

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What are the factors that influence the population growth and structure?

Answer:

Population structure and growth is viewed as resulting from the influence of a number of parameters, including natality (birth rates), mortality (death rates), age structure, immigration, emigration.

2. How is change in population measured?

Answer:

Change is measured by the differences between population sizes at different dates. The absolute amount of change is obtained by subtracting the population at the earlier date from that at the later date. Using the population at the earlier census as the base of period of change is dictated partly by logic and partly by convenience.

3. How is population growth quantified?

Answer:

Population growth is the change in a population over time, and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals of any species in a population using "per unit time" for measurement.

4. What is population growth in biological terms?

Answer:

In biology, the term population growth is likely to refer to any known organism.

5. How does natural population increase occur?

Answer:

A "natural population increase" occurs when the birth rate is higher than the death rate.

6. What are the ways of growth in population?

Answer:

The population growth of a period can be calculated in two parts, natural growth of population (B-D) and mechanical growth of population (I-E).

7. What are the factors affecting the mechanical growth?

Answer:

Mechanical growth of population is mainly affected by social factors, e.g. the advanced economies are growing faster while the backward economies are growing slowly even with negative growth.

8. What do you mean by population growth rate?

Answer:

In demographics and ecology, population growth rate (PGR) is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period as a fraction of the initial population.

9. What does positive growth ratio indicate?

Answer:

A positive growth ratio (or rate) indicates that the population is increasing.

10. What does a negative growth ratio indicate?

Answer:

A negative growth ratio indicates the population is decreasing.

11. What does a zero growth ratio indicate?

Answer:

A growth ratio of zero indicates that there were the same number of people at two times—net difference between births, deaths a growth rate may be zero even when there are significant changes in the birth rates, death rates, immigration rates, and age distribution between the two times.

12. What does overpopulation mean?

Answer:

Population exceeding the carrying capacity of an area or environment is called overpopulation. It may be caused by growth in population or by reduction in capacity.

13. What does birth rate mean?

Answer:

The birth rate is typically the rate of births in a population over time. The rate of births in a population is calculated in several ways: live births from a universal registration system for births, deaths, and marriages; population counts from a census, and estimation through specialized demographic techniques. The birth rate (along with mortality and migration rate) is used to calculate population growth.

14. What does total fertility rate mean?

Answer:

The total fertility rate is generally a better indicator of current fertility rates because unlike the crude birth rate, it is not affected by the age distribution of the population. Fertility rates tend to be higher in less economically-developed countries and lower in more economically-developed countries.

15. What does migration mean?

Answer:

Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary.