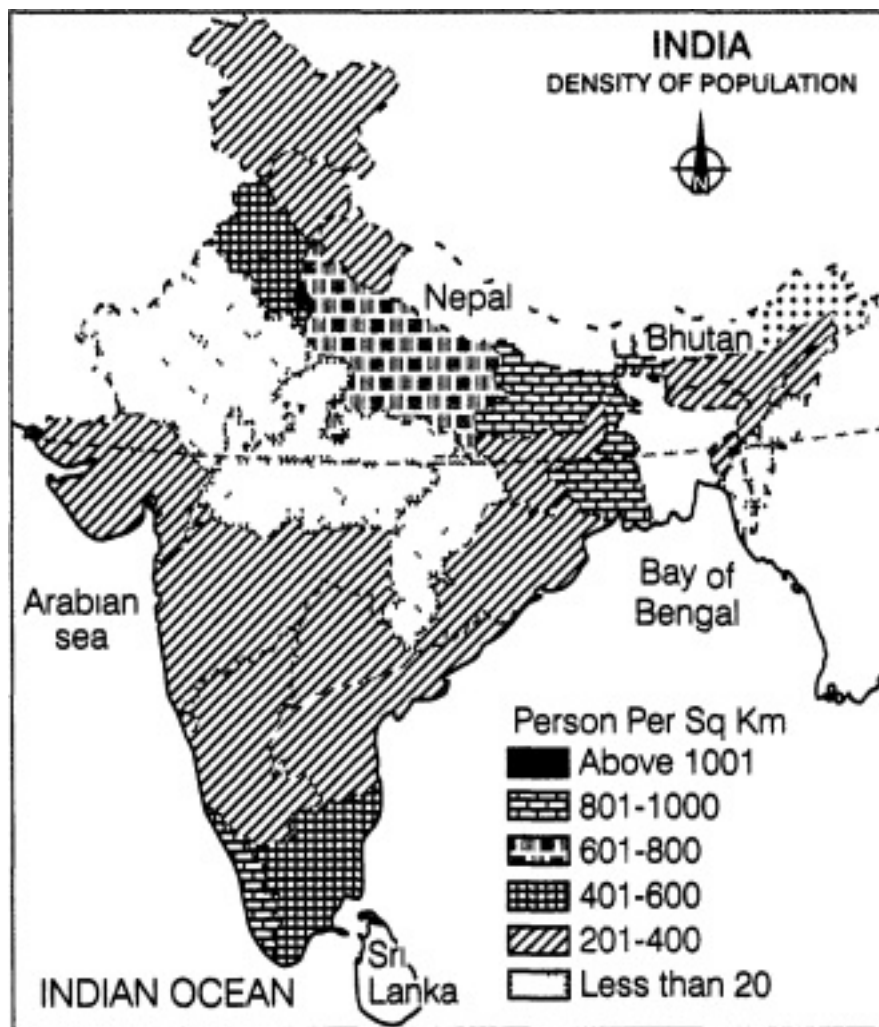


CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-11 India Population

1. Name the state having the highest and lowest population growth rate.
2. Which states of India have the highest population under rural area?
3. Discuss the reasons for poor female participation in the workforce in India.
4. What does the increase in the participation rate of secondary and tertiary sectors signify?
5. State the percentage of population lives in rural and urban areas.
6. Why is there a decline in the number of workers in agricultural sector?
7. Which are the two main components of population growth in India? Describe the main feature of each component.
8. Explain the main aspects of the 'National Youth Policy' of Government of India launched in 2003.
9. Enlist the challenges faced by the adolescents. What steps have been taken by government to overcome these challenges?
10. Study the map given below carefully and answer the following questions.



- Name the Union Territory having the highest density of population. State also its population density according to the given map.
- Name any two states having density of population from 801 to 1000 persons per sq km.
- Name any two states which have population density from 401 to 600 persons per sq km.

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Ch-11 India Population

Answer

1. **Highest growth rate** - Nagaland.
Lowest growth rate - Kerala.
2. In India, approximately 68.84% of population is living in rural areas. Himachal Pradesh is the state with the highest population of about 89.96% living in rural areas.
3. The reasons for poor female participation in the workforce in India are:
 - i. Low level of education
 - ii. Joint family
 - iii. Frequent childbirth
 - iv. Limited job opportunities
4. The participation rate in secondary and tertiary sectors has registered an increase. This indicates a shift of dependence of worker from farm-based occupations non-farm based ones, indicating a sector shift in the economy of the country.
5. According to 2011 census survey, it is as follows:
 - i. Rural - 68.84 %
 - ii. Urban-31.16%
6. There is a decline in the number of workers in agricultural sector due to following reasons:
 - i. Availability of limited farming.
 - ii. lack of employment in rural areas due to to mechanisation of agriculture.
 - iii. Seasonal nature of employment.
 - iv. Large scale urbanisation and industrialisation.
 - v. Attraction and access towards tertiary and quarternary occupations.
7. The two main components of population growth in India are:

i. **Natural Growth:** It refers to the growth in population which is caused by birth rate and death rate. It is estimated by the difference between birth rate and death rate. Characteristics of natural growth are as under:

- In India, growth is more influential in population growth.
- This growth rate shows the medical, technological and social advancement of society.

ii. **Induced Growth Rate:** Induced growth refers to the growth in population caused by the migration. It is measured by the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants. Characteristics of induced growth rate are as under:

- In India, it is more influential in population growth during partition in 1947 and Bangladesh War of 1971.
- This type of growth is caused by the economic advancement of a society that attracts migrants from other areas.

8. Major aspects of the 'National Youth Policy' of Government of India launched in 2003 are as follows:

- i. Channelisation and proper utilisation of adolescents by giving them proper education. To impart education to the adolescent group so that their talent and potential are better analysed and properly utilized.
- ii. Imparting skill quality.
- iii. All-round development of the youth is to be undertaken.
- iv. Empowering women and girls child to bring equality in the male and female status.
- v. Providing youth health facilities make them creative, aware and innovative in the field of science and technology.

9. The challenges before adolescents are as follows:

- i. Illiteracy is more among females.
- ii. School dropouts.
- iii. Low intake of nutrients.
- iv. High rate of HIV, AIDS, infections.
- v. Physical and mental disabilities.
- vi. Drug abuse and alcoholism

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- vii. Peer pressure
 - viii. Lack of job opportunities.
 - ix. Low age at marriage
 - x. High rate of Mortality Rate
 - xi. Domestic violence.
 - xii. Lack of education.

In order to solve all these problems government has launched a National Youth Policy.

Features of National Youth Policy for overall development:

- i. It was launched in 2003. It stresses on all round development of youth and adolescents.
 - ii. It enables them to shoulder responsibility for constructive development.
 - iii. It also aims at reinforcing the qualities of patriotism and responsible citizenship.
 - iv. Special emphasis is given on empowering women and girl child to bring equality and status.
 - v. It also lays stress on involvement of youth in decision-making process.
 - vi. Under this policy, deliberate efforts were taken to improve health, sports, recreation, creativity, technology and create innovations in all spheres of life.
10. i. Among the Union Territories, Delhi has highest density of population of 11320 person per sq km.
- ii. Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have density of population between 801 to 1000 persons per sq km.
 - iii. Punjab and Haryana are two states having density of population from 401 to 600 persons per sq km.