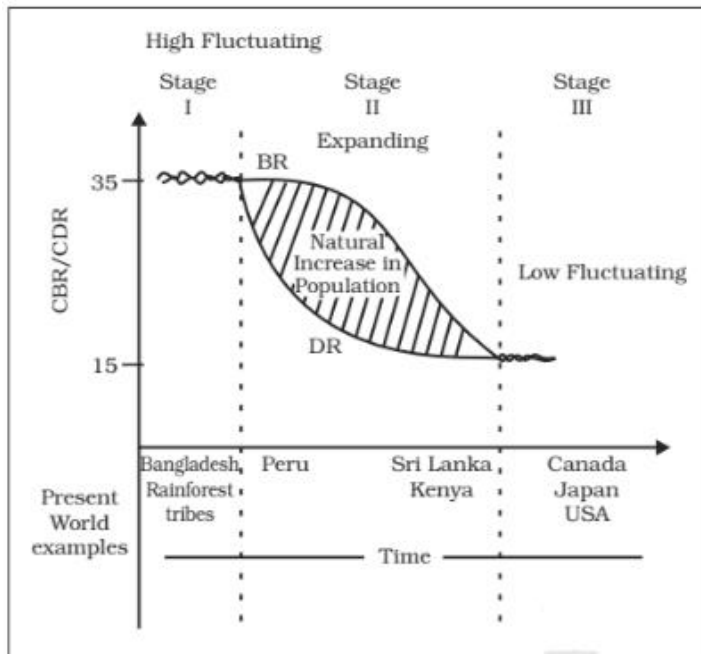


The World Population, Distribution, Density & Growth

Que 1: Mention any two measures to check population explosion. Marks :(2)

Ans: Family planning, propaganda, free availability of contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families.

Que 2: Study the diagram and explain Demographic Transition Theory Marks :(6)



Demographic Transition Theory

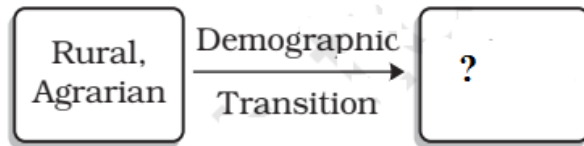
Ans: Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society.

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

Que 3: Complete the flow chart.

Marks : (1)



Ans: Urban, Industrial.

Que 4: Write a note on the impact of population change in an economy. Marks : (3)

Ans: A small increase in population is desirable in a growing economy. However, population growth beyond a certain level leads to problems. Of these the depletion of resources is the most serious. Population decline is also a matter of concern. It indicates that resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to maintain the population.

Que 5: Most of the population growth is taking place in the developing world, where population is exploding. Why is this so? Marks : (2)

Ans: Poor state of economy, low literacy rate, high birth and low death rate.

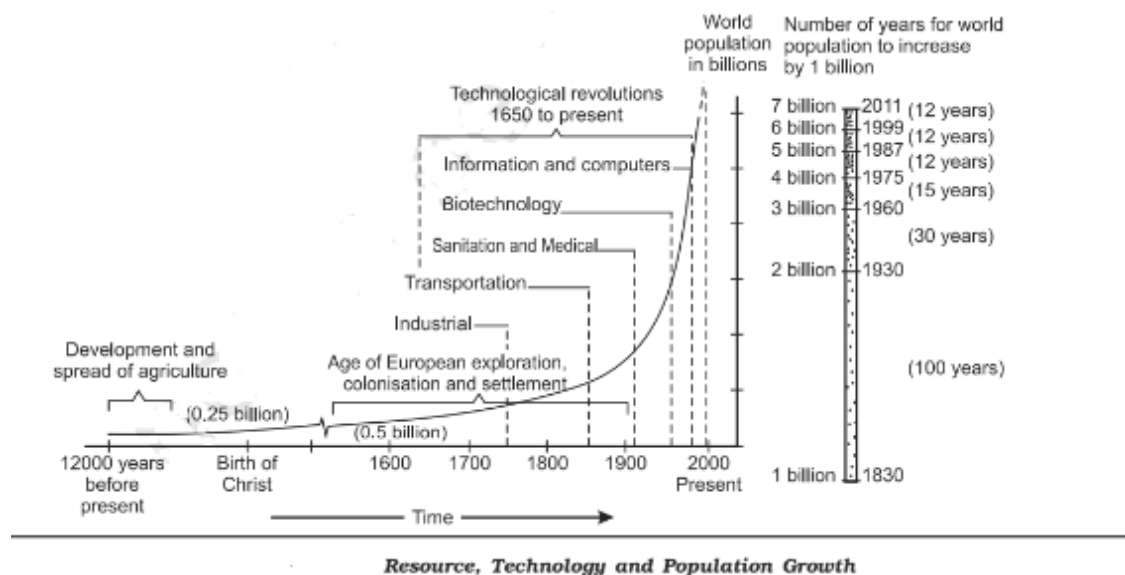
Que 6: What do you mean by doubling time of population? Is it same for all countries. Marks : (3)

Ans: Time taken for a country's population to double at the present growth rate of population. There is a great variation among regions in doubling their population. Developed countries take more time to double their population as compared to developing countries.

Que 7: How science and technology helped in the population growth? Marks : (3)

Ans: The steam engine replaced human and animal energy and also provided mechanised energy of water and wind. This increased agricultural and industrial production. Inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases, improvement in medical facilities and sanitation contributed to a rapid decline in death rates throughout the world.

Que 8: Analyse the following graph and prepare a note on it. Marks : (3)



Ans: After the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, the size of population was small – roughly 8 million. In the first century A.D. it was below 300 million. The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth century, set the stage for rapid population growth. Around 1750, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the world population was 550 million. World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution. Technological advancement achieved so far helped in the reduction of birth rate and provided a stage for accelerated population growth.

Que 9: What are the streams of migration?

Marks :(2)

Ans: Rural to rural areas, rural to urban areas, urban to urban areas and urban to rural areas.

Que 10: Name the factors that affect migration.

Marks :(1)

Ans: The Push factors and the Pull factors.

Que 11: How the population of a region does gets affected by migration?

Marks :(2)

Ans: The place they move from is called the Place of Origin and the place they move to is called the Place of Destination. The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination.

Que 12: What is CBR? How is it calculated?

Marks :(2)

Ans:

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{B_i}{P} \times 1000$$

Que 13: Name the components of population change.

Marks :(3)

Ans: Three components of population change – births, deaths and migration.

Que 14: How is natural growth and actual growth of population calculated?

Marks :(2)

Ans: Natural Growth = Births – Deaths; Actual Growth of Population: This is Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration

Que 15: Differentiate positive growth of population and negative growth of population.

Marks :(2)

Ans: Positive Growth of Population: This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

Negative Growth of Population: If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population.

Que 16: Distinguish between the natural growth of population and actual growth of population.

Marks :(2)

Ans: Natural Growth = Births – Deaths; Actual Growth of Population: This is Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration

Que 17: What is growth of population?

Marks :(1)

Ans: Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population.

Que 18: Name any two geographical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population.

Marks :(2)

Ans: I. Geographical Factors -(i) Availability of water, (ii) Landforms, (iii) Climate, (iv) Soils; II. Economic Factors- (i) Minerals, (ii) Urbanisation, (iii) Industrialisation

Que 19: Name the factors influencing the distribution of population.

Marks :(6)

Ans: I. Geographical Factors -(i) Availability of water, (ii) Landforms, (iii) Climate, (iv) Soils; II. Economic Factors- (i) Minerals, (ii) Urbanisation, (iii) Industrialisation; III. Social and Cultural Factors

Que 20: What do you mean by density of population? How is it calculated?

Marks :(2)

Ans: The ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land.

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

Que 21: Analysis the remark of George B. Cressey about the population of Asia that “Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many”. Marks :(1)

Ans: Uneven distribution of population

Que 22: The world population at the beginning of 21st century was-

- 1. Over 5 billion**
- 2. Below 6 billion**
- 3. Over 7 billion**
- 4. Over 6 billion**

Marks :(1)

Ans: d. Over 6 billion