CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-1 The World Population

1. What was the population of the world at the beginning of 21st century? At what rate it is increasing?

2. Today the city life is unpleasant. Mention some of the unpleasant aspects of city life.

3. Can you think of reasons why people migrate?

4. What do you mean by natural growth of population?

5. Distinguish between Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate.

6. Distinguish between Push and Pull factors of Migration.

7. Distinguish between Positive Growth of Population and Negative Growth of Population.

8. How is science and technology helpful in population growth?

9. Define Population density. Explain any four geographical factors that affect the distribution of the population in the world.

10. What is the meaning of density of population? Examine the four geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world with suitable examples.

Answer

1. The world population at the beginning of 21st century was over 6 billion. Currently (2018), it is increasing @ 1.09% p.a. This is how every year more than 80 million people are added to the world population.

2. The unpleasant aspect of city life is due to some problems which are faced by the citizens of the city. The problems are as under:

    i. Insufficient supply of water
    ii. Shortage of houses to live in
    iii. Problems of transport
    iv. The problem of pollution
    v. Shortage of other civic amenities

3. People migrate for a better economic and social life.

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

    Natural growth = Births - Deaths

5. **Crude Birth Rrate (CBR):** CBR is expressed as number of live births in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region. CBR is calculated as:
    $$CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1000$$

    Here, CBR = Crude Birth Rate; Bi = Number of live births in a year; P = Estimated mid-year population of that year.

    Crude Death Rate (CDR): It is simple method of measuring mortality of any area. CDR is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region.

    CDR is calculated as:

$$CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$$

Here, CDR = Crude Death Rate; D = Number of deaths; P = Estimated mid-year population of that year.

6. **The Push Factors:** Those factors which make the place of origin seem 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 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.

7. **Positive Growth of Population:** It means 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. This situation is called immigration. In this way population of that region increases as compared to the previous period. It is called positive growth of population.

   Negative Growth of Population: When the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries. This situation is called emigration. It leads to fall in population as compared to previous period. It is called negative growth of population.

8. Science and technology is important in population growth. Development of science has given us so many machines which are replacing the use of mechanical energy conserved in living beings. It led to increase in agricultural and industrial production. It also led to improvement in medical facilities leading to fall in death rates. It controlled many epidemic diseases. This fall in death led to a sharp rise in population.

9. **Population density:** The ratio of numbers of people to the size of land. It is usually measured in persons per sq km.
   The density of population is affected by some factors. These are geographical factors,

economic factors and social and cultural factors. Geographical factors are:

i. **Availability of water:** It is the most important factor for life. Water is used for drinking, cooking, irrigation and navigation. It has become of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.

ii. **Landforms:** People prefer living, on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. Hilly areas hinder the developmental transport network and do not favor agricultural and industrial development. The Ganga plains are among the most populated areas of the world in which the areas in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.

iii. **Climate:** An extreme climate such as very hot or cold desert is uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate attract more people. Areas with heavy rainfall and harsh climate have a low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods due to the pleasant climate.

iv. **Soils:** Fertile soils are important for agricultural allied activities. Therefore areas that have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

10. Population density refers to a ratio between the total population and the total land area in a country. The density of population is an important measure to analyse population distribution. Geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world are:
    Relief Features: Relief is the most important physical factor influencing the distribution of population. High mountains, rugged terrain and some of the plateaus restrict human settlements.
    Plains: River valley has fertile soil. Plain area provide better living condition. The nature of surface permits a wider scope for agriculture industries, transport and urbanisation.
    Climate: It has a direct influence on human beings. Man refers to live in normal conditions of temperature and rainfall. Excessive heat, cold, dryness or wetness restrict the human population. Apart from human health, climate affects agriculture also. Asia, North-West Europe and North America are areas of dense **population.**
    Soil: it is an important factor for the survival of humanity. Fertile soil supports

agriculture. High degree of population concentration in South-East Asia is primarily due to fertile soil. Most of the world's fertile soil is found in the river valley of Ganga, Indus, Huang Ho, Mississipi, etc. **Water availability:** The availability of water is also an important factor that affects the density of population at a great level because we cannot expect about the stableness of human civilization without the availability of water. Where water is found available, the human being can survive, because water is considered the base of human life and it is used in all daily life activities of human being. All type of works in human life is related to water and if water is not found available then we cannot expect or we cannot think about the survival of human being. Thus, the availability of water is also an important factor that affects the density of the population