

* 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 farms, 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.

bertion)

* 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	Pull factors of migration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These factors cause people to move away from a place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * These factors cause people to come from outside places.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push factors are due to unemployment, poor living conditions, political, turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 inland.

(an) 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.

3. Distinguish between:-

(i) Birth rate and death rate.

Birth rate.	Death Rate.
* The number of live births per thousand of population in a year is called crude birth rate.	* The number of deaths per thousand of population in a year is called crude death rate.

* It is calculated as:- $CBR = \frac{B_i \times 1000}{P}$	* It is calculated as:- $CDR = \frac{D \times 1000}{P}$
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Here CBR = Crude Birth Rate;
 B_i = live Births during the year.
 P = Mid year population of the area.

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

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} big 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.

44 people per km² area

World Population density

Q. What are the differences between Push factors and Pull factors?

ans → Pull Factors

- * It is a Voluntary migration when 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 Factors

- * Push factors are also responsible for the transfer due to lack of livelihood resources, low production from agriculture, etc are some 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?

ans → 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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