

CH:THE WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH.

READ THE FOLLOWING SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THOROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND.

Question.

What do you mean by Population Growth ? State its three impacts on a region. (C.B.S.E. 2013)

Answer:

Change of population in a period of time in an area means growth of population, It may be positive as well as negative. Population growth affects

- Economic development
- Social uplift
- Cultural development.

Question.

What is crude birth rate ? What are its effects ? (C.B.S.E. 2013)

Answer:

Crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of women.

It is calculated as  $CBR = \frac{B1}{P} \times 1000$

CBR Crude B1 = live births

P = Mid year population

Effects: (i) It affects change of population

(ii) Increasing birth rate shows a positive growth of population.

Question .

What is Crude Death Rate ? What are its effects ?

Answer:

Crude death rate (CDR) is expressed as number of deaths in a year per thousand of population changer.

CDR is calculated as  $CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$

CDR = Crude Death Rate

D = Number of deaths

P = Mid year population

Effects.

- (i) It affects mortality rates, and level of economic development.
- (ii) An increasing death rate shows a negative growth of population.

Question.

How much density of population is found in densely populated areas, moderately populated areas and sparsely populated areas ? Give two examples of each type.

Answer:

The distribution of population is uneven on the earth. Some areas are crowded and some areas are empty.

1. Densely Populated areas. In these areas density of population is more than 200 persons per sq. km. These are N.E. part of U.S.A, N.W. part, of Europe, South, South-East and East Asia.

2. Moderately populated areas. These areas have density of population of 11 to 50 persons per sq. km. These areas are Western China, Southern, India, Norway, Sweden, etc.

3. Sparsely populated areas. These areas have density of 1-10 person per sq. km. These areas are Tundra, hot and cold deserts, dense forests.

Question 10.

What is growth of population ? Name its types. How will you calculate the growth of population for India for the 1991-2000 decade ?

Answer:

Growth of population. Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. It is calculated on the basis of difference between birth rate and death rate.

Population growth %

=  $\frac{\text{Natural increase (Births - Deaths)}}{\text{Average Population}} \times 100$

Average Population

Take the case of India; the population of India in 1991 = 84.63 crore.

The Population of India in 2001 = 102.70 crore

Difference = 18.07 crore.

Growth rate =  $\frac{18.07 \text{ crore}}{93.67 \text{ crore}} \times 100 = 1.93\%$

Growth of population is classified as of three types.

(a) Natural growth of population. This is the population difference between births are deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

Natural growth = Births - Death.

Actual growth of population = Births - Deaths + in migration - out migration.

(b) Positive growth of population. This happens when birth rate is more than death rate or when people migrate to a region.

(c) Negative growth of population. This happens when death rate is more than birth rate or people migrate to other countries.

Question .

What do you mean by density of population ? What are its types ?

Or

Distinguish between Arithmetic and Physiological density.

Answer:

Population Density. It refers to a ratio between population and land area in a country.

Types of population density.

(i) The arithmetic population density. In this the number of people is divided by the total land area. It is the simplest method to understand the degree of concentration of population. Although density ignores differences in population distribution within a country or region taken, it is still a better method to compare population characteristics of the countries. For example, in 2011, the United States population density was relatively low, about 34.1 persons per sq. km while United Kingdom had a population density of 259.4 persons per sq. km.

(ii) Physiological or nutritional density. It is a more refined method of calculating man-land ratio. It is a ratio between total population and total cultivated area or crop land. In developing countries where subsistence agriculture remains the most important economic activity, physiological density reflects the intensity of agriculture.

In nearly all the populous developing countries in Asia-including India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh, there is less than one acre (0.4 hectare) of cropland per person. Exactly, in India 1 hectare of cultivated or cropland supports 5 persons. In China, each hectare of cropland supports 12 persons, while in USA it is only 1.5 persons per hectare.

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