

## More and more people

### Escape from the countryside

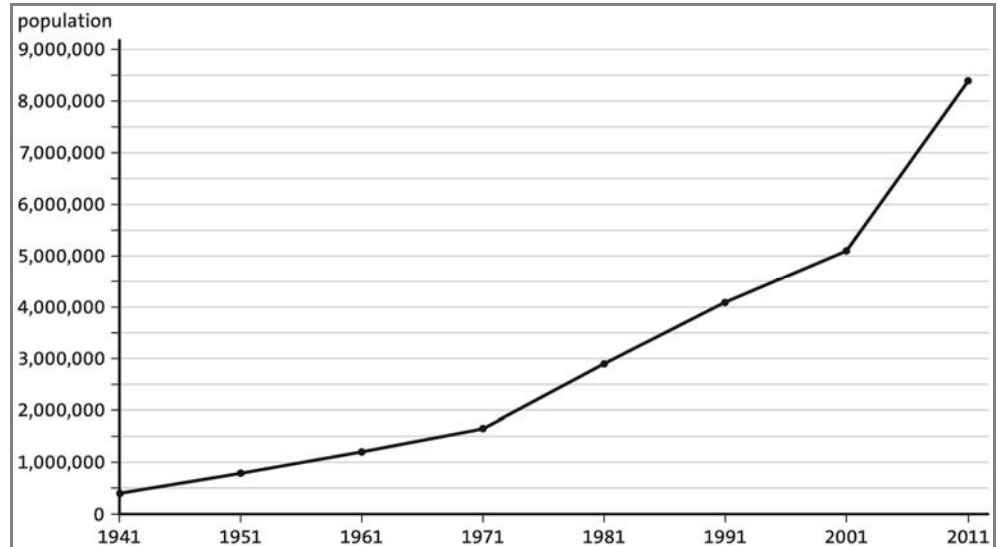
#### Case study: Bangalore (India)

Bangalore is a city which is located in the south of India. India's third biggest city has the highest growth rate in India and is a famous symbol of India's successful information technology.

#### 1 Population growth of Bangalore

a) Draw a line graph. Use a suitable scale. Make sure you use the horizontal axis for the years.

Census	Population
1941	400,000
1951	780,000
1961	1,200,000
1971	1,650,000
1981	2,900,000
1991	4,100,000
2001	5,100,000
2011	8,400,000



b) Find out which ten-year period had the highest increase.

between 2001 and 2011

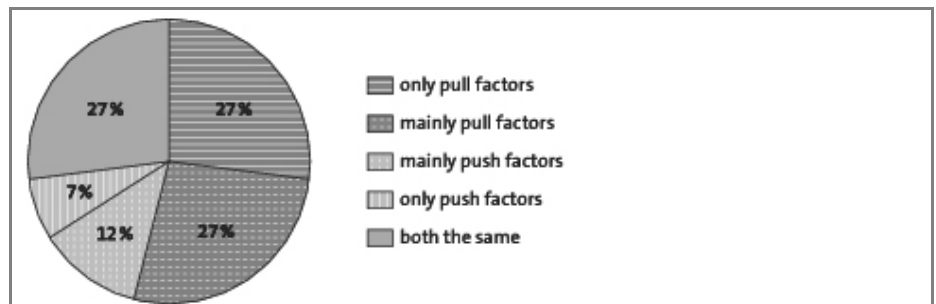
c) Figure out the increase of the population between 2001 and 2011 in per cent.

about 65 %

#### 2 Push and pull factors – why people moved from an urban area to the city of Bangalore in 2011

a) Draw a pie chart of the push and pull factors in Bangalore.

only pull factors	27%
mainly pull factors	27%
mainly push factors	12%
only push factors	7%
both the same	27%



b) Summarise the most important information in two sentences.

More people move to Bangalore because of pull factors than because of push factors. They probably hope to find a well-paid job there.

Name:

Klasse:

Datum:

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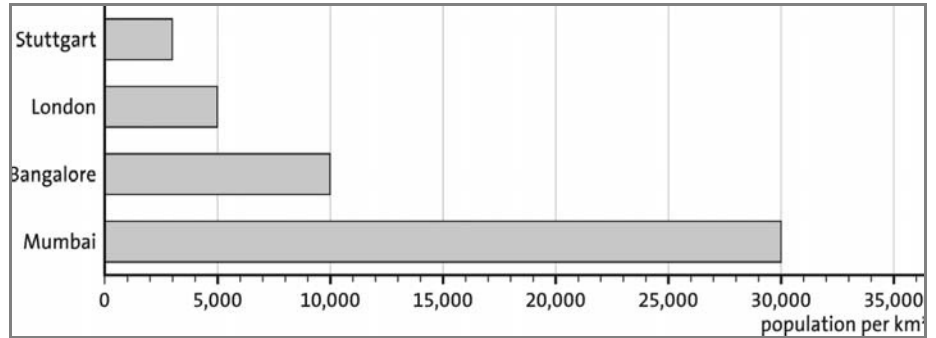
### Escape from the countryside

#### 3 Population density

a) Mumbai is the city with the highest population density in the world.

Draw a horizontal bar chart about the population density of these cities. Use a suitable scale.

City	Population per square km
Mumbai	30,000
Bangalore	10,000
London	5,000
Stuttgart	3,000



b) List three problems which a high population density in a city can cause.

– There is a lot of traffic so it takes a long time to get from one place to another.

– It is very hard to find a place to live and the rent for apartments is very high.

– There are environmental problems, for example heavy pollution and a lot of garbage.

Name:

Klasse:

Datum: