COVENANT UNIVERSITY NIGERIA

TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER

PROGRAMME:

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

COURSE: DSS 328

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DSS 328
POPULATION GEOGRAPHY II
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Questions
1. Define population geography
2. Describe the scope of population geography
3. Why are developing countries presently contributing to the world population than developed countries?
4. What do you understand by the term 'population momentum'?
5. What do you understand by the term 'millennium development goals' (MDGs)?
6. Describe the following population concepts- under population, optimum population and overpopulation
7. What is population density?

8) Calculate the population density of each continent above (in square kilometres to the nearest whole number.)

9) What was the total human population and land area of the earth as of 2008?

10). If the total coverage of THE ENTIRE UNIVERSE is 510, 065, 600 square kilometres, calculate the actual percentage of the earth's land surface. What percentage of the coverage is left and what does that represent?
11.) Citing relevant examples from different parts of the world, discuss the following forms of settlement;
i.) Isolated Settlement
ii.) Dispersed Settlement
iii.) Linear Settlement
iv) Nucleated Settlement
12.) Certain factors determine the population density of a country or an administrative area. Discuss any five (5) of them with relevant examples.
13.) Three events collectively known as **"Neolithic revolution"** changed man from being mere hunters and gatherers to sedentary agriculturists. What are they?
14) What are population policies?
15) Enumerate any 5 targets of the Nigeria 1988 National Population Policy
16) How effective was the level of achievement of the goals, objectives and targets of the 1988 population policy of Nigeria?
17) Highlight any five (5) areas of concern in population policy

18) Define urbanization
19) Citing very relevant examples, discuss any five (5) challenges of urbanization in any developing country of your choice
20. What is a primate city in a country?

ANSWER
1. Define population geography
<u>Answer</u>
Any of the following definitions or any other reasonable one will suffix;

➢ Population Geography is a subfield of the discipline of Geography that focuses on spatial patterns and processes of distribution of population (Carr, 2007).

➢ Population geography addresses the spatial distribution, characteristics and spatial variation of the population of an area (Withers, 2012).

➢ Population Geography is a major sub-discipline under Geography which mainly concerns the study of the population of an area in relation to its territorial coverage and available resources, the composition of the population, changes in the population structure and their consequences (Afolayan, 1989).

3. Why are developing countries presently contributing to the world population than developed countries?
<u>Answer</u>
Students should base their explanations on any of the following;
(a) High Fertility (b) Low Literacy Rate (c) Culture (d) Religion (especially Islamic Religion)
(e) Reduction in mortality, morbidity and near-eradication of infectious diseases
5. What do you understand by the term 'millennium development goals' (MDGs)?
<u>Answer</u>
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are goals and targets set by United Nations in the wake of the new millennium to bridge the gap of development between the developed and the developing countries. They are goals and targets based on the UN Millennium Declaration, and the UN General Assembly has approved them as part of the Secretary General's road map towards implementing the declaration. UNDP worked with other UN departments, funds and programmes, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development to make sure the goals and targets are met.

The goals are broadly categorised into 8 in number, though there are about 40 indicators to measure the progress of each targets and /or goals. The goals are enumerated below;
1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To Improve maternal health
6. Tocombat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. To Ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a Global Partnership for Development

7. What is population density?
Answer
Population density refers to the number of people per square kilometre (Naggle, 2000).Population density can also be defined as the total number of people inhabiting a square kilometre of land. It is the relationship between population size and the space in which the population is located (usually measured in persons per square mile or kilometer). Factors such as climate, soil, vegetation, water availability, resources, and other socio-political factors determine the population density of an area.
The Table below shows the populations and land areas (in sq.km) of the continents of the world as of 2008. Study the table and use it to answer questions 8-10. Show all workings clearly.

S/N	Continent	Total Population(2008)	Land Area(Km^2)	Population Density(in Sq. km)
1	Asia	3,879,000,000	43,820,000	
2	Africa	922,011,000	30,370,000	
3	Australia	22,000,000	9,008,500	
4	Antarctica	1,000	13,720,000	
5	Europe	731,000,000	10,180,000	
6	North America	528,720,588	24,490,000	
7	South America	382,000,000	17,840,000	
	Total			

9) What was the total human population and land area of the earth as of 2008?

Answer
Total human population on earth as of 2008 = 6, 464, 732, 588 and total land area = 149, 428, 500
11.) Citing relevant examples from different parts of the world, discuss the following forms of settlement;
i.) Isolated Settlement
ii.) Dispersed Settlement
iii.) Linear Settlement
iv) Nucleated Settlement
Answer

i. ISOLATED SETTLEMENTS:A settlement is called isolated if it contains one building found in an area where environmental resources are scarce and are insufficient to support many inhabitants. A good example is the Amazon rain forests where tribes live in a communal home called Mallorca. Another good example is also among the Igbo people in eastern Nigeria where land is divided into small squares each with its own farm building. There are other isolated settlements around Niger-Benue Trough in Nigeria. There are also many other isolated huts in southwestern Nigeria which normally serve as resting place for farmers when the sun is hot in the afternoon when they are in the farm or as temporary store of farm produce.

ii. DISPERSED SETTLEMENT:A settlement is described as dispersed when buildings are scattered across an area with individual farms around. Two or three building may be in a place forming a hamlet and maybe separated by 2 or 3 km of open space or farm land before one gets to another hamlet or group of buildings. This kind of settlement is very common in northern Nigeria especially among the Fulanis where most of their**"thatched roofed houses"** are sparsely scattered from one another with open spaces in between for farmland and pasture for their cattle.

iii. NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT:A settlement is said to be nucleated if the buildings are grouped /packed closely together for social, economic and defensive reasons. It is a common feature of a rural settlement especially for defense either from war or evil beasts. Nucleated settlements are mostly compounded in an unplanned manner and grow mostly around cross roads, along pathways and at "T" junctions. "T" junction nucleated settlements are common in India and many border villages in Britain, hilltop settlements around the Mediterranean Sea and kampongs in Malaysia are nucleated for defensive reasons. Examples in Nigeria are found in Ibadan, Lagos, Abuja, Ilorin, etc.

iv. LINEAR /RIBBON SETTLEMENT:A settlement is described as linear where its buildings are erected along major communication lines or along conformed river valley. Examples are settlements where buildings are erected along the main road(s), along canals, railways and waterways. Many street villages (planned linear village) in Britain grew out of this as they were constructed in long, narrow, flood avoidance sites such as on raised beaches or river terrace e.g. London. Many parts of Lagos stand as a very good example of this type of settlement e.g. Lekki, Victoria Island, and Ikoyi. Many towns and villages in Nigeria are built along major roads or railway lines. Examples include Oshogbo, Bali (Taraba State), Ikare Akoko, Akungba Akoko, etc.

13.) Three events collectively known as **"Neolithic revolution"** changed man from being mere hunters and gatherers to sedentary agriculturists. What are they?

Answer

1. Man's ability to domesticate animals (e.g. goats, sheep, camel, donkey and cattle).

2. Cultivation of cereals such as rice, maize and wheat.

3. Man's ability to create simple tools such as cutlasses, hoes, spears, arrows and a host of other simple tools for their farming and hunting.

15) Enumerate any 5 targets of the Nigeria 1988 National Population Policy

Answer

1. To reduce the proportion of women who get married before age 18 by 50 per cent by 1995 and 80 per cent by the year 2000.

2. To reduce the proportion of women bearing over 4 children by 50 per cent by 1995 and 80 per cent by the year 2000

3. To extend the coverage of family planning service to 50 per cent of women of childbearing by 1995 and by 80 per cent by year 2000.

4. To make all adult male family planning literate by year 2000.

5. To reduce TFR from 6 to 4 by year 2000 and to reduce population growth from 3.3 per annum to 2.5 by year by 1995 and 2.0 by year 2000.

17) Highlight any five (5) areas of concern in population policy

Answer

1. Fertility: The government may want to increase or decrease fertility rate based on the prevailing situation in a country

2. Mortality: The government may encourage welfare package for old people to encourage prolong survival, USA, UK

3. Migration: Government may want to restrict emigration and encourage immigration or vice versa based on the prevailing situation and specific need of the country. Government may also want to encourage population redistribution

4.Marriage: The government may want to encourage late marriage to regulate fertility or vice versa

5. Education: The government may want to encourage girl-child education in a country by making education free for all girls in a country.

19) Citing very relevant examples, discuss any five (5) challenges of urbanization in any developing country of your choice

Answer

1. Congestion/Overcrowding: Increase urbanisation especially in developing nations usually lead to "**population bomb"** in most of their urban centres. This usually leads to the growth of slums. With time, the beauty of such urban centres usually wear out and the government of such pleases have to be embarking on urban renewal from time to time. E.g. Lagos, New York, Los Angeles, Ibadan, etc

2. Increase in Crime Waves: A congested urban centre usually have increased incidences of various atrocities such as armed robbery, gambling, prostitution, unapproved cinemas and motels, human trafficking, ritual killing etc., are all common negatives feature of urbanisation e.g. Lagos, New York, London, Boston, New Delhi. Etc.

3. Unemployment: Unemployment and under employment are common features of urban centres. When people are more than the available jobs, it becomes survival of the fittest. e.g Lagos, Abuja.

4. Shortage of Portable Water: An unplanned population explosion that usually characteristics urbanisations in developing countries usually lead to shortage of portable water.

5. Traffic congestion: One of the most difficult challenges of urbanisation especially in developing countries is traffic congestion. Some parts of Lagos for example usually experience the worst kind of congestion called **"gridlock"** almost everyday.E.g. Oshodi, Lagos Island, Obalende and Ikorodu in Lagos