

# 9 Population (Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition)

## Fastrack Revision

### ► Distribution of Population

Distribution of population means how population is distributed in any given area.

In India, spatial pattern of population distribution is very uneven. As some areas are sparsely populated whereas others are dense. These states can be categorised into three categories:

- **State with High Population:** Uttar Pradesh (highest population), Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. These states together account for 76% of population.
- **States with Moderate Population:** Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Punjab, Goa.
- **States with Low Population:** Hilly and tribal areas like Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, all North-Eastern states (except Assam) and Union Territories excluding Delhi.

- **Density of Population:** Population density means number of persons living in per unit area. According to 2011 census, in India 382 persons lived in per sq km of area. Over the last 50 years, the population density has recorded an increase of more than 200 persons per sq km, as ranging from 117 persons/sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.

#### Important terms of Density of Population

- **Physiological Density:** Physiological density is a measure of population density that relates the population of an area to its arable land or agricultural resources.  
Physiological Density =  $\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Net Cultivated Area}}$
- **Agricultural Density:** Agricultural density is a measure of population density that focuses specifically on the number of farmers or agricultural workers per unit of arable land area.  
Agricultural Density =  $\frac{\text{Total Agricultural Population}}{\text{Net Cultivated Area}}$
- **Growth of Population:** Growth of population refers to the changes occurring in the number of persons living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

#### Components of growth of population:

- **Natural Growth:** It means the change occurring by the births and deaths in any area.
- **Induced Growth:** It means the changes occurred by the volume of inward and outward movement in an area.

### ► Phases of Population Growth

There are four different phases of population growth:

- **Phase-I (1901-1921):** It is stagnant or stationary phase because of very low growth rate.
- **Phase-II (1921-1951):** It is the period of steady population growth.
- **Phase-III (1951-1981):** This period is known as the period of population explosion in India. Rapid fall in death rate and high fertility rate were the main causes of this explosion.
- **Phase-IV (Post 1981 till present):** Growth rate has started to come down gradually because of downward trend in birth rate. But in developing countries like India, growth rate is still high. According to World Development Report by 2025, Indian population will surpass the figure of 1350 million.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

*Population doubling time is the time taken by any population to double itself at its current annual growth rate.*

- **Growth of Adolescent Population:** The United Nation considers person aged 10-19 year as adolescent population. At present, the share of adolescents i.e. up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9 percent (2011), among which male adolescents constitute 52.7 percent and female adolescents constitute 47.3 percent.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

*The Government of India has taken many steps by some policies like, National Youth Policy 2003, for channelisation and proper utilisation of adolescents by giving them proper education.*

- **Rural Population:** The rural population refers to the population residing in rural areas, which are characterised by low population density and an economy primarily based on agriculture, natural resource extraction and small-scale industries.
- **Urban Population:** The urban population refers to the population residing in urban areas, which are characterised by high population density, advanced infrastructure and a diverse range of economic activities.
- **Population Composition:** It is a detailed analysis of age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc. in population geography.



### ► Rural-Urban Composition

► In India, its 68.8% of total population lives in rural villages by 2011. According to census 2011, India has 6,40,867 villages.

► Percentage of rural population is high in Himachal Pradesh (89.97% highest) and Bihar (88.71%) and low in Goa (37.83%) and Mizoram (47.89%). Delhi has the least rural population (2.50%).

► **Linguistic Composition:** India is a land of linguistic diversity. According to Grierson (Linguistic Survey of India, 1903-1928), there were 179 languages and as many as 544 dialects in India. But now, there are 22 scheduled languages and number of non-scheduled languages.

► **Linguistic Classification:** The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families, which have their sub-families and branches or groups.

- Austric (Nishada-1.38%)
- Dravidian (Dravida-20%)
- Sino-Tibetan (Kirata-0.85%)
- Indo-European (Aryan-73%)

### ► Religious Composition:

► Religion is one of the most dominant forces affecting the cultural and political life of the majority of Indians. Since religion virtually permeates into almost all the aspects of peoples family and community lives.

### ► Factors Responsible for Uneven Distribution of Population in India

- Historical and Cultural Factors
- Physical Geography and Climate

- Economic Opportunities
- Urbanisation and Infrastructure
- Government Policies
- Social and Political Factors
- Transportation and Connectivity
- Natural Resources

### ► Composition of Working Population

► The proportion of working population to total population is called work participation rate.

► The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups:

- **Main Workers:** A person who works at least 183 days in a year.
- **Marginal Workers:** A person who works for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year.
- **Non-workers:** A person who does not work and depends upon working class.

► According to 2011 census, it is observed that the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39.8% leaving a vast majority of about 60% as non-workers.

### ► Occupational Categories

The 2011 census has divided the working population of India into four major categories:

- Cultivators
- Agricultural labourers
- Household labourers
- Other workers

It is important to note that the proportion of workers in agricultural sector in India has shown a decline over the last few decades (58.2% in 2001 to 54.6% in 2011).



## Practice Exercise



### Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?  
Statement I : First population census was conducted in 1872.

Statement II : But first complete population census was conducted only in 1881.

- a. Only I correct
- b. Only II correct
- c. Both I and II are correct
- d. Neither I nor II is correct

Q 2. What is the density of population in India?

- a. 382
- b. 396
- c. 372
- d. 390

Q 3. Which of the following states has the lowest population density in India?

- a. Kerala
- b. Arunachal Pradesh
- c. Meghalaya
- d. Jammu and Kashmir

Q 4. During which period India saw negative population growth rate?

- a. 1911-1921
- b. 1901-1910
- c. 1921-1930
- d. None of these

Q 5. During 1991-2001, which state registered lowest population growth rate in India?

- a. Arunachal Pradesh
- b. Kerala
- c. West Bengal
- d. Mizoram

Q 6. Which period is referred to as period of population explosion in India?

- a. 1931-1961
- b. 1961-1991
- c. 1941-1971
- d. 1951-1981

Q 7. At present what is the share of adolescents (10-19 years) in the population?

- a. 20.9%
- b. 25.5%
- c. 18.9%
- d. None of these

Q 8. India's population as per 2011 census is:

- a. 1028 million
- b. 3287 million
- c. 3182 million
- d. 1210 million

Q 9. Which one of the following states has the highest density of population in India?

- a. West Bengal
- b. Bihar
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Punjab

Q 10. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?

- a. Sino-Tibetan
- b. Austric
- c. Indo-Aryan
- d. Dravidian

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)



among which male adolescents constitute 52.7% and female adolescents constitute 47.3%. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy—particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections.

- Q 1. What is the percentage of female adolescents and male adolescents in total adolescents population?**  
 a. 52.7%, 47.3%                      b. 56%, 44%  
 c. 47.3%, 52.7%                      d. None of these
- Q 2. What is/are the consequence(s) of not channelling and guiding the adolescents properly?**  
 a. Illiteracy  
 b. HIV and AIDS infection  
 c. Low intake of nutrients  
 d. All of the above
- Q 3. What is the percentage of adolescent population in India out of total population?**  
 a. 20.9%                                  b. 15%  
 c. 24%                                     d. 8%

### Answers

1. (c)    2. (d)    3. (a)

### Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Distribution of population means how population is distributed in any given area. In India, spatial pattern of population distribution is very uneven. As some areas are sparsely populated whereas other are dense.

These states can be categorised into three categories:

1. State with High Population—Uttar Pradesh (highest population), Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. These states together account for 76% of population.
2. States with Moderate Population—Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Punjab, Goa.

3. States with Low Population—Hilly and tribal areas like Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, all North-Eastern state (except Assam) and Union Territories excluding Delhi.

- Q 1. Which state has the highest population?**  
 a. Uttar Pradesh                      b. West Bengal  
 c. Kerala                                d. Punjab
- Q 2. Which state has moderate population?**  
 a. Rajasthan                            b. Assam  
 c. West Bengal                        d. Gujarat
- Q 3. Which state has the lowest population?**  
 a. Jammu and Kashmir                b. Uttarakhand  
 c. Himachal Pradesh                 d. Tamil Nadu

### Answers

1. (a)    2. (b)    3. (a)

### Passage 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Among the socio-economic and historical factors of distribution of population, important ones are evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development; pattern of human settlement; development of transport network, industrialisation and urbanisation. It is observed that the regions falling in the river plains and coastal areas of India have remained the regions of larger population concentration. Even though the uses of natural resources like land and water in these regions have shown the sign of degradation, the concentration of population remains high because of an early history of human settlement and development of transport network. On the other hand, the urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Jaipur have high concentration of population due to industrial development and urbanisation drawing a large numbers of rural-urban migrants.

**Q 1. Which factors are responsible for distribution of population in an area?**

**Ans.** Following factors are responsible for distribution of population:

- (i) Evolution of settled agriculture
- (ii) Development of transport network
- (iii) Industrialisation
- (iv) Urbanisation

**Q 2. Why do cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad have high concentration of population?**

**Ans.** These cities have high concentration of population due to industrial development and urbanisation drawing a large numbers of rural-urban migrants.

**Q 3. Why do regions falling in river plains and coastal areas have large population concentration?**

**Ans.** The concentration of population in regions falling in river plains and coastal areas remain high because of an early history of human settlement and development of transport network.

### Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The United Nation considers person aged 10-19 year as adolescent population. Since 1971, the proportion of adolescent population has remained around 21%. The decadal growth rate of adolescent population of India is 12.5% as per census 2011. India is on 4th place in adolescent population (10-19 years) after Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh. Adolescent population has increased from 85 million in 1961 to 253.2 million in 2011. Sex ratio of adolescent population of India is 898 females per 1000 males. The Government of India has taken many steps by some policies like, National Youth Policy 2003, for channelisation and proper utilisation of adolescents by giving them proper education.

**Q 1. What is the sex ratio of adolescent population of India?**

**Ans.** Sex ratio of adolescent population of India is 898 females per 1000 males.

**Q 2. What is the decadal growth rate of adolescent population in India (as per census 2011)?**

**Ans.** As per census 2011, the decadal growth rate of adolescent population of India is 12.5%.

**Q 3. What do you mean by growth of adolescent population?**

**Ans.** According to United Nation, adolescents are defined as individuals in the 10-19 year age group.



### Very Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. What is the total population of India according to 2011 census? Also state the rank of India in world in terms of population.**

**Ans.** India is the second most populous country after China in the world with its total population of 1.210 million (2011).

**Q 2. What do you mean by population composition? State its main attributes.**

**Ans.** Population composition refers to the physical, socio-cultural and economic attributes of the population. These include age, sex, place of residence, language, religion, marital status, ethnicity, literacy, education and occupation.

**Q 3. Which five states of India have more than half the urban population of India? What is the position of Uttar Pradesh?**

**Ans.** The five states—Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have 51% of the total urban population of India. Uttar Pradesh has the highest urban population of India.

**Q 4. Name the four language families to which Indian languages belong to.**

**Ans.** The languages spoken by the people of India have been divided into the following four language families:

- (i) Austric Family — (Nishada)
- (ii) Dravidian Family — (Dravida)
- (iii) Sino-Tibetan Family — (Kirata)
- (iv) Indo-European Family — (Arya)

**Q 5. Which religious minority is the largest minority in India and where are they concentrated?**

**Ans.** Muslims are the largest religious minority in India. They are concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir, certain districts of West Bengal and Kerala, many districts of Uttar Pradesh, in and around Delhi and in Lakshadweep. They form majority in Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep.

**Q 6. How is a main worker defined?**

**Ans.** Main worker is a person who works for at least 183 days (or six months) in a year.

**Q 7. How are marginal workers defined?**

**Ans.** Marginal worker is a person who works for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year.

**Q 8. According to 2011 census, what is the proportion of population working in agriculture sector in India?**

**Ans.** 54.6% of total working population is engaged in agricultural sector.

**Q 9. What is the aim of e-National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which was formulated in 2015?**

**Ans.** Its aim is to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, and to align these to common standards and link skilling with demand centres.

**Q 10. Why the period from 1951-1981 is referred to as the period of population explosion in India?**

**Ans.** It is in this period, after the Independence, in which developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a rapid fall in mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in country.

**Q 11. Which information was added in census in 1971?**

**Ans.** In 1971, additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated.



## Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. State the areas of low density of population. Give reasons.**

**Ans.** Areas with density of below 200 persons per sq. km. are sparsely populated. These are:

- (i) Major parts of Rajasthan
- (ii) Madhya Pradesh
- (iii) Chhattisgarh
- (iv) Western Odisha
- (v) Eastern Karnataka
- (vi) Central parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Thus, this extensive tract of low density extends from the Aravallis in the West to Odisha in the East.

Reasons for low density are:

- (i) Hilly and dissected topography.
- (ii) Shallow and poor soils.
- (iii) Low rainfall
- (iv) Forested land.
- (v) Desert area.
- (vi) Availability of water is low.

**Q 2. Very hot and dry and very cold and wet regions of India have low density of population. In this light, explain the role of climate on the distribution of population.**

**Ans.** Very hot and dry and very cold and wet regions of India have low density of population because these are two extreme forms of climate. The two most important factors which play a role in determining the population of an area are:

- (i) Temperature
- (ii) Rainfall

Very hot and dry region have high temperature and low rainfall, whereas very cold and wet regions have very less temperature and extreme rainfall. These conditions are not optimal for living thus the density of population is low in these areas.

**Q 3. Which states have large rural population in India? Give one reason for such large rural population.**

**Ans.** The states like Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population.

- (i) The most important reason is both Bihar and Sikkim are highly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.
- (ii) In Bihar, the agriculture sector holds the key of the state's economy by contributing more than one-fourth (26.51 %) to GDP (at 1999 constant price) in 2008-09 and providing employment to 81 % of workforce in the state.
- (iii) It also assumes great importance because near about 90 % of the population of the state living in rural areas are directly or indirectly depend on agriculture activities for their livelihood.

(iv) Even the economy of Sikkim is linked with agriculture that serves as the source of livelihood and economic security of sizeable native population.

(v) The growth, however, has been restricted because of biotic and abiotic factors.

It is estimated that over 80 % of the rural population depends on agriculture sector for economic, food and nutritional security.

**Q 4. Why do some states of India have higher rates of work participation than others?**

**Ans.** The work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development since number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic activities.

- (i) In India, poor states have higher participation rate than others.
- (ii) But it is not a good signal. In these areas, women, children and the old people have to work so as to arrange a square meal for the family.
- (iii) Parents are unable to send their children to schools and use them as labourers in their fields.
- (iv) Moreover, primary activities are labour intensive and hence demand more labour. Above all, working in primary activities does not require much training and specialised skill.

**Q 5. Highlight the significance of socio-economic factors affecting the distribution of population.**

**Ans.** Socio-economic factors have helped to increase the economic development of an area.

- (i) Technology has been the key to development.
- (ii) Technical know how has increased the supporting capacity of different areas.
- (iii) Primary activities are being replaced by secondary and tertiary activities. These support a high density of population.
- (iv) Industrialisation such as around Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata has high density of population.
- (v) Urbanisation has increased the concentration of people.
- (vi) Areas having the strategy of Green revolution such as Punjab have high density of population.

**Q 6. What are the basic components of change in population or growth of population?**

**Ans.** Population never remains stable. It changes with time. The change in population depends on these components:

- (i) Birth rate
- (ii) Death rate
- (iii) Migration.

High birth rate results in an increase in population, while a high death rate shows a declining population. The difference between birth rate and death rate is called natural growth. When birth rate is more than death rate, it is called positive natural growth.

Population declines due to out-migration or emigration of people to foreign countries. Population increases due to in-migration or immigration of people from foreign countries.

**Q 7. "India is a land of linguistic diversity." Support the statement.**

**Ans.** India is a vast country of severe contrasts. The languages and dialects show a great diversity.

- (i) According to 1961 census, there are about 187 languages spoken in India. It is but natural when we look the huge size of population of India.
- (ii) The people in India have been in a long process during which different racial groups entered India. Each stock has its own spoken languages.
- (iii) This led to the development of different languages in different regions.
- (iv) Each region has tried to maintain its own language. Each linguistic group has tried to maintain its individual identity. Language is a good indicator of ethnic diversity as well as unity. In 1961 census, 1652 languages were enlisted as mother tongues in India. Hindi is the mother tongue of 337.27 million persons (40.42% of total).

**Q 8. Which are the major demographic attributes of human population?**

**Ans.** The major demographic attributes of population are:

- (i) **Sex Ratio:** A population is comprised by males and females who are of different age groups.
- (ii) **Rural and Urban Population:** They may be residing in villages, small and medium towns or large cities.
- (iii) **Working and Non-working Population:** A substantive proportion of population may consist of non-workers who are either too young to work or do not work because they are ill or too old to accept any work.
- (iv) **Others:** Age, place of residence, language, religion, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. These characteristics of population composition may be described as demographic attributes.

**Q 9. What are the features of National Youth Policy?**

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

**Ans.** The features of a National Youth Policy can vary depending on the country and its specific priorities.

The common features found in many national youth policies are:

- (i) National youth policies often emphasise inclusivity, aiming to address the needs, concerns and aspirations of all young people, regardless of their background, gender, ethnicity, religion or social status.

(ii) Youth policies recognise the importance of involving young people in decision-making processes and providing opportunities for their active participation in society.

(iii) Youth policies focus on empowering young people by providing them with skills, knowledge, and resources necessary for their personal and professional development.



## Long Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. Discuss the spatial pattern of density of population in India.**

**Ans.** The distribution of population in India is very unequal. According to 2001 census, the total population of India is 121.02 crores and the density of population is 324 persons per sq. kilometre. The density of population varies according to relief, climate and the agricultural productivity of the land. The density of population depends on the amount of rainfall.

The areas of sufficient rainfall can support a large number of people. Keeping in view, the national average density (382 persons per sq. km.), three types of population density areas are recognised:

(i) **Densely Populated Areas:** These areas have a density of more than 400 persons per sq. kilometre. The high density areas make a girdle round the Deccan plateau. Right from Sutlej-Beas plain to Brahmaputra valley, the density of population is very high. Three clusters of high density are found:

(a) **West Coastal Plain:** Kerala has 859 persons per sq. kilometre density of population.

(b) **The East Coastal Plain:** Tamil Nadu has a density of 555 persons per sq. kilometre. Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna deltas are clusters of high density.

(c) **The Northern Plain:** It includes West Bengal (1029), Bihar (1102), Uttar Pradesh (828), Punjab (550), Haryana (573).

(ii) **Moderately Populated Areas:** These include the areas with a density between 250 to 500 persons per sq. kilometre. These areas are surrounded by Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats, Maharashtra (365), Andhra Pradesh (308), Karnataka (319), Gujarat (308), Odisha (269), Goa (399), Assam (397) have a moderate density.

(iii) **Sparsely Populated Areas:** These areas have a density less than 250 persons per sq. kilometre. The mountainous, arid and forest areas are not attractive to human habitation. An extensive tract of low density extends from the Aravallis to Odisha.



- (a) **North-Eastern India:** This region includes Meghalaya (132), Manipur (122), Nagaland (119), Sikkim (86) and Arunachal Pradesh (17).
- (b) **Rajasthan Desert:** Rajasthan has a density of 128 persons per sq. kilometre.
- (c) **Western Himalayas:** It includes Jammu and Kashmir (124), Himachal Pradesh (123).

**Q 2. Examine the different aspects of the growth of population in India during 1951-1981 and 1981-2021?** (CBSE 2022-23)

OR

**Describe the four phases into which Indian demographic history is divided.**

**Ans.** The Indian demographic history can be divided into the following four phases:

- (i) **Before 1921 Period:** During this period, the increase in population was sporadic, irregular and slow. After 1921, it has increased steadily. Hence, the year 1921 is called the demographic divide in the population study of India.
- (ii) **During 1921-51 Period:** The population increased steadily with the development in medical facilities which reduced deaths caused by epidemics like plague, cholera and malaria. Deaths due to famines declined and sanitation and medical facilities improved. Consequently, crude death rate declined, but crude birth rate remained high. It is called mortality induced growth.
- (iii) **During 1951-81 Period:** Average growth rate was about 2.2 per cent per annum during this period. The living conditions of the people improved enormously. Death rates however declined faster than the birth rates. This situation resulted in high natural increase. Thus, it was fertility-induced growth.
- (iv) **After 1981 Period:** The rate of growth started declining gradually. During this period, birth rate declined rapidly, from 34 per thousand in 1981 to 26 per thousand in 1999. The difference between birth and death rates narrowed to 17. This declining trend is a positive indicator of the official efforts of birth control and people's own inclination to opt for smaller families.

**Q 3. Describe the geographical distribution of different language families in India.**

**Ans.** The people of India display a high degree of diversity in their languages. The languages spoken by the people can be classified into four language families:

- (i) **Austic Family:** The Austic languages are spoken by 6.2 million people in India. These include languages spoken by tribal people:
  - (a) Munda language is spoken by tribal groups of Santhals, Mayurbhanj, Ranchi, Betul and Baudh-Khondmals (Jharkhand).

- (b) The Mon-Khmer Khasi language is spoken in Khasi and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya.
- (c) Nicobari language is spoken in Nicobar Island.

(ii) **Sino-Tibetan Family:** These languages are spoken by tribal groups of Himalayan Region:

- (a) Tibeto-Himalayan group includes Tibetan, Balti, Ladakhi, Lahauli and Bhutia; Lahauli, Kanauri and Lepcha. Ladakhi has the largest number of speakers.
- (b) North-Assam group includes Aka, Drafla, Abor, Miri and Mishmi mostly spoken in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (c) The Assam-Burmese group includes Bodo, Naga, Kochin and Kukichin.

(iii) **Dravidian Family:** These languages are spoken in Deccan plateau region. It includes Tamil (Tamil Nadu), Malayalam (Kerala), Kannada (Karnataka) and Telugu (Andhra Pradesh). There is less diversity in this group of languages. It also includes Kin, Parji, Khond, Tulu, Kurgi, etc.

(iv) **Aryan Family:** It has two main branches:

- (a) Dardic      (b) Aryan
- The majority of people speak these languages. Hindi is the principal language spoken by the majority of people. Hindi is the main language in Northern plains. Urdu, Sindhi, Marathi, Konkani, Oriya, Bangla, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Marwari are other important languages in different regions. Hindi occupies the fourth place in the World. Urdu is very akin to Hindi and is widely spoken in this belt.

**Q 4. What do you understand by Growth of Population? Name the components of population growth. Explain the four distinct phases of growth identified within the period of 1901-2001.**

**Ans.** Growth of population refers to the changes occurring in the number of persons living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.

Components of growth of population are:

- (i) **Natural Growth:** It means the change occurring by the births and deaths in any area.
- (ii) **Induced Growth:** It means the changes occurred by the volume of inward and outward movement in an area. The four distinct phases of growth identified with the period of 1901-2001:

Phase	Period	Population Growth	Causes
(i)	1901-1921	Stagnant growth	Poor medical facilities, illiteracy, inefficient distribution of basic necessities.



(ii)	1921-1951	Steady growth	Improvement in health and sanitation, transport and communication.
(iii)	1951-1981	Population explosion	Development activities introduced in the country, improvement in economy.
(iv)	After 1981	Period of declining growth	Increase in the mean age at marriage.


Q 5. Explain with example the occupational structure of India's population.

OR

Give an account of the occupational structure of India's population. (NCERT)

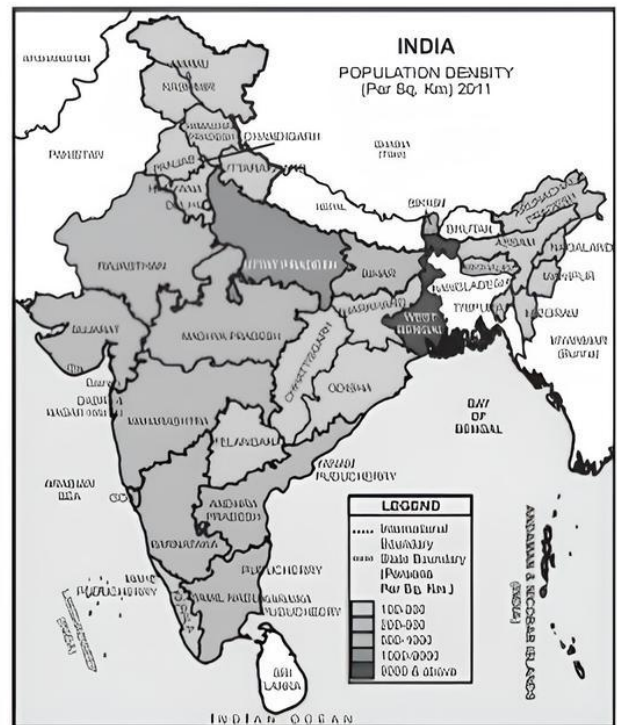
Ans. The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. In India, about 64% of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 and 20% respectively. There has been an occupational shift to secondary and tertiary sectors because of growing industrialisation and urbanisation in recent times. There are three categories under occupational structure:

- (i) **Primary Sector:** Agriculture, fishing, logger comes under this category. These are primary because production is carried with the help of nature.
- (ii) **Secondary Sector:** All manufacturing industries come under this sector.
- (iii) **Tertiary Sector:** It provides services to both primary and secondary sectors. There has been a great improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sectors. Male workers outnumber female workers in all the three sectors.

 **Map Based Questions** ↘

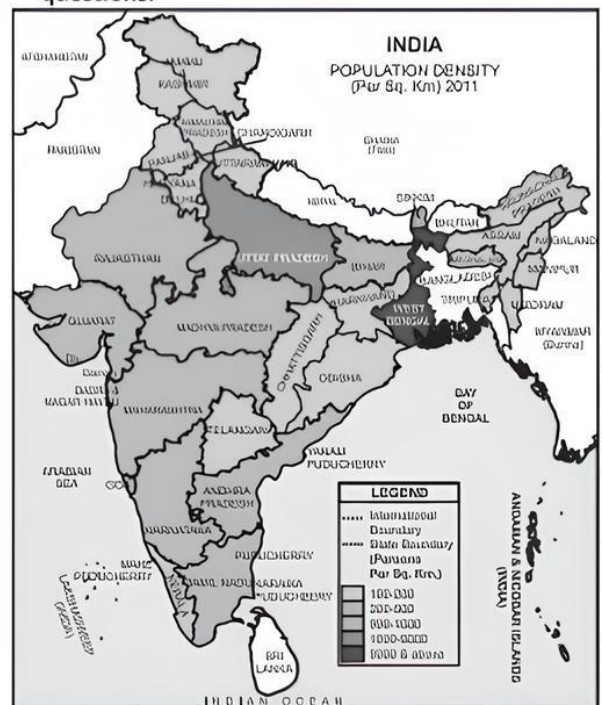
Q 1. Read the following map and answer the given questions.

- (i) Which states in the north-eastern India have less population density.
- (ii) Name any two states in the Ganga plains having high population density.
- (iii) Name the state on the eastern coast with high population density.
- (iv) How much is the population density of Kerala?
- (v) Name one state in the north-west having medium population density.



- Ans. (i) Arunachal Pradesh (ii) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar  
 (iii) West Bengal  
 (iv) More than 500 Persons per sq. km  
 (v) Rajasthan

Q 2. Read the following map and answer the given questions.



- (i) States with highest population density.
- (ii) States with lowest population density.

- Ans. (i) West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.  
 (ii) Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Mizoram.

