



# Social Studies

## Class 9<sup>th</sup> (Geography)

### Chapter 6: Population



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## Exercise

**Que 1: Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.**

**(i) Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in**

- (a) The area of departure
- (b) Both the area of departure and arrival
- (c) The area of arrival
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b) Both the area of departure and arrival

**(ii) A large proportion of children in a population is a result of**

- (a) High birth rates
- (b) High death rates
- (c) High life expectancies
- (d) More married couples

Ans: (a) High birth rates

**(iii) 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

Ans: (b) The number of persons added each year

**(iv) According to the Census 2001, a “literate” person is one who**

- (a) Can read and write his/her name
- (b) Can read and write any language
- (c) Is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding
- (d) Knows the 3 ‘R’s (reading, writing, arithmetic)

Ans: (c) Is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding

**Que 2: Answer the following questions briefly.**

**(i) Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?**

Ans: Since 1981, the birth rate started declining gradually in India, due to which the growth rate of population also declined.

**(ii) Discuss the major components of population growth.**

Ans: The important components of population growth are the following:

Birth rate: The number of live children born per thousand per year is called birth rate.

Death rate:- The number of people who die per thousand per year is called death rate.

Migration:- Movement of people from one area to another is called migration.

**(iii) Define age structure, death rate and birth rate.**

Ans:

- ❖ Age Structure:- Studying the population by dividing the country's population into different age groups is called age structure or age composition.
- ❖ Birth rate:- The number of live children born per thousand per year is called birth rate.
- ❖ Death rate:- The number of people who die per thousand per year is called death rate.

**(iv) How is migration a determinant factor of population change?**

Ans: Migration is an important component of population change. It not only affects the size of the population but also changes the composition of urban and rural population in terms of age and sex. In India, there has been a steady increase in the population of cities and towns due to rural-urban migration.

**Que 3: Distinguish between population growth and population change.**

Ans:

Population growth	Population change
Population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of an area over a specified period of time, such as within 10 years.	Population change refers to the change in population distribution, structure or size of an area during a certain period of time.

**Que 4: What is the relation between occupational structure and development?**

Ans: Occupational structure refers to the population engaged in various economic activities. These economic functions are divided into three sectors. The primary sector is agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries etc. Industrial production is in the secondary sector. Service related works come in tertiary sector. This structure has contributed significantly to the development.

**Que 5: What are the advantages of having a healthy population?**

Ans: Healthy population is beneficial in the following ways:-

1. Healthy population contributes to development.
2. Builds human resources.
3. Reduces health expenditure.
4. Production increases.

**Que 6: What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?**

Ans: Following are the main features of the National Population Policy:-

1. Decrease in birth rate and population growth
2. Raising the minimum age of marriage
3. Promote family planning
4. Special emphasis on women's education.