

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The least densely populated union territory is
 - (a) Chandigarh.
 - (b) Lakshadweep.
 - (c) Puducherry.
 - (d) Daman and Diu.
2. Which of the following is the most important element of society?
 - (a) Population
 - (b) Resources
 - (c) Industries
 - (d) Education
3. What does census provide us?
 - (a) Information regarding schools
 - (b) Information regarding population
 - (c) Information regarding migration
 - (d) Information regarding agriculture

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- After how many years is the census held in India?
- Name the state having the lowest population density.
- What are the two types of migration?
- Within the nation what kind of migration leads to changes in the distribution of population?
- What is sex ratio? Why it is considered to be an important social indicator?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Discuss four main causes which are responsible for the rapid population growth.
- Though agriculture has been mechanised and cottage industry has improved yet rural migration continues to increase. Give any two reasons for it.

Long Answer Type Questions

- Highlight the significant improvements seen in the health status of our population.
- Explain what is the annual growth rate of population. Why is even low annual growth rate of population considered not good for India?
- Mention the important features of NPP 2000. What measures have been taken by NPP 2000 to protect the adolescent population?
- What were the main reasons for rapid increase in India's population since independence?

Self-Assessment

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Adolescents are grouped in the age group of
 - 13-19 years.
 - 15-29 years.
 - 10-19 years.
 - +60 years.
- The number of live births per thousand persons in a year is called
 - growth rate.
 - death rate.
 - birth rate.
 - none of these.
- Working population includes the people who fall in the age group of
 - 16-59 years.
 - 0-15 years.
 - +60 years.
 - 6-14 years.

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

For question numbers 4 to 7, two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion (A):** In India, the first census was held in the year 1872.
Reason (R): The first complete census, however, was taken in the year 1881.
 - Assertion (A):** India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world.
Reason (R): Only Bangladesh and Japan have higher average population densities than India.
 - Assertion (A):** According to the Census 2011, a person aged 9 years and above, who can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.
Reason (R): There has been a steady improvement in the literacy levels in India.
 - Assertion (A):** Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
Reason (R): The sex ratio in India has always remained favourable to females.

Match the Following

- Match the following items given in Column A with those in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A (States)	Column B (Distribution of Population)
A Punjab	1 2 per cent
B Rajasthan	2 6 per cent
C Karnataka	3 5 per cent
D Odisha	4 3 per cent

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 1	3	2	4

Find the Incorrect Option

9. (a) The population density of India in the year 2011 was 382 persons per km.
(b) A census is an official enumeration of population held every tenth year.
(c) There has been a significant increase in the number of million plus cities from 35 to 53 in 2001 to 2011.
(d) Delhi has only 900 females per 1000 males according to Census 2011.

Find the Correct Sequence

10. Arrange the following states in ascending order of their population.
(a) West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
(b) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal
(c) West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh
(d) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra

Fill in the Blanks

11. Movement of people across regions and territories is called
12. The numbers of literates per 100 persons is called
13. The of population refers to the numbers of persons added each year.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

14. Which two countries are the most populated countries of the world?
15. How does migration play an important role in population change?
16. Why is population distribution uneven in India?

Short Answer Type Questions

17. Write about age composition in detail.
18. Explain the meaning of dependency ratio. Why is dependency ratio higher in India? Give two reasons.
19. Highlight the three major aspects of population study.
20. 'Migration is an important determinant of population change'. Support the statement with suitable examples.

Paragraph Based Questions

21. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A - Literacy Rates

Literacy is a very important quality of a population. Obviously, only an informed and

educated citizen can make intelligent choices and undertake research and development projects. Low levels of literacy are a serious obstacle for economic improvement.

- (a) Why low level of literacy can be a serious obstacle for economic development?

Source B - Occupational Structure

The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure.

- (b) What do you understand by 'the distribution of the population according to different types of occupation'?

Source C - India's Population Distribution by Density

Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities. Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils have influenced population densities in these areas.

- (c) Do you agree that hilly regions have low density of population? Give reasons.

Case Based Questions

22. Birth rate is a major component of growth because in India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates. The third component of population growth is migration. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the "push" factor in rural areas. These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the "pull" of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns.

22.1 Which of the following problems cannot be said to have been created by migration?

- (a) uneven sex ratio in urban and rural areas
- (b) widening gap between urban and rural population numbers
- (c) increased poverty in urban areas
- (d) age composition of urban and rural areas remains the same

22.2 What was the major reason for rate of population growth in India?

- (a) rapid decline in birth rate
- (b) rapid decline in death rate
- (c) rapid growth in migration
- (d) rapid growth in death rate

22.3 Which of the following does not contribute to population growth?

- (a) increasing deaths
- (b) increasing births
- (c) increasing migration
- (d) decreasing deaths

22.4 Which of the following is a "push" factor in rural areas?

- (a) unemployment
- (b) poverty
- (c) pure living conditions
- (d) only (a) and (b)

23. The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of development. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. An enormous variety of occupations are found in any country. Occupations are, generally, classified as primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industry, building and construction work, etc. Tertiary activities include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services. The proportion of people working in different activities varies in developed and developing countries. Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary, and tertiary activities. Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities. In India, about 64 per cent of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20 per cent respectively. There

has been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing industrialisation and urbanisation in recent times.

23.1 What is the function of occupational structure?

- (a) it classifies the population on the basis of sector engagement
- (b) it defines the growth of a nation
- (c) it categorises the population on the basis of occupation
- (d) it separates the working population from the non-working class

23.2 What percentage of people in India are engaged in agriculture alone?

- (a) 56 per cent
- (b) 64 per cent
- (c) 33 per cent
- (d) 50 per cent

23.3 How can developed countries be differentiated from developing countries?

- (a) developing countries have majority of the population engaging in primary sector
- (b) developing countries have majority of the population engaging in tertiary sector
- (c) developed countries have majority of the population engaging in primary sector
- (d) developed countries have least amount of the population engaging in tertiary sector

23.4 Complete the statement: The percentage of population that is economically active is an important index of

- (a) progress.
- (b) development.
- (c) growth.
- (d) achievement.

Long Answer Type Questions

24. State the advantages a nation has because of a healthy population.

25. Highlight the point of differences between population growth and population change.

26. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The most significant feature of the Indian population is the size of its adolescent population. It constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India. Adolescents are, generally, grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years. They are the most important resource for the future. Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than those of a normal child or adult. Poor nutrition

can lead to deficiency and stunted growth. But in India, the diet available to adolescents is inadequate in all nutrients. A large number of adolescent girls suffer from anaemia. Their problems have so far not received adequate attention in the process of development. The adolescent girls have to be sensitised to the problems they confront. Awareness among them can be improved through the spread of literacy and education.

- (a) Why adolescents are the most important resource for the future?
- (b) Is it true to say that adolescents in India suffers from malnourishment?
- (c) What is the size of adolescent population in India?

————— Let's Compete —————

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The union territory having the highest density of population is
 - (a) Chandigarh.
 - (b) Daman and Diu.
 - (c) Delhi.
 - (d) Puducherry.
2. NPP stands for
 - (a) National Population Programme.
 - (b) National Population Project.
 - (c) National Population Policy.
 - (d) National Population Production.
3. The economically productive and biologically reproductive age group is
 - (a) below 15 years of age.
 - (b) above 59 years.
 - (c) 15–59 years.
 - (d) none of these.
4. The decline in death rates and increase in life expectancies at birth rate is because of
 - (a) literacy rates.
 - (b) health facilities.

- (c) occupational structure.
- (d) sex ratio.
5. The number of people in different age group is referred to as
 - (a) age composition.
 - (b) adolescents.
 - (c) occupational structure.
 - (d) sex ratio.
6. Which of the following States has the lowest sex ratio?
 - (a) Haryana
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Rajasthan
7. Life expectancy at birth according to 2011 Census is
 - (a) 63 years.
 - (b) 74 years.
 - (c) 67.9 years.
 - (d) 64.6 years.
8. The official enumeration of population for census can be carried out in how many years?
 - (a) 5 years
 - (b) 2 years
 - (c) 1 year
 - (d) 10 years
9. International migration is
 - (a) movement of people from one village to another.
 - (b) movement of people within the country.
 - (c) movement of people from rural to urban areas.
 - (d) movement of people from one country to another country.
10. According to 2011 Census, the sex ratio of India is
 - (a) 929
 - (b) 933
 - (c) 943
 - (d) 946

————— Value-based Questions ————— (Optional)

1. Mention the values reflected by a healthy population.
2. In a government's priority list, the improvement in the health status of the population holds most important position. Mention three factors responsible for it.