



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: : SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: Geography
Chapter 6 Question Bank :6	Topic: Population	Year :2022-23

Q.1	<p>What is a census? Why is it important for a country to conduct censuses periodically?</p> <p>Ans. A census is an official enumeration of population done periodically. The counting is conducted usually every tenth year. The data collected regarding every aspect of population is then compiled and the whole process is called the census.</p> <p>The various uses of a census are as follows:</p> <p>(i) A census provides us information regarding the population of the country, its size and distribution.</p> <p>(ii) It is the most comprehensive source of demographic, social and economic data.</p>
Q.2.	<p>Distinguish between population growth and population change.</p> <p>POPULATION GROWTH</p> <p>a) Growth of population refers to change in the number of people of a country during a specific period of time.</p> <p>b) Population growth can be expressed in terms of absolute numbers.</p> <p>c) Population growth is also obtained in percent per annum, e.g. a rate of increase of 2% per annum means that there is an increase of 2 persons for every 100 persons.</p> <p>POPULATION CHANGE</p> <p>a) Change in population is due to birthrates, death rates and migration.</p> <p>b) If birth rate is high and death rate is low, the population will bring change.</p> <p>c) Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural population in terms of age and sex composition.</p>
Q.3.	<p>What is meant by Occupational Structure? Explain the Occupational structure of India.</p> <p>Ans. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. Occupations are generally classified as –</p> <p>Primary activities which include agriculture, forestry, fishing, animal husbandry, mining and quarrying.</p> <p>Secondary activities which include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc.</p> <p>Tertiary activities include transport, communication, trade and commerce, and services.</p> <p>In India, about 64 percent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary sector is about 13 percent and tertiary sector is about 20 percent.</p>
Q.4.	<p>What is the relation between occupational structure and development?</p> <p>The development of a country is related to the occupational structure of a country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the majority of the population is in the primary sector that means the country is less developed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the people move from primary activities to secondary or tertiary activities the country develops more and if the majority is in the tertiary sector it can be said that the country is highly developed.
Q.5	<p>What are the advantages of having a healthy population?</p> <p>Ans. Health is an important factor of population composition which affects the process of development. If the health of the people is properly looked after, people can produce more and thus the productivity of the country is increased.</p> <p>a) Human resources are important for economic development of a country b) Good public health facilities provide preventive measures in advance so that diseases may not spread and healthy workers in turn will help in the development of our country.</p>
Q.6.	<p>What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Write any three goals of National Population Policy 2000.</p> <p>Ans. (i) The National Population Policy 2000 aims at reducing infant mortal rate to below 30 per thousand live births. (ii) The policy framework provides for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age. (iii) Some other areas of attention are -promoting delayed marriages for girls and achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases. (iv) Family planning programme is to be promoted.</p>
Q.7.	<p>Discuss the major components of population growth.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What are the factors causing changes in the size of population?</p> <p>Ans. There are three main components of population growth – birth rate, death rate and migration.</p> <p>Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The difference between birth rate and death rate is known as the Growth Rate i.e. the natural increase of population. Higher birth rate with low death rate results in a higher rate of population growth. When the birth rate is low and death rate is high the result is a low rate of population growth. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). It plays a significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.</p>
Q.8.	<p>What are the reasons for the decrease in death rate in India after independence?</p> <p>Ans. The main cause of the rate of growth of Indian population since independence has been the rapid decline in death rate. The main reasons behind this decrease in death rate after independence are as follows.</p> <p>(i) Better medical facilities and improvement of public health. (ii) Prevention of infectious diseases with the help of vaccines. (iii) Controlling of epidemics through health measures and better sanitation. (iv) Decrease in infant mortality due to family planning and child care programmes. (v) Extension of hospitals, modern medical practices in treatment of ailments. (vi) Also, rapid industrialization and urbanization since independence have increased the opportunities for livelihood and raised the nutritional level and living standard.</p>

<p>Q.9.</p>	<p>What is meant by sex ratio? Ans. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. NOTE: According to National Family Health Survey, 2020-21 (NFHS) India's Sex ratio in 2022 is 1020 females per 1000 males. As per the National Family Health Survey 2019-21 on state-wise sex ratio in the country, Kerala ranked highest in the list with 1121 females per 1000 males. As per the National Family Health Survey 2019-21 on state-wise sex ratio in the country, Haryana ranked lowest in the list with 926 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in India was 943 in 2011. It is normalizing, the main reasons behind this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government efforts to curb sex selection. • A ban on prenatal sex tests. • Massive advertising campaign urging parents to “save the girl child”. • Broader social changes such as rising education and wealth through the ‘Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao’ (BBBP) scheme.
<p>Q.10.</p>	<p>Discuss the reasons for very low population in Arunachal Pradesh. Ans. Arunachal Pradesh, the extreme north-eastern state of India, has very low population of 13 lakhs. The state has a population density of only 17 persons per sq. km. Most of the state is hilly and forested. The climate is harsh with low average temperature. Rugged terrain and unfavorable climatic conditions have resulted in sparse population in this state. As a result, the population density of the state is also very low.</p>
<p>Q.11</p>	<p>How does migration affect the population of a nation? What are the causes of migration? Ans. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population of a nation. It is an important determinant of population change. It changes the population size of the nations and the areas influenced by it. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries) Migration also affects population composition in terms of age and sex composition. Migration takes place due to the following reasons: (a) For better employment opportunities. (b) For better living conditions, for educational and health facilities. (c) On account of natural calamities like floods or droughts or epidemics. (d) Due to war, partition and political unrest.</p>
<p>Q.12.</p>	<p>Give any three reasons for the steep rise in the population of India since 1921. Ans. After 1921, India's population has been constantly increasing. Social causes: (i) Early marriage of men and women (ii) lack of literacy, particularly among females (iii) social and religious superstition and rigidity. Economic causes: (i) High birth rate and low death rate (ii) Lack of proper family planning techniques.</p>
<p>Q.13.</p>	<p>Categorize the population of a nation into three broad categories on the basis of age composition and explain it. Ans. The population of a nation is grouped under three categories. (i) Children (generally below 15 years). These groups are economically unproductive. They require food, clothing, education and medical care. (ii) Working Group (15 to 59 years age). They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. This group bears the burden of children and aged group. (iii) Aged (Above 59 years). This group is by and large unproductive and depends upon the working group.</p>

<p>Q.14.</p>	<p>What is dependency ratio? Why is dependency ratio higher in India? Ans. The ratio of people of dependent age (below 15 years and 60 years) to people of economically active ages (15–59 years) is called dependency ratio. The dependency ratio is higher in India because a larger number of children (34.4 per cent) and aged population (6.9 per cent) are found dependent upon the working population (58.7%). The economically unproductive population needs food, clothing, education and medicare which has to be provided by the working population</p>
<p>Q.15.</p>	<p>Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981? Give any three reasons. Ans. Since 1981, birth rates in India have started declining gradually resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth. The three reasons are as follows. (i) A downward trend of birth rate (ii) An increase in the mean age at marriage. (iii) Improvement in the quality of life, particularly education of females in the country.</p>
<p>Q.16.</p>	<p>Write a note on the adolescent population of India. OR Give one health problem which is common among adolescent girls. Explain the needs of adolescents which the National Population Policy 2000 focuses on.</p> <p>Ans. The segment of population within the age group of 10 to 19 years is generally termed as adolescents. They are the would-be adults and are the most important resource of the country for the future. In India one fifth of the total population is the adolescent population. The huge size of adolescent population is a most significant feature of the Indian population because they are the potential workforce. Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than a normal child or adult. But in India, the diet available to adolescents is inadequate and deficient in all nutrients. The condition of adolescent girls is worse. A large percentage of them suffer from anemia. They face the problems of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. Their awareness can be improved through a spread of education. The National Population Policy 2000 realized the importance of greater attention to the adolescents. Besides nutritional requirements, the policy has put emphasis on sexual protection of the adolescents. The programmes included are: (i) Encouraging delayed marriage and child bearing. (ii) Education of adolescents about the risk of unprotected sex. (iii) Providing food supplements and nutritional services.</p>
<p>Q.17.</p>	<p>Discuss the factors responsible for distribution of population in India. Ans. The distribution of population in India is not uniform. While Uttar Pradesh has a population size of 237 million, the Himalayan state of Sikkim has a population of just 0.6 million. Almost half of India’s population lives in just five states – Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. The main factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in India are as follows. Climate: Areas with favourable climate and high rainfall like the coastal plains and the Northern Plains have a high population density. Heavy monsoon rains bring agricultural prosperity in these areas and support a big density of population. On the other hand, regions with harsh climate like the Himalayan region and the Indian desert have sparse population.</p>

	<p>Thus, Rajasthan, the largest state in terms of size, has only 5.5 per cent of the total population of India.</p> <p>Relief: The varied relief features of the country have influenced the distribution of population. As such the Northern Plains with flat, fertile terrain and the coastal plains have higher population densities. The peninsular states have moderate densities. While the mountainous regions have sparse population due to rugged terrain.</p> <p>Soil: The fertile alluvial soil of the plains is favourable for agriculture and support large populations. Areas with less fertile soil have lesser populations.</p> <p>Mineral wealth: The mining areas of the peninsular plateau attract population. Industrial centers, ports, commercial centers, metro cities have high population densities because of better opportunities of livelihood and greater facilities.</p>
Q.18	<p>When is a country said to be over populated?</p> <p>Ans. A country said to be over populated when the resources are too few for the size of population. This situation arises when a country is not able to maintain a reasonable standard of living for the increasing population.</p>
Q.19	<p>Why is female literacy important for the development of a nation?</p> <p>Ans. Female literacy important of the development of a nation because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An educated mother is the first teacher for her children. She is able to channelize. • An educated female can educate the whole family. • She is more aware of the benefits of a small family and has a choice in limiting the family. • Increase in female literacy and schooling of girl leads to the rise on the marriageable age. <p>This reduces chances of maternal and infant mortality. It helps in planning a small family and improving the status of women.</p>
Q.20	<p>Why is it important to study about the population?</p> <p>Ans. Study about the population is important because:</p> <p>(i) The people are important to develop the economy and the society.</p> <p>(ii) The people make resources and use it. For example, Coal is a piece of rock lying beneath the earth surface. But it is a resource because human invented technology to obtain it and use it.</p> <p>(iii) 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only when they are related to human beings.</p>
Q.21	<p>How does migration play an important role in population growth? Explain the 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration?</p> <p>Ans. 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.</p>