

# GEOGRAPHY

## Chapter 6: Population



## Important Questions

### Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. Which India state has lowest density of population:

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Chennai
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Question 2. .... has the highest literacy rate:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Bangalore
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Question 3. How much portion of population is engaged in secondary activities?

- (a) 12%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 16%

Question 4. What is the literacy rate in Gujarat according to Censes 2001?

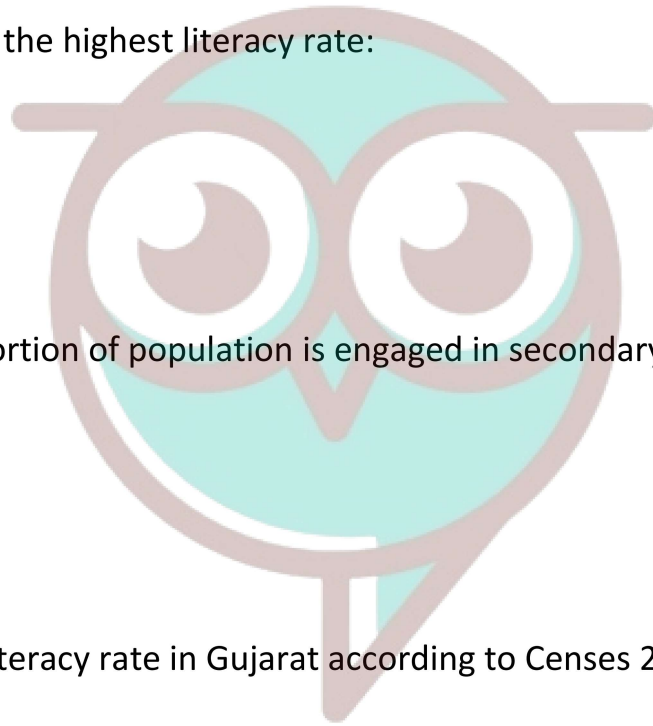
- (a) 68.24%
- (b) 69.97%
- (c) 63.25%
- (d) 65.93%

Question 5. The greatest literacy rate, among the four given states is of:

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Question 6. Country's human resources are called.

- (a) Density
- (b) Man-power
- (c) Census



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(d) Age composition

Question 7. India is the ..... most populated country in the world.

(a) Fifth

(b) First

(c) Second

(d) Third

Question 8. .... is the state where the density of the population is 100 to 200 persons per sq. km.

(a) Madhya Pradesh

(b) Rajasthan

(c) West Bengal

(d) Uttar Pradesh

Question 9. Name the union territory which has highest population density:

(a) Delhi

(b) Chandigarh

(c) Punjab

(d) Port Blair

Question 10. Which Indian state has highest density of population:

(a) Rajasthan

(b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) West Bengal

(d) Haryana

Question 11. What was India's population in 1951?

(a) 361 million

(b) 265 million

(c) 295 million

(d) 461 million

Question 12. What is the literacy rate in India?

(a) 94%

(b) 40%

(c) Nearly 100%

(d) 64-84%



Question 13. A large proportion of children in a population is result of:

- (a) High birth rate
- (b) High life expectancy
- (c) High death rate
- (d) More married couple

Question 14. According to census 2001, a literate person is one who:

- (a) Can read and write his/her name
- (b) Can write his/her name
- (c) is 7 years old and can read, and write any language with understanding
- (d) Knows the 3 'Rs'.

Question 15. The magnitude of population refers to:

- (a) The total population of an area
- (b) The number of person added each year
- (c) The rate at which the population increases
- (d) The number of females per thousand males

### Very Short:

1. Why are people considered an important part of society?
2. 'Population is the pivotal element in social studies. How?
3. After how many years is the census held?
4. What do you mean by size and distribution of population?
5. Mention the different components of population quality.
6. According to the 2011 census which was the most populous state of India?
7. Name the biggest Indian state in terms of area.
8. How is the density of population calculated?
9. What position does India hold in the world with regard to its population density?
10. What was the population density of India in the year 2011?

### Short Questions:

1. What are the three major issues inculcate through the census?
2. Define census. What is the importance of the study of population?
3. Describe the distribution of population in India.
4. 'What were the causes of uneven population in India?

5. How does migration play an important role in population growth? Explain the 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration?
6. What has been the impact of urbanisation in India? Mention three features.
7. Why is 'Age Composition' considered as one of the most basic characteristics of population? Explain.

### Long Questions:

1. Why is population very important in a country?
2. Define the following terms:
3. What is meant by annual growth rate of population? Why is even low annual growth rate of population considered not good for India?
4. Describe the classification of occupational structure. How does occupational structure indicate economic development of a country?
5. What are the factors affecting health status of people of India? What are the improvements made in the health status of people of India?

### Answer Key:

### MCQ:

1. (d) Arunachal Pradesh
2. (a) Kerala
3. (a) 12%
4. (b) 69.97%
5. (c) Chhattisgarh
6. (c) Man-power
7. (c) Second
8. (a) Madhya Pradesh
9. (d) Delhi
10. (c) West Bengal
11. (a) 361 million
12. (d) 64-84%
13. (a) High birth rate
14. (c) Is 7 years old and can read, and write any language with understanding
15. (b) The number of person added each year

### Very Short Answer:

1. People are considered an important part of society as they develop the economy and the society, make and use resources. People are both producers and consumers of the resources.
2. Population is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed and from which they derive meaning and significance.
3. After 10 years.
4. Population size means number of people at a particular time and place. Population distribution means how are they located in various regions.
5. Age, sex composition, literacy levels, occupational structure and health condition are the different components of population quality.
6. Uttar Pradesh.
7. Rajasthan
8. The density of population is calculated by the number of persons per unit area.
9. India hold the third position after Bangladesh and Japan.
10. 382 persons per sq km.

### Short Answer:

**Ans: 1.** The three major issues inculcated through census are:

- (a) Population size and distribution. It explains how many people are there in a specific region and where they are located.
- (b) Population growth and processes of population change. It means how the population has grown and changed with the times.
- (c) Characteristics or qualities of the population. The age, sex, composition, literacy levels, occupational structure and health conditions can be known.

**Ans: 2.** Census is the counting of population of a country. In India, it takes place after every ten years. In census, various kinds of information is collected about the members of the households. On the basis of this information, the government provides details about birth rate, death rate, sex ratio, literacy and other important features of population. The importance of studying population is mainly in estimating the total manpower available for production and total amount of goods and services required for their consumption.

**Ans: 3.** (a) The population of India, as on March 2011, stood at 1,210.6 million. These 1.21 billion people

are unevenly distributed over 3.28 million square km.

(b) The population is divided into:



Very densely population – Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.

Very sparsely population—Sikkim Lakshadweep, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh.

Moderately population – States like Assam and Peninsular states.

(c) The dense population is due to fertile, flat land and favourable climate. On the other hand, hilly areas or regions with low rainfall do not allow people to settle there.

**Ans: 4.** The population of India is unevenly distributed in India because of the following reasons:

(a) Relief of the land: Where there are mountains and rugged relief the population is sparse. Flat and fertile land favours the population density.

(b) Climate: Less people live in cold climate, in very hot climate and where it is dry. More people live in areas where the climate is favourable.

(c) In regions where the industrial development is more the population is dense as occupations are more. Moreover, the transport facilities also favor the growth of population.

**Ans: 5.** Migration leads to steady increase in the percentage of population especially in the cities and town. It not only changes the population size but also the population composition.

The 'pull' factor of the city is the movement or migration of people to the cities due to increased employment opportunities, education and better living conditions.

The 'push' factor is associated with the migration from rural to urban area due to unfavourable conditions like unemployment and poverty in the villages.

**Ans: 6.** The impact of urbanisation in India:

(a) Rapid urbanisation has led to lack of facilities like housing, sanitation, water, power and education, etc. Slums and other social tensions are created. Crime rate has increased.

(b) It has put heavy pressure on transport. Heavy rush on roads creates transport problems like traffic jams, accidents, etc. High urbanisation has created congestion and pollution.

(c) Rural areas are being neglected.

**Ans: 7.** The impact of urbanisation in India:

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(c) Rural areas are being neglected.

## Long Answer:

**Ans: 1.** (a) The people are important to develop the economy and society.

(b) The people make and use the resources and are themselves resources with varying quality.

(c) It is the point of reference from which all other elements observed and from which they derive significance and meaning. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only in relation to human beings.

(d) Their numbers, distributions, growth and characteristics or qualities provide the basic background for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment.

(e) Human beings are producers and consumers of earth's resources. Therefore, it is very important to know how many people are there in a country, where do they live, how and why are their numbers increasing and what are their characteristics.

**Ans: 2.** (a) Population. The total number of people living in a country at a given point of time.

(b) Census. Process of collection, compilation and publication of information relating to different aspects of people living in a country at a specific point of time.

(c) Million plus cities/Mega Cities. Cities with a population of one million and above. There are 53 million plus cities in India, e.g. Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Bengaluru.

(d) Urban Agglomeration. Around the core of each town or city, cluster of urban settlements have developed which are linked to the economy of the country. They are known as urban agglomeration. They are extension of cities but are not covered by defined municipal limits.

(e) Sex Ratio. Number of females per thousand males in the population.

**Ans: 3.** It is the percentage increase in the growth of population per year. The rate or pace of population increase is studied in per cent per year. Rate of increase of 2% per annum means that in a given year, there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. This is referred as annual growth rate. India's population has been steadily increasing from 361 million in 1951 to 1210 million in 2011.

It is essential to realize that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a large population, it becomes a very high absolute number. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total numbers being added becomes very large.

**Ans: 4.** It is generally classified into primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

- Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying etc.



- Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc.
- Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services.
- Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and tertiary activities because it is more productive and profitable.
- Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities because these are not as productive and profitable as the other sectors.
- In India, about 64% of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on
- secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 to 20% respectively.

**Ans: 5.** The factors affecting health status of people of India are as follows.

(a) The per capita calorie consumption is much below the recommended levels in India and malnutrition affects a large percentage of population.

(b) Safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are available to only 1/3rd of the rural population.

The improvements made in the health status of people of India are.

(a) Death rates have declined from 25 per 1000 population in 1951 to 7.2 per 1000 in 2011.

(b) Life expectancy at birth has increased from 36.7 years in 1951 to 67.9 years in 2012.

(c) The substantial improvement is the result of many factors including improvement in public health, prevention of infectious diseases and application of modern medical practices in diagnosis and treatment of ailments.