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**WORKSHEET 9**

**SCHOOL: BA SANGAM COLLEGE**

**YEAR: 11**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

<b>Strand</b>	Human Geography
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Population and Settlement
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Explain the nature and characteristics of population and the effect of changes to determine its socioeconomic significance and analyse population data and problems to find solutions.

**LESSON NOTES – POPULATION**

**Population Distribution** (the spread of population)

**Factors affecting population distribution (case studies: Fiji and India)**

<b>FACTORS</b>	<b>DENSELY</b>	<b>SPARSELY</b>
<b>Physical</b>	Flat lowland plain attractive to settlements eg Ganges Lowland ; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.  Plains of Sigatoka, Navua, Dreketi, Ba and Rewa Delta in Fiji	Rugged mountains where temperature and pressure is common in high altitude eg. Thar Desert in India & Himalayan mountains.  Fiji's Nakauvadra, Seatura Korobasaga & Uluiqalau.
<b>Climate</b>	Area of reliable rainfall ie evenly distributed all throughout the year  having no temperature extremes and a lengthy growing season where sunshine or snow is sufficient to attract tourists and areas with a monsoon climate eg. West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Coast.  For Fiji its Suva, Rewa Delta, Navua, Sigatoka.	Areas reciving very low annual rainfall (Thar Desert / Yasawas) Areas having long seasonal drought  or unreliable, irregular rainfall (Deccan Plateau / Yasawa) Very cold areas with a short growing seasons eg.(Deccan Plateau/ Nadarivatu in Vitilevu's Highland)
<b>Soils</b>	Deep humus filled soils and river deposited silts Ganges Delta in India, Rewa Delta, Sigatoka Plains	Frozen & thin soils of the mountains eg Thar Desert and Mt Nakauvadra; or severe soil problems eg Leaching calcification or badlands; Sigatoka Sanddunes

Vegetation	Areas of grassland tend to have higher population densities than places with dense forest or desert eg. Rewa Plains , Navua Planins, Dreketi Plains, Ba)  India's Ganges delta.	Areas of Tropical Rainforests example Wainibuka and Naitasiri Highlands.  India's Jammu & Kashmir, Himaohal Pradesh, North of Uttar Pradesh (foot of the Himalayas), West Bengal, Orissa.
Economic	Regions with Intensive farming or industry can support large numbers of people on a small area of land;  Fiji- Sigatoka Valleys; Navua Plains  India- Ganges Lowlands	Areas with less developed subsistence economies usually need large areas of land to support few people.  Fiji – Tailevu North  India – Jammu & Kashmir.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Differentiate between sparsely populated and densely populated with examples.

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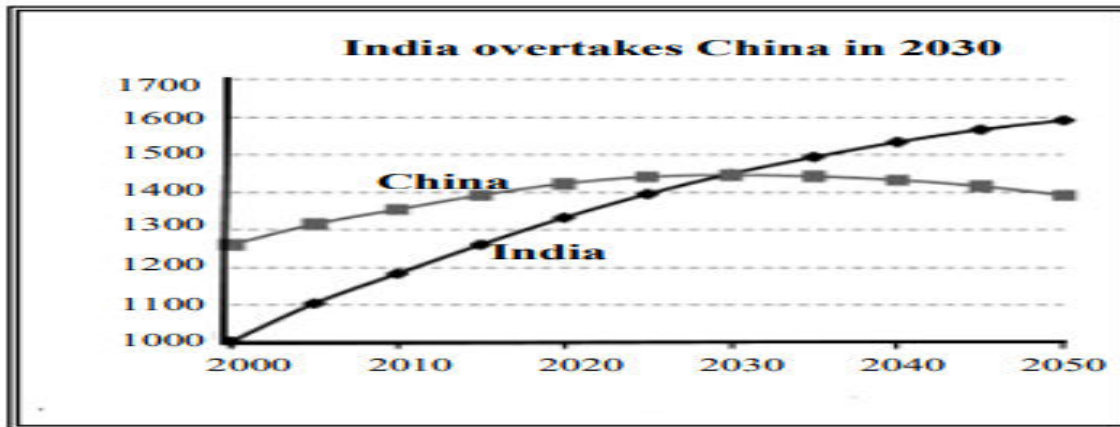
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(3 marks)

2. State whether the following will be **sparsely populated or densely populated:** (5 marks)

- Higher altitudes \_\_\_\_\_ - rugged mountains \_\_\_\_\_
- Plains and valleys \_\_\_\_\_ - deserts \_\_\_\_\_
- Areas of grasslands \_\_\_\_\_ - sand dunes and soil with little fertility \_\_\_\_\_
- Delta and flood plains \_\_\_\_\_ - areas with moderate rainfall \_\_\_\_\_.
- Areas with good water supply \_\_\_\_\_ - areas of large mineral deposits \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Graph Interpretation Use the resource given below and your knowledge to answer the question that follows



Explain what the above graph is showing.

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(2 marks)