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READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWER throughly AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND AND WRITE DOWN IN YOUR H.W.COPY.

Ch: 2.The World Population: Distribution, Density and Growth Important Extra Questions Short Answer Type

Question 1.

“The population of the world is unevenly distributed’. Explain with two examples.

(C.B.S.E. 2017 Set-I)

Answer:

The population of the world has an uneven pattern of distribution

(i) About 90% of the world population live in 10% area of the world

(ii) 10 most populous countries have about 60% of world population. Like G.B. Cressey, we can say ‘world has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many”.

Question 2.

What do you mean by density of population ? How is it calculated ?

Answer:

Density of population is a man-land ratio. It is a ratio between the number of people to the area of the land. It is expressed in persons per sq. km.

Density of population = $\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Area of land}}$

Question 3.

How does availability of water affect density of population ? Give two examples.

Answer:

People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for domestic purposes, crops, cattle, industries and navigation,

- River valleys are densely populated areas such as Ganga valley.
- Earliest civilisations developed in Nile valley and Indus valley.

Question 4.

Why are mountains sparsely populated ? Explain giving two examples.

Answer:

Hilly areas are sparsely populated areas. These hinder the development of agriculture and transport. These do not favour settlements and industries. So mountain areas of Himalayas are sparsely populated. Rocky and Andes mountains have low density of population.

Question 5.

Why are mineral belts densely populated ? Give reasons.

Answer:

Mineral areas attract industries. These also generate employment. Skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas. So these become densely populated. Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa and Singhbhum in Jharkhand (India) are densely populated.

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