

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-11 India Population

1. What is the density of population of India according to the 2001 census?
2. Why do some states of India have higher rates of work participation than others?
3. According to the census 2001, how many villages are in India and how many villages are inhabited villages?
4. According to census which state of India having the highest density of population.
5. 'A large population gives birth to many social and economic problems'. What suggestions will you give to control population in the Indian context?
6. State the four phases into which Indian demographic history is divided.
7. Which categories of workers dominate in the occupational composition in India?
8. What is the main thrust of the National Youth Policy of Government of India 2003?
9. How much percentage of population lives in rural and urban areas? Describe the uneven distribution of urban population in India.
10. Locate and label following on the political map of India:
 - i. Two states with lowest population
 - ii. Two states with highest population



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Answer

1. The density of population in India (2001) is 313 persons per sq km.
2. The work participation rate in some states tends to be higher than other states due to lower levels of economic development since numbers of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic activities.
3.
 - i. There are 638588 villages according to the census 2001.
 - ii. 593731 or 93 percent are inhabited villages.
4. According to the 2011 census, Bihar state having the highest density of population with 1106 sq km.
5. I will give following suggestions for controlling population in Indian context:
 - i. Promote education especially amongst women;
 - ii. Create awareness about family planning programmes;
 - iii. One child norm should be promoted;
 - iv. Gender inequality must be eradicated so that people do not give birth to children in want of son.
6. The Indian demographic history is divided into the following four phases:
 - i. Period of stagnant growth rate (before 1921)
 - ii. Period of steady growth rate (1921 – 1951)
 - iii. Period of rapid growth rate (1951 – 1981)
 - iv. Period of declining growth rate (after 1981)
7. Following categories of workers dominate in the occupational composition in India:
 - i. Cultivators
 - ii. Agricultural labourers
 - iii. Household, industrial workers.

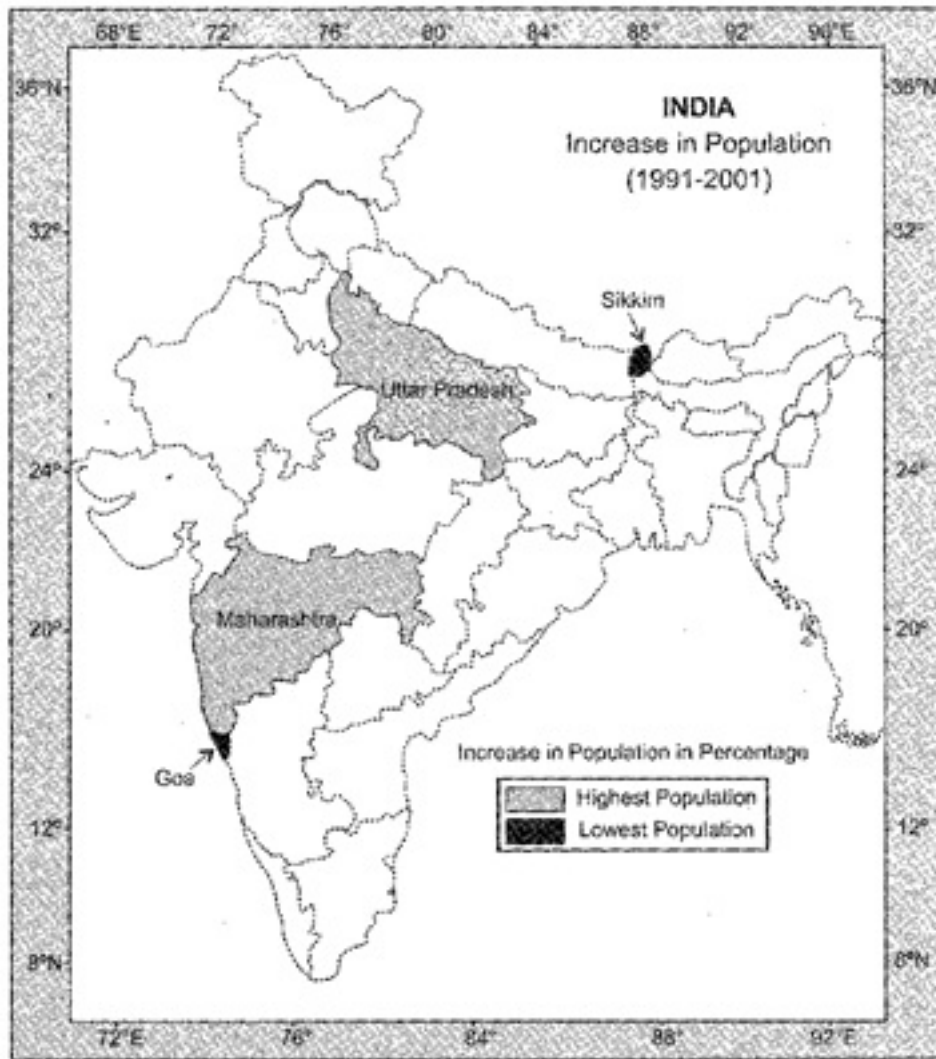
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8. The main thrust of the National Youth Policy of Government of India 2003 are:
- i. To provide the youth with proper education and training opportunities and to facilitate access to information in respect of employment opportunities and to other services.
 - ii. To sustain and reinforce the spirit of volunteerism amongst the youth in order to build up individual character and generate a sense of commitment to the goals of developmental programmes.
9. i. Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population. The states of Goa and Maharashtra have only little over half of their population residing in villages.
- ii. The Union Territories have smaller proportion of rural population except Dadra & Nagar Haveli(77.1%).
 - iii. The size of villages is less than 200 persons in the hill states of north eastern states, Western Rajasthan and Rann of Kutch as high as 17 thousand persons in the states of Kerala and in parts of Maharashtra.

This proportion is unevenly distributed in different states.

It can be understood by considering following statistics:

- i. The proportion of urban population (27.8%) in India is quite low but has a faster rate of growth over the periods.
- ii. The growth rate has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.
- iii. This increase of urban population indicates both development of urban areas in terms of socio-economic conditions and an increased rate of urban migration.
- iv. The rural - urban migration is conspicuous in the case of urban areas along the main road links and rail roads in the North-Indian Plains, the industrial areas around Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore:- Mysore, Madurai:-Coimbatore, Ahmedabad:- Surat, Delhi:-Kanpur & Ludhiana- Jalandhar.
- v. In the agriculturally stagnant parts of the Middle and Lower Ganga Plains, Telangana, Non-irrigated Western Rajasthan, remote hilly. Tribal areas of north-east along with the flood-prone areas of peninsular India and the eastern part of M.P, the degree of urbanisation has remained low.

10.



- i. Goa and Sikkim
- ii. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra