



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: : SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Subject: Geography</b>
<b>Chapter 6</b> <b>Question Bank :5</b>	<b>Topic: Population</b>	<b>Year :2023-24</b>

<b>Q.1</b>	<p><b>What is a census? Why is it important for a country to conduct censuses periodically?</b></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>
<b>Q.2.</b>	<p><b>Distinguish between population growth and population change.</b></p> <p><b>POPULATION GROWTH</b></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><b>POPULATION CHANGE</b></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.</p>
<b>Q.3.</b>	<p><b>Discuss the factors responsible for distribution of population in India.</b></p> <p>Ans. The distribution of population in India is not uniform.</p> <p>The main factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in India are as follows.</p> <p><b>Climate:</b> Areas with favourable climate and abundant rainfall have a high population density. Coastal plains and the Northern Plains have a high population density. Heavy monsoon rains bring agricultural prosperity in these areas and support high density of population. On the other hand, regions with harsh climate like the Himalayan region and the Indian desert have sparse population.</p> <p><b>Relief:</b> 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><b>Soil:</b> 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><b>Mineral wealth:</b> The mining areas of the peninsular plateau attract population.</p> <p><b>Other Factors:</b> Industrial centers, ports, commercial centers, metro cities have high population densities because of better opportunities of livelihood and greater facilities.</p>

<p><b>Q.4.</b></p>	<p><b>What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>Write the goals of National Population Policy 2000.</b>          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) Promoting delayed marriages for girls.          (iv) Making sure that all children get vaccinated against preventable diseases.          (iv) Creating a family-centered program.</p>
<p><b>Q.5.</b></p>	<p><b>Discuss the major components of population growth.</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>What are the factors causing changes in the size of population?</b>          Ans. There are three main components of population growth – birth rate, death rate and migration.  <b>Birth rate</b> is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.  <b>Death rate</b> is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.          The difference between birth rate and death rate is known as the <b>Growth Rate</b> i.e. the natural increase of population.          Higher birth rate with low death rate results in a higher rate of population growth.  <b>Migration</b> 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>
<p><b>Q.6.</b></p>	<p><b>What are the reasons for the decrease in death rate in India after independence?</b>          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.          (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.</p>
<p><b>Q.7.</b></p>	<p><b>Discuss the reasons for very low population in Arunachal Pradesh.</b>          Ans. Arunachal Pradesh, the extreme north-eastern state of India, has very low population. The state has a population density of only 17 persons per sq. km. Reasons for this are:          (i) Most of the state is hilly and forested.          (ii) The climate is harsh with low average temperature.          (iii) Rugged terrain and unfavorable climatic conditions.          As a result, the population density of the state is also very low.</p>
<p><b>Q.8.</b></p>	<p><b>How does migration affect the population of a nation? What are the causes of migration?</b>          Ans. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the size, composition and distribution of population of a nation. It is an important determinant of population change.          Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries)</p>

	<p>Migration also affects population composition in terms of age and sex composition. Migration takes place due to the following reasons:</p> <p>(a) For better employment opportunities.</p> <p>(b) For better living conditions, for educational and health facilities.</p> <p>(c) On account of natural calamities like floods or droughts or epidemics.</p> <p>(d) Due to war, partition and political unrest.</p>
<b>Q.9.</b>	<p><b>Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981? Give any three reasons.</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>(i) A downward trend of birth rate</p> <p>(ii) An increase in the mean age of marriage.</p> <p>(iii) Improvement in the quality of life, particularly education of females in the country.</p>
<b>Q.10.</b>	<p><b>Write a note on the adolescent population of India.</b></p> <p>Ans. The segment of population within the age group of 10 to 19 years is generally termed as adolescents.</p> <p>They are the most important resource of the country for the future.</p> <p>In India one fifth of the total population is the adolescent population.</p> <p>Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than a normal child or adult.</p> <p>Poor nutrition can lead to deficiency and stunted growth. In India, the diet available to adolescents is inadequate and deficient in all nutrients.</p> <p>The condition of adolescent girls is worse. A large percentage of them suffer from anemia.</p> <p>Their awareness can be improved through a spread of education.</p>
<b>Q.11.</b>	<p><b>When is a country said to be over populated?</b></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>
<b>Q.12.</b>	<p><b>Why is it important to study about the population?</b></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>
<b>Q.13.</b>	<p><b>How does migration play an important role in population growth? Explain the 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration?</b></p> <p>Ans. Migration leads to steady increase in the percentage of population especially in the cities and towns. It not only changes the population size but also the population composition.</p> <p>a) The '<b>pull</b>' factor of the city is the movement or migration of people to the cities due to increased employment opportunities, education and better living conditions.</p> <p>b) The '<b>push</b>' factor is associated with the migration from rural to urban area due to unfavourable conditions like unemployment and poverty in the villages.</p>