



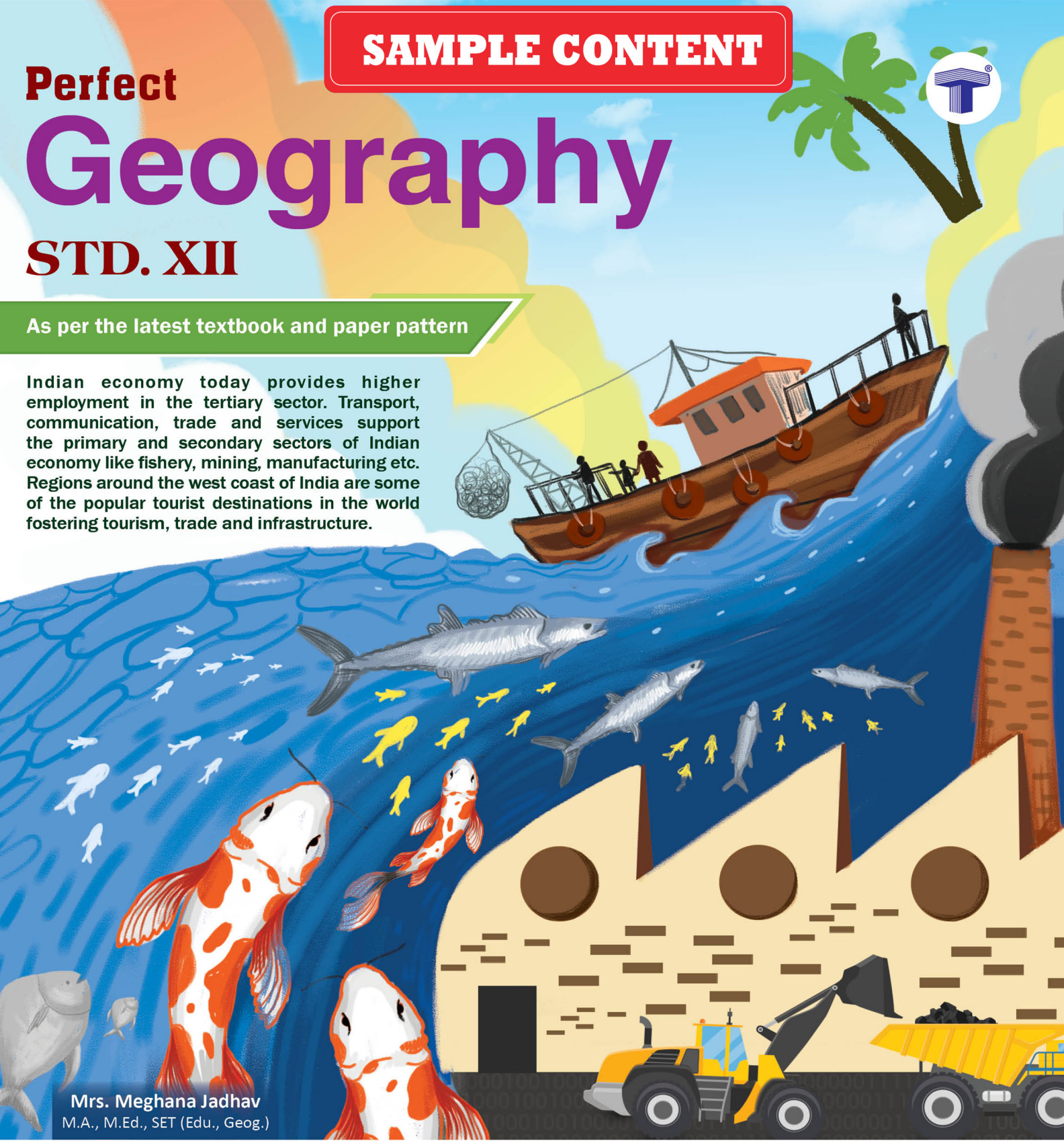
Perfect

Geography

STD. XII

As per the latest textbook and paper pattern

Indian economy today provides higher employment in the tertiary sector. Transport, communication, trade and services support the primary and secondary sectors of Indian economy like fishery, mining, manufacturing etc. Regions around the west coast of India are some of the popular tourist destinations in the world fostering tourism, trade and infrastructure.



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PERFECT Geography

Std. XII

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PREFACE

Perfect Geography: Std. XII is intended for every Maharashtra State Board aspirant of Std. XII. The scope, sequence and level of the book are designed to match the latest textbook issued by the Maharashtra State board.

At this crucial juncture, when the students are grappling with the pressures of cracking a career defining board examination, we wanted to create a book that not only develops the necessary knowledge and skills required to excel in the examination, but also enables students to appreciate the beauty of the subject.

We believe that students respond favourably to meaningful content, if it is presented in a way that is easy to read and understand, rather than being mired down with facts and information.

Consequently, we have always placed the highest priority on writing clear and lucid explanations of fundamental concepts. Moreover, special care has been taken to ensure that the topics are presented in a logical order. The coherent Question and Answer approach helps students expand their horizon of understanding the concepts.

The primary purpose of this book is to assist the students in preparing for the board examination. However, this is closely linked to other goals: to promote an awareness of geographical concepts like human settlements on a global scale, to differentiate between various economic activities and study their impact on day-to-day life. The book helps students to appreciate the nature of Geography and learn to use data to build conclusions.

In addition, Chapter Assessment has been carefully crafted to provide the students with a quick opportunity for self-assessment and giving them an increased appreciation of chapter-preparedness.

We hope this book becomes a valuable tool for students and provides them a clear understanding of geographical concepts.

Perfect Geography adheres to our vision and achieves several goals: building concepts, recapitulation, self-study, self-assessment and student engagement—all while encouraging students towards cognitive thinking.

We are sure that students and teachers alike would love our unique presentation of content and find it purposeful.

– Publisher

Edition : Fourth

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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KEY FEATURES

For your understanding explains difficult terms and concepts. This is our attempt to facilitate quick and easy comprehension. Please note that the content provided in this section need not be written in the exam.

- QR code provides access to a video in order to boost understanding of a concept or activity. This is our attempt to facilitate learning through visual aids.
- Solutions to Chapter assessments, Model Question Paper and Board Question Paper of March 2024 are provided through Q. R. Code.

Apply your knowledge section includes intext activity based questions with solutions. This is our attempt to provide a repository of application based questions with a focus to enhance problem solving ability.

Model Question Paper and Board Question Paper of March 2024 has been provided for practice of Board Examination.

Chapter Overview

Chapter Overview highlights subtopic-wise important points. This is our attempt to help students to reinforce key concepts.

For Your Understanding

Smart Code

Smart code is simple and smart mnemonic created for selected lengthy questions. This is our attempt to offer students a memory technique that facilitates easy recollection of the answer.

QR Codes

GG – Gyan Guru

Gyan Guru, our very own mascot, keeps popping up throughout the book. He offers you interesting facts, associated with the topic. Look out for him!

Apply Your Knowledge

Chapter Assessment

Chapter Assessment is provided at the end of the chapter to enable self-evaluation.

Question Paper

PAPER PATTERN

Q. No.	Questions	Marks Per question	No. of questions to attempt	Marks without option	Marks with options
	Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions.				
Q.1.	(A) Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper.	1	5	5	5
	(B) Do as directed.	1	5	5	5
	(C) Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements.	1	5	5	5
	(D) Identify the incorrect group or factor.	1	5	5	5
Q.2.	Give geographical reasons.	3	Any (4) out of (6)	12	18
Q.3.	Distinguish between.	3	Any (3) out of (5)	9	15
Q.4.	(A) Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index.	1	Any (6) out of (8)	6	8
	(B) Read the following map/graphs and answer the questions given below.	1	5	5	5
Q.5.	Write short notes.	4	Any (3) out of (5)	12	20
Q.6.	(A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below.	1	4	4	4
	(B) Draw neat labelled diagram.	2	Any (2) out of (3)	4	6
Q.7.	Answer the following question in detail.	8	Any (1) out of (2)	8	16
	Total marks			80	112

CONTENTS

No.	Topic Name	Marks without option	Marks with options	Page No.
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4.	Primary Economic Activities	12	17	45
5.	Secondary Economic Activities	12	17	63
6.	Tertiary Economic Activities	10	14	80
7.	Region and Regional Development	10	14	95
8.	Geography : Nature and Scope	8	11	110
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Note: Textual questions are represented by * mark.

Page no. **1** to **16** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

02 Population : Part - 2

Chapter Overview

Population: A Human Resource	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Population is also considered as a human resource.2. The physical and intellectual characteristics of the population affect the development of a region.3. Therefore, the population structure, sex ratio, literacy rate, etc. are studied in Population Geography.
Population Composition	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Age Structure:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. The age structure of a population refers to the number of people in different age groups—infants, children, teenagers, young, adults and old people.ii. Each of the age group has a share in the population.iii. Demographers use population pyramids to describe age and gender-wise distribution of the population.iv. There are three main types of population pyramids:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Expansiveb. Constrictivec. Stationaryv. The type of age structure has a direct influence on the future of a nation.2. Sex composition:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. The gender distribution in a country is an important demographic characteristic.ii. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio.iii. In India, it is calculated by using the formula:$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Female population}}{\text{Total Male population}} \times 1000$iv. The sex ratio is an important information about the status of women in a country.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demographic Dividend:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. It refers to the growth in an economy, which is the result of a change in the age structure of a country's population.ii. The change comes because of a decline in birth rates and death rates.iii. As fewer births are registered, the number of dependents becomes smaller than the working population.iv. This working population accelerates a country's economic development. As a result, per capita income increases.v. This economic benefit is in the form of dividend which benefits everyone.vi. Demographic dividend depends on the implementation of right policies in areas such as education, health, research, etc. by the government.3. Literacy and education:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.ii. The level of economic development is both, a cause and consequence of literacy rate.4. Occupational Structure:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. The proportion of working population engaged in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary occupations is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation.5. Rural-Urban Composition:<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. The division of population into rural and urban is based on the residence.ii. The criteria for differentiating rural and urban population varies from country to country.
Migration	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. When an individual or group of individuals move from one place to another, from one political boundary to another, for lesser or longer duration or permanently; this movement is called migration.2. Migration may happen in a pre-planned manner or may happen suddenly.3. Also, it can be either voluntary or involuntary.



4. Types of migration –

- i. On the basis of region:
 - a. Internal migration
 - b. External migration
- ii. Classification by duration:
 - a. Short term migration
 - b. Long term migration

5. Reasons for migration:

- i. Physical reasons: Natural calamities like earthquake, flood, etc. may be responsible for migration of people.
- ii. Economic reasons: People migrate in search of jobs, businesses, improve their standard of living, etc.
- iii. Social reasons: Discrimination, education, health, medical facilities, marriage, etc. can be the reasons for migration.
- iv. Political reasons: Because of war or political problem, people migrate from their country and seek refuge in another country.

6. Impact of migration on population:

- i. Migration affects two factors:
 - a. Distribution of population
 - b. Density of population
- ii. Migration takes place between two regions; one of them is the donor region while the other is the recipient region.
- iii. Since the population has reduced in a donor region, the expenditure incurred on the facilities such as housing, water supply, transportation, health facilities, education, recreation, etc. becomes unnecessary.
- iv. In such region, sex ratio and age-structure also change tremendously.
- v. On the contrary, the recipient region may face a pressure on provision of facilities and may prove insufficient as compared to the population.
- vi. The agricultural land in the peripheral region is used for non-agricultural purpose like housing.
- vii. Lack of housing leads to increase in slums.
- viii. Public facilities get affected very badly.
- ix. Economic inequality rises in such regions.
- x. Crime rate also increases.
- xi. Because of great deal of exchange of new ideas and concepts in the recipient region, development and use of new technologies is also seen in this region.

Q.1. [A] Choose the correct option and complete the sentence. [1 Mark each]

1. The pyramid that has broad base with narrowing apex is:
 - (A) Constrictive pyramid
 - (B) Stationary pyramid
 - (C) Expansive pyramid
 - (D) Explosive pyramid
2. The pyramid that shows lower percentages of younger people and more of elderly people is:
 - (A) Stationary pyramid
 - (B) Constrictive pyramid
 - (C) Expansive pyramid
 - (D) Explosive pyramid
3. The population pyramid that has all age groups of almost the same percentage is:
 - (A) Stationary pyramid
 - (B) Expansive pyramid
 - (C) Constrictive pyramid
 - (D) Explosive pyramid
4. In stationary population pyramid, the population:
 - (A) Increases rapidly
 - (B) Decreases rapidly
 - (C) Has a lot of youth
 - (D) Hardly grows
5. The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in countries like Latvia, Estonia, Russia and the Ukraine where there are:
 - (A) 1162 females per 1000 males.
 - (B) 1261 females per 1000 males.
 - (C) 1062 females per 1000 males.
 - (D) 1126 females per 1000 males.
6. The sex ratio is 667 females per 1000 males, in:
 - (A) China
 - (B) India
 - (C) Saudi Arabia
 - (D) Pakistan



7. Afghanistan has a:
 (A) High sex ratio
 (B) Stable sex ratio
 (C) Very high sex ratio
 (D) Low sex ratio
8. Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy, which is the result of a change in:
 (A) Sex composition of a country's population.
 (B) Literacy rate of a country's population.
 (C) The age structure of a country's population
 (D) Occupational structure of a country's population.
9. The benefits of demographic dividend are not achieved automatically as it depends on whether:
 (A) The government implements the right policies
 (B) The climate remains constant
 (C) The exports exceed the imports
 (D) The shares are distributed equitably
10. In India, literacy rate denotes the percentage of population above:
 (A) 15 years of age (B) 18 years of age
 (C) 12 years of age (D) 7 years of age
11. The working population belongs to age group:
 (A) 18 to 50 years (B) 15 to 59 years
 (C) 21 to 75 years (D) 18 to 75 years
12. If the economy is still agrarian, then the proportion of people engaged in:
 (A) Primary activities is high
 (B) Secondary activities is high
 (C) Tertiary activities is high
 (D) Primary and secondary activities is high
13. The division of population into rural and urban is based on:
 (A) The residence (B) The literacy rate
 (C) The age structure (D) The sex ratio
14. When an individual or a group of individuals move from one place to another, from one political boundary to another, for lesser or longer duration or permanently; this movement is called:
 (A) Movement (B) Migration
 (C) Exodus (D) Transition

15. Migration can't be classified into various types on the basis of:
 (A) Region
 (B) Duration
 (C) Genes
 (D) Intention or Purpose

Answers:

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (A)
 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (C)
 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (A)
 10. (D) 11. (B) 12. (A)
 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (C)

Q.1. [B] Complete the chain. [1 Mark each]

1.

Country	Sex ratio	Women empowerment
1. Latvia	i. 1162	a. Low
2. China	ii. 667	b. High
3. Saudi Arabia	iii. 952	c. Medium

Ans: (1-i-b), (2-iii-c), (3-ii-a)**Q.1. [C] Do as directed [1 Mark each]**

1. Arrange according to increase in age:
[Mar 2022]
 (A) Adults (B) Children
 (C) Old people (D) Young people

Ans: Children, Young people, Adults, Old people**Q.1. [D] Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements. [1 Mark each]****A: Assertion, R: Reasoning**

- a. **Only A is correct.**
 b. **Only R is correct.**
 c. **Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.**
 d. **Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

[Note: The above options are for all questions given below.]

- *1. **A:** Increase in dependency ratio will affect the economy.
R: Medical costs are high when there are more elderly in the population.

Ans: c.



2. ***A:** In a population pyramid, a broad base indicates a high number of children in a country.

R: Broad apex is an indicator of high number of the elderly in a country.

OR

A: Broad base in population pyramid indicates higher number of children.

R: Broad apex in population pyramid indicates higher number of old people.

[Mar 2022]

Ans: d.

3. **A:** India is agrarian country.

R: Population engaged in agriculture is high in India.

[Mar 2022]

Ans: c.

Q.1. [E] Identify the incorrect factor.

[1 Mark each]

1. (A) Infants (B) Teenagers
(C) Women (D) Old people

Ans: (C)

2. (A) Secondary occupation
(B) Allied occupation
(C) Quaternary occupation
(D) Tertiary occupation

Ans: (B)

3. Factors affecting migration of population –

[Mar 2022]

- (A) Employment (B) Education
(C) Census (D) Health

Ans: (C)

Q.2. Give geographical reasons. [3 Marks each]

1. **Population Geography is studied to utilize a nation's human resource.**

Ans:

- Population is considered as a human resource.
- The physical and intellectual characteristics of the population affect the development of a region. The development of a region is dependent on how human resources are used, just like other natural resources.
- Economic activities also develop with reference to human resources.

iv. In fact, if human resources are not developed efficiently, the use of other resources also gets adversely affected.

v. Considering these issues, the population structure, sex ratio, literacy rate, etc. are studied in Population Geography.

***2. Demographic dividend increases when the proportion of the working population increases.**

Ans:

- In a country, the ratio between working and non-working dependent population determines how productive the country is economically.
- If this ratio is higher, then the contribution of the working population will be higher in the economy.
- As fewer births are registered, the number of dependents becomes smaller than the working population. With fewer people to support and more people working, the economy's resources are invested in other areas to accelerate a country's economic development.
- As a result of this, per capita income increases with time. This economic benefit is in the form of a dividend which benefits everyone in the economy.

Hence, Demographic dividend increases when the proportion of the working population increases.

***3. Literacy rate of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.**

Ans:

- Proportion of the literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.
- It reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities, etc.
- It also depends upon the socio-economic policies of the government.
- The level of economic development is both, a cause and a consequence of literacy rate.

***4. In developed countries, the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture is low.**

Ans:

- The proportion of the working population engaged in various sectors i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary occupations, is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation.



- ii. This is because only a developed economy with industries and infrastructure can accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector.
- iii. Only if the economy is still agrarian, then the proportion of people engaged in primary activities is high.
- iv. In developed countries, people prefer jobs in the manufacturing and service sectors rather than in agriculture.

Hence, in develop countries, the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture is low.

***5. Migration is not always permanent.**

Ans:

- i. Short-term migration can be for limited time or seasonal.
- ii. Some tribes travel seasonally in search of fodder.
- iii. Another example of seasonal migration is seen in some places in Maharashtra.
- iv. More labour is needed during sugarcane harvesting. The sugarcane labourers work in sugarcane fields. When there is no work on the farm, they go to the city and work as city labourers.

Hence, we can say that migration is not always permanent.

Q.3. Distinguish between. [3 Marks each]

***1. Expansive pyramid and Constrictive pyramid [Mar 2023]**

Ans:

No.	Expansive pyramid	Constrictive pyramid
i.	This type of population pyramid has broad base with narrowing apex.	This type of population pyramid has narrow base with broader apex.
ii.	It indicates that more people die at each higher band.	It indicates lower percentage of younger people and more of elderly people.
iii.	The graph shows high birth rate and high death rate.	The graph shows low birth rate and lower death rate.
iv.	This pyramid represents developing countries.	This pyramid represents developed countries.

2. Pull and Push factors of migration.

[Mar 2022]

Ans:

No.	Pull factors of migration	Push factors of migration
i.	The factors that attract people to a new region are called pull factors of migration.	The factors that cause people to move away from their original place are called push factors of migration.
i.	Example: Availability of better educational facilities, employment opportunities etc.	Example: Reduced employment opportunities, wars, drought, water, air pollution etc.
iii.	In the region with pull factors, population increases.	In the region with push factors, population decreases.

***3. Donor region and Recipient region**

Ans:

No.	Donor region	Recipient region
i.	The region from which the population migrates is called as donor region.	The region to which population migrates is called as recipient region.
ii.	Population density decreases.	Population density increases.
iii.	Cost of land decreases.	Cost of land increases.
iv.	Pressure on facilities decreases.	Pressure on facilities increases.
v.	Less exchange of new ideas takes place.	Great deal of new ideas takes place.

Q.4. Write short notes on. [4 Marks each]

1. Factors that affect demographic dividend

Ans:

- i. Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy, which is the result of a change in the age structure of country's population.
- ii. Economic benefit is in the form of dividend which benefit everyone in the economy.
- iii. Demographic dividend depends on whether the government implements right policies in areas such as education, health, research, etc.



- iv. It also depends on the level of schooling, employment, frequency of childbearing, economic policies on tax incentives, health programs, pension and retirement policies.

***2. Population pyramid and sex ratio**

Ans:

- i. Demographers use population pyramids to describe age and gender-wise distribution of population.
- ii. The Y-axis in the centre of this graph shows age groups while X-axis shows population or percentage of population in specific age groups.
- iii. The lengths of bars show the number of percentage of population.
- iv. The left side of graph represents the males while the right side represents the females in various age groups of the country.
- v. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio. It is calculated by using the formula:

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Female population}}{\text{Total Male population}} \times 1000$$
- vi. The gender distribution in a country is an important demographic characteristic and the sex ratio is an important information about the status of women in a country.
- vii. On an average, the world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males. In general, Asia has a low sex ratio.

***3. Literacy rate**

Ans:

- i. Proportion of the literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.
- ii. It reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities, etc.
- iii. It also depends upon the socio-economic policies of the government.
- iv. The level of economic development is both, a cause and a consequence of literacy rate.
- v. Every country has its own definition of literacy.
- vi. In India, literacy rate denotes the percentage of population above 7 years of age, which is able to read, write and has the ability to do arithmetic calculation with understanding.

***4. Occupational structure of a population**

[Mar 2022, 2023]

Ans:

- i. The working population takes part in various primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary occupations.
- ii. The proportion of the working population engaged in various sectors is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation.
- iii. This is because only a developed economy with industries and infrastructure can accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector.
- iv. Only if the economy is still agrarian, then the proportion of people engaged in primary activities is high.

***5. Population growth and migration**

Ans:

- i. In general, migration brings changes in the population.
- ii. If people migrate to a region, the population of the region will increase.
- iii. If people leave a region and migrate to another region, its population will decrease.
- iv. Population density, patterns and structure of the population of both the original region (donor region) and the region where migration has taken place (recipient region) will be affected.

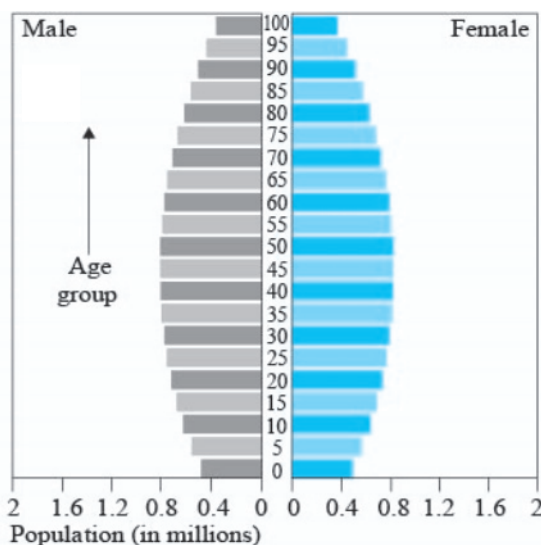
Q.5. Draw neat and labelled diagrams.

[2 Marks each]

1. Stationary pyramids.

[Mar 2023]

Ans:





Q.6. Answer the following questions in detail.
[8 Marks each]

***1. Outline the importance of population pyramids in the study of populations.**

Ans:

- i. Demographers use population pyramids to describe age and gender-wise distribution of population.
- ii. The Y-axis in the centre of this graph shows age groups while X-axis shows population or percentage of population in specific age groups.
- iii. The lengths of bars show the numbers or percentage of the population.
- iv. The left side of the graph represents the males while the right side represents the females.
- v. The base of the graph represents the children population while apex represents the old people.
- vi. The type of age structure has a direct influence on the future of a nation.
- vii. Both extremes, i.e., old age dependency as well as young age dependency, prove to be a severe burden on the economy of a country. On the other hand, a higher proportion of the working population means a large number of manpower.
- viii. Population pyramids also tell us about the number of women and men in various age groups of the country.
- ix. The gender distribution in a country is an important demographic characteristic.
- x. Population pyramids also tells about the economic condition of a country, whether it is developed or developing.

[Note:

Scan the QR code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to watch video on Population Pyramids.]



2. What is demographic dividend? State ways in which demographic dividend in a country is visible.

Ans:

- i. Dividend is a type of reward that is distributed among the shareholders or the division of profit or surplus received.
- ii. Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy, which is the result of a change in the age structure of a country's population.
- iii. When the population of a country goes through demographic transition; fertility rates, birth rates and death rates also change.
- iv. The change comes because of a decline in birth rates and death rates.

- v. As fewer births are registered, the number of young dependents grows smaller, relative to the working independent population.
- vi. The ratio between working and non-working dependent population determines how productive the country is economically.
- vii. Demographic dividend in a country is visible in the following ways:
 - a. Personal savings can grow and can be used to stimulate the economy.
 - b. As the number of children is less, parents can invest more in their education. Thus, human capital is built.
 - c. As more women join the labour force and become economically strong, they contribute to the country's economic growth.
 - d. Per capita GDP increases because dependency ratio is decreased.

***3. Explain the rural and urban population structure.**

Ans:

- i. The division of population into rural and urban is based on the residence of the population.
- ii. This division is necessary because rural and urban lifestyles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.
- iii. The age-sex-occupational structure, density of population and level of development vary between rural and urban areas.
- iv. The criteria for differentiating rural and urban population varies from country to country.
- v. In general terms, rural areas are those where people are mainly engaged in primary activities and urban areas are those where majority of the working population is engaged in non-primary activities.

4. State the types of migration.

Ans: Migration can be classified into various types on basis of their region, duration, intention on purpose, distance, etc.

i. On the basis of region

- a. Internal migration:
 1. People migrate within the boundaries of their country and do not leave the country.
 2. This is done from one state to another or from one city to another e.g. moving to Mumbai from other states of India.

b. External Migration:

1. In this type of migration, people leave their country and move to another country e.g. moving abroad for higher education from India.

ii. On the basis of duration

a. Short-term migration:

1. Short-term migration can be for limited time or seasonal.



2. Some tribes travel seasonally in search of fodder.
3. Another example of seasonal migration is seen in some places in Maharashtra
4. More labour is needed during sugarcane harvesting. The sugarcane labourers work in sugarcane fields. When there is no work on the farm, they go to the city and work as city labourers.
- b. Long-term migration:
 1. People leave their place of residence and move to a new place. It is not decided whether they will return soon or not.
 2. They may come on holidays for a few days and go back.
 3. For example:
 - i. People from India have migrated to the United States of America, Great Britain etc.
 - ii. Some villagers have come to the city in search of employment and have settled there.
 4. In both the examples, if the migrated person returns to the original place after a very long time, it is called a long term migration.
 5. But if the person never returns to his original place, it is called permanent migration.

5. Explain the reasons for migration.

OR

Explain the causes of migration. [Mar 2020]

Ans: The different reasons for human migration from one region to another are as follows.

i. Physical:

Natural events like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts and flooding may be responsible for a population to migrate.

ii. Economic:

Migration in which people migrate in search of jobs, businesses, improve their standard of living, etc.

iii. Social:

- a. Often people have to migrate forcefully.
- b. People decide to leave the place rather than face social problems.
- c. It may involve forcing people of a certain group to migrate.
- d. Discrimination, education, health, medical facilities, marriage, etc. can be reasons for migration.

iv. Political:

- a. Sometimes war or political problems may arise in a country.
- b. In that case, people from that country migrate and seek refuge in another country.

6. Write the names of the physical factors which affect migration. [Mar 2020]

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.5 – 5 – (i).

***7. Examine the impact of migration on the population structure of a country.**

Ans:

- i. Migration affects two factors: distribution and density of population.
- ii. It takes place between two regions: the donor region and the recipient region.
- iii. In a donor region, migration causes less utilisation of facilities like housing, water supply, transportation, health facilities, education, recreation, etc.
- iv. As a result, expenditure incurred decreases because the population reduces.
- v. In such regions, sex ratio and age-structure also change tremendously.
- vi. For example, majority of men in the working age group in the state of Kerala, go to foreign countries for employment. As a result, Kerala has a higher sex ratio than other states (1084, Census 2011).
- vii. When we consider the age structure of the state, we find that the number of children and older people exceeds the number of young age group.
- viii. On the contrary, the recipient region may face a pressure on provision of facilities.
- ix. The recipient regions may also have an unfavourable sex ratio. For example, Mumbai (832)
- x. Also, the working population may be higher than other age groups.

8. Describe the impact of migration on the recipient region.

Ans: The impact of migration on the recipient region is as follows:

i. Advantages:

- a. There is a great deal of exchange of new ideas and concepts in such regions.
- b. These become centres of creation and new research.
- c. Development and use of new technologies is seen.
- d. Consequently, development, especially economic development, also takes place on a large scale.

ii. Disadvantages:

- a. Public facilities like housing, water supply, transportation may prove insufficient as compared to the population.
- b. One of the most badly affected sectors could be agriculture in the peripheral regions as a large chunk of agricultural land is used for non-agricultural purposes like housing.
- c. Prices of land increase tremendously, while lack of housing leads to increase in slums.
- d. Economic inequality also rises in such cities, which may lead to an increase in crime rates.

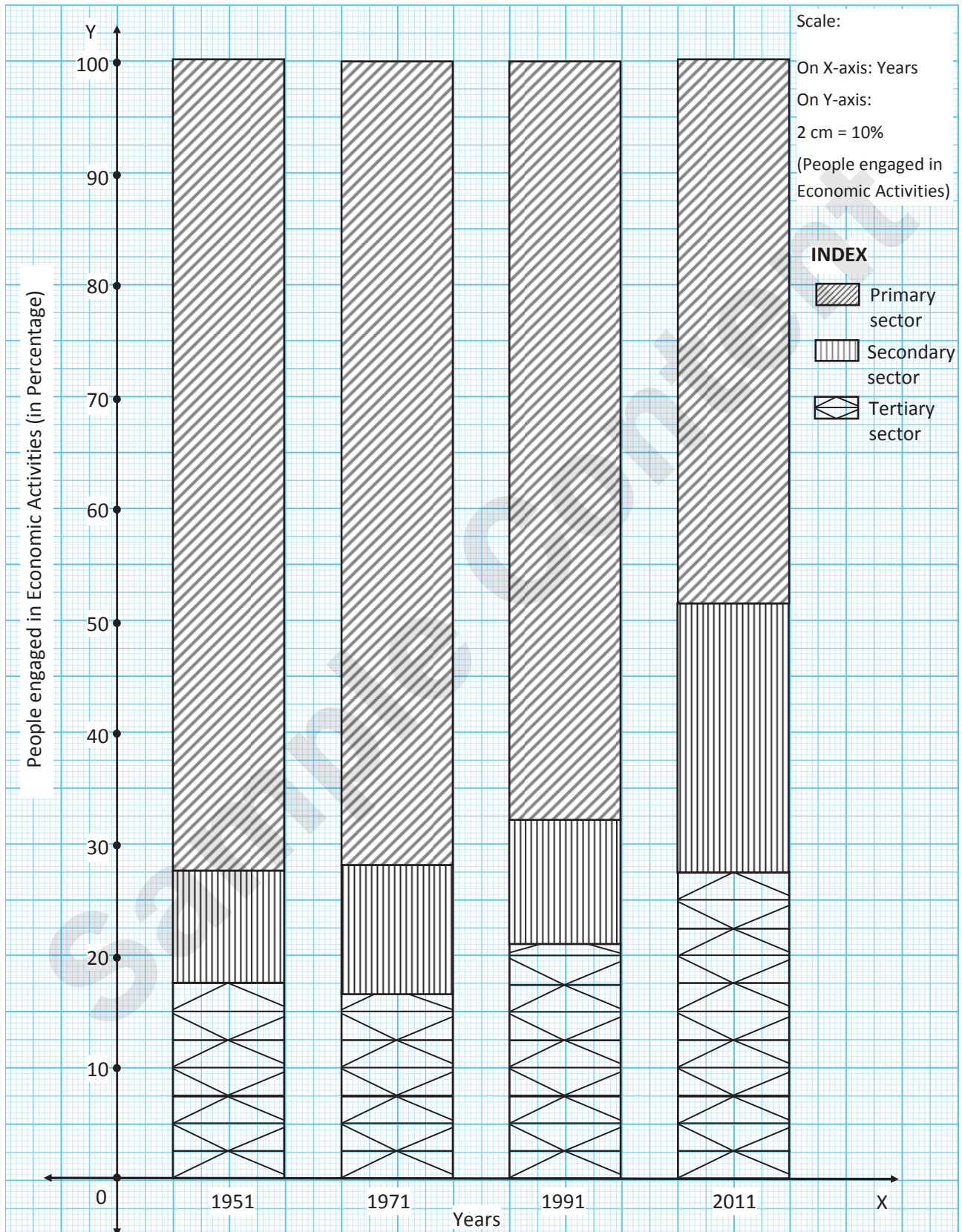


Q.7. Read the following graph and answer the questions given below:

[5 Marks]

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE : INDIA (1951 – 2011)

[Mar 2023]





1. Which year has very less population engaged in Primary economic activities?

Ans: In the year 2011, very less population has engaged in primary economic activities.

2. State the percentage of population engaged in Secondary economic activities in 1971 and 1991.

Ans: In the secondary economic activities, around 12% and 11% of population engaged in 1971 and 1991 respectively.

3. Which economic activity had engaged very less population from 1951 to 2011?

Ans: From 1951 to 2011, very less population had engaged in secondary economic activity.

4. State the reasons for the growth of secondary and tertiary economic activities in 2011.

Ans: The development in various industries and infrastructure resulted in the growth of secondary and tertiary activities in 2011.

5. Which year is more prosperous financially?

Ans: The year 2011 is financially more prosperous.

Apply Your Knowledge

1. Try this. (Textbook page no.12)

In the fig. 2.1 A, B, C are three population pyramids. Study their shapes and answer the following questions:

- In which pyramid(s) the number of children will be the least?
- In which pyramid(s) the number of old people will be the least?
- Which pyramid(s) represent(s) a 'young country'?
- Which pyramid(s) represent(s) a country with high medical expenditure?
- Which pyramid(s) represent(s) a country with a large manpower?
- Which pyramid(s) represent(s) developing and developed countries respectively?

Ans:

- In pyramid C, the number of children will be the least.
- In pyramid A, the number of old people will be the least.

- Pyramid A represents a young country.
- Pyramid C represents a country with high medical expenditure.
- Pyramid A represents a country with a large manpower.
- Pyramid A represents developing countries, and pyramid B and C represents developed countries.

2. Can you tell? (Textbook page no.13)

Population pyramid of India is given in the fig. 2.2. Read the pyramid and answer the following questions:

- Which pyramid type does India belong to?
- Comment upon the age-structure of its population.

Ans:

- India belongs to expansive pyramid.
- Broad base with narrowing apex shows that more people die at each higher band.
 - A larger size of the population in the age group of 15-59 years indicates the chances of having a larger independent working population.
 - On the other hand, since the number of children in the age group of 0-15 years is also high, the dependency ratio will be high.

3. Give it a try. (Textbook page no.13)

On the basis of the survey done in practical 1, draw a population pyramid for the people in 15 households. Write your conclusions after studying the structure of the population.

(Students are expected to do this activity on their own.)

4. Find out! (Textbook page no.14)

Find out India's sex ratio as per Census 2011.

Ans: As per Census 2011, India's sex ratio was 940.

5. Can you tell? (Textbook page no.14)

Read the following table and answer the questions that follow:

(Refer the table 2.1: India - Demographic Dividend)

- What does the table show?
- What is the relationship between the second and third column?
- How will this relationship affect the economy of India?
- What will happen if the ratio decreases over the years?

Ans:

- India's Demographic Dividend, i.e. percentage of working population from 2001 to 2040 (projected)
- Greater ratio in the 2nd column translates into higher percentage in the 3rd column.



- iii. As the percentage of the working population increases, India's economy will develop rapidly.
- iv. If the ratio decreases over the years, it may affect the Indian economy, per capita income may decrease.

6. Try this. (Textbook page no.14, 15)

Answer the questions after studying the table 2.2 carefully which is given on textbook pg. no. 15.

- What does the table show?
- Classify these countries into developed and developing.
- What could be the reasons behind increasing the retirement age in these countries?
- What will be the impact of increase in the retirement age on the economy of the respective countries?
- Why is China considering increasing the age later in 2045?
- Considering these examples from developed countries, will it be good for India to increase its retirement age? Express your views about this.
- Write a concluding statement about the relationship between age structure, life expectancy and economy of a country.

Ans:

- i. The table shows Retirement Age reforms being implemented or under consideration in major countries (in years).

ii.

Developed countries	Germany, the USA, the UK, Australia, Japan
Developing countries	China, India

- iii. Increase in ageing population puts increasing pressure on pension funding, retirement provisions and medical facilities. Therefore, many countries have begun rising the pensionable retirement age.
- iv. Some of the elderly population will continue working and contributing to the economy.
- v. It is only then that the proportion of children and young adults is going to reduce in the age structure.
- vi. Given that life expectancy is likely to continue rising in India, the growing proportion of young and child population should be considered and retirement age should not be increased.
- vii.
- Increase in ageing population occurs because life expectancy of the population is generally increasing.

- Thus, people can now work up to higher ages in developed countries.
- For example, the life expectancy in Japan is around 84 years, hence they are now considering increasing the retirement age to 70, which is at present 60 years.
- Age structures are also changing, which impacts the national economy.
- The proportion of children and young adults in the developed countries is less or decreasing and hence, these countries have increased the retirement age.
- In developing countries like India, the young population may prove to be a great resource for economic progress.

7. Find out! (Textbook page no.16)

Find out the minimum age taken into consideration for calculating literacy in:

- Brazil
- USA
- Germany

Ans:

- 15 years
- 15 years
- 15 years

8. Can you tell? (Textbook page no.16)

Read the graph given in fig.2.3 and answer the following questions:

- Which region has the highest literacy rate?
- Which region has the lowest literacy rate?
- In which region do women fare better than men in literacy rate?
- Write a concluding paragraph about the graph.

Ans:

- Central Asia has the highest literacy rate.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest literacy rate.
- There is no region in which women fare better than men in literacy rate.
- The graph clearly tells us that we find differences in the literacy rate even in the same continent.
 - Compared to the global average, the literacy rates in Central Asia Europe, Northern America and Eastern and South-East Asian countries are higher, whereas they are lower in Northern Africa, Western Asia, Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - The literacy rates of females and males are equal in Central Asia, Europe and Northern America.

9. Give it a try. (Textbook page no.16, 17)

Study the table 2.3 carefully given in textbook pg. 17 and answer the following questions.

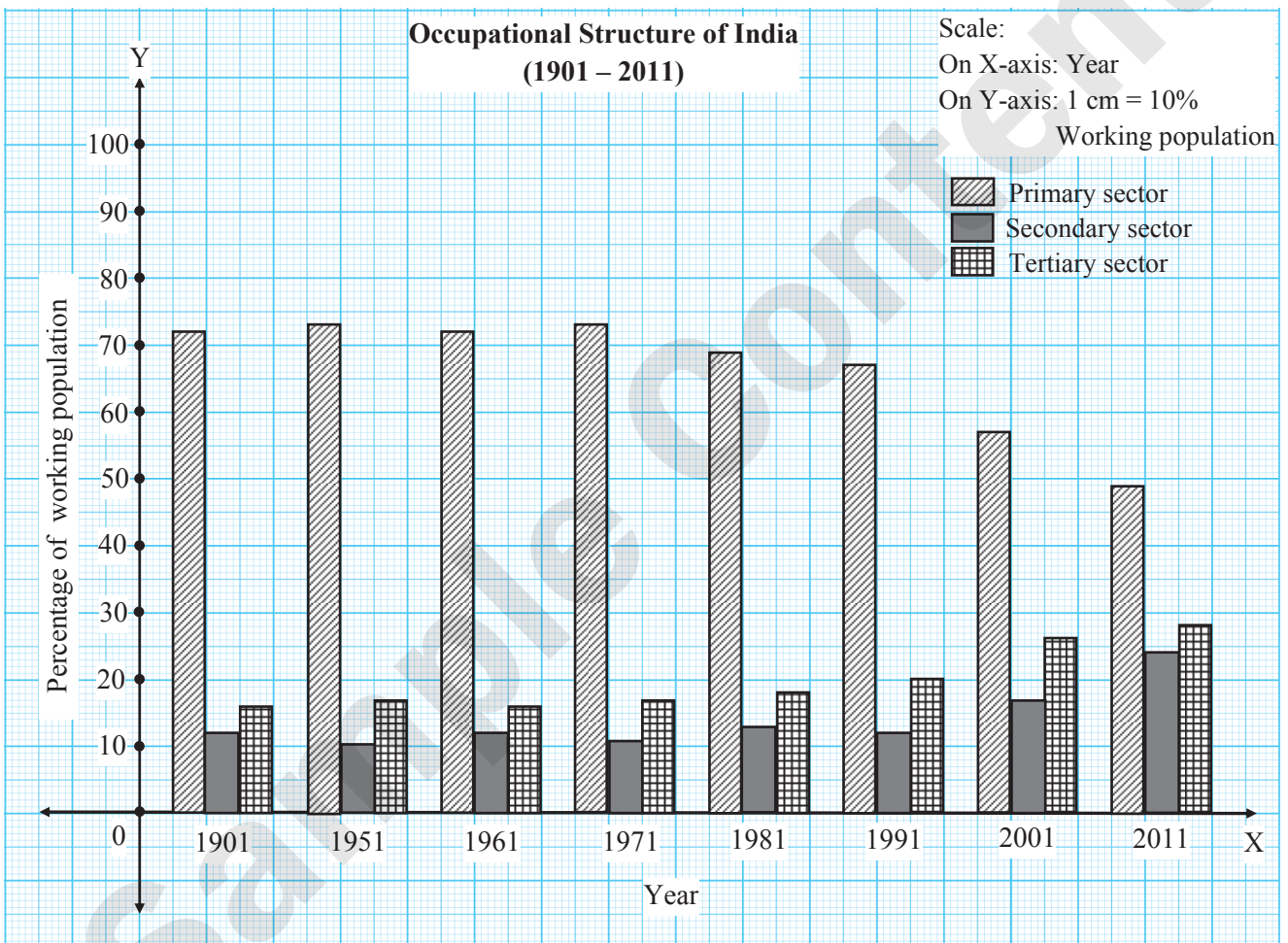
- What does the table show?
- Which sector has the highest occupation? In which year?
- Which sector has the lowest occupation? In which year?



- iv. In which sector is the working population increasing?
 - v. In which sector is the working population decreasing?
 - vi. Draw a suitable diagram for statistical information showing A, B and C columns from 1901-2011.
 - vii. Compare the data and write a concluding paragraph on the graph.
- vi.

Ans:

- i. The table shows occupational Structure of India (1901-2011).
- ii. Primary sector has the highest occupation, in the year 1951.
- iii. Secondary sector has the lowest occupation, in the year 1951
- iv. The working population is increasing in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- v. The working population is decreasing in primary sector.



- vii. a. In 1901 most of the population was engaged in primary sector than secondary and tertiary sectors.
- b. Over the time with the development in various industries, the working population is increasing in secondary and tertiary sectors than primary sector.
- c. As the Indian economy is still agrarian, most of the people are engaged in primary sector, as compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.

10. Can you tell? (Textbook page no.17)

On the basis of which other characteristics can you explain the composition of population? Make a list.

Ans:

- i. Religion
- ii. Marital status
- iii. Caste
- iv. Income range
- v. Graduation
- vi. Self-employed / Job

**11. Intext Question:** *(Textbook page no.17)***Read the following event and answer the questions that follow.**

- Ramprasad has grown up in a village in Northern India. His uncle who lives in Mumbai has called him to Mumbai and offered him a job.
- Ritika has completed her post-graduation from a famous college in Pune. She landed a job in a big company in the USA. It's been 5 years and now she has settled there.
- Sahmat's country is undergoing a war situation. For security reasons, the people had to leave their country and go somewhere else compulsorily. Sahmat and her family have taken refuge in the neighbouring country.
- Babanrao is a small farmer from the Marathwada region. He faced losses in agriculture due to drought. Some other family problems also forced him to sell his land and he shifted to the nearby city. Now he is working and earning livelihood for himself and his family.
- Ritesh from Pimpalwadi completed his school education in his village. He has gone to Nashik for further education.
- Latika, daughter of Surekha and Sandeep from Satara, went to Solapur after marriage.

Questions:

- What similarities do you find in these events?
- Is there a change in the location in these events? Why?
- Arrange these 6 events according to the difference in the relative distance between the new and the old locations?
- Make a list of reasons for leaving the original location.
- Classify the reasons into willing and reluctant.
- Make a list of reasons behind migration besides the ones given here.

Ans:

- All these events are related to migration.
- Yes, as people have migrated from one place to another, there is a change in the location in these events.

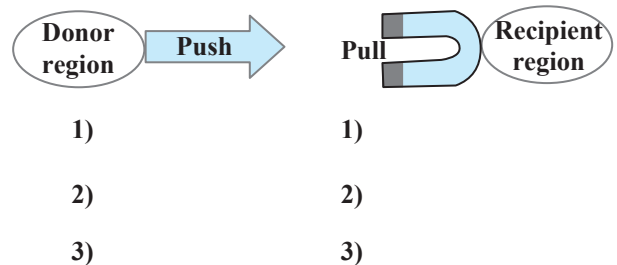
Event no.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
3. Distance between the new and the old location	Long	Long	Long	Short	Short	Short
4. Reasons for leaving the original location	Job opportunity	Better lifestyle	Escaping war	Escaping drought	Education	Marriage
5. Classify the reasons into willing and reluctant	Willing	Willing	Reluctant	Reluctant	Willing	Willing

6. Other reasons behind migration:

- Healthcare
- Natural disaster
- Discrimination
- Epidemic

12. Try this. *(Textbook page no.19)*

You have already made a list of the reasons why migration occurs. Add more reasons to it. Discuss it in the classroom. Classify these reasons into pull and push factors and complete the figure. Use the given space or complete it in your notebook.

**Ans:**

Push factor	Pull factor
Reduced employment opportunities	Greater employment opportunities
Wars	Better lifestyle
Drought	Availability of facilities
Pollution	Educational facilities

13. Use your brain power! *(Textbook page no.19)*

If you travel to a place for a few days with your family, will it be considered migration?

Ans: No, if I travel to a place for a few days with my family, it will not be considered as migration.



14. Try this. (Textbook page no.20)

Complete the table 2.4, which shows the impact of migration on the population. One is solved as example.

Ans:

No.	Type of migration	Positive effects	Negative effects
1.	International migration	Employment is available to migrants, which improves their financial status.	Resources are affected. Sometimes, they might be sent back to their original country.
2.	Internal migration	Creation of social harmony may help in economic development.	Pressure on the facilities increases.
a.	Rural to urban migration	Employment is available to migrants, which improves their financial status.	Slums may develop due to overcrowding.
b.	Urban to rural migration	Rural area develops.	Availability of labour force decreases.
c.	Rural to rural migration	The new rural area develops.	Pressure on the limited resources and facilities increases
d.	Urban to urban migration	Employment is available to migrants, which improves their financial status.	Pressure on the limited resources and facilities increases.
3.	Seasonal/ temporary migration	Employment is available to migrants.	Migrants need to constantly move from one place to another depending upon the season.

Chapter Assessment

Time: 1 hr

Total Marks: 25

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option and complete the sentence. [3]

- Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy, which is the result of a change in:
 - Sex composition of a country's population.
 - Literacy rate of a country's population.
 - The age structure of a country's population
 - Occupational structure of a country's population.
- The pyramid that has broad base with narrowing apex is:

(A) Constrictive pyramid	(B) Stationary pyramid
(C) Expansive pyramid	(D) Explosive pyramid
- If the economy is still agrarian, then the proportion of people engaged in:

(A) Primary activities is high	(B) Secondary activities is high
(C) Tertiary activities is high	(D) Primary and secondary activities is high

(B) Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements. [2]

A: Assertion, R: Reasoning

- Only A is correct.
- Only R is correct.
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

[Note: The above options are for all questions given below.]

- A:** Increase in dependency ratio will affect the economy.
R: Medical costs are high when there are more elderly in the population.
- A:** In a population pyramid, a broad base indicates a high number of children in a country.
R: Broad apex is an indicator of high number of elderly in a country.

**(C) Identify the incorrect factor.**

[2]

- (A) Secondary occupation (B) Allied occupation
(C) Quaternary occupation (D) Tertiary occupation
- (A) Infants (B) Teenagers (C) Women (D) Old people

Q.2. Give geographical reason. (Any One)

[3]

- In developed countries, the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture is low.
- Demographic dividend increases when the proportion of the working population increases.

Q.3. Distinguish between. (Any One)

[3]

- Expansive pyramid and Constructive pyramid
- Donor region and Recipient region

Q.4. Write a short note on. (Any One)

[4]

- Long-term migration
- Population pyramid and sex ratio

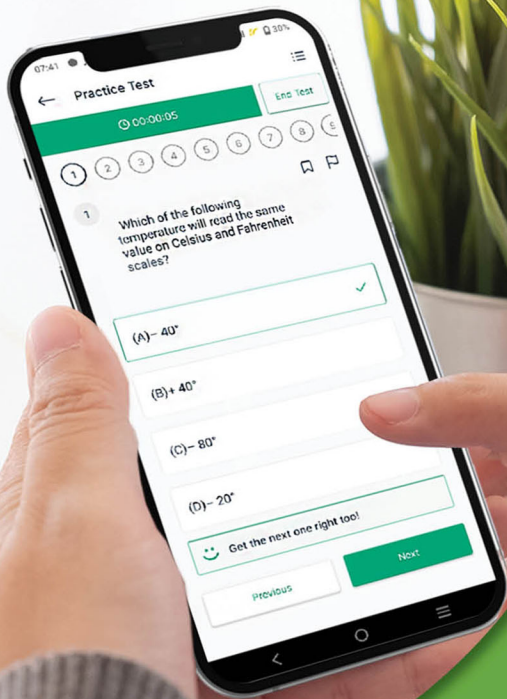
Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any One)

[8]

- Examine the impact of migration on the population structure of a country.
- Explain the rural and urban population structure.

Scan the given Q. R. Code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to view the answers of the Chapter Assessment.





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