

Perfect

Geography

STD. XII

As per the new textbook prescribed
by Maharashtra State Board

Indian economy today provides higher employment in the tertiary sector. Transport, communication, trade and services support the primary and secondary sectors of Indian economy like fishery, mining, manufacturing etc. Regions around the west coast of India are some of the popular tourist destinations in the world fostering tourism, trade and infrastructure.

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M.A., M.Ed., SET (Edu., Geog.)

PERFECT Geography

Std. XII

Salient Features

- ☞ Written as per the Latest Textbook
- ☞ Complete coverage of textual questions and intext questions
- ☞ Extensive coverage of different question types as per textbook
- ☞ Includes relevant board questions of March 2020 & all Solved Questions of March 2022
- ☞ Includes Map and Graph based questions
- ☞ 'Smart Codes' section aids to memorize answers
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- ☞ Includes QR codes for reference content in the form of video links
- ☞ Includes 'Gyan Guru' (GG) - our very own mascot that offers interesting facts
- ☞ 'Apply Your Knowledge' section covers intext questions
- ☞ Chapter Assessment with Solution at the end of every chapter for self-evaluation
- ☞ Includes Model Question Paper (Solution in pdf format through QR code)
- ☞ Included Board Question Paper of March 2023 (Solution in pdf format through QR code)

Printed at: **Print to Print**, Mumbai

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PREFACE

Perfect Geography: Std. XII is intended for every Maharashtra State Board aspirant of Std. XII. The scope, sequence and level of the book are designed to match the latest textbook issued by the Maharashtra State board.

At this crucial juncture, when the students are grappling with the pressures of cracking a career defining board examination, we wanted to create a book that not only develops the necessary knowledge and skills required to excel in the examination, but also enables students to appreciate the beauty of the subject.

We believe that students respond favourably to meaningful content, if it is presented in a way that is easy to read and understand, rather than being mired down with facts and information.

Consequently, we have always placed the highest priority on writing clear and lucid explanations of fundamental concepts. Moreover, special care has been taken to ensure that the topics are presented in a logical order. The coherent Question and Answer approach helps students expand their horizon of understanding the concepts.

The primary purpose of this book is to assist the students in preparing for the board examination. However, this is closely linked to other goals: to promote an awareness of geographical concepts like human settlements on a global scale, to differentiate between various economic activities and study their impact on day-to-day life. The book helps students to appreciate the nature of Geography and learn to use data to build conclusions.

In addition, Chapter Assessment has been carefully crafted to provide the students with a quick opportunity for self-assessment and giving them an increased appreciation of chapter-preparedness.

We hope this book becomes a valuable tool for students and provides them a clear understanding of geographical concepts.

Perfect Geography adheres to our vision and achieves several goals: building concepts, recapitulation, self-study, self-assessment and student engagement—all while encouraging students towards cognitive thinking.

We are sure that students and teachers alike would love our unique presentation of content and find it purposeful.

– Publisher

Edition : Third

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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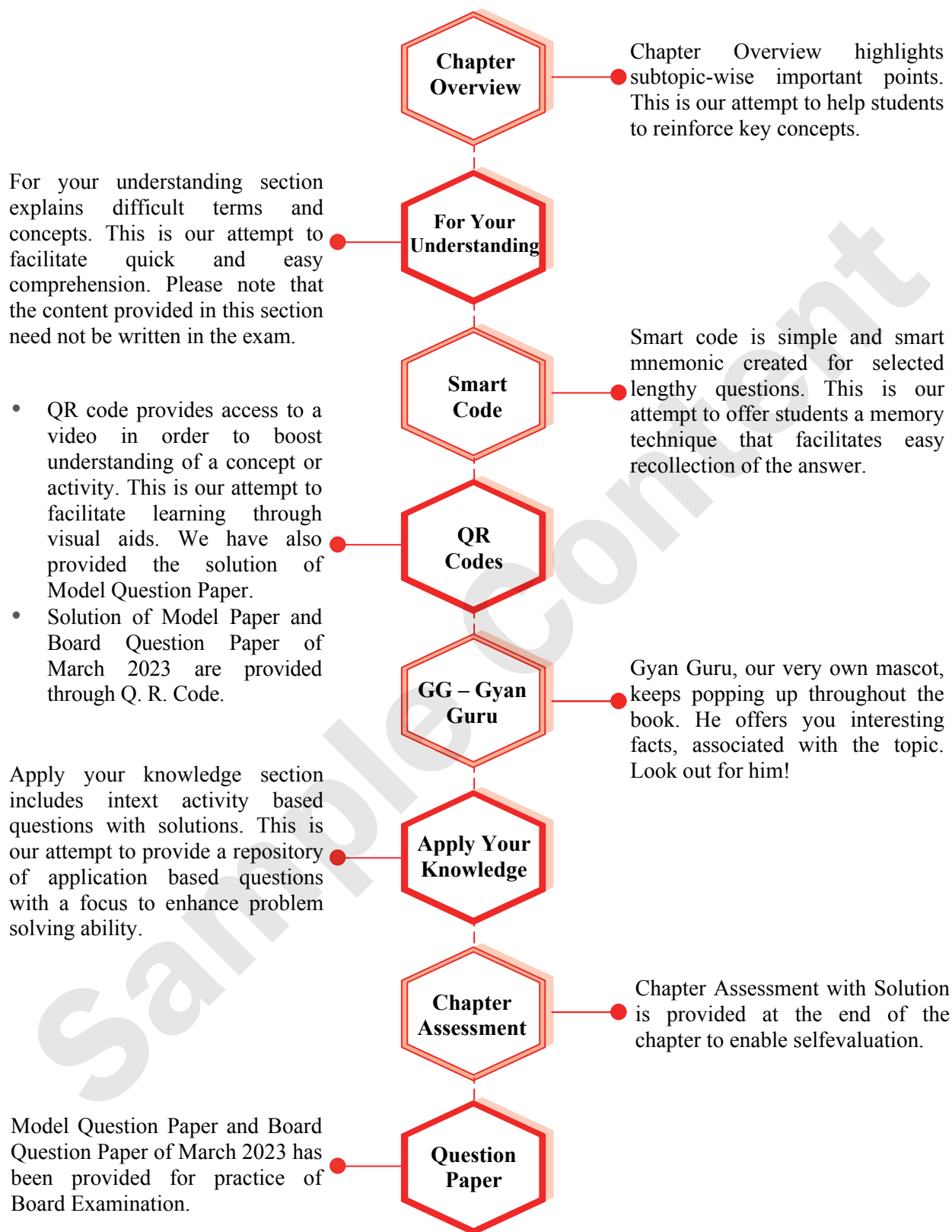
This reference book is transformative work based on textbook 'Geography'; Second Reprint: 2022 published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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KEY FEATURES



PAPER PATTERN

Q. No.	Questions	Marks Per question	No. of questions to attempt	Marks without option	Marks with options
	Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions.				
Q.1.	(A) Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper.	1	5	5	5
	(B) Do as directed.	1	5	5	5
	(C) Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements.	1	5	5	5
	(D) Identify the incorrect group or factor.	1	5	5	5
Q.2.	Give geographical reasons.	3	Any (4) out of (6)	12	18
Q.3.	Distinguish between.	3	Any (3) out of (5)	9	15
Q.4.	(A) Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index.	1	Any (6) out of (8)	6	8
	(B) Read the following map/graphs and answer the questions given below.	1	5	5	5
Q.5.	Write short notes.	4	Any (3) out of (5)	12	20
Q.6.	(A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below.	1	4	4	4
	(B) Draw neat labelled diagram.	2	Any (2) out of (3)	4	6
Q.7.	Answer the following question in detail.	8	Any (1) out of (2)	8	16
	Total marks			80	112

CONTENTS

No.	Topic Name	Marks without option	Marks with options	Page No.
1.	Population : Part - 1	12	17	1
2.	Population : Part - 2	8	11	20
3.	Human Settlements and Land Use	8	11	36
4.	Primary Economic Activities	12	17	52
5.	Secondary Economic Activities	12	17	73
6.	Tertiary Economic Activities	10	14	94
7.	Region and Regional Development	10	14	112
8.	Geography : Nature and Scope	8	11	130
•	Model Question paper	-	-	144
•	Board Question Paper March 2023 (Solution in pdf format through QR code)			148

Note: Textual questions are represented by * mark.

01 Population : Part - 1

Chapter Overview

Population Geography	<ol style="list-style-type: none">The study of population is a part of Human Geography under a branch called Population Geography.Population Geography Studies human population, its distribution and pattern on the earth's surface.																																
Distribution of population	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Human population is unevenly distributed throughout the world.World's population in the year 2019 was estimated to be around 7.7 billion.Continent wise population distribution:<table><thead><tr><th>No.</th><th>Name of Continent</th><th>Total landmass (in %)</th><th>Population distribution (in %, 2019)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>i.</td><td>Asia</td><td>29.20</td><td>59.65</td></tr><tr><td>ii.</td><td>Africa</td><td>20.40</td><td>16.96</td></tr><tr><td>iii.</td><td>North America</td><td>16.50</td><td>9.69</td></tr><tr><td>iv.</td><td>South America</td><td>12.00</td><td>8.40</td></tr><tr><td>v.</td><td>Europe</td><td>6.80</td><td>4.75</td></tr><tr><td>vi.</td><td>Australia</td><td>5.90</td><td>0.55</td></tr><tr><td>vii.</td><td>Antarctica</td><td>9.20</td><td>No permanent human settlement</td></tr></tbody></table><p>[Source: UN data (https://data.un.org)]</p>Patterns of Population Distribution in the world: Population and population densities both, are unequally distributed in the world.	No.	Name of Continent	Total landmass (in %)	Population distribution (in %, 2019)	i.	Asia	29.20	59.65	ii.	Africa	20.40	16.96	iii.	North America	16.50	9.69	iv.	South America	12.00	8.40	v.	Europe	6.80	4.75	vi.	Australia	5.90	0.55	vii.	Antarctica	9.20	No permanent human settlement
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vi.	Australia	5.90	0.55																														
vii.	Antarctica	9.20	No permanent human settlement																														
Geographical Factors Affecting Population Distribution	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Physical Factors:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Relief (Landforms): Plateaus or mountainous areas are less populated than plains.Climate: Areas with equable climate, with not much seasonal variation, attract more people.Availability of water: People prefer living in areas where fresh and potable water is easily available.Soil: Areas having fertile loamy soil, regur or black soil are densely populated.Human factors:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Agriculture: Increase in agricultural production due to use of fertilizers and irrigation makes it possible to support more population.Mining: Areas with good quality minerals attract industries. Mining and industrial activities performed here, generate employment making these areas densely populated.Transportation:<ol style="list-style-type: none">The population increases in those regions which have easy access to roads and highways.The population is concentrated in the coastal regions due to sea transport.Urbanisation: The growth of industries is responsible for the development of towns and cities.Political factors and government policies: Various policies of the government affect population distribution and density.																																
Component of Population Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Age, sex, residence of people, occupation, education and life expectancy are the distinguishing attributes of the population.Population growth:<ol style="list-style-type: none">It refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.This change may be positive or negative.Also, it can be expressed either in terms of absolute number or percentage.3 components of population change –<ol style="list-style-type: none">BirthDeathMigration																																



Population Growth and Explosion

- v. **Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** Expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Total number of live births in a year}}{\text{Total population in that year}} \times 1000$$

- vi. **Crude Death Rate (CDR):** Expressed as number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Total number of deaths in a year}}{\text{Total population in that year}} \times 1000$$

- vii. Population growth = Present population – Earlier population

$$\text{viii. Population growth rate} = \frac{\text{Population growth}}{\text{Earlier population}} \times 100$$

1. Birth rate and death rate determine the growth or decline in the population.

2. **Theory of demographic transition:**

- The theory is based on population trends of a country with time.
- A country passes through different stages of population which may take several years.

a. **Stage-1: High stationary stage**

Both birth rates and death rates are high during this phase.

b. **Stage-2: Early expanding stage**

- Due to the development in technology and science, medical and health services start expanding which leads to a reduction in mortality rate.
- But the birth rate is constant.
- So, the efforts to control the population are launched.
- As there is highest growth rate in this phase, this stage is also known as the 'population explosion' phase.

c. **Stage-3: Late expanding stage**

- The reduced death rate in the second stage is still decreasing in this stage too.
- The birth rate also declines.
- This reduces the population growth rate.

d. **Stage-4: Low stationary stage**

- The birth rate in the third stage decreases further but still remains less than the death rate.
- They are almost same.
- Therefore population growth is minimal.

e. **Stage-5: Declining stage**

- Birth rate is very low and is almost equal to the death rate.
- Population growth is minimal or could even be negative.
- In such countries, the number of children is very low while the population of the elderly is very high.

Q.1. [A] Choose the correct option and complete the sentence. [1 Mark each]

- The study of population is a part of Human Geography under a branch of:
 - Human Geography
 - Populism
 - Human Statistics
 - Population Geography.
- In the year 2019, the world's population was around:

(A) 7.7 billion	(B) 8.7 billion
(C) 6.7 billion	(D) 1.3 billion

- Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand:
 - the climatic characteristics of any area
 - the political characteristics of any area
 - the demographic characteristics of any area
 - the ecological characteristics of any area
- The term that refers to the way people spaced over the earth's surface is:
 - democracy
 - population distribution
 - ecosystem
 - density



5. In Bali, people faced economic losses and loss of life after an eruption in the dormant volcano:
(A) Mt. Agung (B) Mt. Helen
(C) Mt. Fukushima (D) Mt. Thai
6. Population change is an indicator of:
(A) Political development
(B) Economic development
(C) Psychological development
(D) Industrial development
7. Age composition of the population tells us about:
(A) Age of marriage
(B) Average life span
(C) Percentage of children, young and aged in the country
(D) Age difference between males and females
8. Death rate plays an active role in:
(A) Nation's development
(B) Deforestation
(C) Population change
(D) Birth rate
9. In Stage 1 of demographic transition theory:
(A) People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are negligible.
(B) People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are maximum.
(C) People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are optimal.
(D) People engaged in quaternary activities are maximum.
10. At present, the number of countries that fall in the high stationary stage of population growth are:
(A) two (B) none
(C) five (D) four
11. Countries like Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, Niger, etc. are presently in stage of demographic transition:
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
12. Stage 2 of demographic transition is known as:
(A) the population stationary phase
(B) the population explosion phase
(C) the population growth phase
(D) the population decline phase
13. The country going through stage 3 of demographic transition is:
(A) Sweden
(B) Bangladesh
(C) USA
(D) China
14. In terms of demographic transition, developed countries like the USA are going through:
(A) stage-5: declining stage
(B) stage-3: late expanding stage
(C) stage-4: low stationary stage
(D) stage-1: high stationary stage
15. In Stage 5 of demographic transition theory:
(A) Number of children is very low and the number of elders is very high.
(B) Number of children is very high and the number of elders is very low.
(C) Number of children and the number of elders are very high.
(D) Number of children and the number of elders are very low.
16. For countries like Sweden, Finland which are going through the fifth stage of demographic transition, the population growth is:
(A) minimal (B) slow
(C) reduce (D) low

Answers:

1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (C)
4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (B)
7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (A)
10. (B) 11. (B) 12. (B)
13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (A)
16. (A)

Q.1. [B] Complete the chain. [1 Mark each]

1.

Continent	% of Landmass	% of Population
1. America	i. 6%	a. 60%
2. Asia	ii. 28%	b. 5%
3. Europe	iii. 7%	c. 18%
4. Australia	iv. 30%	d. 1%

Ans: (1-ii-c), (2-iv-a), (3-iii-b), (4-i-d)



2.

A	B	C
1. River Irrawaddy	i. Permafrost	a. Dense Population
2. Australian desert	ii. Flood plains	b. Very sparse population
3. Antarctica [Mar 2022]	iii. Unfavourable climate	c. High density of population
4. The Amazon lowland	iv. Gold mines	d. No permanently resident population

Ans: (1-ii-c), (2-iv-a), (3-i-d), (4-iii-b)

Q.1. [C] Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements. [1 Mark each]

A: Assertion, R: Reasoning

- Only A is correct.
- Only R is correct.
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

[Note: The above options are for all questions given below.]

- *1. **A :** Areas which have fertile soil have a dense population.

R : Fertile soils are good for agriculture.

OR

A: Fertile plain regions are densely populated.

R: Fertile soil is useful for agriculture.

[Mar 2022]

Ans: c.

- *2. **A :** Population of a region does not change.
R : Birth rate, death rate and migration affect the population of a region.

Ans: b.

- *3. **A :** In stage 2, the death rate reduces but the birth rate is constant.

R : The population increases rapidly in stage 2.

Ans: d.

Q.1. [D] Identify the correct group. [1 Mark each]

- (A)
 - Transportation
 - Urbanisation
 - Government policies
 - Mining
- (B)
 - Forests
 - Volcanoes
 - Earthquakes
 - Availability of water

- (C)
 - Continental shelf
 - Plankton
 - Meteorite fragments
 - Magnetite

- (D)

i. China	ii. Japan
iii. Africa	iv. Argentina

Ans: (A)

Q.2. Give geographical reasons. [3 Marks each]

- *1. **Population distribution is uneven.**

[Mar 2022]

Ans:

- Asia occupies about 30% of the landmass and supports around 60% of the population, while Australia has around 6% of the world's land but does not even support 1% of the population.
- Population distribution depends on various Physical and Human factors like relief, climate, availability of water, soils, agriculture, mining, transportation, urbanisation and political and government policies. For example, the population is majorly concentrated in plain region than mountainous and plateau region.
- Besides these factors, other factors like distance from the sea coast, accessibility, natural harbours, sources of energy, navigable rivers or canals, cultural factors, migration, economic activities, technology, etc. affect distribution of population in the world. For example, the population appears to be concentrated in coastal region.
- Adverse physical conditions and lack of sufficient opportunities for the means of livelihood are mainly responsible for discouraging inhabitation in certain areas. For example in Amazon river valley, population is sparsely distributed.

Hence, we can say that population distribution is uneven.



2. Equatorial region has low density of population. [Mar 2020]

Ans: Refer answer of Q.2 – 1 – ii, iii, iv points.

***3. Population density is a function of population and area of a region.**

Ans:

i. The distribution of land and population can be understood not just in terms of number of people living in a region but also in terms of people living in a unit area. This is called population density.

ii. It is given by the formula:

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total area (in sq. km.)}}$$

iii. More the area for a given population less is the density, as people have more land to reside in.

iv. Less the area for a given population, more is the density, as people have less land to reside in.

v. For example, India has 32.9 lakh sq. km area and supports 135.3 crores population whereas Brazil occupies 85.2 lakh sq.km area and supports 20.9 crores population. So the population density of India is more than Brazil.

Hence, we can say that population density is a function of population and area of a region.

***4. Population increases because of transportation facilities.**

Ans:

i. Roads or highways increase the population in particular region. Such regions are easy to access because of roads, thus increasing density.

ii. On the contrary, if accessibility is difficult, i.e. it takes more time and is costlier to reach there, then the region is sparsely populated.

iii. Sea transport leads to the discovery of new places and port cities get developed. The population grows there due to trade. e.g. construction of the Suez Canal increased the exchange of raw materials and goods.

iv. Therefore, the population appears to be concentrated in coastal regions. e.g. Western and eastern coastal regions of India, the western and eastern coastal regions of the United States.

5. Urban areas have high population density.

Ans:

i. The growth of industries is responsible for the development of towns and cities (urbanisation).

ii. Tertiary activities like transportation, trade and other services also increase in order to cater to the needs of the growing urban population.

iii. Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.

iv. In many areas of the world, a continuous urban belt is found. e.g. Greater Mumbai.

Hence, we can say that urban areas have high population density.

6. CBR and CDR are considered crude.

Ans:

i. The crude birth rate or death rate is considered 'crude' because it ignores the age structure of the population.

ii. It doesn't take into account the age group in the population that is actually able to give birth.

iii. Similarly, actual birth or death rates take into account the population structure of a country.

iv. Birth rates and death rates will not be same for all age groups simultaneously.

***7. Population may increase though birth rates are low.**

Ans:

i. Population growth rate is positive when the birth rate is higher than the death rate.

ii. Though the birth rate is low, population may increase due to lower death rate.

iii. This is due to better medical facilities and public hygiene.

iv. Immigration may also add to the population of a particular region due to government policy.

8. Generally, a country experiences various stages in population growth.

Ans:

i. A country never experiences the same rate of growth or decline for a long period of time.

ii. Along with economic development, tendencies of birth rate and death rate are different. Hence, the growth rate of the population also varies.



- iii. The theory of demographic transition is based on the population trends of a country with time. According to this theory, a country passes through different stages of population growth.
- iv. It may take several years to pass through a stage.

***9. India is passing through Stage 3 of demographic transition.**

Ans: India is passing through stage 3 of demographic transition, because -

- In India, the death rate and the birth rate are decreasing.
- This is reducing the rate of population growth, though the birth rates are higher than the death rates.
- As the progress of the country is accelerating, the income of the people of the country is above the subsistence level.
- Their standard of living is elevated and poverty is decreasing.
- Education level of the population and use of technology is increasing.
- Secondary and tertiary activities are expanding.
- People now know the importance of family planning and family size is reducing.
- Countries that are moving towards the developed stage from the developing stage are going through this stage.

***10. Secondary and tertiary activities increase in the third stage of demographic transition.**

Ans:

- Decrease in death and birth rate leads to reduction in the rate of population growth and accelerates the progress of the country.
- The income of the people of the country is above the subsistence level. Their standard of living is elevated and poverty decreases.
- Education level of the population and use of technology increases.
- This leads to increase in secondary and tertiary activities in the third stage of demographic transition.

Q.3. Distinguish between. [3 Marks each]

1. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

OR

Birth rate and Death rate

[Mar 2022]

Ans:

No.	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
i.	CBR is the number of live births in a year per thousand of population.	CDR is the number of deaths in a year per thousand of population.
ii.	If it is comparatively higher, population growth is positive.	If it is comparatively higher, population growth is negative.
iii.	It can be reduced through literacy and government policies.	It can be reduced through better medical facilities.

2. Population composition and Population structure

Ans:

No.	Population composition	Population structure
i.	It covers all the characteristics of a population that can be measured.	It is the overall picture or the idea we get by studying the composition of the population.
ii.	Rural and urban residence, age, marital status, sex ratio, etc. are the basis on which population can be classified to understand its characteristics.	Population structure will give us an idea about the dependency ratio and the effects this composition will have on the economy of the country.

Q.4. Write short notes on. [4 Marks each]

1. Aspects of humans that are studied in Geography

Ans:

- Geography studies humans and their interactions with their environments. Humans are studied as a resource.
- Population Geography studies human population, its distribution and pattern on the earth's surface.
- Their qualitative and quantitative composition is also studied in this subject.
- The influence of population on the economy and development of a region is also an important area of study in Geography.

***2. Impact of relief on population distribution****Ans:**

- i. Population is densely distributed on flat plains and gentle slopes.
- ii. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops.
- iii. It is easier to build roads and develop industries in these areas.
- iv. The mountainous and hilly areas tend to be less populated.
- v. If means of livelihood are available, population can be concentrated in such few areas e.g. Dehradun, Leh, etc.
- vi. Thus, it can be concluded that plateaus or mountainous areas are less populated than plains.

3. Impact of Agriculture on population distribution**Ans:**

- i. Agriculture is a human factor which significantly impacts population distribution in the world.
- ii. Increase in agricultural production due to use of fertilizers and irrigation makes it possible to support more population.
- iii. Type of agriculture, crops grown, method of cultivation and specialisation of particular crops are other characteristics of agriculture that affect the distribution of population.
- iv. For example, in India the north Indian plain region and western and eastern coastal region are suitable for rice production. Therefore, the population is concentrated here.

4. Mining as a factor affecting population distribution**Ans:**

- i. Areas with good quality mineral deposits attract industries.
- ii. Mining and industrial activities generate employment.
- iii. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated e.g. Katanga copper belt in Zambia, Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India, coal and iron fields of Western Europe, Manchurian region of China and Appalachian mountains of the USA.
- iv. Some minerals like gold and mineral oil are highly valuable and they are extracted despite

odd physical conditions. In such areas too, the population is dense e.g. Gold mines area in the Australian desert, mineral oil areas in the desert regions of South-West Asian countries.

5. Effect of Political factors and government policies on population distribution**Ans:**

- i. Besides other factors, the policies of various governments also affect population distribution and density.
- ii. A government may choose to promote population in an area or depopulate it.
- iii. For example, the government promoted human settlement in parts of Siberia by giving more opportunities and special incentives.
- iv. In another example, in Japan, the government is giving incentives to people to leave Tokyo, as about one third of Japan lives in Tokyo.

For your understanding

Some important political factors responsible for affecting the composition and density of population include:

- i. Partition of any political region
- ii. World War
- iii. Migration

6. Population growth or Population Change**Ans:**

- i. Population growth or population change refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.
- ii. This change may be positive (growth) or negative (decline).
- iii. It can be expressed either in terms of absolute numbers or in terms of percentage.
- iv. Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development.
- v. It can be an indicator of social upliftment. For example, poverty can be reduced if the population reduces.
- vi. There are three components of population change: births, deaths and migration.
- vii. Some formulae used to measure population change are:

$$a. \text{ CBR} = \frac{\text{Total number of live births in a year}}{\text{Total population in that year}} \times 1000$$

$$b. \text{ CDR} = \frac{\text{Total number of deaths in a year}}{\text{Total population in that year}} \times 1000$$



- c. Population growth = Present population
– Earlier population
- d. Population growth rate

$$= \frac{\text{Population growth}}{\text{Earlier population}} \times 100$$

***7. Correlation between birth rates and death rates**

Ans:

- Birth rates and death rates determine the growth or decline in the population.
- When the birth rate and death rate, both are high, then the population growth is stable or may increase at a slower pace.
- Because of the expansions of medical and health services the death rate decreases, but the birth rate still keeps on increasing. Sometimes, the birth rate is constant. In this situation, population grows rapidly.
- When the birth rate is high and the death rate is low, population increases slowly.
- If the birth rate is lower than the death rate then, the growth of population may remain stable.
- When both are low then the growth of population decreases.

8. Population Explosion phase of Population Growth

Ans:

- Technological expansion of science occurs and development starts.
- Therefore, medical and health care services start expanding.
- Efforts are underway to control and combat diseases which lead to a reduction in mortality.
- But the birth rate is constant, due to which, the population grows rapidly.
- Production in agriculture and industry increases, so does transportation.
- Efforts to control the population are launched.
- The developing countries with high population are currently undergoing this phase.
- This stage is known as the 'population explosion' phase, as it has the highest growth rate. E.g. Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, Niger, etc. are presently in this stage.

[Note:

Scan the QR code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to watch video on Population Explosion.]



***9. Stage 3 of Demographic Transition theory**

Ans:

- Death rate and Birth rate decrease.
- This reduces the rate of population growth, though the birth rates are higher than the death rates.
- As the progress of the country is accelerating, the income of the people of the country is above the subsistence level.
- Their standard of living is elevated and poverty decreases.
- Education level of the population and use of technology increases.
- Secondary and tertiary activities expand.
- People now know the importance of family planning and family size reduces.
- Countries that are moving towards the developed stage from the developing stage are going through this stage.

Q.5. (A) Read the given passage and answer the following questions given below. [4 Marks]

- Brazil is the most populated country in the South American continent. With a population of around 19 crores, according to Census 2010, it ranks 5th in the world. It is also the fifth in the world with respect to area. Brazil occupies 5.6% of the world's total land and has 2.78% of the world's total population. Therefore, the density of population is around 23 persons per sq. km. The distribution of population is very uneven in Brazil. The majority of Brazilians have concentrated within 300 kilometres of the eastern coastal areas also called the coastal lowlands. Therefore, agriculture and industries have flourished well here. As a result, higher density of population is found here. On the other hand, the interior in the Amazon Basin is very sparsely populated. Unfavourable climate, heavy rainfall, less accessibility and dense forests are the barriers to development of human settlements here. Therefore, settlements occur only in a few places in the Amazon basin. The central and western part of Brazil is less populated. The density of population in the highlands of Brazil is moderate.



i. Name the most populated country in South American Continent.

Ans: Brazil is the most populated country in South American Continent.

ii. What percent of the world's total land does Brazil occupy?

Ans: Brazil occupies 5.6% of the world's total land.

iii. How populated is Central Brazil?

Ans: Central Brazil is less populated.

iv. What is the population density of Brazil?

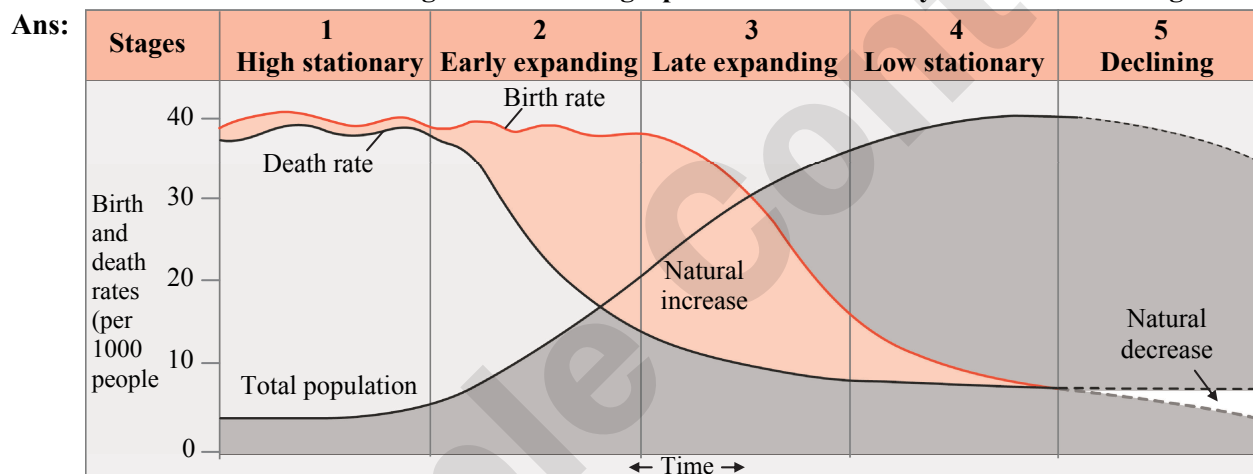
Ans: The population density of Brazil is 23 persons per sq. km.

v. Why is the interior in the Amazon Basin very sparsely populated?

Ans: Unfavourable climate, heavy rainfall, less accessibility and dense forests are the barriers for the development of human settlements in the interior part of the Amazon Basin, therefore the population here is very sparse.

Q.5. (B) Draw neat and labelled diagrams. [2 Marks each]

*1. Draw neat and labelled diagrams for demographic transition theory and its various stages.



Q.6. Answer the following questions in detail. [8 Marks each]

*1. Explain the physical factors affecting distribution of population.

OR

Explain the physical factors affecting the distribution of population. Give suitable example.

[Mar 2022]

Ans: The physical factors affecting distribution of population are as follows:

i. Relief:

- Population is densely distributed on flat plains and gentle slopes.
- This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops.
- In these areas, it is easier to build roads and develop industries.

d. The mountainous and hilly areas tend to be less populated.

e. If means of livelihood are available, population can be concentrated in such few areas. e.g. Dehradun, Leh, etc.

f. Thus, it can be concluded that plateaus or mountainous areas are less populated than plains.

ii. Climate:

a. Extreme climates such as very hot or cold deserts or regions with very heavy rainfall are not suitable for human habitation and hence they have less population.

b. Areas with an equable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation, attract more people e.g. Mediterranean regions.

c. In cold climates, only people like the Eskimos and Lapps, who are highly adapted to such climates, can live.



- d. Vast equatorial areas of the Amazon lowland and Congo basin are very sparsely populated due to their unfavourable climate.

iii. Availability of water:

- a. It is the most important factor for life for all living beings, including man.
- b. So people prefer to live in areas where fresh or potable water is easily available.
- c. It is because of this, that river valleys and coastal areas are among the most densely populated areas of the world e.g. Nile valley and coastal plains of India.
- d. In deserts too, population is found near oases e.g. Phalodi from Thar desert and Al-Ahsa from Saudi Arabia

iv. Soils:

- a. Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities.
- b. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them, as these can support intensive agriculture. e.g. Flood plains of the river Mississippi, the Ganga, the Irrawaddy, the Yangtze
- c. Similarly, areas having Regur or black soils are also densely populated.
- d. The slopes and foothills of many volcanoes have high densities of population as their slopes are covered with fertile volcanic soil e.g. Slopes and foothills of volcanoes in Java, Japan, Sicily and Central America.

2. Why high density of population is found in plain regions? [Mar 2020]

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.4 – 2 and 3.

3. Explain the density of population distribution in the world. [Mar 2020]

Ans: Refer the answer of Q.2 – 1, 5 and Q.6 – 1,

***4. In the first and the fifth stage of the demographic transition, population growth is almost nil. What is the difference between the two stages then?**

Ans: The difference between the first stage and the fifth stage of demographic transition is as follows:

i. Birth rates and death rates:

- a. In the first stage of the demographic transition, both the birth rates and death rates are high. So the population growth is stable. Whereas in the fifth stage the birth rate is very low and almost equal to the death rate. So the

population growth is minimal or in some countries, it could be negative.

- b. Having lots of children is considered to be a good idea. Fertility rates are also high in this stage because of which birth rates are high. Whereas, in the fifth stage number of children are very low and the elderly are very high.

ii. Educational facilities: Educational opportunities are limited in the first stage, whereas high quality educational facilities are available in the fifth stage of demographic transition.

iii. Medical facilities: Science and technology is not developed in the first stage, therefore low sanitation, high occurrence of contagious diseases, lack of medical facilities and malnutrition are responsible for high death rates. Whereas, in the fifth stage high quality of medical facilities are available. Also healthy environment and pleasant life are preferred.

iv. Economic condition:

- a. In the first stage, the financial position of the country is not developed whereas, in fifth stage the standard of living is very high, economic condition of the country and the citizen is very good.

b. People in the first stage of demographic transition are dependent on agriculture or similar primary occupations whereas, secondary and tertiary activities are negligible. However, in the fifth stage, tertiary activities contribute the most to the economy.

v. Conclusion: With the reference of the above points, we can conclude that because of lack of medical and educational facilities, also undeveloped economy, the birth rates and death rates are high and population growth is stable in the first stage. Whereas, due to good medical and educational facilities, developed economy, the birth rate is very low, almost equal the death rate, so population growth is minimal.

Hence, we can say that in the first and the fifth stage of the demographic transition, population growth is almost nil.

***5. Discuss the problems faced by countries in stage 4 and stage 5.**

Ans:

- i. Stages 4 and 5 of population growth are seen in developed countries e.g. USA, Sweden and Finland.

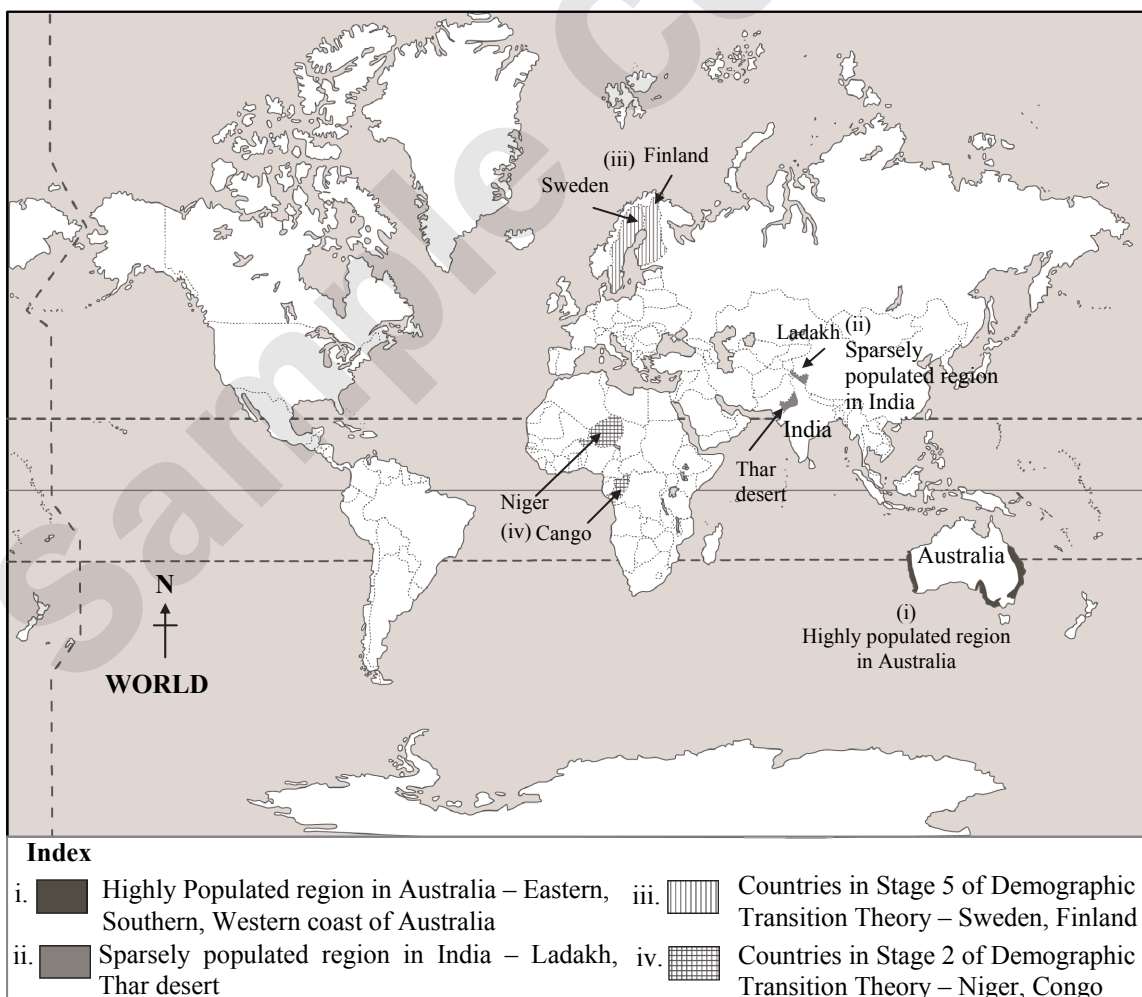


- ii. As the standard of living becomes very high, the cost of living increases.
 - iii. The percentage of the productive population decreases.
 - iv. Working population of these countries is less than dependent population.
 - v. There arises a shortage of cheap labour.
 - vi. There is high quality of educational and medical facilities available, but the expenditure on these facilities are very high.
- 6. Describe the population growth phase which the USA is going through.**
- Ans:**
- i. Developed countries like the USA are going through stage 4, the low stationary stage of population growth.
 - ii. The birth rate in this stage lowers further.
 - iii. The standard of living is very high.
 - iv. The economic condition of the country and the economic status of the citizens have improved a lot.
 - v. Secondary and tertiary occupations have a higher share than primary.
 - vi. The death rate is also very low as the best medical facilities are available.
 - vii. Epidemics like cholera, plague, etc. have been eliminated as people are health conscious.
 - viii. The birth rate is not less than the death rate but is almost the same.
 - ix. Therefore, population growth is minimal.

Q.7. Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index. [6 Marks]

- 1. On an outline map of the world, show the following with index.**
- *i. Highly populated region in Australia [Mar 2022]
 - ii. Sparsely populated region in India
 - *iii. Any 2 countries in stage 5 of Demographic Transition Theory OR
Country having highest life expectancy. [Mar 2022]
 - *iv. Any 2 countries in stage 2 of Demographic Transition Theory

Ans:



[Note: Students are expected to mark any one of the two given regions provided in Q. i. and Q. .ii.]



Apply Your Knowledge

1. Try this. (*Textbook page no.1*)
Observe the pie-charts shown in the Fig 1.1 given on textbook pg. no. 1 carefully and answer the following questions.
 - i. Which continent has the least population?
 - ii. Which continent has the least landmass and also the least population?
 - iii. Which continent has the most landmass as well as most of the population?
 - iv. Which continent is missing in one of the pie charts? Why?

Ans:

- i. Australia has the least population.
- ii. Australia has the least landmass and also the least population.
- iii. Asia has the most landmass as well as most of the population.
- iv. Antarctica is missing in one of the pie charts because there is no permanent human settlement.

2. Give it a try. (*Textbook page no.1, 3*)
The table 1.1 given on textbook pg. no. 2 shows the 10 most populated countries in the world in 2018 with their areas. Calculate their population densities and complete the table.

Ans:

Rank	Country	Population in Crores (2018)	Approx Area (in lakh sq. km)	Population Density (per sq. km)
1	China	142.8	96.0	148.8
2	India	135.3	32.9	411.2
3	USA	32.7	95.3	34.3
4	Indonesia	26.8	19.1	140.3
5	Pakistan	21.2	8.9	238.2
6	Brazil	20.9	85.2	24.5
7	Nigeria	19.6	9.2	213.0
8	Bangladesh	16.1	1.5	1073.3

9	Russia	14.6	171.0	8.5
10	Mexico	12.6	19.7	64.0

3. Make friends with maps!

(*Textbook page no.3*)

Look at the map in Fig 1.2. Compare it with the physical map of the world given in the book on page 83. Try to understand the impact of physical factors on population distribution. Complete the table accordingly. One has been done for you as an example.

Ans:

Continent	Physical Factors Responsible for High Population	Physical Factors Responsible for Less or No Population
North America	Coastal areas	Forests, Deserts, Snow-covered land
South America	Coastal areas	Unfavourable climate
Europe	Pleasant climate, Coastal areas	Mountains, very cold climate
Africa	River valleys	Deserts
Asia	Plains, River valleys	Deserts, Snow-covered land, high altitude region
Australia	Coastal areas	Deserts
Antarctica	—	Snow-covered land

4. Can you tell? (*Textbook page no.3*)
Can you think of the factors besides physiography which affect the distribution of population? Make a list.

Ans: Besides physiography, the following factors affect the distribution of population.

- i. Transportation
- ii. Occupations like agriculture and mining
- iii. Availability of water
- iv. Industrial development
- v. Urbanisation
- vi. Government policy, etc.

5. Intext Questions (*Textbook page no.3, 4*)

Fill in suitable examples of countries or regions in the table 1.3 given on textbook pg. no. 4. Two examples have been solved for your convenience.

Ans:

Physical/Human factor	High Density	Low Density
Relief	Flat, Lowland e.g. Ganges plains	Mountainous area e.g. Himalayas
Climate	Pleasant e.g. Mediterranean region	Unfavorable e.g. Congo basin



Availability of Resources	Availability of water e.g. Nile valley	Non-availability of water e.g. Sahara desert
Economic	Business and financial centre e.g. Tokyo	Low economic growth e.g. Louisiana
Social	Low literacy rate e.g. Bangladesh	High literacy rate e.g. Sweden
Government Policies	Lenient family planning e.g. India	Strict family planning e.g. China
Cultural	Large families e.g. India	Small families e.g. Sweden

6. Find out! (Textbook page no.4)

- i. Are Eskimos still living in their conventional ways?
- ii. What changes can be seen in their lifestyle now?

Ans:

[Note:

Scan the QR code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to know about Eskimo and their lifestyle.]



7. Use your brain power! (Textbook page no.4)

- i. Can lakes be a factor for concentration of population? Find out examples.
- ii. Which water bodies are surrounded by a dense population in Maharashtra?

Ans:

- i. a. Lakes can be a factor for concentration of population.
- b. Examples:
 1. In the world:
 - i. Chicago – Chicago city is situated on the southern coast of Michigan lake in the USA.
 - ii. Cleveland – Cleveland is the largest city in Ohio as well as most important port on Lake Erie in USA.
 2. In India:
 - i. Bhopal – In Bhopal there are two main lakes: Bada Talab (upper lake), Chhota Talab (lower lake)
 - ii. Thane - A crowded metropolitan neighbour city of Mumbai. It is famously called as the ‘City of Lakes’.

[Note:

Scan the QR code in *Quill - The Padhai App* to know more lake cities where the population is concentrated.]



- ii. a. The Mumbai metropolitan city is situated along the coast of the Arabian Sea and is the most populated city in Maharashtra.
- b. Pune city is located on the confluence of the Mula and the Mutha rivers. It is the second most populated city in Maharashtra.

[Note: Students may find out the water bodies which are surrounded by dense population with the help on internet.]

8. Make friends with maps!

(Textbook page no.5)

Refer to the map showing rice producing regions of the world in Fig.1.4 on textbook pg. no. 5. Relate it with the population map of the world in Fig.1.2 on textbook pg. no. 2. Write the conclusions in your own words.

Ans:

- i. Most of rice producing regions are located near the sea coast.
- ii. Most of the population is concentrated near the sea coast areas.
- iii. On the basis of these points, we can conclude that agriculture affects the population distribution. For example, eastern and southern coastal regions in Asia are majorly rice producing areas as well as the most populated areas.

9. Give it try. (Textbook page no.6)

Look at the satellite images given in Fig.1.5. They show the same area from two different periods.

- i. **What difference do you see?**
- ii. **What might have caused these changes? Discuss in class.**

Ans:

- i. In the year 2005, only one highway passed through Ambegaon Budruk, Pune. Settlements were also less in this area.
- ii. In 2019 population density has increased as a road is also passing through this area along with the highway.



- iii. Such areas are easy to access because of roads, thus increasing the settlements in that area.

10. **Let's recall. (Textbook page no.7)**
Which policy did the Brazilian government promote with respect to decentralisation?

Ans: The Brazilian government promoted 'Go West' policy with respect to decentralisation.

11. **Try this. (Textbook page no.7)**
Look at the Fig.1.6 and answer the questions:

- What does the image show?
- What happens to the population when deaths are more than births?
- What happens to the population when births are more than deaths?
- What happens when both are the same? Is it possible?

Ans:

- The image shows the imbalance between birth rate and death rate.
- The population decreases when deaths are more than births.
- The population increases when births are more than deaths.
- Population stays almost constant, which is possible in developed countries.

12. **Give it a try. (Textbook page no.8)**

- Can you calculate the death rate in the above example, if the total number of deaths in the city was 2,986 in the same year?
- On the basis of the Birth Rate (14.57) given earlier and Death Rate calculated by you, what change in population do you observe?

Ans:

- $CDR = \frac{2,986}{2,23,000} \times 1,000 = 13.39$
- As the birth rate is more than the death rate, the population of this area has increased.

13. **Can you tell? (Textbook page no.8)**
Observe the table 1.4 (2017 data).
Arrange data in ascending order for birth rates and death rates respectively.

Country	Crude BR (2017)	Crude DR (2017)
Sweden	11.5	9.1
India	18.1	7.2
Greece	8.2	11.6

China	12.4	7.1
USA	11.8	8.5
Niger	46.5	8.5

Ans:

Country	Crude BR (2017)	Country	Crude DR (2017)
Greece	8.2	China	7.1
Sweden	11.5	India	7.2
USA	11.8	USA	8.5
China	12.4	Niger	8.5
India	18.1	Sweden	9.1
Niger	46.5	Greece	11.6

14. **Intext Question. (Textbook page no.8)**

You know that the birth rates and the death rates determine the growth or decline in the population. Based on this notion, try to complete the table 1.5, where different combinations of the Birth Rates and the Death Rates are given. Discuss in the class and complete the table. One has been done for you as an example.

Ans:

Sr. No.	Birth rate	Death rate	Effect on Population growth
1.	High	High	Stable/Low increase
2.	High	Decreasing	Rapid increase
3.	High	Low	Slow increase
4.	Decreasing	Low	Stable
5.	Low	Low	Decreasing

15. **Give it a try. (Textbook page no.9)**

Look at the graph in Fig. 1.7 carefully. Answer the following questions.

- What do the blue and the black lines show?
- What does the green part in the graph show?
- What does the blue part in the graph show?
- In which stages is the birth rate more than the death rate?
- In which stages is the birth rate same as the death rate?
- In which stage is the death rate more than the birth rate?

Ans:

- The Blue line shows Birth rate.
The Black line shows Death rate.



- ii. The green part shows Natural increase in population.
- iii. The blue part shows Natural decrease in population.
- iv. In Stage 2 and Stage 3, the birth rate is more than the death rate.
- v. In Stage 1 and Stage 4, the birth rate is same as the death rate.
- vi. In Stage 5, the death rate is more than birth rate.

16. Use your brain power!

(Textbook page no.10)

In which stage do you think India is passing right now?

Ans: In my opinion, India is passing in Stage 3 right now.

17. Can you tell? (Textbook page no.10)

Look at the fig.1.7 on textbook pg. 9 and answer:

- i. **If the crude birth rate is 7 and the crude death rate is 8, then which stage of demographic transition is the country in?**
- ii. **If a country has the crude death rate of 20 and the crude birth rate of 24, then which stage of demographic transition is the country in?**

Ans:

- i. If the crude birth rate is 7 and the crude death rate is 8, then the country is in the stage 5 of demographic transition.
- ii. If a country has the crude death rate of 20 and the crude birth rate of 24, then the country is in the stage 3 of demographic transition.

18. Use your brain power! (Textbook page no.11)
Find out, in what multiples, has the population increased in the following timeline and write down your findings. For example, in the initial phase, the population took 6 centuries (1000 to 1600 A.D.) to double itself.

Ans:

Time frame	Period taken for population increased
1000 to 1600 CE	The population took 600 years to double itself.
1600 to 1900 CE	The population took 300 years to triple itself.
1900 to 1960 CE	The population took 60 years to double itself.
1960 to 2000 CE	The population took 40 years to double itself.
2000 to 2010 CE	The population has increased by 700 millions in a decade.

Chapter Assessment

Time: 1 hr

Total Marks: 25

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option and complete the sentence.

[3]

- 1. The study of population is a part of Human Geography under a branch of:
 - (A) Human Geography
 - (B) Populism
 - (C) Human Statistics
 - (D) Population Geography.
- 2. In Stage 1 of demographic transition theory:
 - (A) People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are negligible.
 - (B) People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are maximum.
 - (C) People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are optimal.
 - (D) People engaged in quaternary activities are maximum.
- 3. Age composition of the population tells us about:
 - (A) Age of marriage
 - (B) Average life span
 - (C) Percentage of children, young and aged in the country
 - (D) Age difference between males and females



(B) Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements. [2]

A: Assertion, R: Reasoning

- Only A is correct.
- Only R is correct.
- Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

[Note: The above options are for all questions given below.]

- A : Areas which have fertile soil have a dense population.
R : Fertile soils are good for agriculture.
- A : Population of a region does not change.
R : Birth rate, death rate and migration affect the population of a region.

(C) Identify the incorrect factor. [2]

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (A) Transportation | (B) Climate |
| (C) Urbanisation | (D) Agriculture |
| 2. (A) High Stationary | (B) Late expanding |
| (C) Declining | (D) High declining |

[D] Identify the correct group. [1]

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (A) i. Transportation | ii. Urbanisation |
| iii. Government policies | iv. Mining |
| (B) i. Forests | ii. Volcanoes |
| iii. Earthquakes | iv. Availability of water |
| (C) i. Continental shelf | ii. Plankton |
| iii. Meteorite fragments | iv. Magnetite |
| (D) i. China | ii. Japan |
| iii. Africa | iv. Argentina |

Q.2. Give geographical reasons. (Any One) [3]

- India is passing through Stage 3 of demographic transition.
- Population increases because of transportation facilities.

Q.3. Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index. [2]

- Sparsely populated regions in India
- Any 2 countries in stage 5 of Demographic Transition Theory

Q.4. Write a short note on. (Any One) [4]

- Mining as a factor affecting population distribution
- Effect of Political factors and government policies on population distribution

Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any One) [8]

- Explain the physical factors affecting distribution of population.
- Describe the population growth phase which the USA is going through.

Answers

Q.1. (A) 1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (C)

(B) 1. c. 2. b.

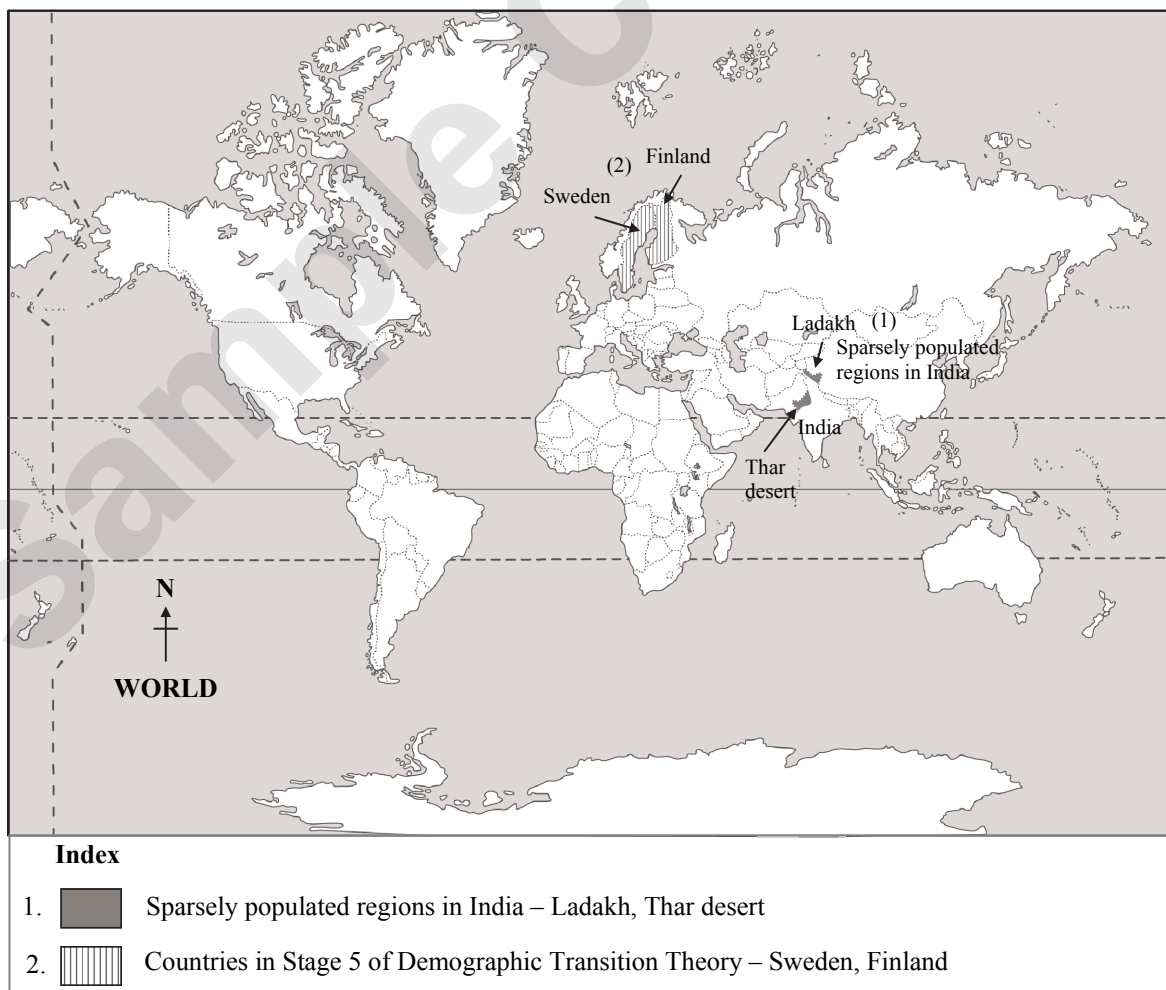
(C) 1. (B) 2. (D)

(D) 1. (A)



- Q.2.** 1. India is passing through stage 3 of demographic transition, because -
- In India, the death rate and the birth rate are decreasing.
 - This is reducing the rate of population growth, though the birth rates are higher than the death rates.
 - As the progress of the country is accelerating, the income of the people of the country is above the subsistence level.
 - Their standard of living is elevated and poverty is decreasing.
 - Education level of the population and use of technology is increasing.
 - Secondary and tertiary activities are expanding.
 - People now know the importance of family planning and family size is reducing.
 - Countries that are moving towards the developed stage from the developing stage are going through this stage.
2. i. Roads or highways increase the population in particular region. Such regions are easy to access because of roads, thus increasing density.
- ii. On the contrary, if accessibility is difficult, i.e. it takes more time and is costlier to reach there, then the region is sparsely populated.
- iii. Sea transport leads to the discovery of new places and port cities get developed. The population grows there due to trade. e.g. construction of the Suez Canal increased the exchange of raw materials and goods.
- iv. Therefore, the population appears to be concentrated in coastal regions.
e.g. Western and eastern coastal regions of India, the western and eastern coastal regions of the United States.

Q.3.

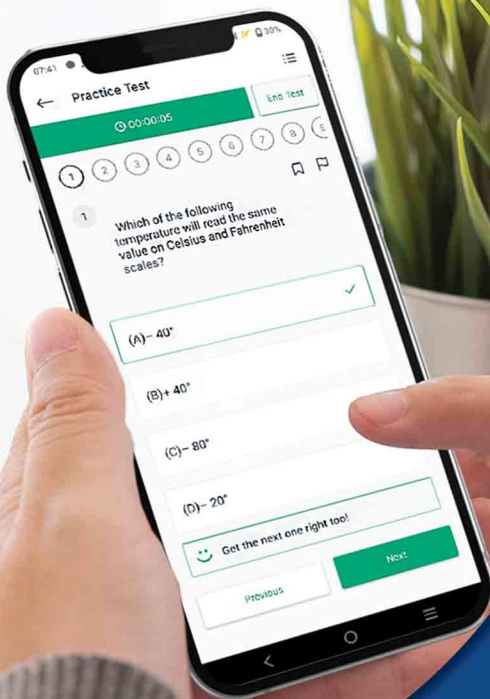




- Q.4.** 1. i. Areas with good quality mineral deposits attract industries.
 ii. Mining and industrial activities generate employment.
 iii. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. e.g. Katanga copper belt in Zambia, Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India, coal and iron fields of Western Europe, Manchurian region of China and Appalachian mountains of the USA.
 iv. Some minerals like gold and mineral oil, are highly valuable and they are extracted despite odd physical conditions. In such areas too, the population is dense. e.g. Gold mines area in the Australian desert, mineral oil areas in the desert regions of South-West Asian countries.
2. i. Besides other factors, the policies of various governments also affect population distribution and density.
 ii. A government may choose to promote population in an area or depopulate it.
 iii. For example, the government promoted human settlement in parts of Siberia by giving more opportunities and special incentives.
 iv. In another example, in Japan, the government is giving incentives to people to leave Tokyo, as about one third of Japan lives in Tokyo.
- Q.5.** 1. The physical factors affecting distribution of population are as follows:
- i. Relief:**
- Population is densely distributed on flat plains and gentle slopes.
 - This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops.
 - In these areas, it is easier to build roads and develop industries.
 - The mountainous and hilly areas tend to be less populated.
 - If means of livelihood are available, population can be concentrated in such few areas. e.g. Dehradun, Leh, etc.
 - Thus, it can be concluded that plateaus or mountainous areas are less populated than plains.
- ii. Climate:**
- Extreme climates such as very hot or cold deserts or regions with very heavy rainfall are not suitable for human habitation and hence they have less population.
 - Areas with an equable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation, attract more people e.g. Mediterranean regions.
 - In cold climates, only people like the Eskimos and Lapps, who are highly adapted to such climates, can live.
 - Vast equatorial areas of the Amazon lowland and Congo basin are very sparsely populated due to their unfavourable climate.
- iii. Availability of water:**
- It is the most important factor for life for all living beings, including man.
 - So people prefer to live in areas where fresh or potable water is easily available.
 - It is because of this, that river valleys and coastal areas are among the most densely populated areas of the world e.g. Nile valley and coastal plains of India.
 - In deserts too, population is found near oases e.g. Phalodi from Thar desert and Al-Ahsa from Saudi Arabia
- iv. Soils:**
- Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities.
 - Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them, as these can support intensive agriculture e.g. Flood plains of the river Mississippi, the Ganga, the Irrawaddy, the Yangtze.
 - Similarly, areas having Regur or black soils are also densely populated.



- d. The slopes and foothills of many volcanoes have high densities of population as their slopes are covered with fertile volcanic soil e.g. Slopes and foothills of volcanoes in Java, Japan, Sicily and Central America.
- 2.
 - i. Developed countries like the USA are going through stage 4, the low stationary stage of population growth.
 - ii. The birth rate in this third stage has lowered further.
 - iii. The standard of living is very high.
 - iv. The economic condition of the country and the economic status of the citizens have improved a lot.
 - v. Secondary and tertiary occupations have a higher share than primary.
 - vi. The death rate is also very low as the best medical facilities are available.
 - vii. Epidemics like cholera, plague, etc. have been eliminated as people are health conscious.
 - viii. The birth rate is not less than the death rate but is almost the same.
 - ix. Therefore, population growth is minimal.



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