

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-11 India Population

1. What is the total population of India as per latest survey? Also tell rural and urban population of India as per this survey.
2. When was first census operation undertaken in India?
3. Who is responsible for conducting population census in India?
4. Into how many categories is the working population of India divided?
5. What are the important objectives of National Youth Policy of the Government of India?
6. Some places in India are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. Explain.
7. Define the terms growth of population. Explain any four causes for the steady growth of population in India during decades of 1921-1951.
8. Very hot and dry and very cold and wet regions of India have a low density of population. In this light, explain the role of climate on the distribution of the population.
9. Define the term growth of population. Describe the third (III) phase of growth of population in India.
10. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
 - i. The state having the largest area.
 - ii. The state having the smallest area.

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Answer

1. Total population of India as per 2011 census is 121.02 million. Out of this 83.3million i.e. 68.84% people live in rural areas and rest 31.16% live in urban areas.
2. It was conducted in 1872 but it was successfully completed in 1881.
3. After independence, the Parliament of India had passed Census Act, 1948 under which the post for census officer under Ministry of Home Affairs, was created in whose supervision census is conducted at the interval of 10 years.
4. The 2001 Census has divided the working population of India into four major categories:
 - i. Cultivators
 - ii. Agricultural labourers
 - iii. Household industrial workers
 - iv. Other workers.
5. Important objectives of National Youth policy are as follows:
 - i. Reinforcing the qualities of patriotism and responsible citizenship.
 - ii. To shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country.
 - iii. To ensure effective participation in decision making.
 - iv. Empowering women and girl child to bring parity.
 - v. To look into youth health, sports and recreation.
 - vi. Creativity and awareness in the field of science and technology.
6. Some places in India are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. It is clear from the following statistics:
 - i. Spatial variations of population densities in the country which ranges from low as 17 persons per sq. km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the national capital territory of Delhi.

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- ii. Among the northern Indian states, West Bengal, Bihar & U.P. have high population densities, while Kerala and Tamil Nadu have higher population densities among the peninsular Indian states.
 - iii. States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand and Orissa have moderate densities.
 - iv. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states of India have relatively low densities (excluded Assam).
 - v. The Union Territories (excluded Andaman & Nicobar) have very high densities of population.

7. Growth of population refers to the change occurring in the number of persons living in an area between two points of time.

The four causes for the steady growth of population in India during decades of 1921-1951 are

- i. High birth rate and declining mortality rate.
 - ii. Improvement in medical, sanitation facilities and health services.
 - iii. The crude birth rate remained high in this period.
 - iv. A better transport system led to an improved distribution system.
8. Climate plays an important role in determining the density of the population. Climatic factors like temperature, rainfall, extreme cold, and humidity affect the density of the population. For example, the Thar desert of Rajasthan is less densely populated due to an extremely hot and dry climate, Leh-Ladakh of Kashmir is less densely populated due to extreme cold, Meghalaya and Sunderbans are less densely populated due to humidity. On the other hand, regions with comfortable climatic conditions are more densely populated like Northern Plains, coastal plains and union territories except Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
9. Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.

Phase III of growth of population in India: The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average

annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 percent. It is in this period, after the Independence, that developmental activity was introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of the living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and a higher growth rate. Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalese and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate.

