

Chapter -3

Population growth and Distribution

TEXTUAL QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q.1. Write about the trend of population growth in the world ? Why and during which period was the population growth rate high?

Ans : The size of the world's population was very small in the initial stage of human settlement on earth. The world population about 10,000 years ago or About 8000 BC. Seems to have been around a million. The main reason for such a low population level during this period was the large scale death as man did not have the capacity to overcome the frequency occurring famines and epidemics. However with the beginning of settled agriculture the supply of food items become better and hence population start increasing.

As a result the world's population reach around 200 billion by the beginning of the Christian era. The population continued to expand in the mediaeval and beginning of the modern period due to expansion of agriculture Awareness of health problem improvement in the standard of living an ability of improve medicines. The world's population increase over 1 billion in the beginning of 19th century. In the next subsequent 200 years from 18 to 2008 the world population increased by 7 times to reach around 7 billion in 2011. However it is to

be noted that there was a repaired increase of population from 1950 to 2000 as never before. The world population seem to have increased from 250 crores in 1952 to 600 crores in 2008 jump of 350 crores within 50 years against growth of 150 crores within a long period of 150 years during 1802-1950. The main factor responsible for the phenomenon was certainly in food supply, right in the standard of living and advancement in Medical Science and health care.

Q.2. What is the estimate of world population ? State the major reasons of spatial variation in population growth ?

Ans : According to the United Nations established the world population reach 7 billion mark on 31st October 2011. Is the rising trend in World Population continued as the present rate it is estimated to cross 8 billion in 2025 and 9.5 billion in 2050. One of the most noticeable features of the world's population is the spatial variation. Another word the growth of population varies from place to place and from time to time. The factors responsible for these spatial variations in the population growth:

i) Improvement in standard of living :- as the standard of living improves people tend to have less number of children as they become aware and their families would require greater expenditure. Therefore people with higher income tend to have less number of children.

ii) Development in agriculture sector :- easy availability and better access to quality food grains bring down the death rate among children which increases the population growth rate of a region.

iii) Development in medical science :- advancements in Medical Science leading to better medical care and improve medicine has boost the life expectancy of people all over the world. Today people are more aware of the causes of diseases and illness and some kind of precaution and prevention are taken by most of the people to prevent the occurrence of diseases.

iv) Economic development :- the the industry clearly and economically developed countries such as USA UK Canada accept have low population growth due to high economic development. Low economic development brings about high population growth as poor people tend to have large families due to lack of knowledge.

v) Improvement in education :- population growth comes down with improvement in education easy the state of Kerala which has a very high mass literacy rate among the state of India has low population.

Q.3. Give a picture of regional variation in population growth in present time in the world ?

Ans : There is a marked difference in the population growth as well as in the rate of growth between developed and developing countries. During the period 1750 to 1950 the the average annual rate of population

in the developed countries was much higher 0.8% as compared to developing countries 0.5%. However the growth rate of population change during 1950 to 1970. During the 20 years population growth rate of developed countries become 1.1 % while that of developing countries it was 2.2 %. A great deal of variation is also seen in the growth rate of population during the period 1750 to 1850 at the continent level.

During the period 1750 to 1850 the growth rate in Africa was as low as 0.5 per cent as compared to Europe 0.53 per cent. During the period 1950 to 2000 the growth rate in Africa change to a great extent IEE 2.55 per cent and 0.6 per cent in Europe. On the other hand this period with next very high growth rate in Central and South America where the population grew by 2.6 per cent. Again during the period the highest population growth was seen in Asia. The population of Asia increased from 520 million 236 80 million while during the period population increase in North America was from 2 million to 316 million.

Q.4. Write about population distribution in the world as rate the major factor of unevenness in the distribution ?

Ans : one of the most noticeable features of world population is the difference in the size and distribution of population in the world. It varies from place to place and from time to time. According to UN estimate World Population constituted of 697 crores in 2010. Out of these 61 per cent or 25 crores was contributed by Asia while Africa contribution was 14.7 %

10 to crores approx was contributed by Asia while Africa contributed was 14.7 person. Europe share in the world population in 2010 was 10.5% 73 crores approx. North America contribute about 5% 350000000 approx while south and Central America contribute 8.3% 58th cross approx. Oceania share was a low as 0.5 % 3.6 crore approx.

There is also a marked difference in the population distribution between developed and developing countries as per the mention of 2010. Nearly 18.4 percent of the world's population today live in the developed countries such as USA UK Canada etc while the remaining share of 18.6% lives in the developing and under developing countries of the world. Decide about 20% of world's population is found in China the most populous country in the world while India the second most populated country in the world contributes about 17 % of the world population. This unevenness in population distribution is caused by the following factors.

(i) Climate.

(ii) Topography.

(iii) Soil.

(iv) power and mineral resources.

(v) Transport system.

(vi) Socio-economic conditions.

Q.5. Discuss with example about the role of topography and climate in population distribution?

Ans : The role of topography and climate in population distribution are :

(i) Topography :- the nature of the land has a great impact on human settlement. People try to settle down in the plains then in the hilly area because agriculture operation is difficult in the hilly area. Transport of goods, establishment of factories etc. In the hilly regions pose a lot of problems. Hence such regions have very limited population.

On the other hand, India is populated due to the high possibility of agriculture. Therefore the states situated in the Himalayan region of India such as Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh etc. are less populated than states such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam etc. which are situated in plains.

(ii) Climate :- the various aspects of climate such as temperature, rainfall, humidity etc. generally influence human settlement. This is because agriculture requires favourable temperature and rainfall. Without agriculture, human beings cannot live in a place. Therefore, areas with extreme temperature such as the Tundra region or Arctic region, the desert region, the hot equatorial forest region etc. have very little human

settlement Police Stop the main reason for the high population found in South Asia and South East Asia in the moderate temperature in adequate rainfall that this reason expenses.

Q.6. Stating the major densely populated regions of the world briefly discuss their geographical characteristics ?

Ans : The most densely thickly populated region in the world are:

i) Asia.

ii) South Asia.

iii) North -eastern coastal plains of USA. The geographical characteristics making this region's density thickly populated are :

(i) This reason mostly concert of plains land which encourage development of agriculture development of industries and easy human settlement.

(ii) These reasons get adequate rainfall that encourage excellent agriculture in the reason.

(iii) The temperature in these region is ideal for living and working.

(iv) These region begin plain area and close to a sea coast are noted for the fertility of the soil which boosts

agriculture, development of good transport system, etc.

(v) These reasons are well connected by roadway
Airway waterway in railway.

Q.7. What are the major thinly populated regions of the world ? What are the main reasons behind thin populated in those areas ?

Ans : The major thinly populated regions of the world are:

(i) Tundra regions of North America and Europe.

(ii) Hot desert regions of Sahara Kalahari gobi etc.

(iii) Equatorial forest region.

(iv) High mountain regions of the Himalayas rocks and Andean mountain system. The major reasons for the low population in the above-mentioned region are:

(i) Extreme heat and extreme cold climate.

(ii) Infertile soil.

(iii) Low rainfall or high rainfall.

(iv) Hilly terrain.

(v) Lack of adequate transport and communication network.

(vi) Low economic development.

(vii) Presence of thick forest.

Q.8. What do you mean by human migration? What are its major types.

Ans : Human migration is a phenomenon of movement of a person or a group of people to a new place by leaving their place of residence for a considerable long period of time due to certain advantages.

The major types of human migration are

(i) On the basis of distance :- Short distance, long distance, internal and international migration.

(ii) On the basis of Time :- Short-term, long-term, seasonal permanent and Temporary migration.

(iii) On the basis of reasons :- economic migration social migration political migration regional migration etc.

Q.9. Write briefly why human migration takes place ?

Ans : The major reasons for human migration are:

i) Lack of employment opportunities.

ii) For educational facilities.

iii) Low economic development.

iv) Religious persecution.

v) Political chaos and anarchy.

vi) Social and communal violence.

vii) Partition of the country.

viii) Internal and external war.

ix) Frequent natural calamities.

Q.10. State the push and pull factors of human migration?

Ans : The major factors of human migration are:

1. Push factor :- The factors that force people to migrate from their place of residence to other areas are known as push factor.

The main push factors are :

(i) Lack of employment.

(ii) Lack of educational facilities.

(iii) Low economic development.

(iv) Communal disharmony.

(v) Political troubles.

(vi) Unfavourable climate conditions.

(vii) Frequent occurrence of natural climates.

2. Pull factors :- The factor that attract people to a new place encouraging them to select down in the new place and known as pull factors.

The main factors are :

i) Good employment opportunities.

ii) Excellent educational facilities.

iii) Political stability.

iv) Favourable climate conditions.

v) High economic development.

vi) Social harmony and peace.

vii) Good transport and communication facilities.

Q.11. What do you mean by International migration?

Write briefly about the causes and consequences of the international migration with example.

Ans : When migration take place from one place to another from the purpose of education jobs settlement etc. It is known as International migration.

The main causes of international migration are :

- i) Education proposes.
- ii) Better job opportunities.
- iii) Good economic development of the place.
- iv) Religious persecution.
- v) Political chaos and anarchy.
- vi) Social and community violence.
- vii) Partition of the country.
- viii) Internal and external wars.
- ix) Frequent colour calamities.

Write short notes:

- a) Population explosion.
- b) Density of population.
- c) Internal migration.

d) International migration.

e) Pull factor of human migration.

f) Push factors of human migration.

g) Bangladesh India population migration.

Ans : a) Population explosion :- The Rapid increase of population take place in the world is known as population explosion. During 1950 to 2000 World population explosion occurred in which the population suddenly increased from 250 crore in 1952 600 crore in 2000 bringing about an increase of 350 crore within a period of 15 years against the growth of 150 crore within a long period of 150 years during 1800 to 1950. The main factor responsible for these phenomenon where repaid increase in food supply rise in the standard of living advancement in Medical Science and health care etc.

b) Density of population :- density of population means the number of persons living in per sq km area. Density of population is obtained by dividing the total population of an area by the total area of loose top world density of population in 2010 was around 47 person per square kilometre. The density of population variance from country to country. Easy e Bangladesh is the highest density of population with 1046 person per sq km Police Stop on the other hand India density of population in 2010 was around 378 per person per sq km.

c) Internal migration :- when migration take place within one country it is call International or internal migration it can occur from one state to another state or from one district to another or from one place to another place within the same district police stop this can take place in

the following four directions :

i) from village to town.

ii) from town to village.

iii) from town to town.

iv) from village to village.

The the main causes of internal migration are availability of better educational facilities formation of new states religious persecution political instability communicable disease natural calamities economic development better employment opportunities etc.

International migration: When migration take place from one country to another for the purpose of education job settlement etc.

It is known as International migration Police Stop the largest International migration to place from the 17th of mid 19th century. More than 10 crore people migration from Europe to country such as USA Australia New Zealand South Africa etc. The main causes for international migration are possibilities or job in peaceful extensive economic development religious persecution

political instability civil war International wire partition of the country frequent natural calamities etc.

e) Pull factors of human migration :

Ans : Refer to Answer of Questions No. 10(textual questions and answers)

g) Push factor of human migration:

Ans : Refer to answer of question number 10 textual question and answer.

g) Bangladesh India population migration:

Ans : a large number of people from east Pakistan migrate to Assam in the late 1960 and early 1970 as due to Indians partition in 1947 the Pakistan partition in 1971. Even after the creation of Bangladesh after the Bangladesh war of 1971 the Migration of people to India continued as hundreds where displays as a result of the Waffle list of other factors that caused this migration where is easily availability of agriculture land and better economic opportunities in the state of Assam police toxins are some had a precious border with Bangladesh hundreds of Muslims migrated to the state without much difficulty Police Stop the sudden influx of foreigners into the state profoundly changed the state demography social balance and economic condition.

Q.13. State the reason behind variation in population density in your locality.

Ans : Suggestion student should do themselves.

Q.14. Choose the correct answer :

a) In which year World has a population of about 1 billion?

i) In 1950.

ii) In 1808.

iii) In 1908.

iv) In 1008.

Ans : In 1808.

b) What is the main reason of the world population growth?

i) Increase in birth rate.

ii) Decrease in death rate.

iii) Decrease in death rate compare to birth rate.

iv) Migration.

Ans : Increase in birth rate.

c) Which is the last population continued in the world?

i) Africa.

ii) Oceania.

iii) Europe.

iv) South America.

Ans : Oceania.

d) Among the following countries which one has the highest population density ?

i) Japan.

ii) India.

iii) Bangladesh.

iv) Indonesia.

Ans : Bangladesh.

Q.15. With guidance of teacher collect data about number of birds and dates from at least 30 houses in your village or Hamlet and prepare a table. Find out the main factors of population distribution. State the reason of uneven distribution of population in your area.

Ans : Suggestion Student should do themselves) .