



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: IX
TOPIC: CHAPTER: 6- POPULATION

WORKSHEET-20

Note: Please write Q no. 2,16, 22, 30,35,42,49 and Board questions given in the end in your notebooks.

Summary:

Population: In sociology, population means collection of human beings.

Demography: It is a branch of social science which deals with statistical study of human population.

Census: An official enumeration of population which is done periodically is called census. The first census in India was conducted in 1872, but the first complete census was conducted in 1881. After that, the census has been done every ten years.

Population Growth and Process of Population Change:

Birth Rate: The number of live births per 1000 persons is called the birth rate. According to 2011 census, the birth rate in India is 20.22 births per 1000 persons.

Death Rate: The number of deaths per 1000 persons is called the death rate. According to 2011 census, the death rate in India is 7.4 deaths per 1000 persons

Migration: Migration is another factor which changes the size of population. Movement of people from one place to another; in search of livelihood is called migration. Migration within the country is called internal migration, while that between two countries is called international migration. Internal migration has no change on population size but it changes the population composition of a particular area.

Life Expectancy: The average age upto which the people are expected to live is called life expectancy.

Literacy Rate: The literacy rate has increased from 65% in 2001 to 74% in 2011. But the literacy rate among females is still lower compared to that among males. This can be attributed to providing less opportunity to the girls.

Sex Ratio: The ratio of female to male population is called sex ratio. The sex ratio has shown a decline from 933 in 2001 to 914 female per 1000 male in 2011.

Age Composition: The composition of different age groups in the Indian population is often taken as one of the most positive indicators of population in India.

Children: People upto 14 years of **Working Age:** People between 15 to 59 years of age

Aged: People who are 60 years and above are considered as aged.

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| 1 | Why is population a pivotal element in Social Studies? It is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed and from which they derive significance and meaning. Current population of India is 1.27 billion. | 1 |
| 2 | Define the term 'Census' | 1 |
| 3 | When was the first census held in India 1872. | 1 |
| 4 | When was the first complete Census taken? 1881. | 1 |
| 5 | Which are the three major questions we are primarily concerned with about population? i. Population size and distribution: How many people are there and where are they located? ii. Population growth and processes of population change: How has the population grown and changed through time? iii. Characteristics or qualities of the population: What are their age, sex-composition, literacy levels, occupational structure and health | 3 |

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| | conditions? | |
| 6 | What was India's population on March 2001 and March 2011? 1,028 million in 2001 and 1210 million in 2011. | 1 |
| 7 | How much percent did India's population account for the world's population? (1255 million)? 16.7 % (2011: 17.5% of the world's population) | 1 |
| 8 | Name the most populous state of India. What is its population? Uttar Pradesh ; 199 million | 1 |
| 9 | What % of population does Uttar Pradesh account for to the country's total population? 16% | 1 |
| 10 | What is the population of Sikkim? 0.6 million in 2011 | 1 |
| 11 | What is the population of Lakshadweep? 60,000 | 1 |
| 12 | Name the states which account for half of India's population. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh | 1 |
| 13 | Name the biggest state in terms of area. What is its % to the total population of India? Rajasthan ; 5.5% | 2 |
| 14 | Define the term: Population Density. What was the Population density of India in 2001? Population density is calculated as the number of persons per unit area. In 2001, 324 persons per sq. km and in 2011 it rose to 382 persons per sq km. | 2 |
| 15 | What was the population density for West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh? Which state has the highest density in India? West Bengal: 904 persons per sq. km. Arunachal Pradesh: 17 persons per sq. km. Bihar has the highest density of population in India with 1102 people per sq km. | 2 |
| 16 | State the factors responsible for sparse population in J. & K. and Arunachal Pradesh. | 2 |
| 17 | Why do Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities? i) Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of terrain ii) Moderate to low rainfall iii) Shallow and less fertile soils | 3 |
| 18 | Why do the northern plains and Kerala have high to very high population densities? i) Flat plains ii) fertile soils iii) Abundant rainfall | 2 |
| 19 | Why are the numbers, distribution and composition of population constantly changing? It is due to the interaction of the three processes namely – births, deaths and migrations. | 1 |
| 20 | What does growth of population refer to? It refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country / territory during a specific period of time, say during the last ten years. | 1 |
| 21 | In which two ways can the growth of population be expressed? i) In terms of absolute numbers ii) In terms of percentage change per year | 2 |
| 22 | What do you mean by magnitude of increase? How is it obtained? What is it referred to as? | 3 |
| 23 | How is the rate or the pace of population increase studied? Give an example. What is it referred to as? i) It is studied in % per annum. ii) Eg. a rate of increase of 2 percent per annum means that in a given year, there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. iii) It is referred to as the annual growth rate. | 3 |
| 24 | How has India's population been steadily increasing from 1951 to 2011? In 1951 it was 361 million, while in 2001, it rose to 1210 million. | 1 |
| 25 | Why did the rate of growth start declining since 1981? Because during this period, birth rates declined rapidly due to the improvement in medical and healthcare facility. | 1 |
| 26 | What does the declining trend of the growth rate show? It is a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. | 1 |
| 27 | Define the term: Birth rate It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. | 1 |

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| 28 | Define the term: Death rate It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. | 1 |
| 29 | What is the main cause of the growth of India's population? It is the rapid decline in death rates. | 1 |
| 30 | Define the term: Migration | 1 |
| 31 | What are the two types of Migration? i) Internal (within the country) and ii) International (between the countries) | 1 |
| 32 | Which significant role is played by Migration? It changes the distribution and composition of urban and rural populations. | 1 |
| 33 | What does internal migration influence? It influences the distribution of population within the nation. | 1 |
| 34 | Why have most migrations been from rural to urban areas? State the factors. This is because of the: <u>A: 'push' factor in the rural areas: Reasons:</u> i) Adverse conditions of poverty ii) Unemployment <u>B: 'pull' factors of the city: Reasons</u> i) increased employment opportunities ii) better living conditions | 4 |
| 35 | Why is migration an important determinant of population change? | 1 |
| 36 | How has the urban population increased from 1951 to 2011? It increased from 17.29% of the total population in 1951 to 31.80% in 2011. | 1 |
| 37 | What does the age composition of a population refer to? It refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country. | 1 |
| 38 | Describe briefly the three categories in to which the population of a nation is generally grouped in to? i) Children (generally below 15 years) They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care. ii) Working age: (15 to 59 years) They are the economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population. iii) Aged (above 59 years) They may be economically productive though they may have retired. | 3 |
| 39 | Define the term: Sex Ratio It is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. Kerala has the highest sex ration with 1084 females per 1000 males, where as Haryana has 877females per 1000 males. | 1 |
| 40 | Who is treated as a literate person? According to the Census of 2001, a person aged 7 years and above, who can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. | 1 |
| 41 | What is the literacy rate for the country in 2011? How much is the literacy rate in % for males and females? For the country, it is 74.04% as in 2011. For males it is 82.14% while for females it is 65.46%. | 2 |
| 42 | What is occupational structure? | |
| 43 | Give two examples each of primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Primary: agriculture, animal husbandry Secondary: manufacturing industry, building Tertiary: transport, communications | 3 |
| 44 | How much % of people is engaged in agriculture in India? 64% | 1 |
| 45 | What is the proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors? 13 and 20 % respectively | 1 |
| 46 | Why has there been an occupational shift in favour of secondary and the tertiary sectors? Because of growing urbanization and industrialization in recent times. | 1 |

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| 47 | <p>Giving two examples show that the sustained efforts of government programmes have registered significant improvements in the health conditions of Indian population.</p> <p>i) Death rates have declined from 25 per 1000 in 1951 to 8.1 % per 1000 in 2001.</p> <p>ii) Life expectancy at birth has increased from 36.7 years in 1951 to 64.7 years in 2011.</p> | 2 |
| 48 | <p>Give reasons for significant improvements in the health conditions of Indian population.</p> <p>i) improvement in public health</p> <p>ii) prevention of infectious diseases</p> <p>iii) application of modern medical practices in diagnosis and treatment of ailments</p> | 3 |
| 49 | Give examples to show that health situation is a matter of major concern for India. | 2 |
| 50 | <p>What is the most significant feature of India's population?</p> <p>Adolescent population</p> | 1 |
| 51 | <p>How much % is India's adolescent population?</p> <p>One-fifth of the total</p> | 1 |
| 52 | <p>Into which age groups are the adolescents grouped?</p> <p>10 to 19 years.</p> | 1 |
| 53 | <p>What can lead to deficiency and stunted growth?</p> <p>Poor nutrition</p> | 1 |
| 54 | <p>What is the most significant feature of India's population?</p> <p>Adolescent population</p> | 1 |
| 55 | <p>What do a large number of girls suffer from in India?</p> <p>Anemia</p> | 1 |
| 56 | <p>How can the awareness of adolescent girls be improved?</p> <p>Through the spread of education and literacy among them.</p> | 1 |
| 57 | <p>When did the Government of India initiate the comprehensive family planning programme?</p> <p>What did it sought to promote?</p> <p>1952.It sought to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis.</p> | 2 |
| 58 | <p>What policy framework does NPP 2000 provide?</p> <p>i) Imparting free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age.</p> <p>ii) Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births</p> <p>iii) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.</p> <p>iv) Promoting delayed marriage for girls.</p> <p>v) Making family welfare a people-centered programme.</p> | 4 |
| 59 | <p>Which major section of the population did the NPP 2000 identify that needed greater attention?</p> <p>Adolescent population</p> | 1 |
| 60 | <p>What programmes did the NPP 2000 aim towards?</p> <p>i) Encouraging delayed marriage and child bearing</p> <p>ii) Education of adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex</p> <p>iii) Strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage</p> <p>iv) providing food supplements, nutritional services</p> | 4 |
| | Board Questions: | |
| Q1 | Define Census. After How many years is it held in India? | |
| Q2 | What are the main objectives of National population policy 2000 and Adolescents? | |
| Q3 | “Migration is an important determinant of population change”. Explain. | |
| Q4 | Why do you think age composition is the most basic characteristics of a population? Explain in three points. | |
| Q5 | Discuss the major components of population growth. | |
| Q6 | Categorize the population into three broad categories on the basis of age composition. Describe the distribution of population in India. | |