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FOR SEMESTER 2 GEOGRAPHY (H) PAPER - CC3 (THEORY)

STUDENTS

TOPIC : 7

CONCEPT OF POPULATION GROWTH , DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND AGE STRUCTURE

PREPARED BY

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SLIDE 21 OF 52 ENGLISH (INDIA)

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Population Growth

Population change depends mainly on the balance between the birth and death rate. It is slightly affected by migration.

The difference between the birth rate and the death rate is either the natural increase (where the birth rate is higher) or the natural decrease (where the death rate is higher). Throughout history, the world's population has shown a natural increase except in cases where the following occurred:

- (i) during times of diseases: plagues, HIV/AIDS
- (ii) As a result of war: World Wars I, II
- (iii) due to recent improvements in family planning, female education.

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Demographic Transition Model

The demographic transition model shows the relationship between birth and death rates.

It describes how, over a period of time, a sequence of change in population growth rates takes place.

The model, which was based on population changes in several industrialized countries in western Europe and North America, suggest that there are four stages through which all countries will eventually pass.

UK has passed through all four stages.

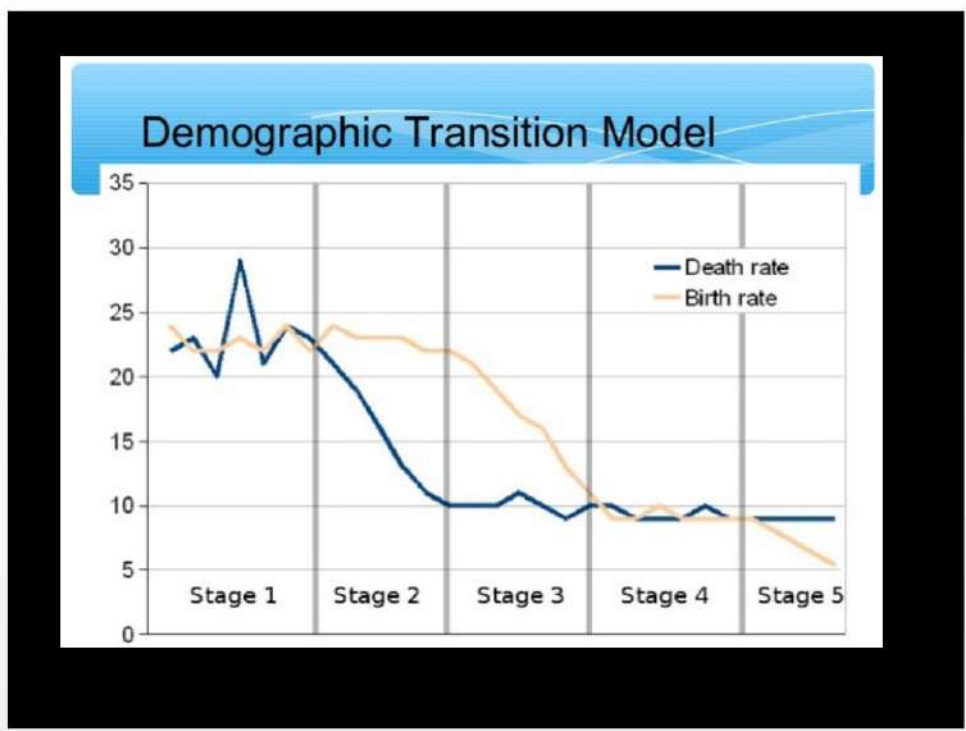
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- 25 Problems with the Demographic Transition Model
- 26 Population Structures
- 27 Population Pyramids
- 28 Interpretation of Population Pyramids
- 29

Population Structures

The rate of natural increase, the birth rate, the death rate and life expectancy (life expectancy is the number of year that the average person in a country can expect to live) all affect the population structure of a country.

The population structure is shown by a population pyramid or age-gender pyramid.

A population pyramid shows:

- (i) the total population divided into five-year age groups, e.g. 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years.
- (ii) The percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females, in each of those groups

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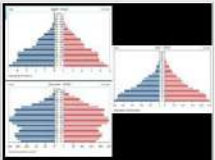
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26 **Population Structures**
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 The population structure is shown by a population pyramid or age-gender pyramid.
 A population pyramid shows:
 (i) the total population divided into five-year age groups, e.g. 0-5 years, 5-10 years
 (ii) The percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females, in each of these groups.

27 **Population Pyramids**
 Population Pyramids quickly show:
 • age distributions
 • demographic booms and busts
 • sex ratios
 • dependency ratios
 Wide base depicts young population; narrow base suggests declining birth rates or growing elderly population.

28 **Interpretation of Population Pyramids**
 Each country has a characteristic population pyramid. Interpretation of population pyramids:
 (i) A pyramid with a wide base indicates a high birth rate and a low life expectancy.
 (ii) A pyramid with a narrow base indicates a low birth rate and a high life expectancy.
 (iii) A pyramid with a wide base and a narrow top indicates a high birth rate and a low life expectancy.
 (iv) A pyramid with a narrow base and a wide top indicates a low birth rate and a high life expectancy.
 (v) A pyramid with a wide base and a wide top indicates a high birth rate and a high life expectancy.
 (vi) A pyramid with a narrow base and a narrow top indicates a low birth rate and a low life expectancy.

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26 Population Structures
The rate of natural increase, the birth rate, the death rate and the dependency ratio (the number of people under 15 and over 64 years of age per 1000 people) all affect the population structure of a country.
The population structure is shown by a population pyramid or age gender pyramid.
A population pyramid shows:
1. The population divided into five-year age groups (e.g. 0 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.)
2. The percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females, in each of these groups.

27 Population Pyramids
Population Pyramids quickly show:
• age distribution
• geographic trends and trends
• sex ratios
• dependency ratios
Wide bases depict young populations; narrow bases suggest declining birth rates or growing elderly populations.

28 Interpretation of Population Pyramids
The shape of a population pyramid is determined by the birth rate, the death rate and the dependency ratio.
• A rectangular shape indicates the same number in each age group, a low death rate and a steady population growth.
• A narrow base indicates a low and falling birth rate found in MEDC.
• A broad base indicates a high birth rate found in LEDC.
• In a population pyramid there exist the (a) economically active (15-64) years- people that are working and active
• Dependents- Individuals that cannot work i.e. Young dependents (0-14 years) and Old dependents (65- above years).

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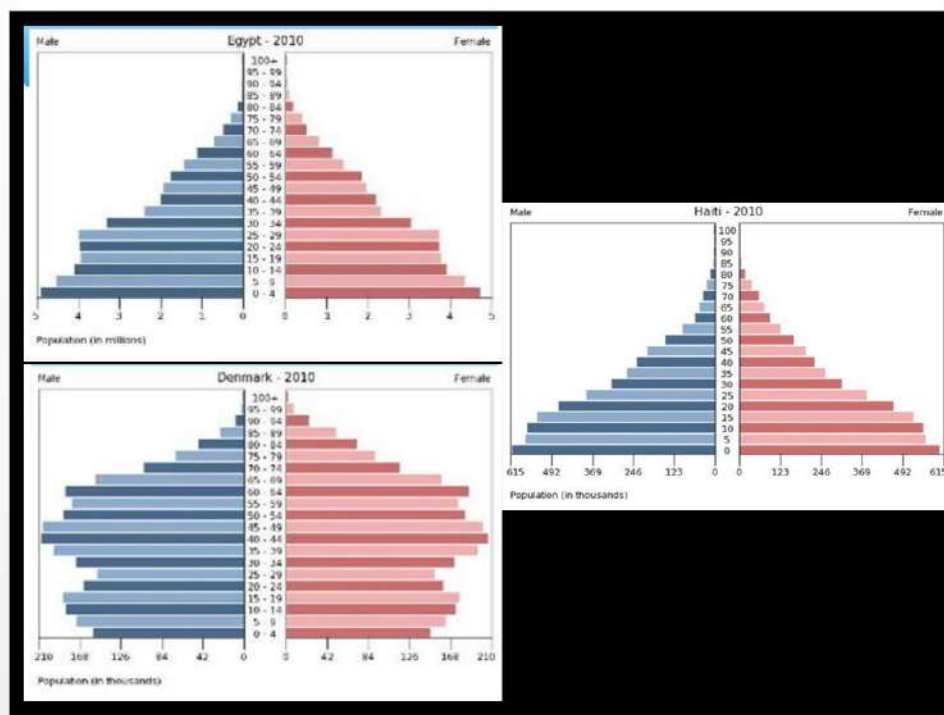
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28 Interpretation of Population Pyramid

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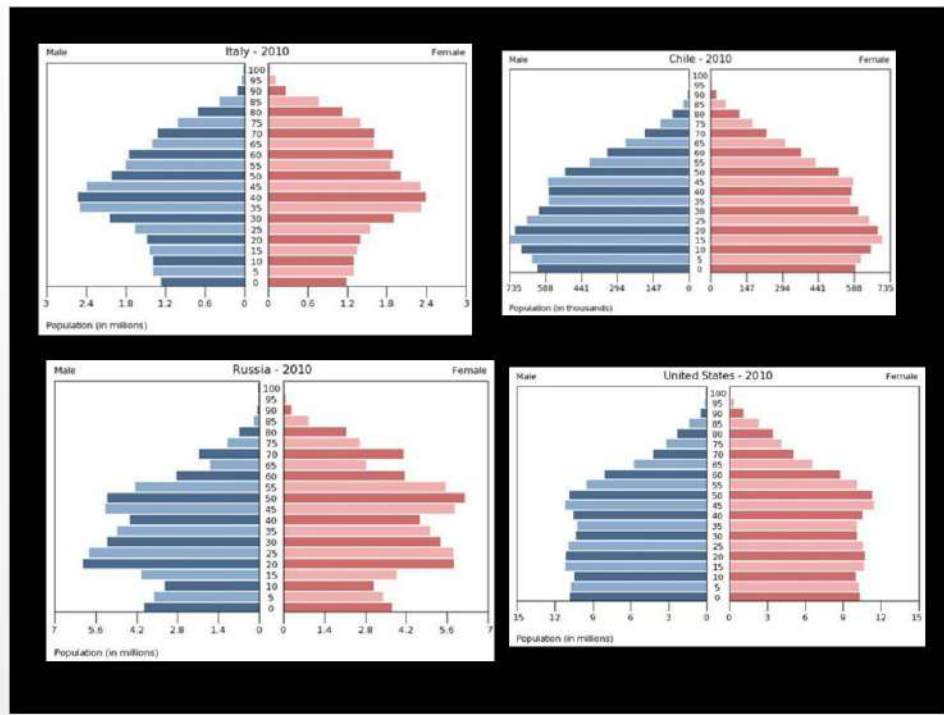
28 Interpretation of Population Pyramids

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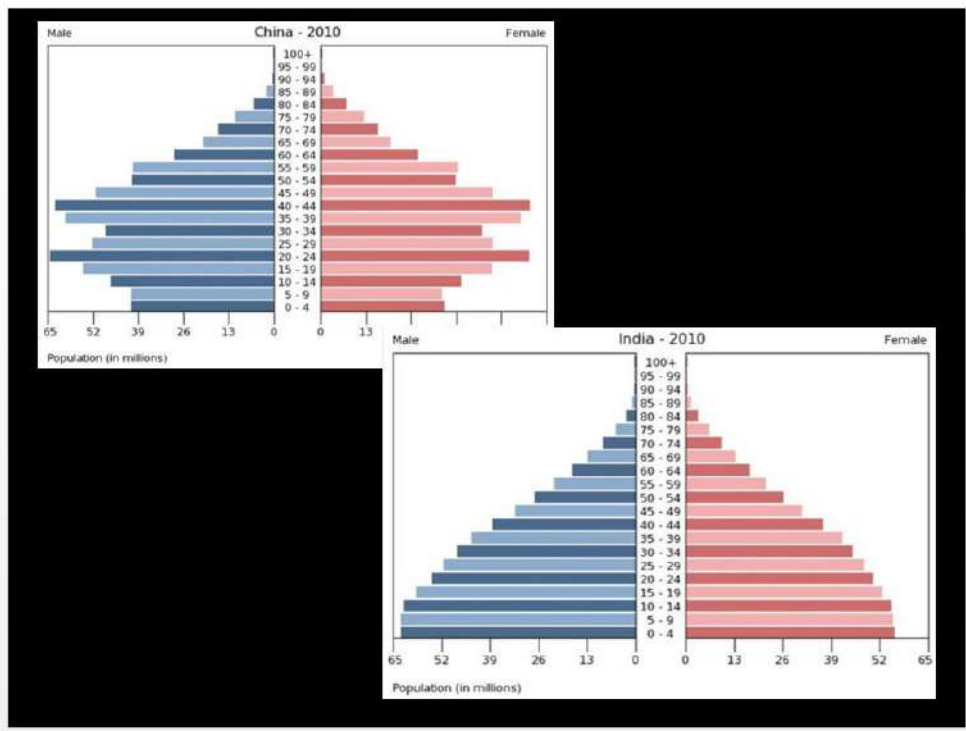
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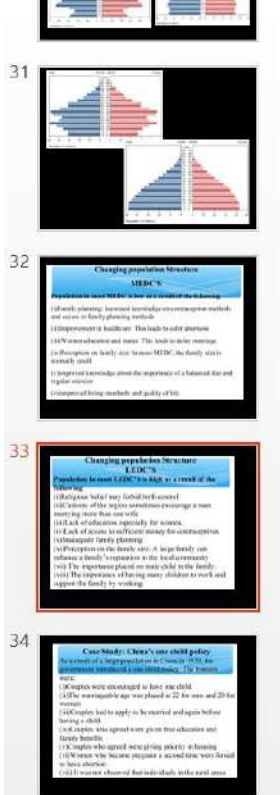
Changing population Structure

MEDC'S

Population in most MEDC is low as a result of the following

- (i) Family planning: Increased knowledge on contraception methods and access to family planning methods
- (ii) Improvement in healthcare: This leads to safer abortions
- (iii) Women education and status: This leads to delay marriage
- (iv) Perception on family size: In most MEDC, the family size is normally small.
- (v) improved knowledge about the importance of a balanced diet and regular exercise
- (vi) improved living standards and quality of life

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Changing population Structure LEDC'S

Population in most LEDC'S is high as a result of the following

- (i) Religious belief may forbid birth control
- (ii) Customs of the region sometimes encourage a man marrying more than one wife
- (iii) Lack of education especially for women.
- (iv) Lack of access to sufficient money for contraceptives
- (v) Inadequate family planning
- (vi) Perception on the family size: A large family can enhance a family's reputation in the local community
- (vii) The importance placed on male child in the family.
- (viii) The importance of having many children to work and support the family by working.

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32 **Changing population structures**
MEDCs
Population in MEDCs is due to a number of factors including:
1) Family planning: Increased knowledge and awareness of birth control and access to family planning methods.
2) Improved healthcare: This leads to early abortion.
3) Improved education and status: This leads to delay marriage.
4) Improved family size: In MEDCs, the family size is usually small.
5) Improved knowledge about the importance of a balanced diet and regular exercise.
6) Environmental living standards and quality of life.

33 **Changing population structures**
LEDCs
Population in LEDCs is due to a number of factors including:
1) Lack of family planning: Lack of knowledge and awareness of birth control and access to family planning methods.
2) Lack of education: Especially for women.
3) Lack of access to sufficient money for contraceptive.
4) Poor family size planning.
5) Dependence on the family size: A large family can contribute a family's reputation in the local community.
6) The importance of children: Children are the family.
7) The importance of having many children to work and support the family by working.

34 **Case Study: China's one child policy.**
As a result of a large population in China in 1979, the government introduced a one child policy. The features were:
1) Couples were encouraged to have one child.
2) The marriageable age was placed at 22 for men and 20 for women.
3) Couples had to apply to be married and again before having a child.
4) Couples who agreed were given free education and family benefits.
5) Couples who agreed were giving priority in housing.
6) Women who became pregnant a second time were forced to have abortion.
7) It was not observed that individuals in the rural areas

35 **Case study: pro-natalist policy in France**
Many areas of France have a low fertility rate because of the following reasons:

Case Study: China's one child policy.
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32 Changing population structure - MEDC's

33 Changing population structure - LEDC's

34 Case Study: China's one-child policy

35 Case study: pro-natalist policy in France

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Case study: pro-natalist policy in France

Many areas of Europe have a low fertility rate because of the following reasons:

- (i) education - people are more aware of the availability of contraception and consequences an unplanned pregnancy can have on their career
- (ii) women in careers - Women may choose to follow their career choice rather than start a family while young
- (iii) later marriages
- (iv) state benefits - couples no longer need children to help care for them when older

- 33 Changing population forecasts
LEDC'S
Population is not 200% as high as a result of the following:
(i) Women tend to delay childbearing
(ii) Women of the reproductive age group are marrying more than ever with 40% of all women especially for women
(iii) All ask of women to invest money for contraception & reproductive planning
(iv) Perception on the family size: A large family size enhances a family's reputation in the local community
(v) The importance placed on male child in the family
(vi) The importance of having many children to work and support the family by working.
- 34 Case Study: China's one child policy
As a result of a large population in China by 1970, the government introduced a one child policy. The reasons were:
(i) The nation was encouraged to have one child
(ii) The marriageable age was placed at 21 for men and 20 for women
(iii) BKK couples had to apply to the married and again before having a child
(iv) Couples who agreed were given their education and family benefits
(v) Couples who agreed were given priority in housing
(vi) Couples who having program's reward time were found to have children
(vii) It is a success where it has reduced the size of the nation
- 35 Case study: pro-natalist policy in France
Many women of Europe have a low fertility rate because of the high living standards & education - people are more aware of the availability of contraception and concentrate on occupational pregnancy and have a career
(i) women in careers - Western states choose to follow their career choice rather than start a family while young
(ii) High labor earnings
(iii) Child benefits - encourages the younger need children to help care for them when older
- 36 France also a pro-natalist policy that promotes economic growth and social stability. The government has introduced the following policies to encourage people to have children:
(i) A cash incentive of £675 monthly (nearly the minimum wage) for a mother to stay off work for one year following the birth of her third child
(ii) The 'carte famille nombreuse' (large family card), giving large reductions on train fares
(iii) Income tax based on the more children the less tax to pay
(iv) Three years paid parental leave, which can be used by mothers or fathers
(v) Government subsidised daycare for children under the age of three, and full time school places for over threes paid for by the government
This has resulted that the fertility rate in France is one of Europe's highest
- 37 Problems that would occur if a country has an increased number of aged population

France was a country with concerns that professional women were choosing not to have children. The government were worried that the population was not going to replace itself over time.

The policies that were put in place to encourage three-child families were:

- (i) a cash incentive of £675 monthly (nearly the minimum wage) for a mother to stay off work for one year following the birth of her third child
- (ii) the 'carte famille nombreuse' (large family card), giving large reductions on train fares
- (iii) income tax based on the more children the less tax to pay
- (iv) three years paid parental leave, which can be used by mothers or fathers
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Problems that would occur if a country has an increased number of aged population.

- (i) With over 20% of population elderly dependents causes strain on working population;
- (ii) Higher taxation as a result of increasing percentage of elderly dependents; need for more
- (iii) More money to be spent on care homes/health care etc instead to develop the country.
- (iv) Leads to lack of innovative in workforce which causes stagnation in electronics industries;
- (v) Not enough recruitment to arm forces to defend country;
- (vi) lack of workers means large need to attract immigrants workers;
- (vii) Reduction in the supply of workers leads to large MNCs like Sony having to increase in rates of pay/may reduce likelihood of future investment.
- (viii) Under utilization of services for young leads to inefficiency/closure of schools etc.)

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Reasons why LEDC countries have a high birth rate

- (i) Need for children out to work to earn money working in the towns
- (ii) Lack of contraception which is not easily available in rural areas.
- (iii) Men are considered of higher status if they have more children etc.)
- (iv) Improvement in medical facilities like hospitals
- (v) Religious belief- where a man can marry more than one wife, giving birth to many children
- (vi) Lack of education especially for women.

