

# NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science  
GEOGRAPHY – Population



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**1. What is meant by density of population?**

**Ans.** The number of persons per sq. km is called density of population.

**2. What are the primary reasons for sparse population in some states of India?**

**Ans.** Rugged terrain and unfavorable climatic conditions are primarily responsible for sparse population in some areas. E.g. Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh

**3. Why do some states in India have moderate population density?**

**Ans.** Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils have influenced population densities in areas. Eg. Orissa, MP

**4. State any two reasons for high to very high population in northern plains and Kerala?**

**Ans.** The northern plains and Kerala in the south have high to very high population densities because of the flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall.

**5. Who are the dependant groups in age composition?**

**Ans.** The % of children below the age of 15 and the aged above 59 years affect the dependency ratio because these groups are not producers. These are the dependant groups.

**6. What are the major questions that we are concerned with the study of the population?**

**Ans. Population size and distribution:**

How many people are there and where are they located?

**Population growth and process of population change:**

How has the population grown and changed through time?

**Characteristics or qualities of the population:**

What are their age, sex-composition, literacy levels, occupational structure and health conditions?

**7. Describe the size and distribution of population on India.**

**Ans.** India's population as on March 2001 stood at 1.028 billion, which account for 16.7% of the world's population. These 1.02 billion people are unevenly distributed over our country's vast area of 3.28 million sq. km, which accounts for 2.4% of the world's area.

The 2001 census data reveals that Uttar Pradesh with a population of 166 million people is the most populous state of India. UP accounts for 16% of the country's population.

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On the other hand, Sikkim has a population of just 0.5 million and Lakshadweep has only 60 thousand people.

The population density of India in the year 2001 was 324 persons per sq. km. Densities vary from 904 persons per sq. km. in West Bengal to only 13 persons per sq.km in Arunachal Pradesh.

## 8. How does migration affect the population?

- Ans.** (1) Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition.
- (2) In India the rural – urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the % of population in cities and towns.
- (3) The urban population has increased from 17.9% of the total population in 1951 to 27.78% in 2001.
- (4) There has been a significant increase in the number of ‘million plus cities’ from 23 to 35 in just one decade i.e. 1991 to 2001.

## 9. What is meant by age composition? Why is it important to know the age composition?

- Ans.** The age composition of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country. It is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. To an important degree, a person’s age influences what he needs, buys, does and his capacity to perform. Consequently, the number and % of a population found within **the children, working age, and aged group** are notable determinants of the population’s social and economic structure.

## 10. How does occupational structure indicate economic development of a country?

**(What is the relation between occupational structure and development?)**

- Ans.** (1) Developed nations have a high proportion of people in secondary and tertiary activities because it is more productive and profitable.
- (2) Developing countries tend to have a higher proportion of their workforce engaged in primary activities because these are not as productive and profitable as the other sectors.
- (3) In India, about 52% of the population is engaged only in agriculture. The proportion of population dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors is about 13 to 20% respectively.

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