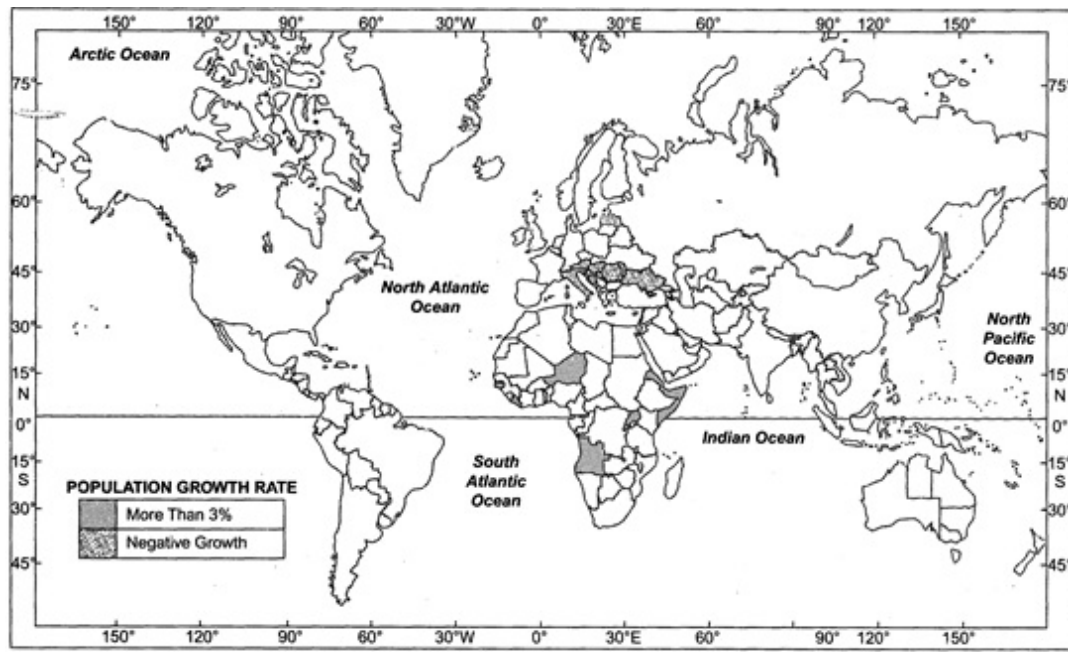


CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-2 The World Population

1. What was the remark given by George B. Cressey about the population of Asia?
2. What is the impact of migration?
3. Name the river valley which was densely populated in the early ages.
4. Define the term density of population.
5. What are the positive impacts of population change?
6. What do you mean by density of population? Why is it necessary to measure it?
7. Explain the factors behind migration.
8. Why and how density of population is estimated?
9. “90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 percent of its land area”. Support the statement with suitable examples.
10. On an outline map of the world name the following:
 1. Countries of Europe and Asia with negative growth rate of population.
 2. African countries with growth rate of population more than three percent.



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Answer

1. The remark given by George B. Cressey about the population of Asia is “Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many.” This statement is true about the pattern of population distribution of world also as broadly 90% of the world population lives in about 10% of its land area and 10% is in the remaining 90% of total land area.
2. Migration changes the size of the population of an area. When people move from one place to another, 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
3. The river valley which was densely populated in the early ages was Indus valley.
4. Population density refers to the number of persons per unit area. It is calculated by dividing the number of people by the area in which they reside, which is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometres.
5. Declining population has the following positive impacts:
 - 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 the following positive impacts:

- i. Favourable for expanding economy and helps in resource creation.
 - ii. Resources can be utilised in a better way.
 - iii. Biodiversity is kept intact.
6. Density of population refers to the population per unit area and is usually measured in persons per sq. km. It is necessary to measure it because each unit of land has

limited capacity to support people living on it. Therefore, it becomes important to understand the ratio between the number of people to the size of land. Those areas where density of population is high, resources become more scarce and vice-versa.

7. People migrate from one place to another for better social and economic development. Both push and pull factors give birth to migration.

The Push factors: Those factors which make the place of origin less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness are called push factors. The places from where people move are called place of origin and these people are called immigrants.

The Pull factors: Those factors which make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate are called pull factors. The place they move to is called place of destination. The people who move out of a place are called emigrants.

8. Density of population refers to the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land in a country. It is usually measured in terms of how many persons live in per sq km. It is measured because each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it. Therefore, it becomes important to understand the ratio between the number of people to the size of land. Those areas where density of population is high, resources become more scarce and vice-versa.

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

If population of New Delhi is one crore and area is 10000 sq km then density of population is $\frac{1,00,00,000}{10,000} = 1000$ persons per sq. km.

9. It is true that 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 per cent of its land area. The factor which affects the distribution of the population in the world are:
- Cultural Factors:** Traditions and culture of a place include the distribution of the population. People like to migrate to areas where common tradition and culture are

found.

Physical Factors: Relief, climate, soil and mineral are the physical factors which determine the population of any place. Tibet is the region of very less population, whereas Indo-Gangetic plain is overpopulated.

Means of Transport: Regions with better facilities of means of transport lead to a better economic condition. This lead to a thick population. Mumbai-Pune Industrial region is the best example.

Economic Condition: Industrial and agricultural regions of the world are thickly populated. Industrial region of India, USA, Japan, UK are the examples.

Political and Government Policies: The places where No disturbances create in daily life due to political stableness and no possibilities of war is found, population likes to live there. For examples the countries like New-Zealand, Australia and Switzerland, Finland etc. Government Policies - sometimes Government Policies also force the population to migrate from one place to another and to live togetherly.

10.
 - i. Those countries of Europe and Asia which have negative population growth: Latvia, Estonia, Russia, Ukraine, Albania, Germany, Italy, Portugal.
 - ii. African countries where population growth rate is more than 3%: Liberia, Somalia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Oman.