

* 2) There are a number of areas with high population density in the world. Why does this happen?

(a) This happens due to the following factors:-

* Geographical factors such as adequate availability of water, plain, land forms, comfortable climate and fertile soils attract people.

* Economic factors such as mining and industrial activities generate employment, urbanisation and industrialisation also attract a large number of people.

* Social and cultural factors:- People tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest.

3) What are the three components of population change?

(a) Three components of population changes are:-
Birth rate, death rate, and migration.

* landforms:- people prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and the build roads and industries.

* climate :- An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people.

* soils - fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas with fertile loamy soils have more people living on them.

2) Economic Factors:-

* Minerals:- Areas with minerals deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. Therefore these areas are densely populated.

* Urbanisation:- cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities. better empl. means of transport and commercial

2. Push factors and Pull factors of migration.

* Push factors of migration

- These factors cause people to move away from a place.
- Push factors are due to unemployment, poor living conditions, political, turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

Pull factors of migration

- * These factors cause people to come from outside places.
- Pull factors are due to better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant and pleasant climate.

4. Answer the following question in about 150 words:-

(i) Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.

(a) i) Geographical factors:-

* Availability of water :- people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking - and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation.

chapter-2

The Inland population distribution, Density and Growth.

* What is population?

(an) Population geography is a division of human geography. It is the study of the ways in which human variation in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of population are related to the nature of places.

* Density of population.

(an) The population density is the number of people living per unit area. It is expressed by the following formulae.

$$\text{Total population density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total area}}$$

Exercises
Q/A

* 1) Name three geographical factors that influence the distribution of population?

(an) The three geographical factors that influence the distribution of population are :-
1) Availability of water
2) land forms
3) climate.

migrations - Two types
 1) Push factor - due to unemployment, less developed in living areas
 2) Pull factor - for studying, job, etc

period. The total population in an area is constantly changing due to natural growth and migration. The difference in birth rate and mortality is called natural increase or natural reduction.

Disadvantages of Population Growth:

- Unemployment
- Limitation of resources and sanitation
- Deforestation and exploitation of natural resources

China	3.3 Billion	and will be doubled in 21 years
Pakistan	2.8 Billion	and will be doubled after 25 years
Africa	2.6 Billion	and will be double after 27 years
Egypt	2.0 Billion	and will be doubled after 35 years
India	1.9 Billion	and will be doubled after 36 years
Latin America	1.8 Billion	and will be doubled after 38 years
Asia & Brazil	1.5 Billion	and will be doubled after 46 years
Sri Lanka	1.2 Billion	will be doubled in 2038 years
Oceania - Thai-land	1.1 Billion	2063 years
Singapore	1.0	and will be doubled in 2070
Australia		104 years
U.S.A	0.6	116 years
Spain	0.0	- No
Japan	0.2	118 years
U.K	0.2	118 years
Ireland	0.2	118 years
Germany	- 1	- No change
Russia	- 0.5	No change
Ukraine	- 0.6	No change

3. Distinguish between:-

(i) Birth rate and death rate

Birth rate	Death Rate
<p>* The number of live births per thousand of population in a year is called crude birth rate.</p>	<p>The number of deaths per thousand of population in a year is called crude death rate.</p>
<p>* It is calculated as:-</p>	<p>* It is calculated as:-</p>
$CBR = \frac{B_i \times 1000}{P}$	$CDR = \frac{D \times 1000}{P}$
<p>Here CBR = Crude Birth Rate; B_i = live Births during the year.</p>	<p>Here CDR = Crude Death Rate = D = Number of deaths.</p>
<p>P = Mid year population of the area.</p>	<p>P = Estimated mid-year population of the year.</p>

measurement can be done and with the help of which two differentials or compare the group of two different types of individuals. Age, gender, literacy, the place of residence and business, etc are such important components that show the composition of the population. Population composition has an important contribution in making and deciding the future development plans of a country.

Age Structure: Study the population of a country by dividing it into different age groups. In India, the population has been kept in the three ^{types} age groups.

- 1) Child class - 0-14 years
- 2) Youth or adults - 15-59 years
- 3) Old class - 60 years

This entry provides the distribution of the population according to age. Information is included by sex and age group as follows:

0-14 years (children)

15-24 years (early working age)

25-54 years (Prime-working age)

55-64 years (Mature working age)

65+ years (elder)

The age structure of a population affects a nation's socio-economic issues. Countries with young population (high percentage under age 15) need to invest more in school. While countries with older population (high % age 65 and over) need to invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to health, predict potential political issues. For eg: the rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment can lead to unrest.

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* Industrialisation : Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.

3. Social and Cultural factors :- Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. In the same way, people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest. Many a times governments offer incentives to people to live in sparsely populated areas or move away from overcrowded places.

2) Discuss the three stages of demographic transition.

(ans) The three stages of demographic transition are

(i) The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemic 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.

44 people per km² area

World Population density

What are the differences between Push factors and Pull factors?

Pull Factor

- * It is a Voluntary migration where people to cities by being inspired by the better means of livelihood
- * Good economic condition in cities are attracted to people like - migrant due to the education and entertainment
- * In the cities: Industrial, transport, communication, better service of commercial and commerce, etc.
- * Better opportunity
- * Peace
- * Safety of life
- * Favorable climate
- * Better living style
- * Stability
- * Asset protection
- * entertainment tools.

Push Factor

- * Push factors are also responsible for the transfer due to lack of livelihood resources, low production from agriculture, etc are main factors of Push.
- * Due to the pressure of the growing population on agriculture in rural areas, people migrate to good places due to lack of livelihood resources.
- * The population which cannot get livelihood in the village is calculated as population. The population migrates towards the cities.
- * worst conditions
- * unemployment
- * Political violence
- * Natural disaster
- * socio-economic backwardness
- * low living conditions
- * adverse climate
- * epidemics

Classify the patterns and types of migration on the basis of destination?

The following are the 4 types of migration on the basis

2. fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate.

3. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population because urbanised, literate and has high technical know how and deliberately controls the family size.

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