Chapter-3 Population Composition

Place of origin,

Place or destination: It is the spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources.

It may be permanent, temporary, / seasonal, it may be rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, urban – rural

Types, immigration, emigration

Factors responsible

Push factors:

Unemployment

Poor living

Political turmoil

Unpleasant climate

Natural disasters

Epidemics

Socio- economics backwardness

Pull factors: More attractive jobs, Good living conditions, Peace, Stability, Security of life, Pleasant climate.

Trends in population growth: POP growth is due to:

- Agricultural development
- Industrial revolution
- Transportation
- Sanitation and medical facilities
- Biotechnology
- Information and computers technological revolution.
- Discovery of machines
- Medicines
- Population Increased 10 times during last 500 years,
- 4 times in 20th century
- 80 million people are added each year.

Doubling time of world population:

- 1. More than one million to become one billion pop
- 2. It took 12 years to become from 5 billion to 6 billion
- 3. Developed countries take more time than developing countries
- 4. Liberia highest growth rate: 8.2%Latvia lowest gr: -1.5%

Spatial pattern of population Change when it is small change applied to large population it is large Growth rate declines but pop still increase:







Impact of population change:

- 1. Depletion of resources
- 2. Spread of epidemics
- 3. Reduced life expectancy
- 4. Increase in social crime rate
- 5. Health problems

Demographic transition:

- 1. Predict the future pop. Of any area
- 2. Any region changes from high BR & DR to low BR& DR
- 3. Progress from rural to urban
- 4. Illiterate to literate
- 5. These are collectively known as demographic cycle

Stage-I:

- High fertility
- High mortality
- Low growth
- More epidemics
- Variable food supply
- Agriculture is occupation
- Low life expectancy
- Illiteracy
- Low level of technology
- Rain forest tribes, Bangladesh

Stage-II

- Fertility remains high, but decline with time
- Reduced mortality
- Improved sanitation
- Medical facilities
- High growth rate
- Ex. Peru, Sri Lanka, Kenya

Stage -III:

- Low birth rate and
- Death rate
- Slow GR.
- Stable growth rate
- Urbanised pop. high technology. small families. Flexible families ex. Canada Japan USA

Population control measures:

- Limiting the population growth
- improving women's health







- access to family planning services
- · Free availability of contraceptives
- tax disincentives for large families
- Government incentives for small families.

Population composition

People are different in different ways

- Age
- Sex
- Place of residence
- Occupation
- Education
- Life expectancy

Sex composition:

- The ratio between number of men and women is called Sex Ratio
- Sex ratio = $\frac{\text{MALEPOP}}{\text{FEMALEPOP}} \times 1000$
- In India it is Calculated as
- Sex ratio = $\frac{\text{FEMALEPOP}}{\text{MALEPOP}} \times 1000$
- It shows the status of women in the country
- It is unfavorable to women
- Lower socio economic status
- Due to female feticide, female infanticide, domestic violence against women
- Sometimes men might have migrated so women no. Is more
- Natural advantages of women: they are more resilient, more resistant power, more patience
- Sex ratio of the world is: 990 females / 1000 males
- Latvia highest 1187 lowest is 468/1000males
- It is favorable in 139 countries
- Unfavorable in 72 countries
- Asia has low sex ratio Europe has highest
- Europe has better status of women
- Male dominated out migration

Age structure:

- No. of people in different age groups.
- It is an important indicator of pop. Composition
- A large group of population is in age group of 15-59 years
- Large group of pop. Is above 60 years is called aged population
- More expenditure on medical facilities
- High 5 of young pop. Shows high birth rate







Key Notes

- Age- sex pyramid
- Number of females and males in different age groups
- Pop. Pyramid is used to show age sex structure
- Shape of pyramid shows the characteristics of population
- Left side male and right side female
- Types of age sex pyramid

I-Expanding population

- 1. Triangular shape
- 2. Less developed countries
- 3. Young pop. is more
- 4. Ex. Bangladesh, Mexico, Nigeria

II-Constant population

- 1. A bell shaped
- 2. Birth and death rates are equal
- 3. Ex Australia

III-Declining population

- 1. Narrow base
- 2. Low birth and death
- 3. Shows developed countries
- 4. Growth is negative or zero ex. Japan

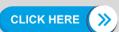
Rural urban composition:

- 1. It is based on residence
- 2. They differ from each other
- 3. The criteria for rural and urban varies from country to country
- 4. Rural population engaged in primary activities whereas urban other than primary activities
- 5. Rural and urban composition of west European countries is different from African countries
- 6. Sex ratio is also different in European countries than African countries
- 7. In west European countries males are more in rural areas and females are more in urban areas
- 8. In Asian countries female is more in rural areas
- 9. In Asian countries female is less in urban areas due to shortage of housing, high cost of living, paucity of jobs, lack of security in cities

Literacy:

- Literacy indicated the socio economic development
- Standard of living
- Social status of women
- Availability of facilities







Key Notes

- Policies of government
- In India literate means: pop above 7 years' age who is able to read write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.

Occupational structure:

- I. The working population take part in various occupations such as primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities.
- II. Each category refers to the level of economic development of the country.
- III. Developed countries only show the job opportunities more in secondary activities
- IV. Developing countries show more people under primary activity