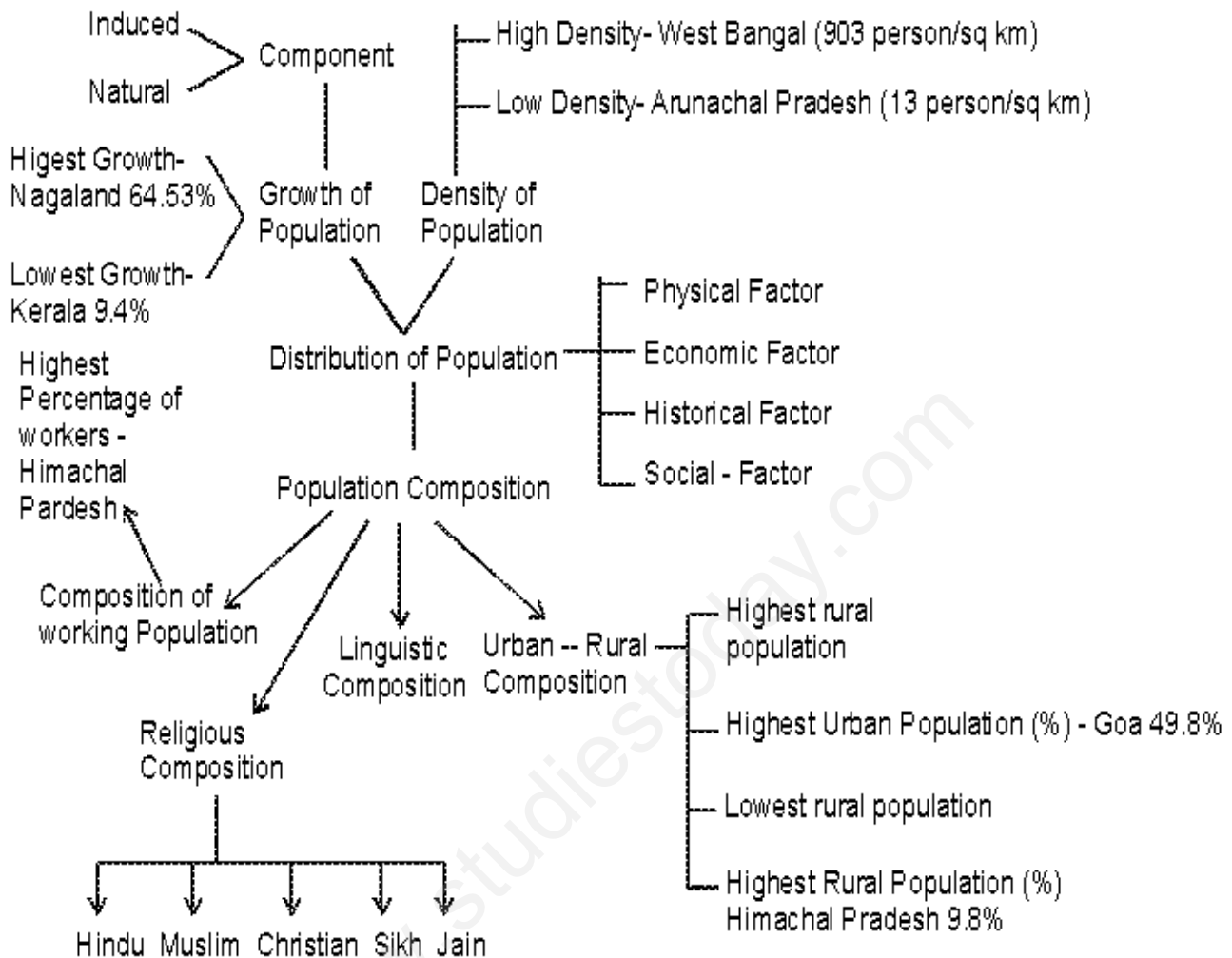


## INDIA : THE PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

### Lesson 1: Population Distribution - Density and Growth & Composition



Q1. Define density of population. (1)

Ans Ratio between total area and total population.

Q2. What do you mean by growth rate? (1)

Ans Net change in the size of population between two points of time.

Q3. Name the state having the highest and lowest population growth rate. (1)

Ans Highest growth rate --Nagaland  
lowest growth rate --Kerala.

Q4. What is the present annual growth rate of India? (1)

Ans 2.2%.

Q5. Define participation rate. (1)

Ans % of workers in total population.

Q6. Name the states having highest and lowest population density. (1)

Ans Highest density-West Bengal  
lowest density---Arunachal Pradesh.

Q7. Which state has the largest population of Buddhists? (1)

Ans Maharashtra.

Q8. Which is the largest minority group of India? (1)

Ans Muslims.

Q9. Mon-Khmer, Munda branch/group belong to which language family? (1)

Ans Austric.

Q10. What is density of population? Mention Four states of India which have highest density of population. (3)

Ans density of population =  $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

(i) West Bengal

(ii) Bihar

(iii) Uttar Pradesh &

(iv) Kerala are the four states of India which have highest density of population.

Q2. Why is there uneven distribution of population in India? (3)

Ans : (i) Climate and relief

(ii) water supply

(iii) Soil fertility

(iv) Agriculture productivity

(v) development of transport network

(vi) Industrialization and urbanisation.

Q3. Which parts of India have low degree of urbanisation? (3)

Ans : (i) Non irrigated western Rajasthan.

(ii) Remote and hilly areas and tribal areas of North East.

(iii) Flood prone areas

(iv) Hilly and Forested areas of Central India.

**Q4. Why is proportion of workers in agriculture sector declining in India? (3)**

- Ans :** (i) Shift of dependence of workers from farm based occupation to non farm based occupations  
(ii) Shrinking of land holdings  
(iii) Better salary and perks in other sectors  
(iv) Better living/working conditions in other sectors.

**Q5. Which factors have contributed to slowing down slightly the growth rate of India? (3)**

- Ans :** (i) Average age of marriage has been increased.  
(ii) Improved quality of life  
(iii) Expansion of female education.

**Q1. Discuss the spatial pattern of density of population in India. (5)**

**Ans** Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population.

The density of population in India(2001) is 325 persons per sq km and ranks third among the most densely populated countries of Asia following Bangladesh (849 persons) and Japan (334 persons).

India's highest density of population (jointly with State and Union Territory) is in National Capital Delhi(9340 persons per sq. km) The state with highest density of population is West Bengal (903 persons) and State with lowest density of population is Arunachal Pradesh (13 persons). Bihar (880) and U.P. (690) ranks second and third respectively in India(Highest density of population).

**Q2. What do you understand by Population growth? Name the components of Population growth. Explain the four distinct phases of growth identified within the period of 1901-2001. (5)**

**Ans** Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time

Population growth has two components namely- natural and induced. The natural growth is analysed by assessing the crude birth and death rates, the induced components are explained by the volume of inward and outward movement of people in any given area.

The four distinct phases of growth identified within the period of 1901-2001

Phase	Period	Population Growth	Causes
I	1901-1921	Stagnant Growth	Poor Medical facilities, illiteracy, inefficient distribution of basic necessities
II	1921-1951	Steady Growth	Improvement in health and sanitation, transport and communication
III	1951-1981	Pop. Explosion	Developmental activities introduced in the country, Improvement in Economy, immigration from Tibet, Bangladesh, Nepal
IV	1981 and	Pop. growth	Increase in the mean age at marriage, education of after with slow rate females.

Q3. Why do we find regional variation in population growth in India? (5)

Ans Due to following reasons, we find regional variation in population growth in India :

Explain :

- (1) Climatic Variation
- (2) Illiteracy
- (3) Lower age at marriage
- (4) Growth of adolescent population
- (5) School dropont
- (6) Low intake of Nutrients
- (7) High rates of HIV/AIDS infection
- (8) Drug abuse and alcoholism.

Q4. What are the catagories of occupational structure with ref. to Census of India 2001

- Ans
- Cultivalors
  - Agricultural labourers
  - Household industrial workers
  - Other workers

Q5. Name four language families in India. Which one of them is spoken by the largest number of people in the country? Name any four states in which this language is mainly spoken.

Ans Concem N.C. E.R.T book.

Q6. " The spatial distribution of religious communities in India is quite uneven". Support the statement with example of different religions?

(240)

Ans Concern N.C..E.R.T book

Q Discuss the reasons for poor female participation in workforce in India.

- Ans
- Low level of education.
  - Joint family
  - Frequent child birth
  - Limited job opportunities

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