

Chapter: 7

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence

3

- 1 If the birth rate is greater than the death rate then the population
a. decreases b. increases c. remains constant d. becomes surplus

Ans If the birth rate is greater than the death rate then the population **increases**.

- 2 People of age group are included in the productive population.
a. 0 to 14 b. 14 to 60 c. 15 to 60 d. 15 to 59

Ans People of **15 to 59** age group are included in the productive population.

- 3 The spread of modern technology in society is mostly dependent on
a. Sex Ratio b. Birth Rate c. Literacy d. Migration

Ans The spread of modern technology in society is mostly dependent on **Literacy**.

Q.2 Answer in one sentence

1

Particulars	Change	A City	B City
Total Population in 2016		1,00,000	1,10,000
Total number of children born	+	2,000	2,750
Total number of deaths	-	1,500	2,200
People who have migrated from outside	+	23,000	15,000
People who have migrated out	-	2,000	5,000
Total Population in 2017		?	

- Which city has greater number of newly born children?
- Which city records greater number of deaths?
- Looking at the figures of in-migration and out migration which city has received more migrants?
- Calculate the population of both the cities in 2017?
- After considering all the points which city has recorded more growth of population in one year.
- The total number of births are given What would be this figure per thousand population? What is Term for this?
- What would be the number of deaths per thousand population? What is the Term used for this?

- Ans**
- 'B' city has greater number of newly born children.
 - 'B' city records greater number of deaths.
 - 'A' city has received more migrants.
 - According to 2017, the population of city 'A' is 121,500 and of 'B' city 120,550.
 - 'A' city has recorded more growth of population in one year.
 - The figure would be 20 per thousand this term is called birth rate.
 - The number of deaths per thousand would be 25 the term used is called death-rate.

Q.3 Differentiate the following

4

- 1 Write the advantages and disadvantages of high & low population.

	Headings	Low population	High population
i.	Planning	.....	.....
ii.	Employment	.....	.....
iii.	Urbanisation	.....	.....
iv.	Health	.....	.....
v.	Higher Education	.....	.....
vi.	Social Environment	.....	.....

Ans

	Headings	Low population	High population
i.	Planning	Planning is more effective	Planning is less effective
ii.	Employment	Employment opportunities are more	Employment opportunities are less
iii.	Urbanisation	Rate of Urbanisation is low	Rate of Urbanisation is high
iv.	Health	The quality of health is good	The quality of health is poor
v.	Higher Education	Facilities of higher education is less	Facilities of higher education is more
vi.	Social Environment	May be favourable and supportive	May be adverse and unfavourable

2 Write the advantages and disadvantages of high & low population.

	Headings	Low population	High population
i.	Per capita land availability	.....	.....
ii.	Food grains	.....	.....
iii.	Resources	.....	.....
iv.	Per capita Income	.....	.....
v.	Basic Amenities and facilities	.....	.....
vi.	% of un-productive consumers	.....	.....

Ans

	Headings	Low population	High population
i.	Per capita land availability	Land availability is comparatively more	Land availability is comparatively less
ii.	Food grains	Available in plenty	Shortage of food grains
iii.	Resources	Available in plenty	Strain on resources
iv.	Per capita Income	Income is high	Income is low
v.	Basic Amenities and facilities	Basic facilities are available sufficiently	Strain on basic facilities
vi.	% of un-productive consumers	% is comparatively	% is comparatively high

Q.4 State whether the given statement is right or wrong and correct the wrong one.

1 The Population density of a region can be understood from its area.

Ans Incorrect - The population density of a region can be understood not only from its area but the total population living in that area.

2 The quality of population is determined on the basis of literacy.

Ans Correct - The quality of population is determined on the basis of literacy.

3 There is an adverse impact on manpower in the region of our population.

Ans Correct - There is an adverse impact on manpower in the region of our population.

4 Greater economic prosperity indicates the development of a region.

Ans Incorrect - The development of a region also depends on quality of life, the opportunities available and freedom.

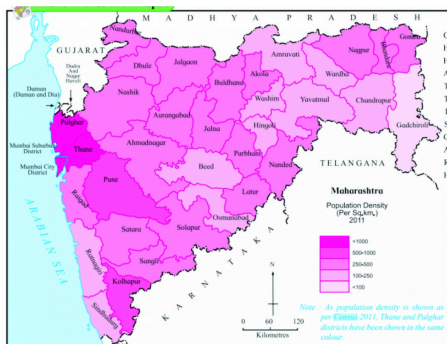
5 Developing countries have an HDI of 1.

Ans Incorrect:- Developing countries have an HDI close to zero.

Q.5 Answer the following questions on the basis of the map given

4

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- Which are the most density populated districts?
- Name the sparsely populated districts with a density of less than 100 per sq.km.
- Name two district with moderate population densities?
- What is the density of the dark shaded regions?
- Why is the density of population less in Gadchiroli?
- Have a discussion in the class on the effect of physiography, climate, area under forest, industries etc on the density of population.

Ans i. Which are the most density populated districts? - **Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Kolhapur and Nagpur are the most density populated districts of Maharashtra.**

ii. Name the sparsely populated districts with a density of less than 100 per sq.km. - **Gadchiroli, Beed, Osmanabad.**

iii. Name two district with moderate population densities? - **Nashik and Aurangabad.**

iv. What is the density of the dark shaded regions? - **The density of dark shaded regions is greater than 1000 person per sq.km.**

v. Why is the density of population less in Gadchiroli? - **Due to dense forest the density of population is less in Gadchiroli.**

vi Have a discussion in the class on the effect of physiography, climate, area under forest, industries etc on the density of population. -

Physiography: Physiography directly affects the density of population eg plains are highly populated whereas mountains areas are less populated.

Climate : Favourable climate leads to high populated area unfavourable climate leads to low populated areas.

Area under forests: Density populated areas have less population.

Industries : The densely populated area is found in industrial areas.

Q.6 Give Geographical Reasons

8

1 Population is an important resources.

Ans i. The economic and cultural development of any country depends upon the volume and the quality of population.

ii. If the majority of the population falls under 16-59 year of age, that provides the working force to the country eg. India.

iii. If the literacy rate is high and population is skilled the economic development is much faster.

2 The real progress of a country is understood with the help of the Human Development Index.

- Ans**
- Human Development Index is calculated by taking into account the values of economic, health and education parameters.
 - Highly developed regions have a value close to 1 and developing countries have a value close to zero.
 - Human Development Index (HDI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) published a list of countries based on HDI scores every year.

3 Productive population is an important group.

- Ans**
- People belonging to the age group of 16-59 years are considered as productive population.
 - People below the age of 16 years and above 60 years are non-working force. So they are the dependent.
 - Productive age group is actively engaged in productive activities. So they play an important role in economic development.

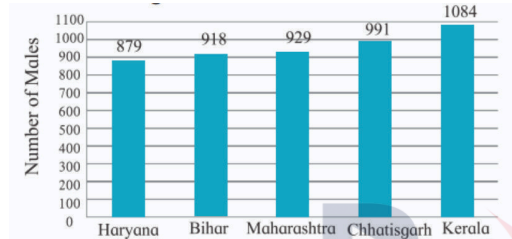
4 The study of age structure is important.

- Ans**
- The study of age structure helps in understanding the proportion of active and dependent population.
 - The study of age structure helps the government to plan various schemes for senior citizens and children.
 - The study of age-structure accelerates the rate of development in a country or region and resources can be used efficiently.

Q.7 Answer the following by reading the graph/diagram

6

1



- How does imbalance of sex-ratio affect the society?
- What measures can be taken to strike the balance between the sex-ratio?

Ans

- How does imbalance of sex-ratio affect the society? - **There could be a problem for women in society or at work place the crimes against women could rise in society.**

ii. What measures can be taken to strike the balance between the sex-ratio? -

The measures can be taken as follows.

- 1. Education for girl child is a must.**
- 2. Equal employment opportunities for women.**
- 3. Bias nature of Society against girls should be stopped.**
- 4. Social securities and more government schemes should be provided to women.**

Q.8 Answer in detail/ brief

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1 Age-Structure.

- Ans**
- Division of Population on the basis of age groups is called age structure.
 - There are 3 groups 0-15 years, 16-59 years and 60 and above group.
 - 16-59 years group is considered the productive group of the population. They are the main working force which is regarded as a resource for the country.
 - People below 15 years and above 60 years are dependent.
 - Information about the age structure helps the government to plan various schemes for children and the senior citizens.

2 Write note on Sex-ratio.

- Ans**
- The number of females per thousand males is known as sex-ratio.
 - It is calculated sex-ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Total number of females}}{\text{Total number of males} \times 1000}$$
 - If the number of females per thousand males is less the sex-ratio is considered to be low but if the number of females is high it is considered to be high sex-ratio.
 - The highest sex-ratio is in Kerala state the sex-ratio in Maharashtra is 979 according to 2011 census report.

v. Out migration of males leads to high sex-ratio in a region low birth rate leads to low sex-ratio.

3 What would you call the people who work in the places mentioned below?

Ans

i.	Farm	-	Farmer
ii.	Factory	-	Workers
iii.	Hotel	-	Waiter, Chef
iv.	Hospital	-	Doctors, Nurses
v.	Shop	-	Person, Owner
vi.	School	-	Principal, Teacher
vii.	Offices	-	Men and Women

4 Prepare a list of advantageous and disadvantageous factor affecting population distribution.

Ans i. List of advantageous factors - Sufficient water supply, low attitude, rainfall favorable climate, fertile soil, abundant resources industrialization, urbanization, transport facilities availability of markets, political stability.
ii. List of disadvantageous factors - Region of high relief, scarcity of water, no rainfall, unfavorable climate, infertile soil, wars and political instability, poor government policies, social evils and customs.

5 Literacy

Ans i. People who can read and write are called literate people.
ii. The percentage of literacy throws light on the quality of the population.
iii. Literacy is an indicator of social and economic development of society.
iv. Literacy rate is related to quality life, the opportunities available and freedom.

6 What are the problems in the areas of high density?

Ans The areas with high density of population face many problems like.
i. There is a shortage of basic facilities like housing, education, drinking water, health.
ii. Development of shanties and slums.
iii. Less jobs and employment opportunities which leads to criminal activities like robbery, thefts murders.
iv. Strain on Public facilities like bus services or railway services.
v. Pressure on land, Pollution is another factor which is prevalent in high density areas land pollution, water pollution and air pollution and noise pollution.

7 What are the aspects considered in the structure of population.

Ans The following aspects are considered in the structure of population.
i. Sex-ratio - The Population is divided on the basis of gender i.e total number of female against 1000 males.
ii. Age structure - When the population is sub-divided as per the age groups i.e 0-15 years group, 16-59 years group and 60 and above.
iii. Occupational Structure -The Population of a region is divided into working and non-working groups.
iv. Area of Residency - Population is divided on the basis of area of residence i.e rural or urban.
v. Literacy - The Population is divided on the basis of literate and illiterate are those who can read and write literate population shows the quality of population.

8 What are the problems in low population density areas?

Ans i. Low density areas sometimes lack economic development.
ii. Quality education and health facilities do not develop.
iii. Migration is high in such areas because of low job opportunities.
iv. Shortage of skilled labour.
v. Standard of living is poor or low.
vi. Lack of Technology and information Technology.

Q.9 Explain the following

1 For which of these jobs is it necessary to be educated.

Ans It necessary to be educated. - **Factory, Hotel, Hospital, School, Office, Shop.**

2 Which job can be done without education or skill.

Ans Which job can be done without education or skill - **Farm.**

3 What is the age limit of people doing these jobs?

Ans The age limit of people doing these jobs? - **12 to 18 years & above.**

4 In lieu of work what do they get?

Ans In lieu of work they get? - **Money.**

5 Correlate education and skill with remuneration received?

Ans Correlate education and skill with remuneration received? - **Highly educated person receives high remuneration but uneducated people receives less.**

6 Which of those jobs involve skill?

Ans Which of those jobs involve skill? - **Factory, Hotel, Hospital, School, Office.**

