

Chapter: 6

Q.1 Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (Brazil)

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1



- In which area is the population greatly concentrated?
- In which area is the distribution of population sparse?
- What could be the reason for that?
- What factor are responsible for high concentration of population in south-east?
- What kind of population distribution one finds in north-east of Brazil?

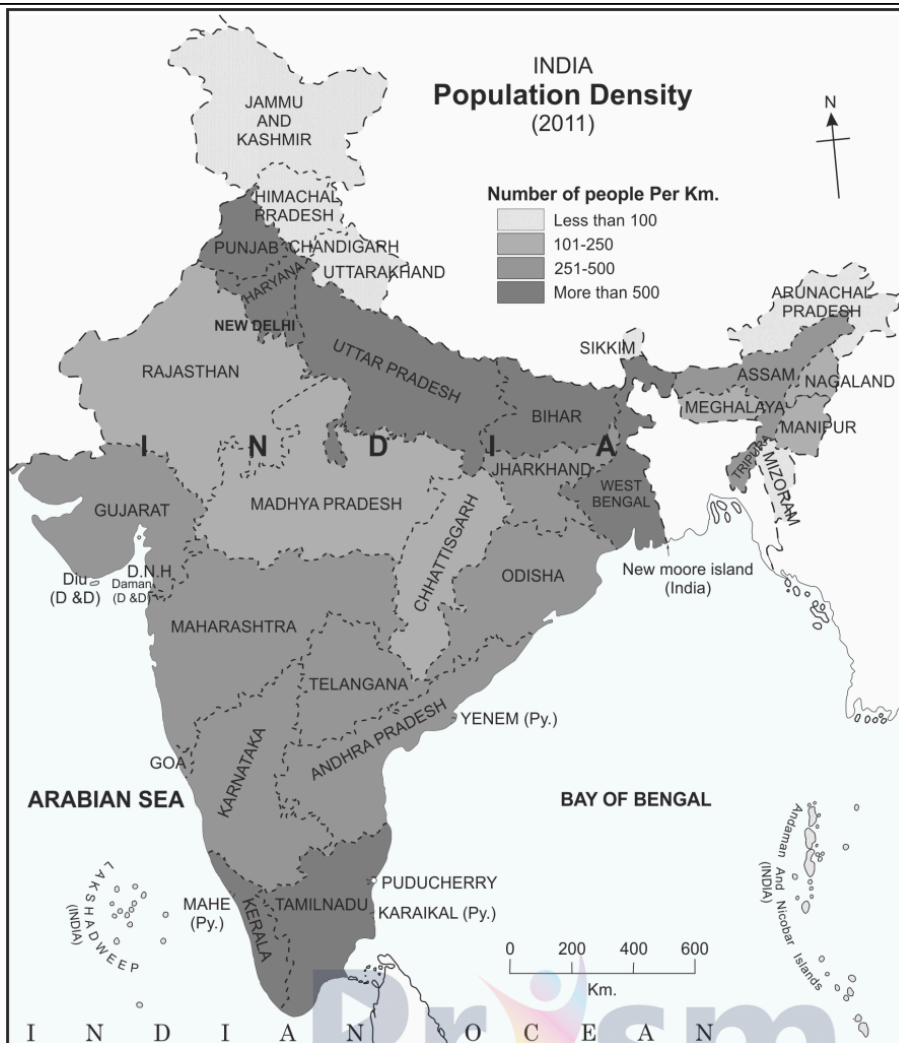
- Ans**
- South-East area, the population is greatly concentrated
 - Central and Western area where distribution of population is sparse.
 - Because of the thick Amazon forest and unhealthy climate the population is sparse
 - High concentration of industries and development of agriculture, pleasant climate are the factors responsible for high concentration of population in south-east.
 - In north-east the distribution of population is moderate.



- Which place has the highest density of the population?
- What is the reason for high density of population in Sao- Paulo?
- How much is the density in the north-east of Brazil?
- How much density of population is in Brasilia?
- How much is the density of population in Western Brazil?

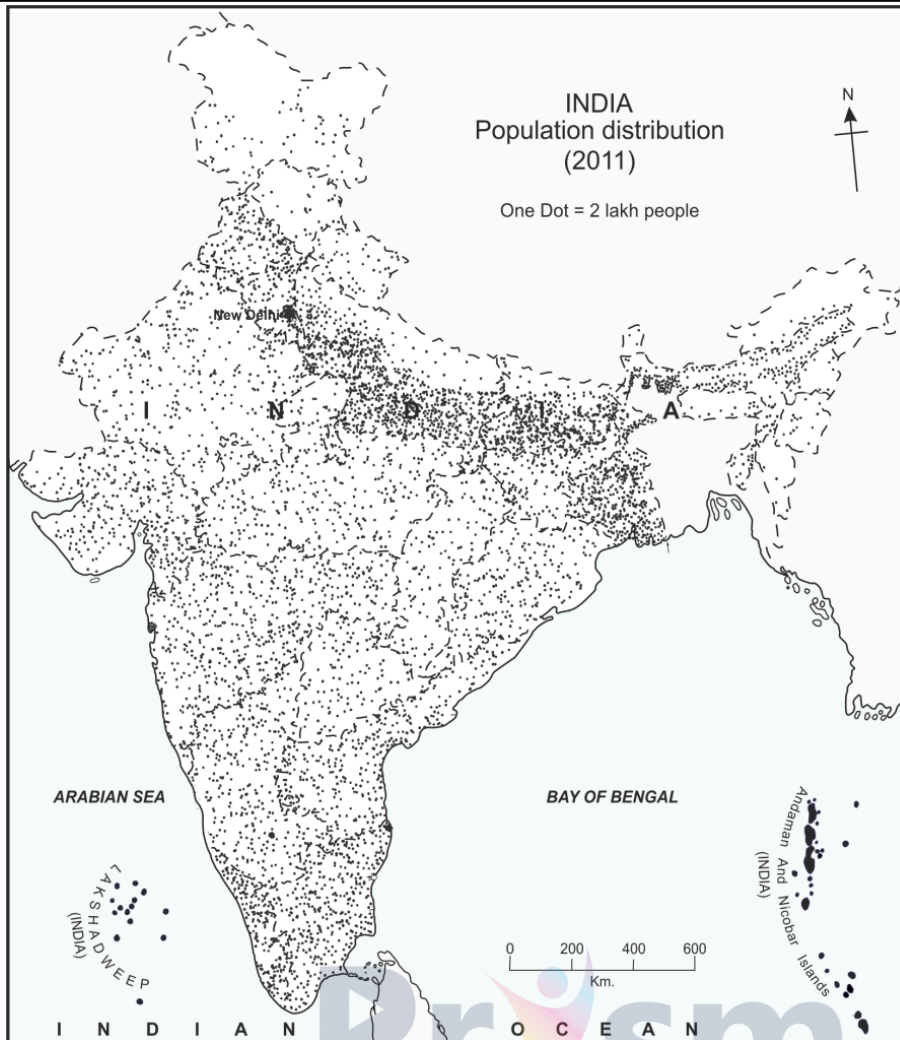
- Ans**
- Sao-Paulo has the highest density of population.
 - Sao-Paulo has number of industries which provide employment opportunities and good net work of Transport system.
 - The density of population in the north-east of Brazil is between 151-160. per.sq.km.
 - Brasilia has more than 300 per sq.km. density of population.
 - Western Brazil has less than 50 per.sq.km. density of population.

Q.2 Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (India)



- i. State with the highest population density?
- ii. State with lowest population density?
- iii. What is the population density in Rajasthan?
- iv. Name Two states where population density is between 251 to 500 per sq.km.
- v. How much density of population is in Kerala and Tamil Nadu?
- vi. Identify the type of map showing the density?

- Ans**
- i. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal
 - ii. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram.
 - iii. In Rajasthan the population density is between 101-250 per sq.km.
 - iv. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
 - v. More than 500 per. sq.km
 - vi. Choropleth Map



- Name the two states which has least distribution of population.(any two)
- Name Two states having highest distribution of population (any two)
- Name Two state which have moderates distribution of population.
- What is the reason for least distribution of population in Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- Identify The Type of map showing the distribution
- correlate the climate and physiography of India with its population distribution?

- Ans**
- Extreme northern part of Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram.
 - Panjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, west Bangal.
 - Kerala.
 - Both state are hilly states.
 - Dot Mothod Map.

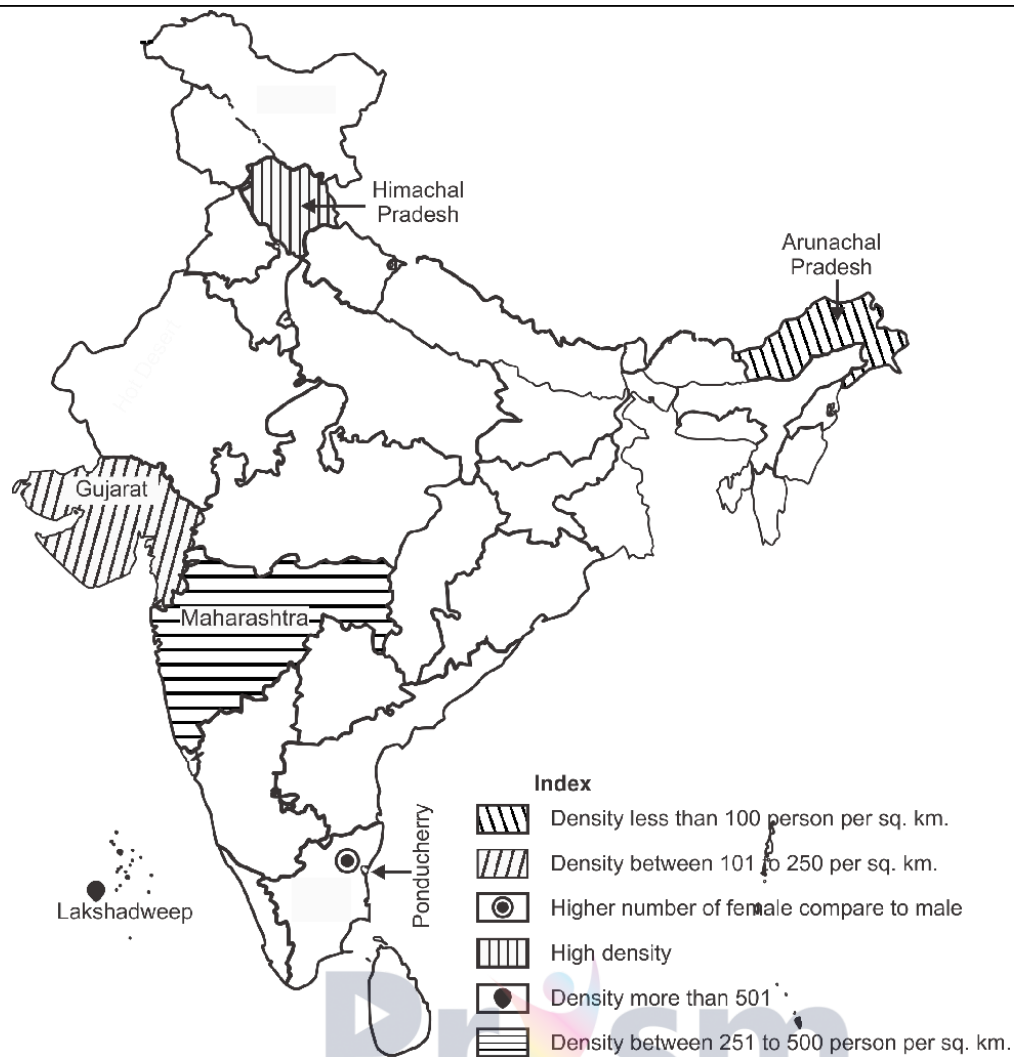
Climate and physiography affect the distribution of population mountainous regions, with extremely cold vi. climate, have sparse population. Similarly desert region, rain shadow region of plateau region the population is moderate. The Gangetic plain, with favorable climate. the population is densely population.

Q.3 Mark the following in the outline map of India and give index.

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- On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following. (Any 4)
 - Any one state with population density less than 100 person per sq km
 - Any one state with population density between 101 to 250 person per sq km.
 - Union Territory having higher numbter of female compared to male
 - A state with high density in Southern India
 - Union territory with population density more than 501
 - One State with populaiom density between 251 to 500 person per sq km

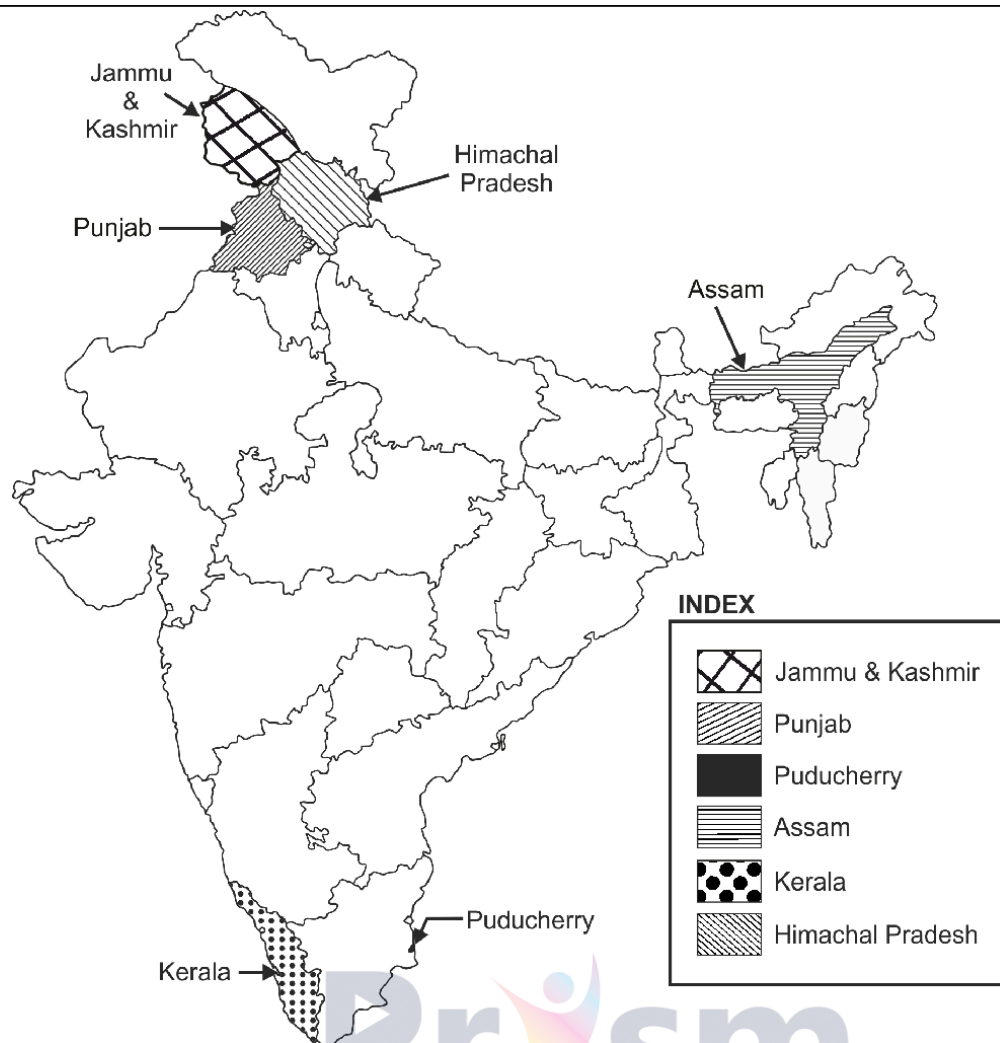
Ans



2 On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following (Any 4)

1. Any one Union territory with population density less than 100 per sq km
- 2 Any one state with population density more than 501
3. State having higher number of female compared to male
4. 0-20% Urbanization state at the east of India
5. State with highest sex ratio
6. Northernmost state with least density of population

Ans



Q.4 State whether the given statement is right or wrong and correct the wrong one.

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- 1 The north-western part of India is densely populated. OR Dense population is found in north-west region of India.

Ans The north-western part of India is densely populated - **Wrong**
The north-western part of India is a desert region so it is sparsely populated.

- 2 The western part of Brazil is densely populated.
OR
Dense population is found at west in Brazil.

Ans The western part of Brazil is densely populated - **Wrong**
Amazon basin lies in the western part of Brazil. It is less populated.

- 3 Literacy rate is higher in Brazil than India. OR Literacy rate of Brazil is higher than India.

Ans Literacy rate is higher in Brazil than India - **Right**

- 4 In Brazil people prefer living in the South east as compared the north-east.

Ans In Brazil people prefer living in the South east as compared the north-east - **Right**

- 5 The life expectancy of Indian is decreasing.

Ans The life expectancy of Indian is decreasing - **Wrong**
Life expectancy of Indian is increasing with improved medical facilities.

Q.5 Give Geographical Reasons

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- 1 India's population density is high.

Ans i. According to Census 2011, India's population is around 121 crores. India is the second most populous country in the world.

- ii. It occupies only 2.41% of the land area of the world whereas it supports 17.5% of the world's population.
- iii. Major part of the country is either densely or moderately populated. Only high altitude regions of Himalayas are very sparsely populated or almost uninhabited. Hence, density of the population is 382 persons per square kilometre which is very high.

2 Brazil's population density is very low.

- Ans**
- i. Brazil occupies 5.6% of total land of the world but has 2.78% of the world's population.
 - ii. The density of population is around 23 persons per sq. km.
 - iii. It is observed that in Brazil, the rate of growth is declining and Brazil's population may not increase in the next two decades.

3 Population density is high in the Ganga plains.

- Ans**
- i. People prefer living in Ganga plains as these plains are favourable for farming.
 - ii. Availability of water and fertile land support dense population.
 - iii. A large variety of crops are grown in these plains to feed the population.
 - iv. Ganga plains have major concentrations of population and hence, the density of population is very high.

4 The density of population is sparse in Amazon basin.

- Ans**
- i. The climate is unfavourable which is hot and humid.
 - ii. There heavy rainfall and unaccessibility and dense forests are the barriers to the development of human settlements.
 - iii. Many poisonous insects are found in this region.

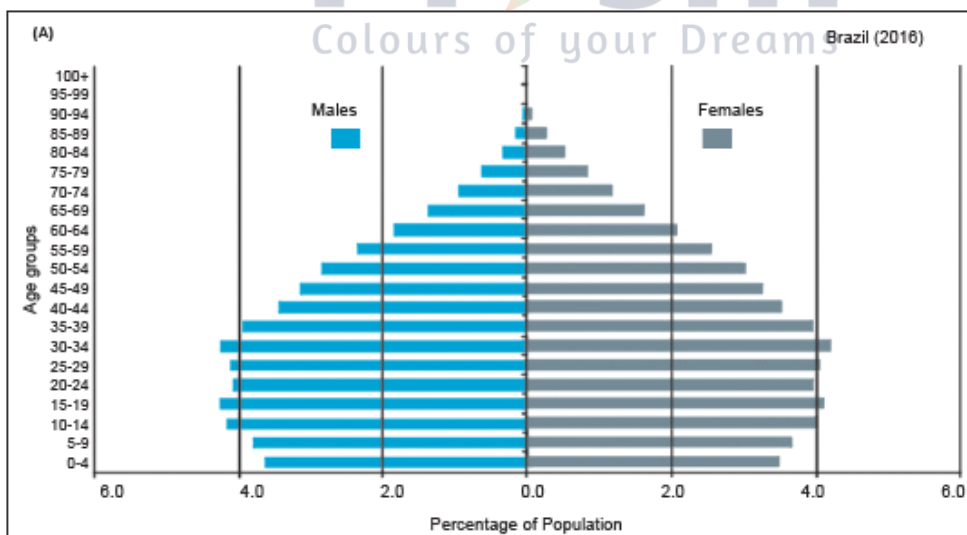
5 Population is an important resource.

- Ans**
- i. Human population utilizes all other natural resources available on the Earth. Without humans manmade resources will not be produced and other natural resources will also remain idle.
 - ii. efficiency makes the appropriate use of natural resources to contribute towards the development of society and economy.
- Hence, human population, the producer and user of Earth's resources, is an important resource.

Q.6 Answer the following by reading the graph/diagram

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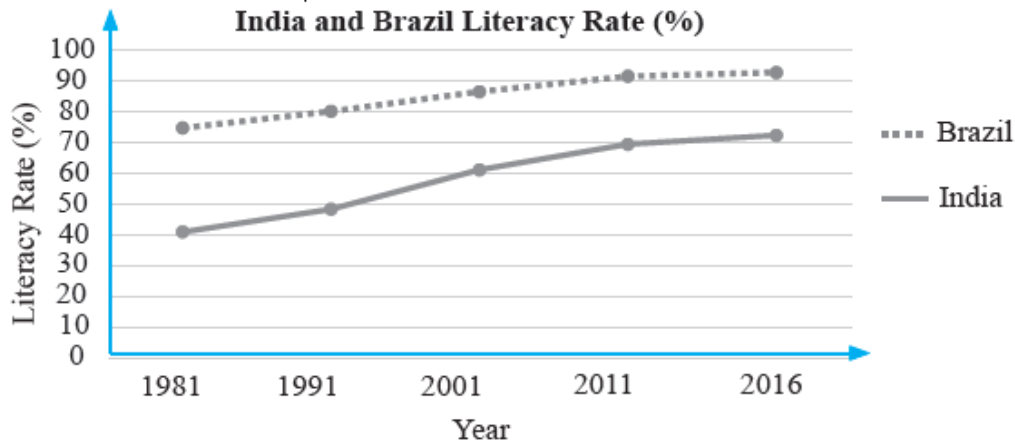


- i. Which type of graph is this?
- ii. Which age group has highest population?
- iii. Write class interval of age groups given on Y-axis.
- iv. Whose number is more in males and females of age above 60?
- v. How much percent of females are found in age group of 55 to 59 years?
- vi. After which age group is the decrease in population found?

- Ans**
- i. This graph is called population pyramid.
 - ii. Age group 30-34 has highest population.
 - iii. Class interval of age groups given on Y-axis is 4.
 - iv. Females are more in age above 60.
 - v. 2.75 percent of females are found in age group of 55 to 59 years.

vi. After age group 30-34 the decrease in population is found.

2



- What was the literacy rate in Brazil in 2001?
- In which decade did the literacy rate increase the most in India?
- What is the difference between the literacy rates of India and Brazil in 1991?
- By how much has the literacy rate increased in India between 1981-2016?
- How much is the interval generally used in the graph?
- What conclusions can you draw from the graph regarding the literacy rates of India and Brazil?

- Ans**
- In 2001, the literacy rate in Brazil was 86%.
 - In 1991 – 2001, the literacy rate increased the most in India.
 - The difference between the literacy rates of India and Brazil in 1991 is 30%.
 - In India, the literacy rate has increased about 30% between 1981-2016.
 - The interval of 10 years is generally used in the graph.
 - Brazil has a higher literacy rate as compared to India. In both countries, literacy rate is increasing every decade.

Q.7 Draw a graph with the help of the given statistical information and answer the following question:

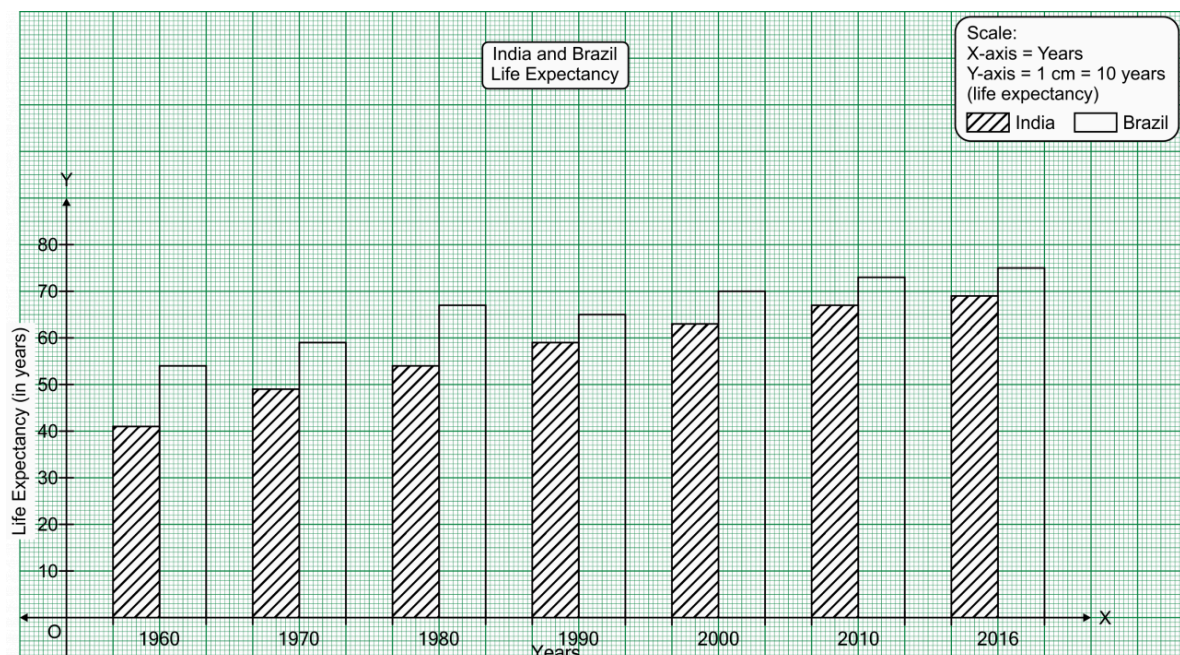
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- 1 Draw a joint (multiple) bar graph on the basis of the information given and answer the questions.

Country / Year	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016
India	41	48	54	58	63	67	68
Brazil	54	59	62	65	70	73	75

- Which country has a higher life expectancy?
- What is the average life expectancy of Indians?
- By how much has the life expectancy increased from 2000 to 2016 in India?

Ans



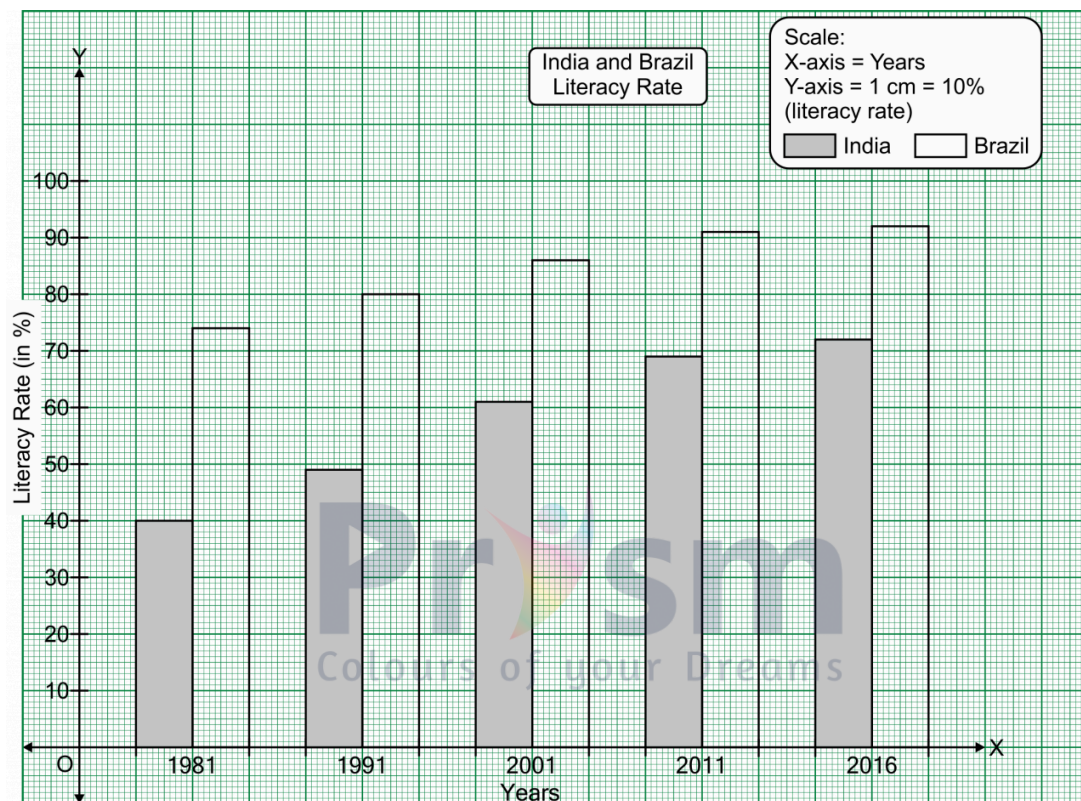
- Brazil has a higher life expectancy than India.
- The average life expectancy of Indians is 68 years.
- The life expectancy has increased by 5 years from 2000 to 2016 in India.

2 Draw a joint (multiple) bar graph on the basis of the given information:

Country / Year	1981	1991	2001	2011	2016
India	40	48	61	69	72
Brazil	74	80	86	91	92

- Which country has a higher literacy rate?
- What is the difference between the literacy rates of India and Brazil in 1991?
- Compare the increasing trend in literacy rate of both the countries from 1981 to 2016.

Ans



- Brazil has a higher literacy rate than India.
- The difference between the literacy rates of India and Brazil in 1991 is 31%.
- From 1981 to 2016, literacy rate in India has increased by 32% whereas in Brazil, it has increased by 18%.

Q.8 Answer in detail/ brief

8

1 Explain the similarities and differences between the population distribution in Brazil and India.

Ans Similarities

- Both in India and Brazil the distribution of population is uneven.
- In fertile plains and industrial areas as the density of population is high. Eg. Ganga plains and eastern coastal main.
- The distribution of population is less in desert or rain shadow areas and where the climate is hostile. E.g. their desert and mountainous region in India and Amazon basin and north east coastal plain of Brazil.

Difference:

- India has 2.4% total land of the world and holds 1.75% of world population whereas Brazil has 5.6% of the world's total land but holds 2.78% of the world population.
- The density of Indian population is 382 persons per sq.km and the density of Brazilian population is only 23 persons per sq.km.
- That makes India the second longest populated country in the world and Brazil the fifth largest populated country in the world.

2 Giving example, correlate the climate and population distribution.

- Ans**
- i. Climate directly affect the distribution of population.
 - ii. The area with hot and humid climate has low population e.g. Amazon basin.
 - iii. The climate of semi-arid region also has low population because the climatic conditions are so hostile and there is scarcity of water e.g. desert and rain shadow regions.
 - iv. Hot and humid climate directly influence the Transmission of diseases which affects the human settlements eg. Equatorial regions.
 - v. The temperate climate is the most pleasant climate. Such areas are highly populated e.g. Europe, Sao-Paulo of Brazil.
 - vi. The most unhealthy climate is hot & humid and the most healthy climate is temperate climate.
 - vii. The climate in arctic and Antarctic region is so extreme that human habitation is not possible, even in Canada. The population distribution is so low.

