

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 12th



aglasem.com

Class : 12th

Subject : Geography

Chapter : 1

Chapter Name : POPULATION : Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

Q1 Choose the right answers of the following from the given options.

(i) India's population as per 2011 census is :

- (a) 1028 million
- (b) 3182 million
- (c) 3287 million
- (d) 1210 million

(ii) Which one of the following states has the highest density of population in India?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

(iii) Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2011 Census?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Goa

(iv) Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?

- (a) Sino – Tibetan
- (b) Indo – Aryan
- (c) Austric
- (d) Dravidian

Answer.

- (i) (d) 1210 million
- (ii) (a) West Bengal
- (iii) (b) Maharashtra
- (iv) (b) Indo – Aryan

Page : 13 , Block Name : Multiple Choice Questions

Q2 Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Which states have large rural population in India? Give one reason for such large rural population.
- (iii) Why do some states of India have higher rates of work participation than others?
- (iv) 'The agricultural sector has the largest share of Indian workers.' – Explain.

Answer.

- (i) Climate plays a very crucial role in the distribution of population. Rainfall and temperature directly influence the population density and spatial distribution. Extreme weather conditions in states like Jammu and Kashmir, where the temperature falls below freezing point or in the Thar desert where temperatures are soaring high have low population density due to the harsh living conditions.

In contrast, the regions of northern plains, deltas and coastal regions are regularly rain fed and are influenced by moderate climate which allows for better irrigation and agricultural development thereby resulting in higher population density.

(ii) According to the Census 2011 India has 640,867 villages out of which 597,608 (93.2 per cent) are inhabited. States like Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population.

This is because they are in the first and second stage of the demographic transition where the majority of the people are engaged in agricultural activities and manufacturing sector is still evolving keeping their rural base high. Whereas States like Goa and Maharashtra have only a little over half of their total population residing in villages since they are fairly developed. Therefore the level of development of state economies and their occupational stage influence their rural-urban concentration.

(iii) The work participation rate in India is dependent on the occupational engagement of its people and the economic robustness of each state. Like in the areas of lower levels of economic development more number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence economic activities. Such trend is seen in rural areas and states like Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa.

Further lopsided development which established only few growth poles like Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur which led to high growth of certain regions while other areas remained relatively undeveloped. This led to regional disparity where few states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat became economically prosperous while other states namely BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh) stayed behind. Thus, some states of India have higher rates of work participation than others.

(iv) As per the Census 2011, 68.8% of Indian population resides in its rural areas. Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is the largest source of livelihoods in India and 70 percent of its rural households still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, with 82 percent of farmers being small and marginal. This sector contributes 17% to the Indian GDP and consists of landowners, tenant farmers, dairy poultry and fishery, and agricultural and milk producers along with labourers and daily wage workers. The agriculture sector therefore employs people of varied competencies, this sector is also high for its disguised and seasonal employment rates. However it has more people engaged and less productivity per household. This has also led to livelihood loss, poverty and misery for many.

There is a need to revive and strengthen the agricultural sector along with diversification and expansion in manufacturing and service sector to absorb and provide better livelihood opportunities to people.

Page : 14 , Block Name : Short Answer Question

Q3 Answer the following questions in about 150 words.

- (i) Discuss the spatial pattern of density of population in India.
- (ii) Give an account of the occupational structure of India's population.

Answer.

(i) India has a very uneven pattern of population distribution on account of physical, socio-economic and historical factors. Population density is expressed as number of persons per unit area. According to Census 2011, The density of population in India is 382 persons per sq km. This ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

In the case of northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states. While the States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha have moderate densities. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states of India (excluding Assam) have relatively low densities.

Climate along with terrain and availability of water determine the pattern of the population distribution like in the north indian plains, deltas and Coastal regions higher proportion of population is found than in the interior districts of southern and central Indian States and Himalayas. However, development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in moderate to high concentration of population in areas which were previously very thinly populated.

The socio-economic and historical factors which govern population density include evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development; pattern of human settlement; development of transport network, industrialisation and urbanisation. Further, 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 number of rural-urban migrants.



Fig. :- Spatial pattern of Population Density of India

(ii) The population of India, according to occupational status, can be classified as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The proportion of workers (main and marginal) is only 39.8 per cent (2011). This indicates an economic status in which there is a larger proportion (60%) of dependent population.

Proportion of working population ranges from about 39.6 per cent in Goa to about 49.9 per cent in Daman and Diu. The states with larger percentages of workers are Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya. Among the Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have higher participation rate.

In India, the work participation rate is higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development since in these regions more number of manual workers are needed to perform subsistence economic activities. This is also because India is largely a labor-intensive country.

The primary sector employs much larger proportion of people than the manufacturing and tertiary sector. About 54.6 per cent of total working population are cultivators and agricultural labourers, whereas only 3.8% of workers are engaged in household industries and 41.6 % are other workers including non-household industries, trade, commerce, construction and repair and other services. There is a need for diversification and shift in this trend.

Page : 14 , Block Name : Long Answer Question

aglasem.com