

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: : SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject : Geography
Chapter 6 Worksheet No:5	Topic: POPULATION	Year :2023-24

A) Multiple Choice Questions (1 MARK)

1.	Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in :
	(a) the area of departure
	(b) the area of arrival
	(c) both the area of departure and arrival
	(d) none of these
2.	A large proportion of children in a population is a result of :
	(a) high birth rates
	(b) high life expectances
	(c) high death rates
	(d) more married couples
3.	The magnitude of population growth refers to :
	(a) the total population of an area
	(b) the number of persons added each year
	(c) the rate at which the population increases
	(d) the number of females per thousand males
4.	Which one of the following states has very high population density in India?
	(a) West Bengal
	(b) Madhya Pradesh
	(c) Rajasthan
	(d) Bihar
5.	In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census?
	(a) 5 years
	(b) 16 years
	(c) 2 years
	(d) 10 years
6.	Which state has the lowest population in India?
	(a) Uttar Pradesh
	(b) Himachal Pradesh
	(c) Sikkim
	(d) Bihar
7.	Which of the following factors are responsible for sparse population?
	(a) Flat plains and abundant rainfall
	(b) Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate
	(c) Fertile soil and abundant rainfall
	(d) Rugged terrain and favourable climate

- 8. Which movement of the people across regions and territories does not change the size of the population?
 - (a) Internal
 - (b) External
 - (c) Death rate
 - (d) Birth rate

B) Short Answer type questions:

Q1. What are the processes of population growth and change?

Ans: The processes of population growth and change are births, deaths and migrations.

Q2. What is meant by the growth of population. What is India's annual growth rate of population?

Ans: Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country or territory during a specific period of time, usually it is 10 years. According to 2011 census India's annual growth rate of population is 1.64%.

Q3. What is the meaning of 'Population distribution'?

Ans: The way in which people are spread across a given area is known as population distribution.

Q4. What are the reasons for 'Migration'?

Ans: Main reasons for migration are: 1. Economic 2. Social 3. Political 4. Environmental

Q5. Give two reasons why the population density is low in some areas.

Answer:

Ans: Rugged terrain and unfavourable climate are the two reasons.

Q6. Identify the three states of the Northern Plains with high population densities.

Ans: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal

Q7. How do we get absolute increase in numbers of population?

Ans: It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population. It is referred to as absolute increase.

Q8. When was the first Census held in India?

Ans: The first Census in India (on a limited scale) was held in 1872. The first complete census was taken in 1881 and subsequently has been taken every 10 years.

C) Assertion/Reason Questions:

In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R). Mark the correct choice :

- 1. Assertion (A): Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.
 - Reason (R): Migration can be external or international.
 - A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - C) A is true but R is false
 - D) A is false but R is true

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- 2. Assertion (A): The most significant feature of the Indian population is the size of its adolescent population.
 - Reason (R): It constitutes one fourth of the total population of India.
 - A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - C) A is true but R is false
 - D) A is false but R is true

D) Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

Population is a dynamic phenomenon. The numbers, distribution and composition of the population are constantly changing. This is the influence of the interaction of the three processes, namely — births, deaths and migrations. Population is the 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. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only in relation to human beings.

- 1. State two factors which affect the distribution of the density of population.
- A Climate

Α

- Natural resources
- 2. Why is there less population in Rajasthan?
- The soil in Rajasthan is less fertile.
 - The climate of the region is of extreme type.
- 3. What are the major factors responsible for internal migration?

In India, most migrations have been from the rural to the 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 are better living conditions.

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