Humanities/Arts : Important Question & Answer - The World Population

Ques 1: In demography which gender is considered to be the builder of a nations pillars deep and lift it to the sky.
Ans: Women

Ques 2: What does help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area?
Ans: Patterns of population distribution and density.

Ques 3: What sort of correlation in there in between economic development and population growth?
Ans: Negative correlation.

Ques 4: Analyze the term 'Neo-determinism' or 'Stop' and 'go' determinism.
Ans: The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity more in there a condition of absolute freedom. Human being can conquer nature by obeying it. Men can proceed is their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications. possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without happenings. Neodeterminism nullifies the either-or dichotomy.

Ques 5: In colonial period which of the approaches developed in human geography? Account their broad features in each of the approach.
Ans: (i) Exploration and description approach – Feature – Empirical and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas.
(ii) Regional analysis – Feature – Elaborated description of all aspects of a region were undertaken.

Ques 6: Analyze the three components of population change
Ans: There are three components of population change
⇒Births, deaths and migration.
The crude birth rate (CDR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of women. Death rate plays an active role in population change. Population growth occurs not only by increasing death rate. Crude death rate (CDR) is simply method of measuring mortality of any area. CDR is expressed in terns of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region. Immigration and emigration also effect the population of an area.

Ques 7: What phenomenal set the stage for the rapid growth of population in the world?
Ans: The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth century, set the stage for industrial Revolution the world population exploded Technological advancement achieved so far helped in the reduction of birth rate and provided a stage for accelerated population growth.

Ques 8: On account of what reasons the population growth rate has slowed down in Africa and the commonwealth of Independent states (CIS) and Asia.
Ans: The deadly HIV/AIDS epidemics has pushed up death rates and have reduced average life expectancy in these countries.

Ques 9: Draw distinctions among the following terms of population.
A. Growth of population.
B. Growth rate of population.
C. Natural growth of population.
D. Positive growth of population.
E. Negative growth of population.
Ans: Some basic differences among the above-mentioned terms may be enumerated as follow.
A. Growth of population: - Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population i.e. difference is population on decadal basis in absolute number of population for an area/region/country.
B. Growth rate of population: - This is the change of population expressed in percentage.
C. Natural growth of population: - This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time Natural growth= Births – Deaths. Actual growth of population: this is Births – deaths + migration – Out migration.
D. Positive growth of population: - This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate percentage to a region.
E. Negative growth of population: - If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

Ques 10: Account for the 'Pull' and 'Push' factors of population migration.
Ans: The pull and Push factors of population migration may be accounted as follows.
Push Factors:-
1. Poverty
2. Political instability
3. Environmental problems
4. Hunger
5. War, Terrorism
6. Economic difficulties
7. Population pressure
8. Unemployment
9. No availability of resources

10. Rural indebtedness
11. Lack of conveniences
Pull Factors:-
1. Opportunities
2. Family union
3. Economic temptation
4. Stability
5. Employment opportunities
6. Consumer Satisfaction
7. Better Facilities
8. Popular Culture
9. Political freedom

Humanities/Arts : Long Questions with Answers - The World Population

Q. 1. Define the term "Population Density ". Mention the geographical factors that influence the population distribution in the world.
OR
What is the meaning of density of population? Describe the four geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world.
OR
Define 'Population density'. Explain any four geographical factors that affect the distribution of population in the world.
OR
What is density of population? Explain with examples four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world.
OR
Define the term 'density of population'. Explain four geographical factors affecting the distribution of population in the world, with examples.
Ans. Meaning of Population Density :
The ratio between the number of people to the size of the land is the population density.
Density of Population = Population/Area
Geographical factors that influence the population distribution in the world.
(i) Availability of water (ii) Landforms (iii) Climate (iv) Soils (v) Natural resources.
(Any four factors to be explained with suitable examples)
Detailed Answer : Meaning of Population Density : The ratio between the number of people to the size of the land. The number of people inhabiting per unit of land is called population density.
Density of Population = Population/Area.
(i) Availability of water : The distribution of population is influenced by the availability of water in the particular area. Areas where water is easily available experiences high density of population as compared to areas where the water accessibility is limited.
(ii) Landforms : High altitude in general imposes an ultimate physiological limit upon human existence due to reduced atmospheric pressure and low oxygen content. Abrupt changes in the density of population can be seen on the world map of population

(iii) Climate : Extremes of temperature, rainfall and humidity limit the concentration of population in any part of the world. For example, in the Northern Hemisphere, extreme cold conditions in the high latitude areas have prevented human habitation. Likewise, extremely hot high temperatures and aridity in hot deserts of the world restrict human habitability.

(iv) Soils : The type and quality of soils available all across the world also exert an undeniable influence on the distribution of world population. The fertile alluvial and deltaic soils can support dense populations. Thus, most of the major concentrations of population in the world are located in the river valleys and deltas. Great civilizations of the world have almost invariably flourished on good fertile alluvial soils.

(v) Natural resources : Location of mineral and energy resources has led to dense concentration of population in many parts of the world, which otherwise do not provide suitable conditions for human habitation. Large towns have grown up in inaccessible and extremely inhospitable areas such as deserts, Polar regions or in the midst of forests where precious minerals and metals have been found.

Q. 2. Why is the population of the world unevenly distributed?
OR
The density of population around the world is dependent on a variety of factors. Elaborate giving reasons.
Ans. Population density is closely related to physical and socio-economic factors. Dense population in UP, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala is due to flat and fertile plains, favourable climate, water availability and socio-economic factors. Sparse population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, North-Eastern States is due to hilly terrain, dense forests and harsh climate. Rajasthan has water shortage and its hot and dry climate accounts for low population density. Moderate density is seen in Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc. due to possibilities of agriculture, industrial development and favourable climate to some extent. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate. Favourable factors for transport network, industrialization, urbanization in Maharashtra, Goa, Delhi NCR, etc. account for high population density. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

Q. 3. How is the population density closely related to the physical and socio-economic factors?
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Q. 4. Explain with examples any five factors that affect the population distribution across the world.
OR
Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.
Ans. The major factors that affect human population distribution are :
(i) Physical factors (ii) Agriculture (iii) Fresh water (iv) Climate (v) Availability of power (vi) Access to other communities
Furthermore various physical and natural factors that affect the distribution of population across the world are :

Q. 5. Explain three economic and two social and cultural factors influencing the distribution of population in the world.
Ans. Factors influencing the distribution of population in the world are : Economic factors:
(i) Minerals : The regions which are rich in natural resources like coal, water, etc, favour the growth of population. These resources help in the development of trade, commerce and industry.
(ii) Urbanization : People move from villages to live in cities in order to hunt for better employment opportunities, medical facilities and other amenities which results in the growth of the population of the cities.
(iii) Industrialization : Industrial areas provide better job opportunities for the people as a result more and more people prefer to move towards the industrial belt.
(iv) Agriculture : Rich and fertile soil always help in the development of agricultural activities and hence results in the growth of dense population.
Social and cultural factors :
(i) People are attracted towards certain areas as these areas have some religious and cultural significance.
(ii) Social and political unrest such as riots results in the movement of people towards areas where they can live a peaceful life.
(iii) Government of some places offer incentives to people to live in sparsely populated areas.

Q. 6. How do push factors compel the people to migrate in the world ? Explain any five factors with examples.

Ans. Push factors which make the place of origin less attractive and compel the people to migrate are :

(i) Unemployment (ii) Poor living conditions (iii) Political turmoil (iv) Unpleasant climate (v) Frequent occurrence of natural disasters (vi) Continual hitting of epidemics (vii) Socio-economic backwardness

Detailed Answer :

(i) Unemployment : People migrate to land of opportunities in order to find employment or to improve their financial conditions. In past, people generally moved from poorer to richer countries in search of better opportunities. Prospects of higher wages, better employment opportunities make individuals migrate. For example, people from poor countries like Bangladesh move to European countries for better job prospects.

(ii) Poor living conditions : Food, sanitation, housing and water are expected to become a more salient issue over the coming decades. It has been observed that regions which can no longer sustain agriculture are likely to experience migration.

(iii) Political turmoil : Increasing level of political intolerance has been a major factor for migration. In some places clashes between the political groups lead to increase in threat and tension and hence forcing people to leave and settle in a new place. Many asylum seekers flee to the nearest safe countries that are ready to accept them. For example, most of the asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Iran, etc migrate to countries like France, etc.

(iv) Unpleasant climate : Of the ecological factors that push individuals to migrate, climate change is the most serious. Over many years, climate change has potentially intensified the movement of people who were intolerant to a certain type of climate.

(v) Frequent occurrence of natural disasters : Vulnerability to climate change which leads to natural disasters in poor countries is also a major push factor. For example, the natural disaster such as the massive earthquake that devastated Nepal in 2015, has played a significant role in influencing migration patterns. Natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, cyclones, etc, influence the migration pattern.

(vi) Continual hitting of Epidemics : The spread of epidemic in a particular area also acts as a push factor as people start migrating from the epidemic infected areas to areas which are relatively safe and adequate healthcare facilities, improved sanitation conditions are available.

(vii) Socio-economic backwardness : Places which are socially and economically backward experience a gush of out migration as people prefer to settle in places which are more developed and basic facilities are easily available.

Q. 7. How do pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive for migration in the world? Explain any five pull factors with examples.

OR

How are 'pull factors' responsible for migration of people from one place to another? Explain with examples.

Ans. Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin :

(i) Better job opportunities (ii) Better living conditions (iii) Peace (iv) Stability (v) Security of life and property (vi) Pleasant climate

Detailed Answer :

(i) Better job opportunities : Mostly people from rural areas migrate to urban areas for a new occupation and employment purpose. For example, people from Central American countries migrate into US, where they often get better employment opportunities.

(ii) Better living conditions : The places of destination chosen by individuals are those places where facilities are made available so as to fulfill the needs of the people. People migrate to those places where needs of the people can be fulfilled. People migrate to those places where they have better facilities of health services, education, transportation, communication, etc., to make life easy and comfortable.

(iii) Peace : People do not like to stay where there is political violence and disturbance. They intend to go to the places where there exists political peace and safe environment.

(iv) Stability : Stability proves to be a big pull factor as individuals prefer to stay in a place which provides social, political and economic stability unlike a place which is prone to social, political and economic disturbances.

(v) Security for life and property : People like to live in a place which ensures safety, security for life as well as moveable and immovable property.

(vi) Pleasant climate : People prefer to live in acceptable climate. For example, The Alps pull French people to Eastern France. Spain attracts migrants, especially retirees, who seek warmer winters.

Q. 8. Explain the three components of population change in the world. Analyse the impacts of population change.

Ans. The three components of population change in the world are :

(i) Higher birth rate

(ii) Lower death rate

(iii) Migration

Impact of population change :

(i) In many developing countries such as India, the level of maternal and infant mortality rate is quite high. Repeated childbirths are taken as security against multiple infant and child deaths. Large number of people cannot avail a number of facilities provided by the government such as family planning programmes even though they are available, due to lack of knowledge and accessibility.

(ii) A s the population grows, the pressure on the available natural resources automatically increases.

(iii) Increase in population will also have a direct impact on the per capita availability of land for farming, which will affect the availability of basic amenities.

Q. 9. Explain the trends in population growth of the world with special reference

to the help of science and technology.

Ans. The trends in population growth:
(i) The population spread over the world is more than six billion. It took many years to grow up to this size. In the early times, the rate of population growth was very slow.
(ii) During the last few hundred years the population all across the globe has increased at a rapid speed.
(iii) The rapid growth of population was caused due to the expansion of trade.
(iv) The birth rate was brought under control by the help of science and technology.
(v) A dvancement of medical facilities also resulted in the slowing down of death rate caused due to spread of diseases.

Q. 10. "Many places where people are few and a few places where people are many in the world". Support the statement with suitable examples.
Ans. Many places where people are few and few places where people are many is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world. Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population. Of these 10 countries, six are located in Asia. The North-Eastern part of USA, North-Western part of Europe, South, South-East and East Asia are the densely populated parts of the world with more than 200 persons on every sq. km. Other areas like those near the North and South Poles, the hot and the cold deserts and high rainfall zones near the Equator have very low density of population. These are the sparsely populated regions of the world with less than one person per sq. km. In between these two types are the areas of medium density. There are 11 to 50 persons per sq. km in these areas. Western China, Southern India in Asia, Norway, Sweden in Europe are some examples.

Q. 11. Define the term "Demographic Cycle". Explain the three-staged model of Demographic Transition Theory.
OR
Discuss the three stages of demographic transition.
Ans. Demographic Cycle : The population of any region changes from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates as the society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban, industrial and literate society. These changes are termed as demographic cycle.
Transition theory is a three staged model :
(i) First stage : High fertility and high mortality.
(ii) Second stage : High fertility and mortality declines.
(iii) Third stage : Both fertility and mortality declines.

Humanities/Arts : Short Questions with Answers - The World Population

Q. 1. Define the term "Density of Population".
Ans. The ratio between the number of people to the size of land. The number of people living per unit area. The number of people living per sq. km. is called density of population.
Density of Population = Population /Area

Q. 2. How is density of population of a region calculated?
Ans. Density of population is the ratio between the number of people to the size of land or Density of Population = Population/Area.

Q. 3. Mention any two sparsely populated regions of the world with less than 1 person per sq. km.
Ans. Few sparsely populated regions of the world are :
(i) Hot and cold deserts of the world : In the deserts of Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Niger, Western Sahara, Mali, Sudan, Chad and Mauritania, the average density of population is about one person per 15 sq. kms.
(ii) High rainfall zone near the Equator : The Amazon basin, the Congo basin, and the islands of SouthEast Asia are few examples.
(iii) The regions near the North and South Pole : The Arctic Region and the Antarctica.

Q. 4. Name the most densely populated region in North America.
Ans. North-East USA.

Q. 5. Why are urbanised areas densely populated?
Ans. Urbanised areas offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. So urbanised areas are densely populated.

Q. 6. Which continent has the highest growth rate of population?
Ans. Africa has the highest growth rate of population.

Q. 7. Which country in the world has the lowest growth rate of population?
Ans. Andora has the lowest growth rate of population.

Q. 8. Which is the most populous continent?
Ans. Asia is the most populous continent.

Q. 9. Which parts of USA and Europe have density of more than 200 persons per sq km?
Ans. North-East USA and North-West Europe.

Q. 10. Explain with examples how the availability of water and landform influence the distribution of population in the world.
Ans. Water resources: Water is an essential resource for the survival of man. Water is needed for irrigation, domestic purposes, power generation, drinking and other activities. Ancient civilizations like the Indus Valley developed along river valleys. Navigable waterways also serve as major transport and trade route, e.g., the Rhine. Hence, the population distribution is high near the water resources.
Land forms: Land forms influence man's economic activities and in turn the distribution of population. Rugged topography, harsh climate, infertile soil do not favour agriculture or development of industries. Moreover, uneven topography is not suitable for the development of transport networks. Hence distribution of population is less in the mountainous areas of Himalayas, Alps, etc.

Q. 11. Explain with examples the three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world.
Ans. Three economic factors that influence the population distribution in the world are
(i) Minerals :
(a) Areas with mineral deposits attract industries.
(b) Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers who move to these areas make these areas more populated. For e.g., Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa.
(ii) Urbanization :
(a) Cities offer better employment opportunities like educational, medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.
(b) Good civil amenities and the attraction to city life draw people to the cities.
(c) It leads to rural urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.
(iii) Industrialization :
(a) Industrial belts provide better job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.
(b) This includes not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers . (c) The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of number of industries.

Q. 12. "There is a negative correlation between economic development and population growth throughout the world." Support this statement with examples.
Ans. "There is a negative correlation between economic development and population growth throughout the world.
(i) Population growth has impaired the productivity of renewable natural resources and

their provision of environmental services.

(ii) Population growth is likely to depress wages at the bottom end of the pay scale.

(iii) High proportions of school-age children, characteristics of countries experiencing rapid population growth , undoubtedly put pressure on existing school and health care facilities.

Q. 13. Classify the world into various regions on the basis of population density.

Ans. The world is divided into various regions on the basis of population density.

(i) Areas of high density :

(a) Monsoon Asia, South and South - East Asia

(b) Europe – River valley's coastal plains

(c) Eastern coastal region of North America

(ii) Areas of medium density :

(a) Asia

(b) Europe

(c) USA, Australia

(d) Africa, South America

(iii) Areas of low density :

(a) Hot deserts

(b) Areas around the North and South Poles

(c) Cold deserts

(d) Equatorial Region

Q. 14. Define the term 'Population Growth'.

Ans. The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.

OR

Change of population in a particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population.

Q. 15. Define the term 'Positive Growth of Population'.

Ans. When the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region. This is known as positive growth of population

Q. 16. Give the meaning of 'Crude Birth Rate' (CBR).

Ans. The crude birth rate is the number of births per 1000 people per year.

Q. 17. Define the term "Natural Growth of Population".

Ans. This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time. Natural Growth = Births – Deaths.

Q. 18. Define the term 'Migration'.

Ans. Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another within the country or to a foreign country.

Q. 19. How is the crude birth rate expressed ?

Ans. Crude birth rate is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of

population. CBR= (Bi/P) × 1000.

Q. 20. Name three components of population change.
Ans. The three components of population change are birth rate, death rate and migration.

Q. 21. Differentiate between Positive and Negative Growth of population.
Ans. Positive Growth of Population happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region. Negative Growth of Population occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries between two points of time.

Q. 22. Distinguish between birth rate and death rate.
Ans. Crude birth rate is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population in mid year. CBR= (Bi/P) × 1000.

Crude death rate is expressed as number of death in a year per thousand of population in mid year. CBR= (D/P) × 1000.

Q. 23. Describe any three characteristics of the last stage of the "Demographic Transition Theory".
Ans. The three characteristics are :
(i) Birth and death rates are low, leading to total population being stable.
(ii) Death rates are low primarily due to lower rates of diseases and higher production of food.
(iii) The birth rate is low because people have more opportunities to choose if they want children; this is made possible by improvements in contraception or women gaining more independence and work opportunities.

Q. 24. Describe any three characteristics of the first stage of the 'Demographic Transition Theory'.
Ans. The three characteristics of the first stage of the 'Demographic Transition Theory' are:
(i) High fertility and high mortality rate.
(ii) Slow rate of population growth.
(iii) High rate of illiteracy.

Q. 25. Describe any three characteristics of the second stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'.
Ans. The three characteristics of the second stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory' are:

i)In the beginning of the second stage, the fertility rate remains high but gradually declines with time.
(ii) Morality rate is reduced due to the improved sanitation.
(iii) Mortality rate is reduced due to better health conditions due to which the net addition to population is high.