

SAMPLE CONTENT



PERFECT

# GEOGRAPHY

BASED ON NEW PAPER PATTERN 2019-20



STD. X

(ENG. MED.)



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PERFECT

# Geography

STD. X

## Salient Features

- Written as per the latest textbook and New Board Paper Pattern 2019-20
- Exhaustive coverage of the entire syllabus in Question-Answer Format
- Overview at the start of each chapter to facilitate quick understanding
- Covers answers to all Textual Questions
- Includes Additional Important Questions for better preparation
- Map-based and Graph-based questions for better geographical understanding
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- A Model Question Paper as per the latest paper pattern

Scan the QR Codes to view the videos on 'Technique of Map Reading', 'How to use stencil map for Q. No. 7' and 'Moderator's tips for solving board exam paper'.

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## PREFACE

While designing the book, our main intention was to create a book that would act as a single point of reference for students. We wanted this book to provide students, the much needed answers for their textual questions as well as build up their knowledge quotient in the process.

**Perfect Geography Std. X** has been prepared as per the syllabus which is more student-centric and focuses on active learning along-with making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting. We have infused the book with additional questions which are in line with the latest paper pattern.

Every chapter begins with an Overview to facilitate quick understanding of the chapter. The book covers all the textual content in the Question-Answer format. It also includes a host of other Objective and Subjective type of questions. These include Map-based and Graph-based questions that help students to study and analyze the respective maps and graphs. The chapter ends with a Chapter-wise Assessment that stands as a testimony to the fact that the child has understood the chapter thoroughly.

For the purpose of self-evaluation we have incorporated a Model Question Paper.

We have amalgamated technology with education and resultantly provided **QR Codes** for students to access videos on ‘Technique of Map Reading’, ‘How to use stencil map for Q. No. 7’, and ‘Moderator’s tips for solving board exam paper’.

With absolute trust in our work, we hope our holistic efforts towards making this book an ideal knowledge hub for students pay off.

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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*A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.*

From,  
Publisher  
**Edition:** Second

**GG - Gyan Guru**



We present to you our very own mascot-'GG'. GG is a student-buddy who pops up throughout the book and draws your attention to important bits of knowledge. This section helps you understand a concept distinctly with a corresponding example, which you can relate to easily. This is our initiative that helps to link learning with life, thereby educating the students much more practically. We're hopeful that you will love this initiative.

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## PAPER PATTERN

Std. X : Geography

Time : 2 Hours

Marks : 40

Q. No.	Question	Options	Marks	Total Marks with Options
1.	Choose the correct option	4	4	4
2.	Match the columns	4	4	4
3.	Answer in one sentence ( <i>Any 4</i> )	5	4	5
4. (A)	Fill in the information in the Maps and make an index / legend ( <i>Any 4</i> )	6	4	6
4. (B)	Answer with the help of the given map ( <i>Any 4</i> )	5	4	5
5.	Give Geographical Reasons ( <i>Any 2</i> )	4	6	12
6. (A)	Draw a Graph / Diagram and answer the questions	2	6	12
6. (B)	<b>OR</b> Read the Graph / Diagram and answer the questions.			
7.	Answer in detail ( <i>Any 2</i> )	3	8	12
	<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>

[Note: Q.1 to Q.3 may include other types of objective questions as well.]

Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education, Pune - 04.

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	Model Question Paper	154

*Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by \* mark.*

Scan the Q. R. Code to see the video on **How to use the stencil map** for Q. 7.



Scan the Q. R. Code to see **the moderator's tips** solving the Geography Question Paper.



**P.S.** Scan this **Q.R. Code** to get a better insight of **Map Reading**.



# 6

## Population

### An Overview

	India	Brazil
<b>Total Population</b>	121 crores	19 crores
<b>Percentage of world population living in the country</b>	17.5%	2.78%
<b>World rank according to population</b>	Second	Fifth
<b>World rank according to area</b>	Seventh	Fifth
<b>Percentage of world's land area occupied</b>	2.41%	5.6%
<b>Average density of population</b>	382 persons per sq. km.	23 persons per sq. km.
<b>Regions with high population density</b>	i. Northern plains ii. Cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Pune, Chennai, etc.	i. Eastern coastal areas (Coastal lowlands)
<b>Regions with low population density</b>	i. Mountainous hilly regions ii. Dry desert areas iii. Dense forest areas	i. In the interiors of the Amazon Basin ii. Central and Western parts of Brazil iii. Highlands (moderate population density)
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	i. Less than 1000 ii. Men outnumber women. iii. Since few decades, fluctuations have been seen, but after 1991 slight increase has occurred in the sex ratio.	i. More than 1000 since decades ii. Since 2001, there is considerable increase in the number of women than men.
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	i. It was higher till 1971. Then it stabilised. ii. From 2001 to 2011, India's population increased by 18.2 crores. iii. Now, the rate of population growth is declining; but the population is still growing.	i. Declining rate of population growth, and population may not increase in the next two decades.
<b>Age and Sex Pyramid</b>	The proportion of youth is more.	The proportion of aged people is more.
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	68 years on an average	75 years on an average
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	Increasing (72.2% in 2016)	High (92.6% in 2016)
<b>Population Record Centre</b>	Census of India	IBGE (The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

[Note: The above data for India is according to Census 2011, while that for Brazil is according to Census 2010.]

**Q.1. (A) Choose the Correct Alternative and Rewrite the Sentences**

- It is the one of the most important resource for any country.  
(A) Money  
(B) Population  
(C) Electricity  
(D) Natural Resources
- As per 2011 Census, India's population was around \_\_\_\_\_ crores.  
(A) 111 (B) 120  
(C) 121 (D) 122
- India is the \_\_\_\_\_ most populous country in the world.  
(A) second (B) third  
(C) fifth (D) first
- Brazil is the most populated country in the \_\_\_\_\_ continent.  
(A) North American  
(B) European  
(C) South American  
(D) Australian
- With a population of around 19 crores, (as per 2010 Census) Brazil ranks \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
(A) 5<sup>th</sup> (B) 4<sup>th</sup>  
(C) 6<sup>th</sup> (D) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Brazil occupies \_\_\_\_\_ of world's total land.  
(A) 6.5 % (B) 5.6 %  
(C) 7.6 % (D) 8.2 %
- The distribution of population is very \_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil.  
(A) even (B) uneven  
(C) sparse (D) dense
- The density of population in the highlands of Brazil is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) less (B) more  
(C) moderate (D) extreme
- The sex ratio of Brazil has been \_\_\_\_\_ 1000 since decades.  
(A) more than (B) less than  
(C) equal to (D) around
- There has been a slight increase in the sex ratio in India after \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1971 (B) 1981  
(C) 1947 (D) 1991

**Answers:**

- (B)
- (C)
- (A)
- (C)
- (A)
- (B)
- (B)
- (C)
- (A)
- (D)

**Q.1. (B) Complete the Analogy**

- Literacy Rate in 2016 –  
India : 72.2% :: Brazil : \_\_\_\_\_
- Life Expectancy in 2016 –  
India : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Brazil : 75 years
- Population enumeration done by –  
India : Census of India :: Brazil : \_\_\_\_\_
- Census count –  
India : start of the decade :: Brazil : \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers:**

- 92.6%
- 68 years
- IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and statistics)
- end of the decade

**Q.2. (A) Match the Columns**

1.

	Column A		Column B
i.	Highest population density in India	a.	Rio de Janeiro
ii.	Lowest population density in Brazil	b.	Bihar
iii.	Highest population density in Brazil	c.	Rondonia
iv.	Lowest population density in India	d.	Parana
		e.	Arunachal Pradesh

**Ans:**

(i. – b), (ii. – c), (iii. – a), (iv. – e)

**Q.2. (B) Arrange the following**

- \*1. Arrange the following states of India in descending order of their population.

Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh

**Ans:** Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh.

- \*2. Arrange the states of Brazil in ascending order of their population.

Amazonas, Rio de Janeiro, Alagoas, Sao Paulo, Parana

**Ans:** Amazonas, Alagoas, Parana, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro



**Q.2. (C) Identify the Odd Man Out**

1. **Favourable factors affecting population distribution –** [Mar 2019]
  - i. Nearness to sea
  - ii. Lack of roads
  - iii. Cultivable land
  - iv. New cities and towns
2. **States in India having highest population density –**
  - i. Punjab
  - ii. Bihar
  - iii. Arunachal pradesh
  - iv. Uttar Pradesh
3. **States in Brazil having lowest population density –**

i. Espirito santo	ii. Roraima
iii. Para	iv. Amapa

**Answers:**

1. Lack of roads
2. Arunachal pradesh
3. Espirito santo

**Q.3.(A) State whether the Sentences are Right or Wrong. Correct the wrong ones**

- \*1. The north-western part of India is densely populated.
- \*2. In Brazil, people prefer living in the south-east as compared to the north-east.
- \*3. The western part of Brazil is densely populated. [Mar 2019]
4. The south-eastern coastal region of Brazil has favourable climate and hence is suitable for human settlements.
5. Brazil ranks seventh in the world in terms of both, population as well as area.
- \*6. The life expectancy of Indians is decreasing.
- \*7. Literacy Rate is higher in Brazil than India.

**Answers:**

1. Wrong  
The north-western part of India is sparsely populated.
2. Right
3. Wrong  
The western part of Brazil is sparsely populated.
4. Right
5. Wrong  
Brazil ranks fifth in the world in terms of both, population as well as area.

6. Wrong  
The life expectancy of Indians is increasing.
7. Right

**Q.3. (B) Identify the aspects of population on the basis of the statement**

1. The number of females per 1000 males in a region.
2. The average number of years a person born in a country is expected to live.
3. The total number of educated or literate persons in an area or a region.
4. Graph that helps to understand the age and sex related aspects of a region's population.

**Answers:**

1. Sex ratio
2. Life expectancy
3. Literacy rate
4. Age and sex pyramid / Population pyramid

**Q.3. (C) Differentiate Between**

**Characteristics of the population of India and Brazil**

**Ans:**

Sr. No.	Population of Brazil	Population of India
i.	The population of Brazil is around 19 crores and it is the fifth most populous country in the world.	The population of India is around 121 crores and according to 2011 Census, it ranks second in the world.
ii.	Considering the age of population, Brazil's population is getting slowly older.	Considering the age of population, the proportion of youth is more in India.
iii.	Considering the sex ratio of Brazil, the number of women has considerably increased than men since 2001.	Considering the sex ratio of India, men outnumber women.
iv.	Brazil's population may not increase in the next two decades.	The rate of population growth of India is now declining but population is still growing.
v.	The density of population in Brazil is around 23 persons per sq.km.	India's average population density is 382 persons per sq.km. as per 2011 census.



**Reading between the lines**

(Exceptions- Kerala is the only state and Puducherry the only Union Territory where the sex ratio is 1084 and 1087 females per 1000 males respectively.

**Q.3. (D) Classify the following**

- \*1. Classify the factors affecting the distribution of population into favourable and unfavourable.  
Nearness to sea, Lack of roads, Temperate climate, Lack of industries, New cities and

towns, Tropical moist forests, Minerals, Semi-arid climate, Cultivable land.

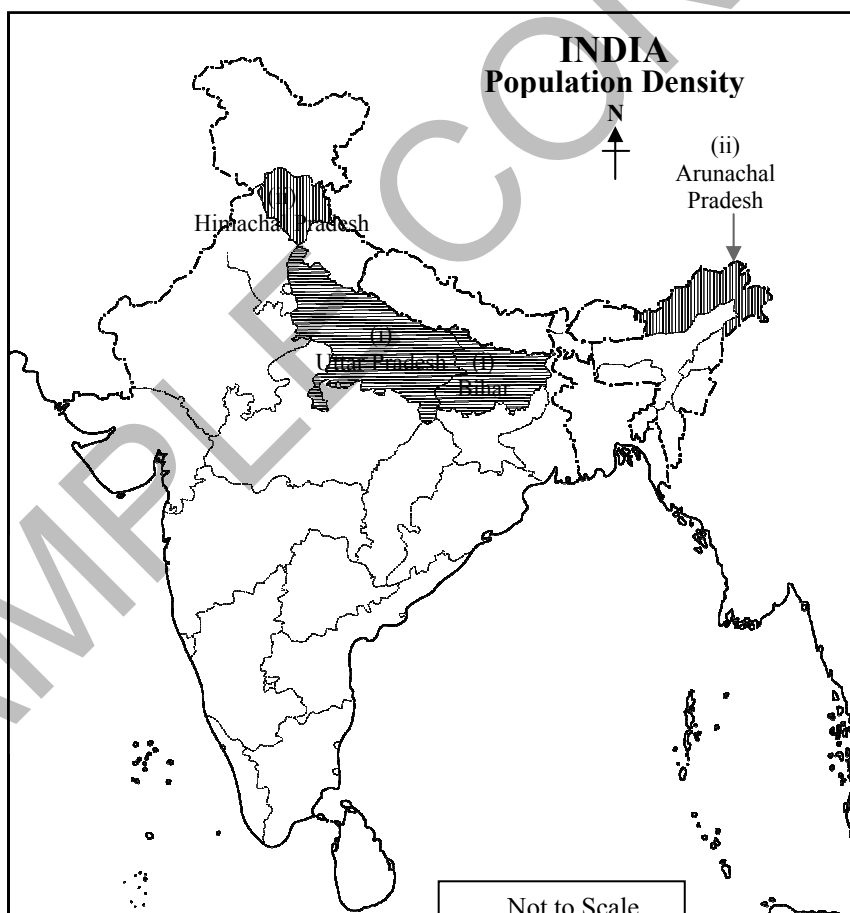
Ans:

Favourable factors	Unfavourable factors
Minerals	Tropical moist forests
New cities and towns	Lack of industries
Minerals	Tropical moist forests
Cultivable land	Semi-arid climate
Temperate climate	

**Q.4. (A) Prepare a Map with the Help the Information Given Below**

1. INDIA – POPULATION DENSITY  
i. Any two states with high population density  
ii. Any two states with low population density

Ans:

**INDEX**

Q. No.	Symbols	Details	Marks
i.		States with high population density	
ii.		States with low population density	



**2. BRAZIL – POPULATION DENSITY**

- i. Any two states with high population density
- ii. Any two states with low population density

Ans:



**INDEX**

Q. No.	Symbols	Details	Marks
i.		states with high population density	
ii.		states with low population density	

**Q.4. (B) Answer the Following Questions On the Basis of the Given Map**

1. **Intext Question.** *(Textbook page no. 38)*  
 Study the maps in fig 6.1(a) and 6.1(b) on textbook page no. 38 and answer the questions.

i. **States with highest population density.**

Ans: The states with highest population density include Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

ii. **States with lowest population density.**

Ans: The states with lowest population density include Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram.

iii. **On the basis of the maps given in the textbook, classify the distribution of population in India in the following table.**

Sr. No.	Population Density (per sq. km.)	Name of the States / Union Territories
a.	Less than 100	
b.	101 to 250	
c.	251 to 500	
d.	More than 501	



Ans:

Sr. No.	Population Density (per sq. km.)	Name of the States / Union Territories
a.	Less than 100	Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
b.	101 to 250	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya
c.	251 to 500	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka, Goa, Jharkhand, Assam, Tripura
d.	More than 501	Punjab, Haryana, New Delhi, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Diu and Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**GG - Gyan Guru**

According to Census 2011, density of population in Lakshadweep – 2149, Puducherry – 2547, Diu and Daman – 2191, Dadra and Nagar Haveli – 700.



**iv. Correlate the climate and physiography of India with its population distribution and write a note on it.**

Ans:

- The northern plains of India have fertile soil, suitable climate and plenty of water supply. Therefore, there is a higher density of population in that area.
- The adjoining areas of the Ganga plains also have a high density of population due to the suitability of proper climate and environment. For e.g. Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, etc.
- States like Rajasthan that have infertile soil and less rainfall, have less density of population.
- Also population density is low in the mountainous region of Himalayas due to its difficult natural terrain and the unsuitable environment.

2. **Make friends with maps!***(Textbook page no. 39)*

Observe figures 6.2(a) and 6.2(b) on textbook page no. 39 and answer the questions.

**i. In which area is population most concentrated?**

**Ans:** The concentration of population is most in the South Eastern area.

**ii. In which area is the distribution of population sparse?**

**Ans:** Sparse distribution of population is seen in the Western, Central and Northern areas.

**iii. Prepare a note on factors responsible for the uneven distribution of population based on study of Brazil you have made so far.**

Ans:

- The population distribution in Brazil is uneven.
- The density of population is more in the eastern coastal regions due to well developed agriculture and industries.
- Also, the population density is high in the southern part of Brazil due to the favourable climate, abundant rainfall, fertile soil for agriculture and availability of water.
- On the other hand, the interior of Amazon basin has unfavourable climate, heavy rainfall, inaccessibility issues and dense forests which prove unsuitable for human settlements. Hence, the density of population is less in these regions.
- Apart from this, density of population is moderate in the Brazilian highlands and less in the central and western part.

**iv. Identify the type of map showing distribution.**

**Ans:** Fig. 6.2 (a) - Dot method of showing population distribution.

Fig. 6.2 (b) - Choropleth method of showing population distribution (density).

**Q.5. Give Geographical Reasons**

**\*1. Population is an important resource.**

Ans:

- The economic and social development of a country is dependent on its population and its quality.
- In other words, the progress of a country depends on the form of its population. For e.g.: In India, working population is more.
- If a country's population is literate and healthy, then such population is an economic and social asset to the nation and not a sheer liability.



**\*2. India's population density is high.**

**Ans:**

- As per 2011 Census, the population of India was 121 crores. India is the second most populated country in the world.
- The reason the country being so populous is its favourable climate.
- India occupies 2.41% of the earth's area but it has 17.5% of the world's population.

Due to the above reasons, the population density of India is high, i.e. 382 persons per sq.km. as per 2011 census.

**\*3. Population density is high in the Ganga plains.**

**Ans:**

- Natural features, favourable climate and availability of facilities help in the growth of human settlements in a certain location.
- The Ganga plains in the north of India have fertile soil, favourable climate and abundance of water.
- There is growth in agriculture as well as industries in this area.

Due to these reasons, population density in Ganga plains is high.

**\*4. Brazil's population density is very less.**

**Ans:**

- Brazil is the fifth largest country of the world in terms of area. According to 2010 Census, Brazil had a population of 19 crores and was the fifth most populated country in the world.
- Brazil occupies 5.6% of the world's total area and contributes to 2.78% of the world's population.
- Also, the population growth rate of Brazil is declining as it is trying to control population growth.

Due to the above reasons, the population density of Brazil is very less which is 23 persons per sq. km. as per 2010 census.

**\*5. The density of population is sparse in Amazon basin.**

**Ans:**

- The Amazon basin has Equatorial type of climate. This region experiences high temperatures and heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- Also, this region has difficult and swampy terrain and dense forests.
- Moreover, the climatic condition of this area is not suitable or accessible for the growth and development of human population.

Due to the above reasons, the density of population is sparse in Amazon basin.

**6. The average life expectancy of Indians is increasing.**

**Ans:**

- In 1960, life expectancy of Indians was very less but with socio economic development it is increasing in every decade.
- Improvement in medical facilities and progress in medical field has helped to increase life expectancy.
- Also access to nutritious food leads to an increase in average life expectancy.

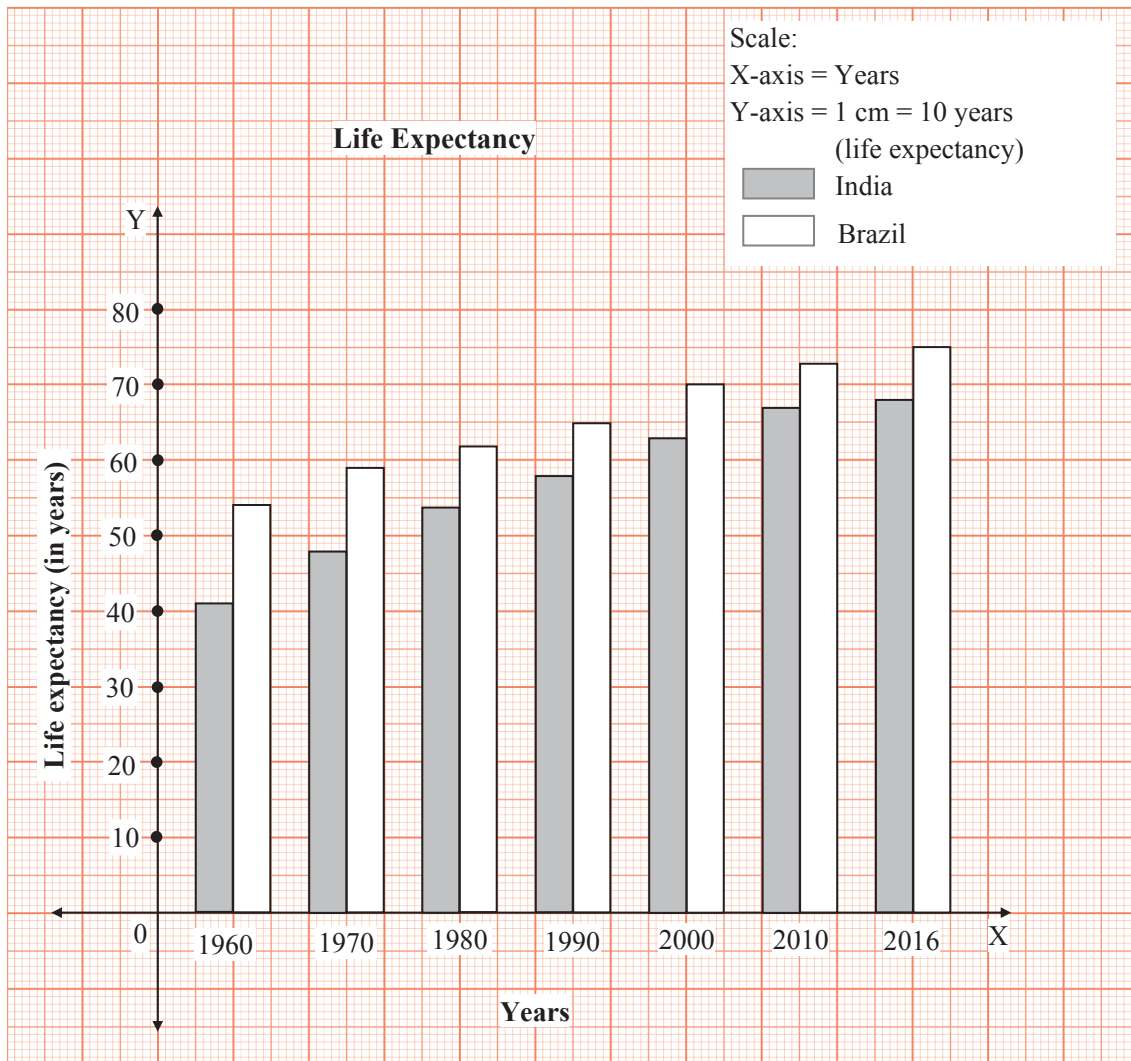
**Q.6. (A) Draw a Graph with the Help of the Given Statistical Information**

**1. Draw a multiple or joint bar graph on the basis of the information given:**

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



Ans:



i. Which country has a higher life expectancy?

Ans: Brazil has a higher life expectancy than India.

ii. What is the interval given in the graph?

Ans: The interval is of 10 years.

iii. By how much has the life expectancy increased from 2000 to 2016 in India?

Ans: The life expectancy has increased by 5 years from 2000 to 2016 in India.

iv. Use your brain power! (Textbook page no. 43)

Is there a relationship between increase in life expectancy and growth of population? If yes, how?

Ans:

- Yes, there a relationship between increase in life expectancy and growth of population. These two elements are closely linked.
- Life expectancy increases when the citizens are healthy and free from diseases.
- This in turn reduces the mortality rate which leads to increase in population.

2. Draw a multiple/ joint bar graph on the basis of the information given:

Year/Literacy rate (%)	1981	1991	2001	2011	2016
India	40.8	48.2	61.0	69.3	72.2
Brazil	74.6	80.0	86.4	91.4	92.6





Ans:



i. Which country has a higher literacy rate?

Ans: Brazil has a higher literacy rate than India.

ii. What is the literacy growth rate in Brazil from 1991 to 2011?

Ans: The literacy rate has increased in Brazil by 11.4% from 1991 to 2011.

iii. Compare the increasing trend in literacy rate in both countries from 1981 to 2016.

Ans: From 1981 to 2016, literacy rate in India is increased by 32.2% whereas in Brazil, it is increased by 18%.

**Q.6. (B) Answer the Following Questions by Reading the Graph**

\*1. Comment upon the population density of fig. 6.1 (b). on textbook page no. 38.

Ans:

- i. Fig. 6.1(b) showcases the population density of India as per the 2011 Census.
- ii. It is evident from the figure that the distribution of population is uneven in India.
- iii. In the figure, the density of the population is divided into four distinct categories. They are:
  - a. Less than 100 per sq. km
  - b. 101-250 per sq. km

- c. 251- 500 per sq. km
- d. More than 500 per sq. km
- iv. In areas like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the population is less than 100 per sq. km.
- v. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya have a population density of 101- 250 persons per sq. km.
- vi. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Tripura, Karnataka and Goa have a population density of 251- 500 persons per sq. km.



vii. Delhi, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have the maximum density of population with more than 500 persons per sq. km.

2. **Try this.** (Textbook page no. 41)

i. **Using the graphs given on textbook page no. 41, find the difference between the males and females of various age groups.**

**Ans:** Both the graphs show the percentage of population in different age groups in India and Brazil.

In India, there are more males as compared to females in the age group of 0-34 years, while the difference between number of males and females is negligible in age groups above 34 years.

In Brazil, there is negligible difference between the number of males and females in all the age groups except age groups above 65 years.

ii. **In which age group is this difference the maximum?**

**Ans:** The maximum difference can be seen in the age group of 0 to 34 years.

3. **Colours of Both** (Textbook page no. 44)  
**From fig 6.3 to 6.7 (from textbook page no. 40 to 44), various aspects of population composition are given. Study the graphs, discuss and answer the following questions.**

i. **Which country has a higher sex ratio?**

**Ans:** Brazil has a higher sex ratio.

ii. **Which country has a higher literacy rate?**

**Ans:** Brazil has a higher literacy rate.

iii. **Which country's population is growing at a faster rate?**

**Ans:** India's population is growing at a faster rate than Brazil.

iv. **Which country's population has a higher life expectancy?**

**Ans:** Brazil's population has a higher life expectancy.

v. **Which country has a higher proportion of the old age people?**

**Ans:** Brazil has a higher proportion of the old age people. The reason is the higher life expectancy of Brazil than that of India.

4. **Think about it.** (Textbook page no. 44)

**Considering the discussion in Q.3. above, what should be done so that our manpower is utilized properly, sex ratio improves and population growth is controlled? Write two to three sentences on each.**

**Ans:**

i. **Measures to utilise manpower properly:**

- As the proportion of youth in India's population is high, they must be provided with suitable educational facilities and training.
- It must be ensured that they get jobs according to their talent and qualification.
- The young generation must be encouraged to start independent enterprises.
- The opportunities must also be provided to the young generation in the rural areas. This is needed so that, they do not feel the need to migrate to cities.

ii. **Measures to improve the Sex Ratio:**

Apart from the ban on sex determination of foetus before the birth of a child, which has been implemented in India, awareness must be created on the importance of a girl child.

iii. **Measures to control population growth:**

Awareness must be created through education as well as media about having a small family.

### Q.7. Answer the Following

1. **Explain the population distribution in India.**

**Ans:**

- According to the 2011 Census, the population of India was 121 crores and India was the second most populated country in the world.
- India's contribution to the population of the world is 17.5%.
- India's average population density is 382 persons per sq. km.
- Physiography, favourable climate, fertile land and availability of water has affected the distribution of population. Human settlements have been established in these parts for many centuries.
- Due to farming, industries and trade, the proportion of the population got concentrated in few places.  
For e.g. There is more concentration of population in the northern plains, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Bengaluru, Chennai, etc.
- On the other hand, in the mountainous regions, dry desert areas, dense forest areas, etc. the density of population is sparse because of inaccessibility, absence of facilities and tough life.

2. **Explain the population distribution in Brazil.**

**Ans:**

- Brazil ranks fifth in the world in terms of area as well as population.
- According to 2010 Census, it has a population of 19 crores with a density of 23 persons per sq. km.



- iii. The population of Brazil is unevenly distributed.
- iv. Due to the fertile soil and favourable climate in the eastern coastal areas, majority of Brazilians are concentrated within 300 kilometres of these areas.
- v. On the other hand, excessive rainfall, low accessibility, unfavourable climate and dense forests in the interior of Amazon basin prove as barriers for human settlement.
- vi. The central and western part of Brazil is less populated.
- vii. The density of population in the highlands of Brazil is moderate.

### 3. Explain the important features of India's population.

**Ans:** The important features of India's population are as follows:

#### i. Age Group:

The proportion of youth in India's population is high. This forms a major part of a working population.

India is hence correctly looked upon as a young country.

#### ii. Sex Ratio:

In India, the sex ratio is not favourable as the number of men is more than the women. Although there have been fluctuations in the sex ratio in India since few decades, a slight positive change is seen post 1991.

#### iii. Literacy Rate:

The literacy rate of India is increasing.

#### iv. Population Growth Rate:

The rate of population growth in India was higher till 1971, after which it stabilised. Although the rate of growth of population growth is now declining, the population is still growing.

#### v. Life Expectancy:

The average life span of Indians is around 68 years.

### \*4. Explain the similarities and differences between the population distribution in Brazil and India.

**Ans:**

- i. The **similarities** between the population distribution of Brazil and India are as follows:
  - a. Both India and Brazil have their population distributed unevenly.
  - b. Concentration of population is seen in specific areas which have fertile soil, low lying areas, availability of water, favourable climatic conditions as well as transportation and other facilities.

For e.g. Large concentration of population is seen in the coastal lowlands of Brazil and the

northern plains in India as well as in cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Pune, Bengaluru, etc. in India and Sao Paulo, Brasilia and Rio De Janeiro in Brazil.

- ii. The **difference** between the population distribution in Brazil and India is as follows:

- a. In India, the Ganga river valley has fertile land, favourable climate and availability of water in abundance. Therefore the population in this region is more. On the other hand, in Brazil, heavy rainfall, dense forests and other such unfavourable conditions lead to sparse population in the Amazon Valley.
- b. The average population density in India is 382 person per sq.km whereas the population density in Brazil is around 23 person per sq.km.

Thus, there are similarities as well differences in the population distribution in these two countries.

### \*5. Giving examples, correlate climate and population distribution.

**Ans:**

- i. In order to survive, human beings need suitable and conducive climate; as these are one of the most essential factors.  
For e.g.:
  - a. The south-eastern coastal areas of Brazil receive 1000 - 1200 mm of rainfall and rarely experience tropical cyclones. Due to this, agriculture and industries have flourished well here. Due to this, higher density of population is found in these areas.
  - b. In India, the northern plains and the coastal areas in the west and east have favourable climate which results in the concentration of population in these areas.
- ii. Also, it is to be noted that human settlements are not dense in areas having rain shadow regions, dry weather or extremely heavy rainfall, high temperature, etc.  
For e.g.:
  - a. In Brazil, sparse population is found in the north-eastern part of the highlands which are drought affected and the areas of the Amazon valley that have unfavourable climate, experiences heavy rainfall, have accessibility issues and dense forests.
  - b. In India, sparse population is found in the western desert occupied areas of Rajasthan where the soil is not suitable for cultivation and the climate is very dry. Similarly, sparse population is also found in the areas of high altitude like Himalayas where the temperature is as low as  $-40^{\circ}$  (minus forty degrees).

Thus, it is evident that, climate plays a very important role in population concentration.



## Diagram/Image based Questions

\*1.

- i. Compare and classify the population densities shown on textbook page no. 45 in the squares 'a' and 'b' representing 1 sq. km of area.

**Ans:** The density of population in figure (a) is less than the density of population in figure (b). Thus, figure (a) shows sparse population while figure (b) shows dense population.

- ii. If in figure B, one sign = 100, then what will be the sex ratio?

**Ans:** Given that, one sign = 100 persons.

Since, there are 10 female signs, there are:

$$10 \times 100 = 1000 \text{ females}$$

Since, there are 8 male signs, there are:

$$8 \times 100 = 800 \text{ males}$$

If number of males = 1000,

then number of females = ?

$$\therefore \text{Sex ratio} = 1000 \times \frac{1000}{800} = 1250.$$

$\therefore$  The sex ration in this case is favourable.

2. Use your brain power!

*(Textbook page no. 39)*

Calculate the population density of area shown in 1 sq. km. of square in 'a' and 'b' each in the figure given on textbook page no. 39.

**Ans:**

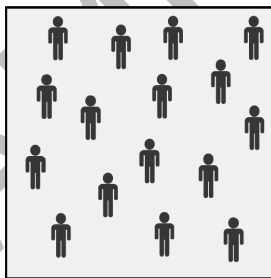



Fig. (a)

In fig. 'a', there are 16 

Since, each  = 80 people

$$\therefore \text{Total number of people} = 16 \times 80 = 1280$$

$\therefore$  The population density is 1280 persons per sq. km. in fig. 'a'.

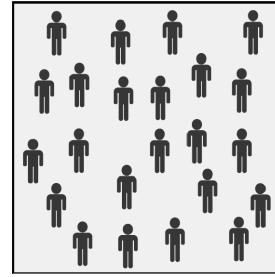




Fig. (B)

In Fig. 'b', there are 23 

Since, each  = 80 people

$$\therefore \text{Total number of people} = 23 \times 80 = 1840$$

$\therefore$  The population density is 1840 persons per sq. km. in fig. 'b'.



## Apply your Knowledge

1. Give it a try. *(Textbook page no. 40)*

- i. What could be the reasons of lower sex ratio in any region?

**Ans:** The main reason for lower sex ratio in any region is gender discrimination. The various ways in which gender discrimination takes place are as follows:

- The determination of gender and termination of female foetus before the birth of a girl child.
- Females in India being considered as liability and responsibility.
- The assumption of people in the society that women fails to compete men professionally.
- Women also suffer due to several social evils like dowry, child marriage, etc.

- ii. In India, number of men outnumber women. Is this condition found in all the States of India? Find out!

**Ans:**

- The sex ratio in India was around 940 females per 1000 males in the year 2011.
- The states that have unfavourable sex ratio are Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Diu and Daman.
- Kerala is the only state and Puducherry the only Union Territory where the sex ratio is 1084 and 1087 females per 1000 males respectively.

[Reference: Official website of 'Census of India 2011' and 'Year Book, India 2018']



2. Use your brain power! (Textbook page no. 44)  
If the proportion of dependent age groups increases in the composition of population, how will it affect the economy of a country?

Ans:

- If the proportion of dependent age groups increases in the composition of population, it will imply reduction in proportion of young working age group.
- This will further result in less national output and affect the economy of the country.
- It will also lead to reduced exports from the country.

3. Give it a try. (Textbook page no. 44)  
Study the indices of population density maps of both the countries. What difference do you find? What conclusions can you draw?

Ans:

- Population density of both the countries is shown and depicted with the help of maps.
- If we look at the key of both the maps, we can conclude that the key in the map of India shows four categories of density of the population, while that of the map of Brazil shows five categories.
- In India, the least populated areas have less than 100 persons per sq. km., while the least populated areas in Brazil have only 50 persons per sq. km.
- Similarly, the highest density of population in India is categorised at more than 500 persons per sq. km., while that in Brazil it is categorised as more than 300 persons per sq. km.
- Thus, the most populated areas of Brazil have less population density than the most populated areas of India.

4. Try this. (Textbook page no. 44)  
Based on the conversation given on textbook page no. 43, write a similar conversation

using the graphs in figure 6.7 of your textbook.

Ans: Student 1:

This illustration depicts the literacy rate of India and Brazil.

Student 2:

But what is 'literacy'?

Student 1:

A person who knows to speak, read and write in one or more languages and is also capable of doing basic daily life mathematical calculations is known as a literate person.

Student 2:

Okay. Now I understand.

Student 1:

Yes, According to the study in 2016 in Brazil, the literacy rate was 92.6 % and in India it was 72.2%.

Student 2:

In 1981, the literacy rate in Brazil was 74.6% and the literacy rate of India was 40.8%. Thus as compared to Brazil, the literacy rate of India was very less.

Student 1:

Alright. The fact that India's literacy rate has gone up is highly commendable.

Student 2:

Yes. If public awareness is created and this same trend continues, India can very soon achieve 100% literacy rate.

### Project

- \*1. Obtain the taluka-wise data of your district's population and show it with the help of a dot map.

[Note: Students are expected to attempt the above activity on their own.]

## Chapter Assessment

Total Marks: 20

1. Choose the correct alternative.

- The density of population in Brazil is around \_\_\_\_\_ persons per sq.km.
 

(A) 23	(B) 25
(C) 28	(D) 29
- India's average population density is \_\_\_\_\_ persons per sq.km. as per 2011 Census.
 

(A) 381	(B) 382
(C) 385	(D) 388

[2]





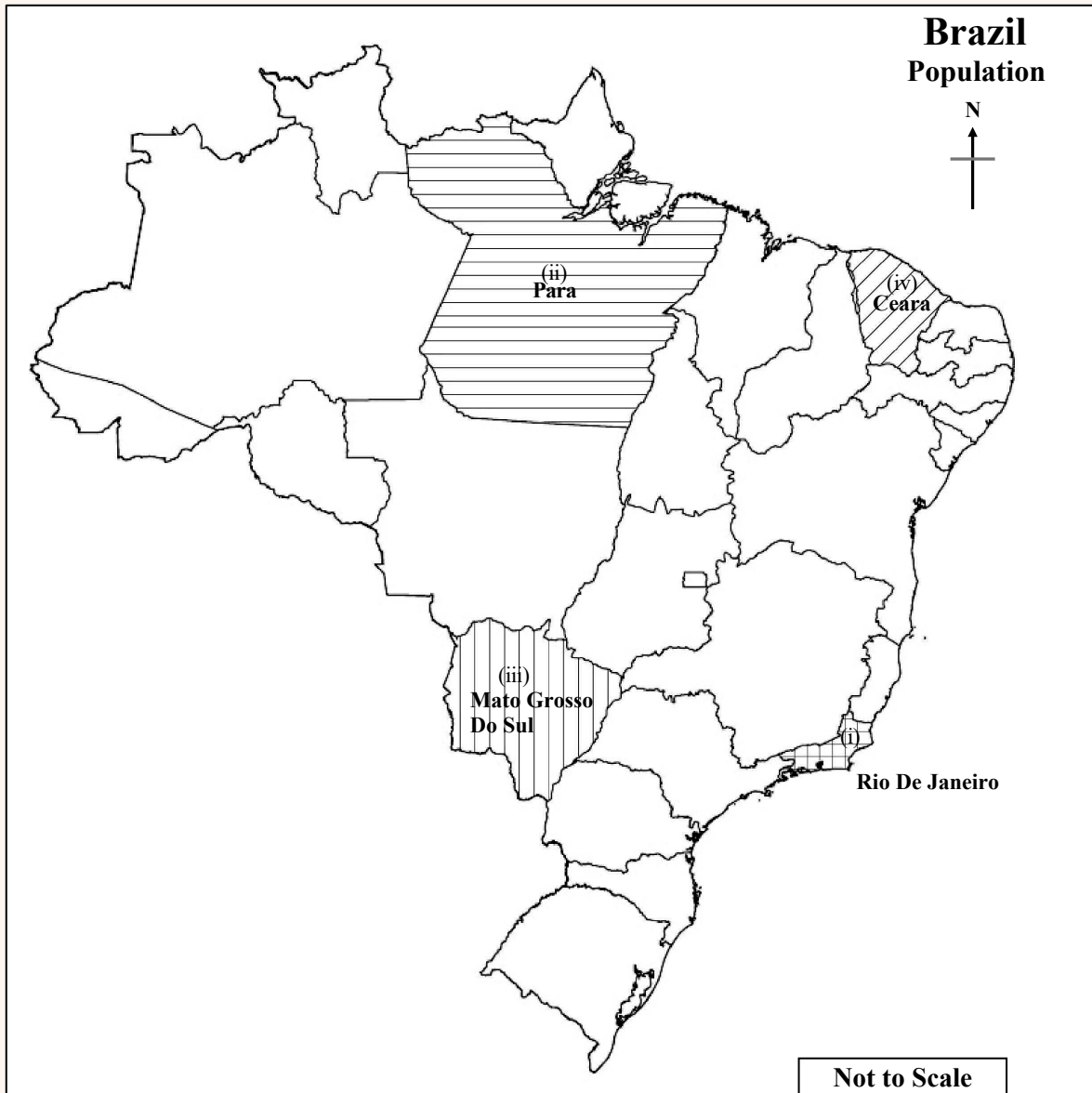
2. **Arrange in the instructed order:** [1]  
Arrange the following states of India in descending order of their population.  
Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
3. **State whether the sentences are Right or Wrong. Correct the Wrong ones. (Any Two)** [2]
- The interior in the Amazon Basin is very densely populated.
  - The sex ratio in Brazil is more than that of India.
  - Considering the age of population, the proportion of older people in Brazil is more, while proportion of youth in India is more.
4. **(A) Mark the following in the map of Brazil and prepare index. (Any Two)** [2]
- A state with high population density
  - A state with low population density
  - A state to the south-west with low population density
  - A north-eastern state with moderate population density
- (B) Observe the map and answer the following questions. (Any Two)** [2]  
*(Refer figure 6.1(b) on textbook page no. 38)*
- Name two northern states of India that have high population density.
  - Name two eastern states of India that have low population density.
  - Name two southern states of India that have high population density.
  - Write the population density of the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
5. **Give Geographical Reasons. (Any One)** [3]
- The population density is high in the Ganga plains of India.
  - The south-eastern coastal regions of Brazil have dense population.
6. **Observe the graph and answer the following questions. (Any Four)** [4]  
*(Refer figure 6.7 on textbook page no. 44)*
- Which country has a high literacy rate?
  - What was the literacy rate in 1981 in both the countries?
  - Which decade shows the highest increase in the literacy rate in India?
  - What was the literacy rate in 2016 in both the countries?
  - By what percent is the literacy rate of Brazil more than India?
  - What can you conclude from both the graphs?
7. **Answer in brief. (Any One)** [4]
- Explain the similarities and differences in the population distribution of India and Brazil.
  - Climate plays an important role in the distribution of population. Explain this statement.

## Answers

1. i. (A)                      ii. (B)
2. Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh
3. i. Wrong  
The interior in the Amazon Basin is very sparsely populated.
- ii. Wrong  
In Brazil, the sex ratio is favourable; whereas in India, the sex ratio is adverse.
- iii. Right



4. (A)



**INDEX**

Q. No.	Symbols	Details (Population Density)	Marks
i.		Region with high density – Rio De Janeiro	
ii.		Region with low density - Para	
iii.		Southwest region with low density – Mato Grasso Do Sul	
iv.		Northeastern region having moderate density - Ceara	

*[Note: Only one state has been marked in this map for all the four questions. Student may mark any other state with same density.]*

4. (B)

- i. Two northern states of India that have high population density are Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.
- ii. Two eastern states of India that have low population density are Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
- iii. Two southern states of India that have high population density are Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- iv. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have a population density of 101- 250 persons per sq. km.



5.
  - i. Refer 'Give geographical reasons'; Q.3
  - ii.
    - a. The south-eastern coastal region of Brazil receives 1000 - 1200 mm rainfall.
    - b. This area rarely experiences tropical cyclones.
    - c. Due to which, this region is suitable for agriculture and growth of industries.
    - d. Hence, the coastal area is suitable for the development of human settlements.Due to all these reasons, the south-eastern coast of Brazil has dense population.
6.
  - i. Brazil has a higher literacy rate; when compared to India.
  - ii. In 1981, Brazil had a literacy rate of 74.6% and India had a literacy rate of 40.8%.
  - iii. The decade of 1991-2001 shows the highest increase in the literacy rate in India.
  - iv. In 2016, India had a literacy rate of 72.2 % and Brazil had a literacy rate of 92.6%.
  - v. As compared to India, Brazil has 20.4% more literacy rate.
  - vi. We can conclude that, in 1981 the literacy rate in Brazil was more than India. However, India too has shown considerable growth in the literacy rate.
7.
  - i. Refer 'Answer the following'; Q. 4
  - ii. Refer 'Answer the following'; Q. 5

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# STD. X

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