

Class - VIII

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON -2

### BOOK WORK

#### A. Multiple Choice Question:-

1. Areas of high density have
  - a. low density
  - b. high density
  - c. favourable climate
  - d. unfavourable climate
2. Polar regions are areas of
  - a. low density
  - b. high density
  - c. favourable climate
  - d. unfavourable climate
3. It is measured as the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year
  - a. 1000
  - b. 100
  - c. 10
  - d. Birth Rate
4. The people who leave a country are known as
  - a. emigrants
  - b. immigrants
  - c. tourists
  - d. visitors
5. Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per
  - a. 1000
  - b. 100
  - c. 1000 males
  - d. 1000 females

#### B. State whether 'True' or 'False':-

1. The world population has crossed the 7 billion mark. **(True)**
2. The distribution of population in the world is extremely even and uniform. **(False)**
3. The people who arrive in a country are known as emigrants. **(False)**
4. Mountains and plateaus are areas of high density. **(False)**
5. Areas of medium density are not found in a continuous belt. **(True)**

### NOTEBOOK

#### C. Give reasons for the following:-

1. The Northern Plains of India are densely populated.

Ans.1 For the following reasons, India's northern plains are densely populated: They consist of a "large plain of alluvial soil" and alluvium deposition over millions of years in a vast basin placed on the "foothills of the Himalayas", it will be make this plain will be more fertile.

2. The population growth rate is high in underdeveloped countries.

Ans.2 Rapid population growth in underdeveloped countries is because of several factors: limited access to family planning, religious beliefs, superstitions, etc., but the main reason for the increase is lack of money by the population as a whole.

3. Children and old people are 'dependent population'.

Ans.3 Dependent population is defined as that part of the population that does not work and relies on others for the goods and services they consume that's why children and old people are 'dependent population'.

#### **D. Define the following.**

1. Population Density:-It is the measure of the number of people living in a unit area of the Earth, commonly represented as people per square kilometers (or miles).

2. Death Rate:-Death Rate is measured as the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Birth Rate:-Birth Rate is measured as the number of births per 1000 population in a given year.

3. Sex Ratio:-It is used to describe the number of females per 1000 males.

4. Emigration:-The movement of a person or persons out of a country or national region.

Immigration:-The passing or coming into a country of which one is not native born for the purpose of permanent residence.

#### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Based on population density, the world can be divided into how many regions? Mention the categories and give examples of countries which fall in each category.

Ans.1 On the basis of density of population, the world can be roughly divided into three regions:-

i. Areas of high density:-These have favourable climate, fertile soil, level land and a good transport network. Example:-Eastern Asia (China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan), South and Southeast Asia (India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan), Western and central Europe (U.K, France, Germany), and central North America.

ii. Areas of medium density:-These are not found in a continues belt. They are mostly found between the areas of high and low population density. Example :- Central part of the USA, coastal areas of South

America, western and northern parts of Africa, Africa, southern parts of Russia, eastern Europe, central China, parts of the Middle East, the plateau region of India, and Southeast Australia.

iii. Areas of low density:-These are region where the climatic conditions are very harsh and the relief features are not suitable for human habitation. Example:-The equatorial region, the polar region, the hot and cold deserts, and the major mountain ranges with rugged terrain and harsh climate.

2. Why are industrial areas densely populated? Explain with reasons and examples

Ans.2 Development of industries provides employment opportunities and attracts people. Therefore, the industrial regions of the world have high population density, e.g. northeastern part of the USA, and the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, in India.

3. How does migration (immigration and emigration) affect the population of any place? Explain.

Ans.3 Migration affect the population of the two particular areas. It increases the population of the place (new place), where people migrate in search of good facilities and decreases the population of the area where people migrate from. It is an unnatural cause that changes the population.

4. Briefly explain the three main age groups that comprise the age composition.

Ans.4 i. 0-14 years:-This group consists of children. In India, this group comprises about 34 per cent of the total population of the country.

ii. 15 - 64 years:-This group consists of the working population. In India, this group comprises about 61 per cent of the total population of the country.

iii. 65 years and above :- This group consists of old people. In India, this group comprises about 5 per cent of the total population of the country.

5. Discuss the sex ratio between developed and developing nations with relevant examples.

Ans.5 Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 males. The Census of India 2011 shows that there were 940 females per 1000 males. This means that in 2011, the sex ratio in India was 940:1000. Generally in developed countries such as the USA and the UK, the sex ratio is in favour of the females, while in some developing countries, especially Asian countries, makes outnumber females, e.g. India and Bangladesh. This is primarily due to the level of education of women, cultural practices and the position of women in society.

6. How is the level of literacy related to the economic and social development of a country? Explain with examples.

Ans.6 High literacy level is associated with high level of economic and social development. Literacy levels are generally high in developed countries and low in underdeveloped countries. If we take the example of India, literacy levels are higher in urban areas in comparison to the rural areas and in certain states such as Kerela (93.91 per cent in 2011).

7. Differentiate between the population growth of developed and developing nations.

Ans.7 In developed nations (termed as MEDCs or More Economically Developed Countries), the growth rate of population is low because they have low birth and low death rate, e.g. the USA, the UK, Canada, Russia, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and Singapore.

In the developing and the underdeveloped nations (termed as LEDCs or Less Economically Developed Countries), the growth rate of population is high because their birth rate is high and death rates low, e.g., India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Brazil, Mexico, Egypt and Kenya.

**F. PICTURE-BASED QUESTION:-**

This picture is showing population explosion.

Population explosion refers to the rapid and dramatic rise in world population that has occurred over the last few hundred years. Between 1959 and 2000, the world's population increased from 2.5 billion to 6.1 billion people.

The major factors that are responsible for population explosion are illiteracy, reduced mortality, increased birth rate, and an increase in life expectancy.

Prevention of population explosion Also, it should implement some strong campaign for family planning and birth control. To sum it up, the population explosion has caused huge pressure on the surface of the earth. Also, we can control many issues of the earth by controlling population growth.