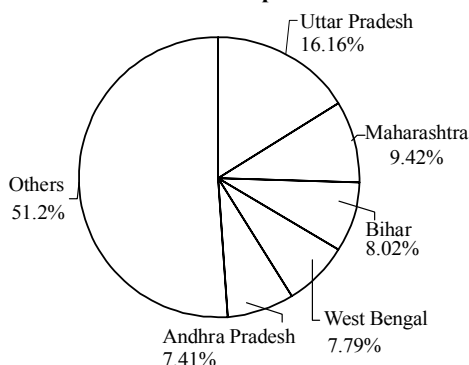


- People are the greatest resource of the world. It is the people who work on the natural resources of a country to produce wealth and raise the standard of living.
- The people are important to develop the economy and society.
- Resources are useless until they are used, changed and modified by humans.
- Human beings are producers and consumers of Earth's resources.
- Human resources are important for the development of both the country as well as the individual.
- India is the second largest country in terms of population after China.
- Education, works for wages and mobility and migration are factors that influence the human resource.
- Population Size and Distribution :-
- On March 2001, India's population stood at 1,028 million which is 16.7% of world's total population.
- 1.02 billion people are distributed over 3.28 million square km. of vast area.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India. According to 2001 census, U.P.'s population size is 166 million people.
- Sikkim is considered as least populous state of India. Sikkim has just 0.5 million and Lakshadweep has only 60 thousand people.
- Half of India's population lives in just five states. These states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Rajasthan has only 5.5% of the total population of India.
- India's population distribution by density—
- The density of population as per the 1991 census was 267 persons per square kilometer.
- Density is not uniform throughout the country.
- In the year 2001, the population density of India is 324 person per sq. km.
- The highest density is in Delhi, followed by West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.
- The Northern Plains and Kerala in the South have high to very high population densities.

Distribution of Population



- Population Growth and Processes of Population Change—
- Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period of time.
- Population has doubled since independence.
- The numbers, distribution and composition of the population are changing.
- Annual growth rate means increase of two persons for every 100 persons.
- Since 1981, the rate of growth started declining gradually.
- The declining trend of growth rate is a result of the efforts of birth control.
- Total additions to the population base continue to grow.
- Processes of population change —

There are three main processes of change of population —

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration

- The number of people living in an area does not remain the same. Many factors influence the changes in population —
- (i) High difference between birth rate and death rate is the main cause of growth.
- (ii) Rising standard of living.
- (iii) Migration of people.
- (iv) Political and socio-religious factors.
- (v) Better health and nutrition leading to a longer life span.

Birth rate – Number of births per 1000 population.

Death rate – Number of deaths per 1000 population. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates.

Migration – Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal or international.

- The rural - urban migration has resulted in a increase in population.
- Age composition —
- The age composition of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country.
- The population is divided into three groups –
- (i) 0 - 14 years
- (ii) 15 - 64 years
- (iii) 65 years and above

- The first and the third group are called dependent groups.
- 15-64 years age group is called the working population.
- Literacy —
- Literacy is a very important quality of a population.
- It means ability to read, write and understand a simple message in any language.
- In 2001, 65 % of the population was recorded literate.
- More males are literate than females in India. According to the Census of 2001, the literacy rate is 75.26 % for male and 53.67 % for females.
- Sex ratio —
- The sex ratio in India is negative.
- There are more males than females.
- There are 929 females per 1000 males in India.
- Kerala is the only state with more females. It has 1040 females per 1000 males.
- Delhi has only 821 females per 1000 males and Haryana has just 861.

Occupational Structure —

- The distribution of the population according to the different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure.
- Occupations are of three types – primary, secondary and tertiary.
- Primary activities – agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing etc.

Secondary activities – Manufacturing industry building and construction work.

Tertiary activities – transport, commerce, communication etc.

- Health —
- Health is an important component of population composition.
- Death rates have declined from 25 per 1000 population in 1951 to 8.1 per 1000 in 2001.
- Efforts made by government programmes have registered significant improvements in the health conditions of people.
- Safe drinking water and sanitation amenities are available to only one-third of the rural population. These problems are the matter of concern.

- Adolescent population –
- Adolescents are grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years.
- In India, the diet available to an adolescent is inadequate.
- The adolescent girls suffer from anaemia; girls require literacy and awareness.
- NPP —
- National Population Policy has been implemented to improve individual health and welfare.
- The Govt. of India initiated the Comprehensive Family Planning Programme in 1952.
- The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for
 - (i) Imparting free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.
 - (ii) Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
 - (iii) Achieving universal immunisation of children.
 - (iv) Promoting delayed marriage of girls.
- NPP 2000 and Adolescents –
- NPP 2000 identified adolescents as one of the major sections of the population that need attention.
- Problem from unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases among adolescents are areas of concern.
- NPP aims at providing care, education and nutritional services to them.
- The population increase has to be controlled so that there are enough amenities of life for all.

Important keywords :

1. Migration – Shifting of people from one place to other cities.
2. Emigrants – People who leave a country.
3. Immigrants – People who arrive in a country
4. Natural growth rate – The difference between the birth rate and death rate of a country.

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct. Choose, the correct option.

1. Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in
 - (1) the area of departure
 - (2) the area of arrival
 - (3) the area of living
 - (4) none of the above
2. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of
 - (1) high birth rates
 - (2) high death rates
 - (3) high life expectancies
 - (4) more married couple
3. The magnitude of population growth refers to
 - (1) the total population of an area
 - (2) the number of persons added each year
 - (3) the rate at which the population increases
 - (4) the number of females per thousand males
4. According to the Census 2001, a literate person is the one who
 - (1) can read and write his name
 - (2) can read and write any language
 - (3) can understand the things
 - (4) can read, write and do calculation
5. What was the population of India as on March 2001?
 - (1) 1000 million
 - (2) 987 million
 - (3) 1035 million
 - (4) 1028 million
6. What is the geographical area of our country ?
 - (1) 30.2 million sq. km.
 - (2) 3.28 million sq. km.
 - (3) 32.6 million sq. km.
 - (4) 40 million sq. km.
7. When was the first census held in India ?
 - (1) 1862
 - (2) 1872
 - (3) 1888
 - (4) 1892
8. Which of these is the most populated state of India ?
 - (1) Rajasthan
 - (2) Bihar
 - (3) Uttar Pradesh
 - (4) Maharashtra
9. According to the Census of 2001, what was the population size of U.P?
 - (1) 170 million
 - (2) 168 million
 - (3) 169 million
 - (4) 166 million
10. Census is done once in how many years ?
 - (1) 10 years
 - (2) 15 years
 - (3) 5 years
 - (4) 1 years
11. What is NPP ?
 - (1) New Population Policy
 - (2) National Planning Policy
 - (3) National Population Planning
 - (4) National Population Policy
12. What was the population of Sikkim in 2001 ?
 - (1) 60 thousand
 - (2) 1 million
 - (3) 0.5 million
 - (4) 0.25 million
13. Which of these is the biggest state in terms of area ?
 - (1) Madhya Pradesh
 - (2) Uttar Pradesh
 - (3) Rajasthan
 - (4) West Bengal
14. What was the population density of India in 2001 ?
 - (1) 330 persons
 - (2) 326 persons
 - (3) 324 persons
 - (4) 300 persons
15. Which state has very high population in the South ?
 - (1) Chennai
 - (2) Kerala
 - (3) Madurai
 - (4) Visakhapatnam
16. How many people were added to the total population in 1990?
 - (1) 182 million
 - (2) 188 million
 - (3) 190 million
 - (4) 180 million
17. Which is a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control?
 - (1) Exceeding birth rate
 - (2) Decreasing death rate
 - (3) Declining trend of growth rate
 - (4) Exceeding migration
18. Movement of people across regions is called
 - (1) Movement
 - (2) Migration
 - (3) Mobility
 - (4) Growth trend
19. In 2001, the urban population has increased from 17.29 % to _____.
 - (1) 30 %
 - (2) 50.62 %
 - (3) 27.78 %
 - (4) 24.38 %
20. Children are categorised under which age group ?
 - (1) 0 - 15
 - (2) 10 - 20
 - (3) 10 - 15
 - (4) 10 - 25
21. Which of these is the working population ?
 - (1) Age group of 20 - 30
 - (2) Age group of 15 - 59
 - (3) Age group of 0 - 59
 - (4) Age group of 35 and above
22. A person aged 7 years and above who can write, read and understand any language is called -
 - (1) Literate
 - (2) Adolescent
 - (3) Illiterate
 - (4) Matured
23. According to 2001 Census, what was the literacy rate of India ?
 - (1) 30 %
 - (2) 75 %
 - (3) 64.84 %
 - (4) 70.2 %
24. What is the percentage of male literacy in India ?
 - (1) 53.97 %
 - (2) 75.26 %
 - (3) 53.67 %
 - (4) 68.24 %
25. Forestry, fishing and animal husbandry are
 - (1) Secondary activities
 - (2) Tertiary activities
 - (3) Primary activities
 - (4) Major activities
26. Tertiary activities include
 - (1) Construction work
 - (2) Animal husbandry
 - (3) Forestry
 - (4) Transport
27. How much proportion of population is engaged in tertiary activities ?
 - (1) 10 %
 - (2) 15 %
 - (3) 20 %
 - (4) 25 %

28. NPP 2000 provides free and compulsory education upto
(1) 10 years (2) 14 years
(3) 20 years (4) 25 years
29. Age group of 10 - 19 years is considered as
(1) children (2) working population
(3) young (4) adolescents
30. Safe drinking water and basic sanitation amenities are available to only _____ of the rural people.
(1) half (2) third
(3) one third (4) one fourth
31. The life expectancy in India is
(1) more in the case of males
(2) more in the case of females
(3) equal in the case of males and females
(4) not comparable in the case of males and females as it keeps changing
32. How much is the total population of India as per 1991 Census ?
(1) 84.39 crore (2) 88.36 crore
(3) 88.79 crore (4) 85.74 crore
33. Which area has the highest density of population ?
(1) Delhi (2) Kerala
(3) Chandigarh (4) Goa
34. Which state has the lowest density ?
(1) Sikkim (2) Arunachal Pradesh
(3) Himachal Pradesh (4) Mizoram
35. An area with density of less than 50 person per sq. km. is
(1) Rajasthan (2) Manipur
(3) Mizoram (4) Jammu and Kashmir
36. Which state has the largest number of urban units ?
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Maharashtra
(3) Uttar Pradesh (4) West Bengal
37. Which of these is not a pre-requisite for a place to be called a town as per the census of India ?
(1) Total population of more than 10,000
(2) Total population of more than 5,000
(3) Density of population of more than 400 person
(4) More than 75% of the population is employed in non-agricultural occupations.
38. Birth rate refers to number of birth per _____ population.
(1) 1000 (2) 500
(3) 100 (4) 1500
39. In 1910 - 11, the natural growth rate was
(1) 7 (2) 6
(3) 5 (4) 4
40. Half of the population lives in _____ states
(1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 10
41. Which of these has a direct influence on the distribution of population ?
(1) Mobility (2) Education
(3) Sex rates (4) Climate
42. Who is the greatest resource of the world ?
(1) Agriculture (2) Natural resource
(3) Human (4) Machine
43. Which age group is called old age group ?
(1) 65 years and above (2) 60 years and above
(3) 50 years and above (4) 70 years and above
44. How many people are categorised in the younger group ?
(1) 30 % (2) 35 %
(3) 34 % (4) 36 %
45. What is the density of population per person in Arunachal Pradesh ?
(1) 13 (2) 40
(3) 20 (4) 19
46. What is the density of Delhi ?
(1) 9000 per sq. km (2) 9200 per sq. km
(3) 9100 per sq. km (4) 9300 per sq. km
47. What was the average density per person recorded in 2001 ?
(1) 325 (2) 324
(3) 326 (4) 330
48. (0 - 14) and (65 and above) age groups are also called
(1) Independent group (2) Dependent group
(3) Working group (4) Self dependent group
49. According to 2000 survey, 65+ years and above age group is _____ of total population
(1) 10 % (2) 4 %
(3) 5 % (4) 6%
50. Which one of the following continent is considered as the most crowded continent ?
(1) Australia (2) Africa
(3) South America (4) Asia
51. What are people who migrate from their country called?
(1) Emigrants (2) Immigrants
(3) Temporary residents (4) Permanent settlers
52. People who come into a country are called –
(1) emigrants (2) immigrants
(3) temporary residents (4) permanent settlers
53. How many cities are there in India with a population of more than 4 million ?
(1) 35 (2) 8
(3) 15 (4) 21
54. Which of the following factors would encourage high concentration of population ?
(1) Desert land (2) Abundant water
(3) Abundant forests (4) High mountains
55. What would you call a movement when the government repels an individual from the country ?
(1) Voluntary migration (2) Forced migration
(3) Internal migration (4) Both 1 and 2
56. Which union territory has lowest literacy rate ?
(1) Pondicherry (2) Lakshadweep
(3) Chandigarh (4) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
57. What is the literacy rate of Kerala ?
(1) 100 % (2) 90.59 %
(3) 89 % (4) 88.27 %
58. What was the rural population of India in 2005 ?
(1) 3.3 billion (2) 2.8 billion
(3) 3.6 billion (4) 4.2 billion
59. In 2009, what was the growth rate of the population increase?
(1) 5.8 billion (2) 6.4 billion
(3) 6.2 billion (4) 6.8 billion
60. A person who studies the characteristics of human population is –
(1) Geologist (2) Calligrapher
(3) Biologist (4) Demographer

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 5) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1.

Column I (Areas)	Column II (States)
(A) 1200 persons per sq. km	(p) Andaman and Nicobar
(B) 401 – 1200 persons per	(q) Goa sq. km
(C) 201 – 400 persons per	(r) West Bengal sq. km
(D) Areas with 50 and less	(s) Delhi person per sq. km.
(1) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)	
(2) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)	
(3) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)	
(4) A → (q); B → (s); C → (r); D → (p)	
2.

Column I	Column II
(A) Arunachal Pradesh	(p) 793 females per 1000 males
(B) Pondicherry	(q) 861 females per 1000 males
(C) Kerala	(r) 982 females per 1000 males
(D) Chandigarh	(s) 1040 females per 1000 males
(1) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)	
(2) A → (q); B → (r); C → (s); D → (p)	
(3) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)	
(4) A → (q); B → (r); C → (p); D → (s)	
3.

Column I (States)	Column II Population density (Persons per sq. km.)
(A) Arunachal Pradesh	(p) 43
(B) Delhi	(q) 7900
(C) Chandigarh	(r) 9300
(D) Mizoram	(s) 13
(1) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)	
(2) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)	
(3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)	
(4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)	
4.

Column I (Continents)	Column II (Distribution of Population)
(A) Asia	(p) 35 %
(B) Africa	(q) 12 %
(C) Europe	(r) 40 %
(D) Other continents	(s) 13 %
(1) A → (r); B → (q); C → (p); D → (s)	
(2) A → (q); B → (p); C → (s); D → (r)	
(3) A → (r); B → (s); C → (q); D → (p)	
(4) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)	

5.

Column-I (Countries)	Column-II (Working population)
(A) India	(p) 59 %
(B) Low income countries	(q) 66 %
(C) Middle income countries	(r) 67 %
(D) High income countries	(s) 61 %
(1) A → (q), B → (p), C → (s), D → (r)	
(2) A → (r), B → (p), C → (s), D → (q)	
(3) A → (r), B → (s), C → (p), D → (q)	
(4) A → (s), B → (p), C → (q), D → (r)	

Statement Based MCQ

6. Consider the following statements :
With reference to the areas of low density consider the statements –
 - (a) Only scattered nomadic people, such as Eskimos are found in the India region.
 - (b) The equatorial regions are favourable for the growth of population.
 Which of these statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
 - (1) (a) only
 - (2) (b) only
 - (3) Both (a) and (b)
 - (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
7. Consider the following statements :
 - (a) Climate has a direct influence on the distribution of population
 - (b) Mountains and plateaus are very favourable for human settlement.
 - (c) The wars have forced people to migrate from one place to another.
 - (d) The economic policies of different countries cause migration.
 Which of these statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
 - (1) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (2) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (3) (a) and (d)
 - (4) (b) and (c)
8. Consider the following statements :
 - (a) In 1981 - 91, Birth rate was 31 for every 1000 people.
 - (b) The natural growth rate was 14.
 - (c) The death rate was 9.
 - (d) In the year 1901 - 11, the natural growth rate was 6.
 Which of these statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
 - (1) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (2) (b), (c) and (d)
 - (3) (a) and (d)
 - (4) (b) and (c)

9. Consider the following statements :
- Nearly half population of India lives in five states.
 - About 1/6 of the population lives in Uttar Pradesh.
 - India, every year adds a number, equal to the population of Australia.
 - The total population of world crossed 10 billion in 2001.
- Which of these statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (c) and (d) (2) (a) and (d)
 - (3) (b) and (c) (4) (a), (b) and (c)
10. Consider the following statements :
- In 2001, the sex ratio of India was 927 females per 1000 males.
 - This means the proportion of male and female in the total population.
 - In North America and Europe, sex ratio is in favour of males.
 - More females are born than males in India.
- Which of these statement(s) given above is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (d) (2) (a), (c) and (d)
 - (3) (c) and (d) (4) (a) and (b)

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11 to 20) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 1

India with 1,220, 200,000 (1.22 billion) people is the second most populous country of the world after China. India represents almost 17.31 % of the world's population. More than 50% of India's current population is below the age of 25 and over 65 % below the age of 35. Total male population of India in 2012 is 628.8 million and female population is 591.4 million. Population of U.P. is equal to Brazil. The sex ratio of India stands at 933. Kerala with 1058 females per 1000 males is the state with highest female sex ratio, Pondichery is second while Chhatisgarh and Tamilnadu are third and fourth. In 1952, NPP was implemented.

- What is the population of India recorded in 2012 Census ?
 - (1) 1 billion (2) 1.20 billion
 - (3) 1.22 billion (4) 1.25 billion
- Which country is the most populous country of the world?
 - (1) India (2) China
 - (3) Bangladesh (4) U.S.A
- How many people in India are below the age of 25 ?
 - (1) 50 % (2) 60 %
 - (3) 70 % (4) 55 %
- Which country has the same population as U. P. ?
 - (1) U.S.A. (2) Mexico
 - (3) Japan (4) Brazil
- Which state has highest female sex ratio ?
 - (1) Pondicherry (2) Goa
 - (3) Kerala (4) Arunachal Pradesh

PASSAGE - 2

Literacy is a very important quality of a population. According to the census of 2001, a person aged 7 years who can read, write in any language is literate; 64.84 % are literate in India. More males are literate than females in India. The NPP 200 provides a policy framework for free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age. In India, male literacy is 75.3% and female literacy is 53.7%. Kerala has the highest literacy rate - 90.59 % and Rajasthan has the lowest – 20.84 %. In Union Territories, highest rate of literacy is in Lakshadweep and the lowest in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

- What is the age determined to be a literate ?
 - (1) 10 years (2) 5 years
 - (3) 7 years (4) 6 years
- What is the percentage of literacy in India ?
 - (1) 60 % (2) 53.27 %
 - (3) 58.92 % (4) 64.84 %
- According to NPP 2000, what is the age decided for compulsory education of a child ?
 - (1) 10 years (2) 14 years
 - (3) 15 years (4) 20 years
- In which Union Territory of India, the literacy rate is highest?
 - (1) Lakshadweep (2) Andaman and Nicobar
 - (3) Pondicherry (4) Chandigarh
- Which state has the lowest literacy rate ?
 - (1) Kerala (2) Pondicherry
 - (3) Rajasthan (4) Goa

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21 to 25) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
- Assertion :** Human work on natural resources of a country to produce wealth.
Reason : Human resources are important for the development of both the country as well as the individual.
 - Assertion :** Development of human resources decrease mobility and migration.
Reason : Composition of human resources help to study the basic characteristics of the total population.
 - Assertion :** Ability to read, write and understand a simple language is literacy.
Reason : About 65 % of the population is literate in India.

24. **Assertion :** In high and middle income groups, a high proportion of people are in the working age group.
Reason : If there are more old people then the government has to make arrangements for their health.
25. **Assertion :** The total world population has crossed six billion in 2001.
Reason : India every year adds a member equal to the population of Australia.

Correct Definition Based MCQ

26. Which of the following is the correct definition of Birth rate ?
 (1) The number of live births for every 100 persons in a year.
 (2) The number of live births for every 500 persons in a year.
 (3) The number of live births for every 10,000 persons in a year.
 (4) The number of live births for every 1000 persons in a year.
27. What is the correct definition of census ?
 (1) A census is an official enumeration of population held in every tenth year.
 (2) A census is a survey of production per year.
 (3) A census is an official record to calculate birth rate and death rate.
 (4) A census is an official enumeration of national economy.

28. Who is adolescent ?
 (1) A person who is in the age group of 10 to 19 years.
 (2) A person who is in the age of 0-5 years
 (3) A person who is in the age of 19-25 years.
 (4) A person who is of the age of 7 and can read and write.

Feature Based MCQ

29. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct options:
 (I) It is a major factor in shift of population.
 (II) Many people go abroad seeking employment opportunities.
 (III) It is a type of mobility.
 (IV) In this process, people earn a lot of wealth.
 (1) Education (2) Migration
 (3) Mobility (4) Development
30. On the basis of the following features, identify the correct options:
 (I) 0-14 of age group people are called children.
 (II) In high and middle income groups, a high proportion of people are in the working age group.
 (III) India has 34 % of its population in the younger group.
 (IV) Government has to take care of all group of people about their health and education.
 (1) Sex composition (2) Literacy level
 (3) Age structure (4) Density of population

Hints & SOLUTIONS

Exercise 1

1. (1) Many people go abroad seeking employment opportunities.
2. (1) 3. (3)
4. (2) Literacy means ability to read, write and understand a simple message in any language.
5. (4) 6. (2)
7. (2) The complete census was taken in the year 1881.
8. (3) 9. (4) 10. (1)
11. (4) The NPP provides a policy for imparting free and compulsory school education upto 14 years of age and many other programmes for the welfare of the family.
12. (3) 13. (3) 14. (3)
15. (2) Because of the flat and fertile plains.
16. (1) 17. (3) 18. (2)
19. (3) 20. (1) 21. (2)
22. (1)
23. (3) There has been a steady improvement in the literacy levels in India.
24. (1)
25. (3) The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure and occupations are classified according to the activities.
26. (4) 27. (3) 28. (2)
29. (4) 30. (3) 31. (1)
32. (1) 32. (1) 34. (2)
35. (3) 36. (3) 37. (1)
38. (1) 39. (3) 40. (3)
41. (4)
42. (3) Human beings are producers and consumers of natural resources.
43. (1)
44. (3)
45. (1)
46. (4)
47. (2)
48. (2)
49. (3)
50. (4) South America, Australia and Africa are least crowded continents of the world.
51. (1)
52. (2)
53. (1)
54. (2)
55. (2)
56. (4)
57. (2)
58. (3)
59. (4)
60. (4)

Exercise 2

1. (1) These classifications have been done according to the density of the population.
2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (3)
5. (4)
6. (1) The equatorial regions are unfavourable because of high temperature and heavy rainfall.
7. (2) 8. (3)
9. (4) U.P, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh are states of high population.
10. (4)
11. (3)
12. (2)
13. (1)
14. (4)
15. (3)
16. (3)
17. (4)
18. (2)
19. (1)
20. (3)
21. (1)
22. (4) Migration influence the distribution of population.
23. (1)
24. (2)
25. (1)
26. (4)
27. (1) The first census was held in 1872.
28. (1)
29. (2)
30. (3) The population is divided into 3 groups—
(i) 0-14 years (ii) 15-64 years (iii) 65 and above.