

## Humanities/Arts : Important Question & Answer - Population

### Composition

**Ques 1: What does the Theory of Demographic Transition tell us?**

**Ans:** Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area/country/world.

**Ques 2: What is the synthesis of Thomas Malthus. Theory (1793) of population?**

**Ans:** The number of people would increase faster than the food supply.

**Ques 3: What is the product of cause and consequence of literacy?**

**Ans:** The level of economic development.

**Ques 4: Research and developing ideas are put to which category of economic activities?**

**Ans:** Quaternary activities.

**Ques 5: Under what discrimination the sex ratio is bounced to be unfavorable to women?**

**Ans:** (i) The practice female foeticide.

(ii) The practice female infanticide.

(iii) Domestic violence against women.

(iv) Lower socio economic status.

**Ques 6: Below is drawn the age sex composition of India. Identify by the study of age pyramid and answer the questions mentioned below to understand the demographic transition of India.**

**1. In your opinion India belongs to which stage of demographic. Transition?**

**2. Explain the general characteristics of population of this stage?**

**Ans:** India seems to reach second stage(expanding stage) as is clear from the direct lines of the pyramid.

The characteristics of such pyramid are as under broad base shows the high birth rate and increase in life expectancy.

2. (a) Broad base due to high birth rate.

(b) Decrease in infant mortality rate and death rate in general.

(c) Some increase in life expectancy.

(d) Percentage of child population is less but their number is more.

(e) Large population in future will reach in fertility period.

## **Humanities/Arts : Short Questions with Answers - Population Composition**

**Q. 1. Define the term 'Age Structure'.**

**OR**

**Give the meaning of 'Age Structure'.**

**Ans.** Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.

**Q. 2. What is meant by 'Age-Sex Pyramid'?**

**OR**

**Give the meaning of age-sex structure of population.**

**Ans.** The age-sex pyramid of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.

**Q. 3. Give the meaning of 'Sex Ratio'.**

**OR**

**Define the term 'Sex Ratio.'**

**Ans.** Sex ratio can be defined as the ratio between the number of women and men in the population. In some countries, the sex ratio is calculated as:

**Q. 4. What is the importance of the age structure?**

**OR**

**What is the significance of age structure?**

**Ans.** Importance of age structure :

(i) It represents the number of different age groups.

(ii) Age structure helps in the planning process and estimates future population.

**Q. 5. Why is the sex ratio in some European countries recorded favourable to females? Give one reason.**

**Ans.** Favourable Female Sex Ratio in Europe :

(i) Better socio-economic status of women/outmigration of male population.

**Q. 6. "In some countries of the world the sex ratio is unfavourable to women".  
Give one reason.**

**Ans.** Unfavourable sex ratio in the world : Lower social status, female foeticide, female infanticide, domestic violence, etc.

**Q. 7. Name the country where sex ratio is most unfavourable to women in the world.**

**OR**

**Which country has the lowest sex ratio in the world?**

**Ans.** UAE has the lowest sex ratio of 468 females per 1000 males.

**Q. 8. What is the average sex ratio in the world?**

**Ans.** The average sex ratio in the world is 102 males per 100 females.

**Q. 9. Which age group forms the working population?**

**OR**

**Which age group of the population is known as the working population of the world?**

**Ans.** The large size of population in the age group of 15 to 59 indicates a large working population.

**Q. 10. How is sex ratio calculated in different countries of the world?**

**OR**

**How is sex ratio measured ?**

**Ans.** In some countries the sex ratio is calculated as the number of males per thousand females. Or, the number of females per thousand males.

**In India, the sex ratio is worked out using the formula:**

Total number of Female x 1000

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Total number of Male

**Q. 11. Name the country having the highest sex ratio in the world.**

**OR**

**Which country has the highest sex ratio in the world ?**

**Ans.** Latvia (85 males per 100 females).

**Q. 12. Give two reasons for unfavourable sex ratio in the world.**

**Ans.** The reasons for unfavourable sex ratio are :

- (i) Low socio-economic status of female
- (ii) Low literacy
- (iii) Female infanticide
- (iv) Female foeticide

**Q. 13. Which country has declining population pyramid?**

**Ans.** Japan.

**Q. 14. Name the countries having the highest and the lowest sex ratio in the world.**

**Ans.** The country with the highest sex ratio is Latvia and the country with the lowest sex ratio is UAE.

**Q. 15. Why is the age structure considered an important indicator of population composition? Give reasons.**

**Ans.** Age structure represents the number of people that belong to different age groups. Age structure is taken as an important indicator of population composition.



Since a large size of the population that fall in the age group of 15 to 59 reflect in the large working population.

A greater proportion of population above the age of 60 years represents an ageing population which requires more expenditure on medical facilities. Similarly high proportion of young population would mean that the area has a high birth rate which leads to youthful population.

**Q. 16. Why is the sex ratio unfavourable to women in the world? Explain any three reasons.**

**Ans.** (i) In some countries, the sex ratio is uneven as there is a preference attached to having a son. Pressure of having a boy child is more prevalent in countries of East Asia, South Asia, Middle East and North Africa.

(ii) Post-natal discrimination and lack of medical facilities lead to deterioration of health and nutrition, resulting in high female mortality.

(iii) A number of surveys conducted show that the lack of medical facilities leads to unfavourable sex ratio. This is especially in the case of societies where health care has to be borne by the family.

**Q. 17. What does the proportion of literate population of a country indicate?**

**Ans.** The proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development because it shows the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities and policies of government.

**Q. 18. How is literacy an indicator of a country's socioeconomic development?**

**Ans.** Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development as it reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities and policies of government. Level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of literacy.

**Q. 19. List the factors influencing the literacy ratio.**

**Ans.** Factors influencing the literacy ratio are :

(i) Level of economic development

(ii) Urbanisation

(iii) Status of women in the society

(iv) Availability of educational facilities.

**Q. 20. Divide the population of the world into two groups on basis of residence.**

**How do they differ from each other? Explain any two points of difference.**

**Ans.** Population of the world can be divided into rural and urban population. These two types of population always differ from each other. Some of the differences are:

(i) Urban population lives a good lifestyle whereas rural population always struggles for this in most parts of the world.

(ii) Rural population lives with lack of basic amenities like health, education, etc. On the other hand, urban population gets these facilities.

(iii) Inadequate ratio of infrastructure in rural areas also makes it different from urban population.

## Humanities/Arts : Long Questions with Answers - Population

### Composition

**Q. 1. What is sex ratio? Explain the world pattern of sex ratio with suitable examples.**

**Ans.** Sex ratio: The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex-ratio. It can also be defined as the number of males and females in the given population.

#### **World pattern of sex ratio:**

- (i) An average sex ratio reflected in the world's population is 102 males per 100 females.
- (ii) Latvia is the only country which has recorded the highest sex ratio of 85 males per 100 females.
- (iii) UAE has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 468 females per 1000 males.
- (iv) The developed regions of the world do not exhibit so much variation in the world pattern of sex ratio.
- (v) According to the UN, 139 countries of the world exhibit favourable sex ratio whereas, 72 countries exhibit unfavourable one.
- (vi) Asian countries such as India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia have recorded a low sex ratio.
- (vii) In other case, there are many European countries like Russia where males are in minority.
- (viii) Most of the European countries have recorded better status to women as there are less number of males due to male-dominated out-migration to various other countries.

**Q. 2. The population can be classified into how many groups? Write the criteria for differentiating the population.**

**Ans. (a) Classification of Population:**

**(i) Rural**

**(ii) Urban Criteria for differentiation:**

**Criteria for differentiating the population**

- (i) Lifestyle
- (ii) Livelihood
- (iii) Social condition
- (iv) Age-sex-occupational structure
- (v) Density of population
- (vi) Level of development
- (vii) Activities
- (viii) Residence



**Detailed Answer :**

Classification of population

(i) **Rural** : Rural population can be defined as the population which lives in villages, hamlets and other small settlements.

(ii) **Urban** : Urban population can be defined as the population which lives in towns and cities and have access to basic facilities such as hospitals and markets.

**Criteria for differentiation of the population :**

(i) The division of population is based on the residence because rural and urban lifestyles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.

(ii) The age-sex-occupational structure, density of population and level of development vary between rural and urban areas.

(iii) The criteria for differentiating the population varies from country to country.

(iv) Generally, rural population is engaged in primary activities whereas majority of urban population is engaged in non-primary activities.

**Q. 3. "The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population". Support the statement with examples.**

**OR**

**Discuss the factors responsible for imbalances in the sex-age found in different parts of the world and occupational structure.**

**Ans.** The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population :

(i) **Expanding Population** : The age-sex pyramid of Nigeria is a triangular shaped pyramid with a wide base and is typical of less developed countries. These have larger populations in lower age groups due to high birth rates. Same is the case with Bangladesh and Mexico.

(ii) **Constant Population** : Australia's age-sex pyramid is bell shaped and tapered towards the top. This shows birth and death rates are almost equal leading to a near constant population.

(iii) **Declining Population** : Japan's pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered top showing low birth and death rates. The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.

(iv) Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development as it reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities and policies of government.

(v) The working population (i.e. women and men of the age group - 15 to 59) take part in various occupations ranging from agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing construction, commercial transport, services, communication and other unclassified services.