experience rapid population growth due to a steep fall in death rate while birth rate remains high?

(a) Stage 1 (b) Stage 2 (c) Stage 3 (d) Stage 4

4. What term describes the economic growth potential that results when a country has a large proportion of working-age population relative to dependents?

(a) Youth Bulge (b) Demographic Dividend
(c) Replacement Level (d) Population Ageing

5. Which age group is standardly recognized as constituting the productive working-age population?

(a) 0 to 14 years (b) 15 to 64 years
(c) 25 to 50 years (d) 65 years and above

6. In 1979, which policy was introduced in China to curb rapid population growth and prevent shortages of resources?

(a) Two-Child Policy (b) One-Child Policy
(c) Small Family Norm (d) Zero Population Growth Act

7. What shape does a population structure diagram take when a country has a low birth rate and a high proportion of working adults?

(a) Triangular shape (b) Bell shape
(c) Inverted cone shape (d) Spindle shape

8. What key health indicator measures the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live under current health conditions?

(a) Infant Mortality Rate (b) Crude Death Rate
(c) Life Expectancy at Birth (d) Maternal Mortality Rate

9. Which Indian state recorded the highest percentage share of elderly population in Census data?
(a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Rajasthan

10. What socio-economic factor contributes significantly to declining fertility rates among women?
(a) Early marriage practices (b) Higher literacy and employment in formal sector
(c) Rural agricultural lifestyle (d) Absence of healthcare facilities

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain why 2.1 is designated as the replacement level fertility rate rather than an exact figure of 2.0.

Answer: A fertility rate of 2.1 is considered the replacement level because it represents the average number of children a woman needs to have to replace both parents in the population. The additional 0.1 accounts for infant and child mortality (children who do not survive to reproductive age) as well as slight natural variations in the sex ratio at birth, where slightly more boys are born than girls.

2. Define 'demographic dividend' and state two essential measures a country must take to capitalize on it.

Answer: Demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic growth potential that a nation can achieve when the proportion of its working-age population (15 to 64 years) is higher than the dependent population (children and elderly). To capitalize on this window of opportunity, a country must invest heavily in high-quality education and skill training for its youth, and create sufficient gainful employment opportunities in productive sectors.

3. Describe the long-term socio-economic consequences faced by countries with an rapidly ageing population.

Answer: An ageing population results in a shrinking workforce, which leads to labor shortages and slower economic growth. Additionally, governments face increased financial strain due to higher public expenditure on pensions, elderly care facilities, and specialized healthcare services, while having a smaller base of active working taxpayers to support these services.

Long Answer Questions

1. Examine the three major stages of demographic transition that countries undergo as they progress economically.

Answer:

Demographic transition explains how a population moves through distinct phases based on changing birth and death rates over time:

• Stage 1 (High Birth Rate and High Death Rate): Both birth and death rates are high due to poor medical facilities, epidemics, and lack of awareness. Consequently, population growth remains extremely slow or stagnant.

• Stage 2 (Falling Death Rate with High Birth Rate): Economic development, better healthcare, vaccines, and improved sanitation lead to a sharp decline in death rates. However, birth rates remain high, resulting in rapid population expansion (population explosion).

• Stage 3 (Low Death Rate and Declining Birth Rate): Death rates remain consistently low while birth rates drop significantly due to rising urbanization, higher female literacy, employment, and widespread family planning. Overall population growth slows down and stabilizes.

• Advanced/Shrinking Stage: In developed nations where fertility rates drop below replacement level, birth rates fall below death rates, leading to an overall population decline and ageing society.

• Significance: Understanding these stages helps governments plan long-term infrastructure, healthcare facilities, and workforce policies suited to demographic shifts.

2. Discuss the structural transformation of India's population pyramid from 1950 to 2030 and its economic implications.

Answer:

The shape of India's population structure diagram provides valuable insights into changing demographics:

• 1950s Structure (Narrow Triangle): Characterized by a broad base and very narrow apex, reflecting high birth rates alongside high mortality rates and low life expectancy (around 30–35 years).

• Transition Phase (Broadening Middle): As child mortality reduced and healthcare improved, more individuals survived into adulthood, causing the middle section to expand significantly.

• Present & 2030 Structure (Bell-Shaped): The base has narrowed as fertility rates fell to around 1.9, while the working-age group (15–59 years) has expanded, forming a wide middle section.

• Economic Dividend: With nearly 65% of the population in the working age, India benefits from a large productive workforce capable of boosting manufacturing, services, and tax revenues.

• Future Outlook: As life expectancy reaches around 70 years and fertility remains low, the top section will gradually expand, indicating a transition toward an ageing society post-2050.

3. Analyze the key factors influencing declining fertility rates globally and evaluate how countries manage demographic challenges.

Answer:

Fertility rates have declined significantly across developed and developing nations due to interconnected social and economic factors:

• Female Education and Workforce Participation: Increased access to formal education and careers encourages women to marry later and choose smaller family sizes.

• Urbanization and Cost of Living: Living in urban areas entails higher expenses for housing, education, and healthcare, making smaller families more economically manageable.

• Health and Child Survival: Reductions in child mortality assure parents of child survival, reducing the perceived need for large families.

• Policy Measures in Developed Nations: Countries with ageing populations like Japan employ automation, raise retirement ages, and establish community care centers to maintain productivity.

• Policy Focus in Developing Nations: Nations like India focus on expanding daycare infrastructure, promoting flexible work arrangements to ease the 'double burden' on working mothers, and enhancing healthcare and skill training.