

QB365  
Important Questions - Population  
9th Standard CBSE

**Social Science**

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

- 1) According to the Census 2001, a 'literate' person is one who 1  
(a) can read and write his/her name (b) can read and write any language  
(c) is 7 years old man can read and write any language with understanding (d) knows the 3 'R's
- 2) Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in 1  
(a) the area of departure (b) the area of arrival (c) both the area of departure and arrival  
(d) none of the above
- 3) The magnitude of population growth refers to 1  
(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 of the following are meaning in relation to human being? 1  
(a) Resources (b) Calamities (c) Disasters (d) All of these
- 5) Which of the following is a pivotal element in social science? 1  
(a) Population (b) Resources (c) Coal (d) Petroleum
- 6) Which of the following states/union territories has the lowest sex ratio in India? 1  
(a) Kerala (b) Puducherry (c) Delhi (d) Haryana
- 7) A large proportion of children in a population is a result of 1  
(a) high birth rates (b) high life expectancies (c) high death rates (d) more married couples
- 8) Adolescent population constitute \_\_\_\_\_ of the total population of India. 1  
(a) 1/2 (b) 1/3 (c) 1/4 (d) 1/5
- 9) What does NPP stand for? 1  
(a) National Population Programme (b) National Population Project (c) National Population Policy  
(d) National Population Production
- 10) Adolescents are generally grouped in the age group of 1  
(a) 10-19 years (b) 13-19 years (c) 15-29 years (d) +60 years

**Section-B**

- 11) What percentage of world land area is there in India? 2
- 12) Explain the term annual growth rate of population. How is it affected by the birth rate? 2
- 13) Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981? 2
- 14) Name the term for the number of deaths per 1000 population. 2

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| 15) What is migration? Which are the two types of migration? Describe the trends of migration in India? | 2 |
| 16) Describe the population growth in India.  | 2 |
| 17) Explain any three elements which are responsible for population growth.                             | 2 |
| 18) Distinguish between "absolute numbers and the annual growth rate" refers to population growth.      | 2 |
| 19) Explain any five significant characteristics of the adolescent population of India.                 | 2 |
| 20) What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?                           | 2 |

### Section-C

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| 21) Mention any five problems faced by adolescents in India.                                | 5 |
| 22) According to 2001 census what is the urban population of India?                         | 5 |
| 23) How many adults do you know in your locality who are unemployed?                        | 5 |
| 24) What is sex ratio? Give two reasons responsible for an unfavourable sex ratio in India. | 5 |
| 25) What is occupational structure?   | 5 |

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|---|---|
| 1) (a) Population   | 1 |
| 2) (d) All of these   | 1 |
| 3) (a) 10-19 years  | 1 |
| 4) (c) Delhi  | 1 |
| 5) (d) 1/5  | 1 |
| 6) (c) National Population Policy   | 1 |
| 7) (c) both the area of departure and arrival                                 | 1 |
| 8) (a) high birth rates   | 1 |
| 9) (b) the number of persons added each year                                  | 1 |
| 10) (c) is 7 years old man can read and write any language with understanding | 1 |

### Section-B

11)

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### Migration

Migration is the temporary or permanent relocation of population inside or outside the boundaries of a country or state.

### Types of Migration

The two types of migration are internal (within the country from one area to another) and international (between countries).

Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation.

### Trends of Migration in India

The trends of temporary migration in India are of the herders, who take their flocks to different pastures during the summer and winter. These herders live mostly in the hilly and desert areas. Permanent migration occurs from the rural areas to the urban areas in search of employment opportunities as there is great poverty and unemployment in rural areas of India.

12) Five significant characteristics of the adolescent population of India are as follows

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- (i) Adolescent population constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India.
- (ii) They are generally grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years.
- (iii) They are the most important resource for the future.
- (iv) Nutritional requirements of adolescents are higher than those of normal child or adult.
- (v) In India, a large number of adolescent girls suffer from anaemia.
- (vi) The adolescent girls have to be sensitised to the problems they confront.

13)

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The elements/factors responsible for population growth or change in size of population are as follows

- (i) High birth rate and low death rate In India, after independence there was high birth and high death rate. However, the death rate has declined now considerably but the birth rate continues to remain high.
- (ii) Child marriage Early marriages are common in many parts of India due to which more percentage of girls are married in the age group of 15-20 years. This results in giving birth to more number of children.
- (iii) Illiteracy Still a large population of India is illiterate. Illiterate persons fail to understand the importance of family planning or the advantage of having a small family.

14)

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The rate of population growth in India was 2.22% in 1981, it came down to 1.93% in 2001. It further came down to 1.76% as per 2011 census.

- Sharp decline in birth rate
- Constant decline in death rate

- 15) (a) Comprehensive Family Planning Programme was launched in 1952: 2
- It sought to promote, on a voluntary basis, responsible and planned parenthood.
  - National population policy 2000 is a culmination of these programmes and years of planned efforts.
- (b) NPP 2000 provides:
- Imparting free and compulsory school education.
  - Reduction in infant mortality rate to below 30 per thousand live births.
  - Achievements of universal immunisation of children against all vaccine disease.
  - Promotion of delayed marriage age for girls.
  - Making family welfare programmes a people-centred programme.
  - It aims at stabilising the population by 2045.
- 16) 2.4% 2
- 17) 2
- Absolute numbers:
- The absolute number added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population.
- It referred to an absolute increase.
- Annual Growth Rate:
- The rate or the pace of population increases is the other important aspect. It is studied in percent per annum. This is referred to as the annual growth rate.
- 18) 2
- India's Population Growth:**
1. India's population has been steadily increasing from 361 million in 1951 to 1028.7 million in 2001.
  2. After 1981, rate of population growth started declining gradually.
    - During this period, birth rates declined rapidly.
    - Even then 182.32 million people were added to the total population between 1991 to 2001 alone. It is an annual addition larger than ever before.
    - Despite the decline in growth rates, number of people being added every decade is steadily increasing.
  3. It is because of steady increase in absolute numbers of people.
    - India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population it yields a large absolute increase.
    - When more than one hundred crore people increase even at a lower pace the total numbers being added become very large.
  4. Declining trend of growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite this the total additions to the population base continued to grow. It is hoped that India overtakes China in 2045 to become the most populous country of the world.
- 19) 2
- (a) Annual growth rate of population:
- Annual growth rate is the rate of population increased. It is calculated in percent per annum
- (b) Annual growth rate is directly affected by the birth rate. If the birth rate is higher, the annual growth rate will also be higher. But if the birth rate is lower the annual growth rate is also lower.
- 20) Death rate. 2

### Section-C

- 21) 27.78% 5
- 22) The number of females per thousand of males is called the sex ratio. 5  
Reason responsible for unfavourable sex ratio:  
- Low social, economic and political status of women.  
- Dowry system is also responsible for this.  
- Parents also feel insecure if a girl child is born.  
- Desire of having at least one male child.
- 23) 1. The diet available to adolescents is inadequate in all nutrients. 5  
2. A large number of adolescent girls suffer from anaemia.  
3. Even their problems have not received adequate attention in the process development.  
4. The adolescent girls have to be sensitised to problems they confront.  
5. Ignorant and innocent parents also make their problems miserable.
- 24) 5  
Occupational structure refers to the distribution of workforce among differential occupations. Different occupations can be classified into four groups:  
(i) Primary activities.  
(ii) Secondary activities.  
(iii) Tertiary activities.  
(iv) Quaternary activities.
- 25) 5  
There is no adult in our locality who is unemployed. Each adult is either in Govt. Employment or runs his own business.