
CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-2 The World Population

1. Define the term 'positive growth of population'.
2. What do you mean by 'Satellite Communication'?
3. Which areas of the world have high density of population?
4. Why there is a great variation among various regions in doubling their population?
5. Explain any three push and any two pull factors that lead to migration of population in the world.
6. Explain any three features of the second phase of 'Theory of Demographic Transition'.
7. Why do people migrate?
8. Distinguish between Population Growth and Natural Growth of Population.
9. Explain the three factors responsible for population growth in the world. How is the trend in population growth of developed countries different from that of developing countries?
10. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-2 The World Population

Answer

1. When the birth rate is more than the death rate between the two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region is called positive growth of population. The Positive Growth rate of population indicates that the population is increasing.
2. Satellite communication is a modern method. Through this other modes of communication like internet, radio, TV, telephone services are regulated. Images taken from satellite help in forecasting weather, keeping an eye on natural calamities and to provide security on the borders.
3. Fertile plains with favourable climate and highly industrialised and urbanised areas are densely populated. There are four areas where density is more than 200 persons per sq. km. They are:
 - i. East Asia (China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan).
 - ii. South and South-east Asia (India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Pakistan).
 - iii. North-West Europe (UK, France and Germany).
 - iv. The Northeastern Coast of North America.
4. Developed countries have controlled their growth rate due to expansion of educational facilities and advancement in medical facilities. Developed countries are taking more time to double their population. Developing countries are taking less time to double their population due to lack of educational and medical facilities.
5. Migration is the displacement of people from one place to another. It can be permanent, temporary or seasonal.

The push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive. Three push factors are:

 - i. Poor living conditions
 - ii. Political turmoil
 - iii. Lack of employment opportunities

Other push factors can be the occurrence of natural disasters, epidemics, socio-economic backwardness etc.

The pull factors make the place of destination more attractive than the place of origin.

Two pull factors are:

- i. Better job opportunities.
- ii. Better living conditions.

Other pull factors can be, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

6. Three features of the second phase of Theory of Demographic Transition are as follows:

- i. In this stage, birth rate remains high.
- ii. Death rate declines sharply due to technological advancements in health and improvements in sanitation conditions.
- iii. Because of this gap between death and birth rate the net addition to population is high and the population growth is rapid.

7. People migrate for better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration are:

- i. The Push factors 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.
- ii. The Pull factors 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, the security of life and property and pleasant climate.

8. **Population Growth:** The change in population of a region between two points of time is called population growth. This change can be positive or negative. This is expressed in terms of percentage or absolute numbers. The actual growth of population is calculated as follows:

$(\text{Death rate} - \text{Birth rate}) + (\text{In migration} - \text{Out migration})$

Natural Growth of Population: This is the population increased by the difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time. Natural Growth = Births - Deaths

9. The following factors are responsible for population growth in the world:
- i. **Birth Rate:** In developing countries, there is a high birth rate. So these countries have a higher population growth than that of developed countries. Whereas the developed countries have low birthrate so the rate of growth of the population is low.
 - ii. **Death Rate:** High death rate does not allow the population to grow rapidly. When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, the population growth rate is high. If the birth rate and death rate are low the population growth rate is low.
 - iii. **Migration:** The population growth is also affected by migration. There is an increase in population in the event of immigration.

The trend of population growth is different in developed and developing countries. There are considerable variations between developed and developing countries. The growth rate of developed countries has come down to around 0.1 percent a year. The growth rate is lower in the U.K., Russia, Austria, France. But the growth rate is higher in developing countries. These countries are Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arab, Libya, etc. They have controlled death rates but birth rate not under control.

10. The factors are grouped into three categories:

- i. **Geographical Factors:**
 - a. Availability of Water: People prefer to live in areas where fresh-water is easily available for drinking, and for cattle, crops, industries and navigation.
 - b. Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes rather than on mountainous and hilly areas. This is because plain areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. Whereas, the mountainous and hilly areas are unfavourable for the development of transport network, agriculture and industries.
- ii. **Economic Factors:**
 - a. Minerals: Areas with rich mineral deposits attract mining and industrial

activities. Therefore, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas for employment and make them densely populated.

- b. Industrialisation: Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract a large number of people. These include not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers.

iii. **Social and Cultural Factors:**

- a. Religious: Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance.
- b. Political unrest and wars: In the same way, people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest.