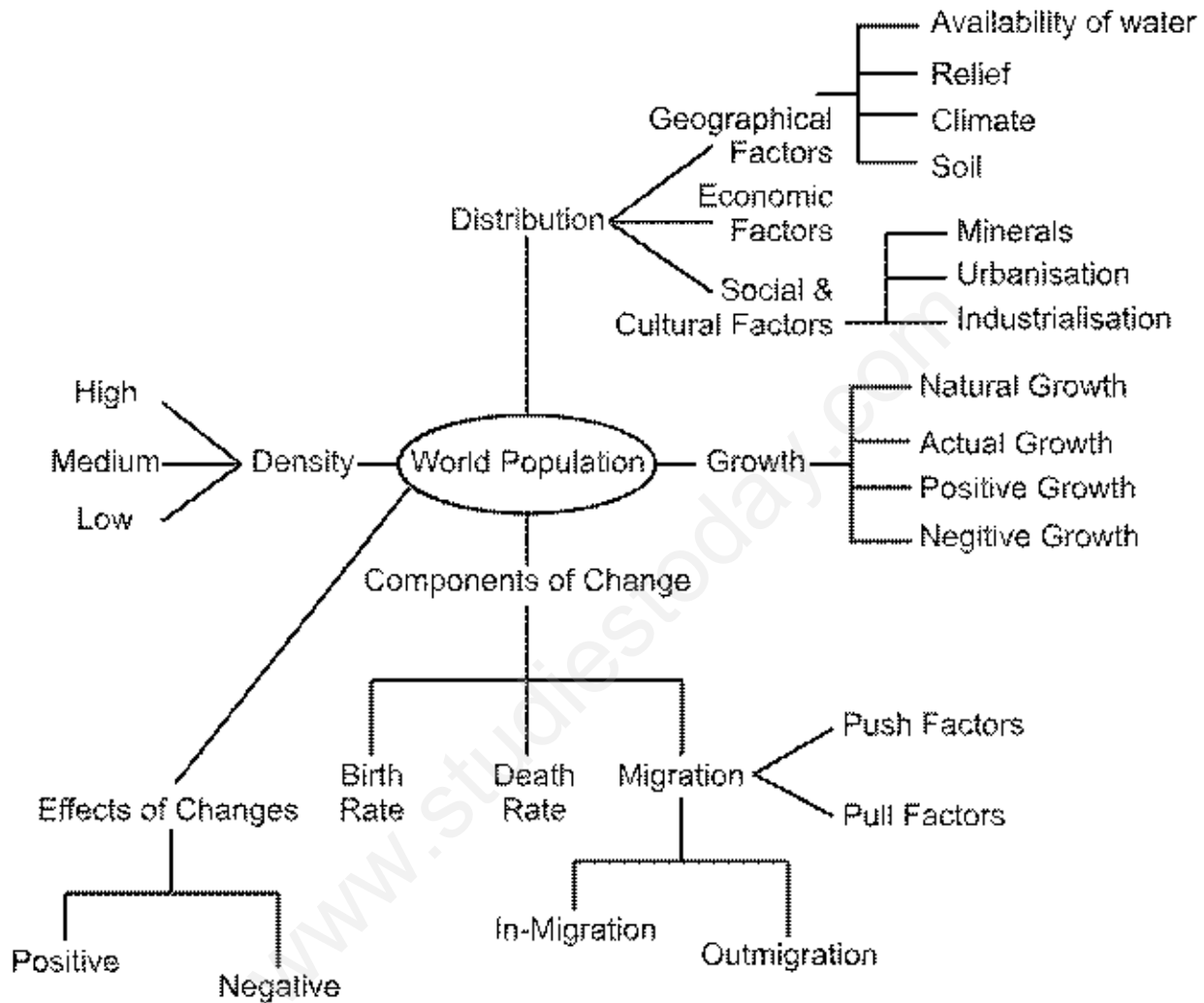


## CHAPTER 2

### THE WORLD POPULATION



Q1. Mention any two push factors. (1)

Ans Unemployment and lack of civic amenities

Q2. Which Continent has the highest growth rate of population (1)

Ans Africa

Q3. Name a mineral belt in Africa which has dense population? (1)

Ans Katanga - Zambia Copper belt

Q4. Name three components of population change (1)

Ans Birth rate, Death rate & Migration

Q5. Who are emigrants? (1)

Ans Who move out of a place

Q6. Which country in the world has the highest growth rate of populations? (1)

Ans Liberia

Q7. Why is population growth high in second stage of Demographic Transition? (1)

Ans High birth rate & low death rate

Q8. What is the trend of population growth in third stage of demographic Transition? (1)

Ans Stable, zero or even negative

Q9. Why has life expectancy been reduced in some developing countries of Africa? (1)

Ans Due to deadly diseases like HIV / AIDS.

Q10. What is meant by Demographic Transition? (3)

Ans To predict the future population of an area, demographic transition theory can be used. This theory explains 3 staged model of demographic transition :

Stage (i) High birth rate, high death rate, low growth rate : Example Bangladesh

Stage (ii) Initially high birth rate, low death rate, high growth rate - example India

Stage (iii) Low birth rate, low death rate, stable or low growth rate - example Japan.

Q11. Classify the world into various regions on the basis of population density. (3)

Ans 1 Areas of high Density :

(i) Monsoon Asia, South and South east Asia

(ii) Europe - river valley's, coastal plains

(iii) Eastern coastal region of North America

2 Areas of Medium Density :

(i) Asia

(ii) Europe

(iii) U.S.A, Australia

(iv) Africa, South America

- 3 Areas of low Density :
- (i) Hot Deserts
  - (ii) Extremely cold areas
  - (iii) Cold Deserts
  - (iv) equatorial Region

Q12. What are the components of population change? (3)

Ans 1 Fertility or Birth rate :  $CBR = \frac{B}{P} \times 1000$

2 Mortality or Death Rate :  $CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$

3 Migration  $\begin{cases} \text{Out-Migration} \\ \text{In-Migration} \end{cases}$

B = Live birth during the year

P = Mid year Population of the area.

D = Number of deaths

Q13. "There are many places where people are very few and few places where people are very many in the world." Support the statement with five suitable examples. 5

- Ans ■ The 10 most populous countries contributes about 60% of the world's population
- Out of 10 most populous countries 6 are located in Asia
- Six Asian countries contributes 292.93 crores.
- N.E part of USA, NW part of Europe, S.E. & East Asia are densely populated with more than 200 persons on every sq. kms.
- Area near the north & South poles, the hot & the cold deserts & high rainfall zones near the equator have low density of population with less than 1 person per sq km

Q14. What is the meaning of density of population? Explain with examples four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world. (5)

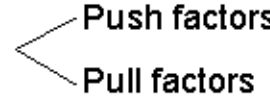
Ans Density of population =  $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

Geographical factors

1. Availability of water
2. Landforms
3. Climate
4. Soil

**Q15.** Which are the two sets of factors which influence migration in the world. Explain both the set of factors with suitable examples. (5)

**Ans** Two sets of factors



1. Push factors – Unemployment, Poor living condition, Political turmoil, Unpleasant climate, Natural disasters epidemics.
2. Pull factors – Better job opportunities, peace & stability Security in life and pleasant climate.

**Q16.** What are the negative impacts of population change? (5)

**Ans** A declining population has following negative impact

- (i) Lack of utilization of resources.
- (ii) Ageing population leads to more pressure on economy in terms of medical expenses etc.
- (iii) Decrease in working population hinders societal, economic and scientific / technological development.

An increasing population has following negative impact :

- (i) Pressure on land , other resources and on infrastructure increases
- (ii) Large population below the age of 18 years leads to more expenditure on education, health etc.
- (iii) Increase in poverty, deprivation and unemployment
- (iv) Environmental degradation

**Q17.** What are the positive impact of population change? (5)

**Ans** A declining population has following positive impact :

- (i) Less pressure on land and on other resources
- (ii) Less pressure on infrastructure and civic amenities
- (iii) Higher per capita income and better standard of living

An increasing population, if in a desirable proportion, has following positive impact :

- (i) Ample opportunity of work force / human resource
- (ii) Good for an expanding economy.
- (iii) Helpful in better utilization of resources.
- (iv) Bio - diversity is kept intact.

Q18. How growth of population differ from growth rate of population. In what conditions it will be natural growth of population. (5)

Ans Growth of population – Change of population in particular area between two points of time

Growth rate of population – Change of population expressed in percentage

Natural growth of population – This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

Q19. Why is there great variation among various countries in doubling their population?

Ans ■ Developed are taking more time to double their population.  
 ■ Developed countries have controlled their growth rate.  
 ■ Developing countries are still lagging behind ex. Education, Health etc.

Q20. Mention any three sparsely population regions of the world with less than person /sqkm.

Ans Polar areas, equatorial areas, desert areas and hilly- mountaineeres regions areas and hilly- mountaineeres regions.

Q21 Explain with examples three stages of demographic transition.

Ans I Stage- High BR and High DR  
 II Stage- High BR and Low DR  
 III Stage- Low BR and Low DR.

Q22. Diagram based Question -

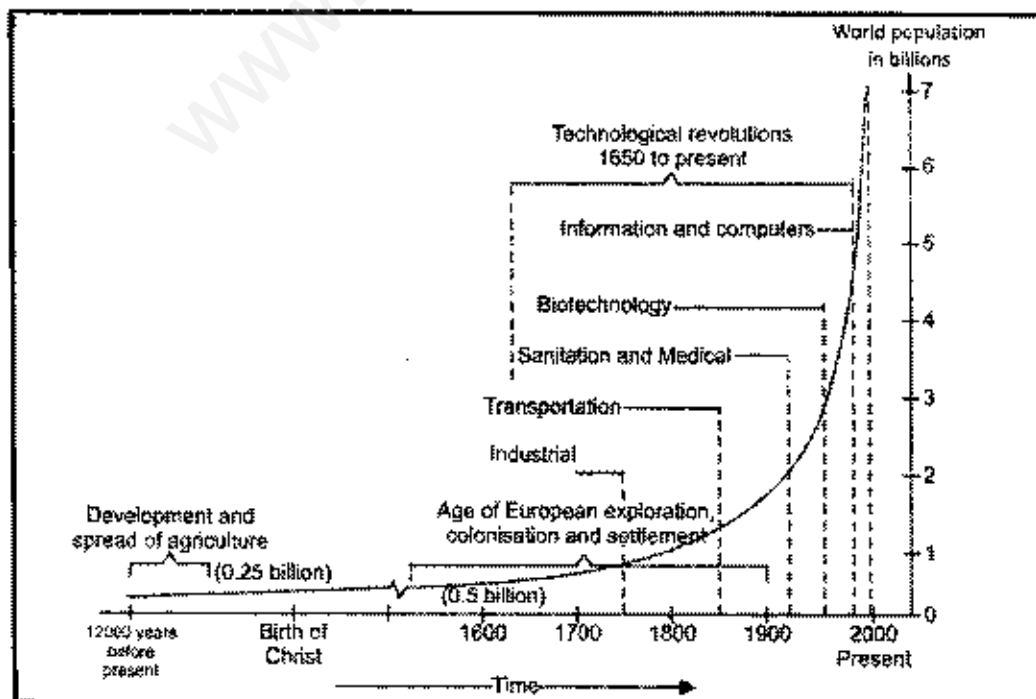


Fig 2.4 RESOURCE, TECHNOLOGY AND POPULATION GROWTH

1 From the early period to 1600 what was the trend of population growth & why?

Ans Population growth was steady due to agrarian economy.

2. Explain the trend of population growth from 1600 to 1950

Ans Industrial development development of transport sanitation and medical facilities and evolution of bio- technology.

3. Give reasons responsible for the rapid population growth after 1900.

Ans Advent of information and computer technology, access to resources and control on diseases.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦