

Tender Heart High School Sec. 33-B CHD.

Subject: Geography Class: VIII

Teacher: Ms. MINI.

Topic: Ch-2 POPULATION DYNAMICS (Continued).

Students in previous session we had discussed about Population Growth and World's population trends. Now we continue the topic further.

- Overpopulation:- It is a situation when there are more people in a country than its physical and human resources can support adequate living standards. In simple words, a situation where the population exceeds the available resources of a country. It results in people competing for available resources and there will be a general fall in standard of living of the people. The situation can be controlled by family planning, discouragement of early marriage, increase in food supply, limiting the size of towns, education for all etc.

- Underpopulation:- A situation when available resource of a country are more than its population. So there is abundance of resources, employment opportunities will readily available. Small population size may also lead to unavailability of skilled work force (skilled doctors, engineers etc.) It also leads to low level of production as there is less demand because of less population.

POPULATION COMPOSITION:-

Some other distinguishing attributes of the population are occupation, education and life expectancy. These form the important characteristics of a population, besides its size and growth rate, in which its members are distributed.

according to:

1. Age Structure:- The number of people in different age groups indicates the age structure of a population. A large population in the age group of 15-59 years shows the chances of having larger working population (people who do some jobs and earn money). If the number of children below 15 years and old aged above 60 years are high, the dependency ratio will be high, as they depend on the working population for their daily needs.

Age structures can be of three types—

- a) West European type — in this, children constitute less than 30%, while 15% population are old.
- b) North American type — in this, children forms 35 to 40% of population and 10% are old people.
- c) Brazilian type — 45-55% are children and old age only 4-8% of total population.

The age structure has a direct relation with the future of a nation, because old age dependency as well as young age dependency proves to be a severe burden on economy of a country.

2. Sex Composition:- The relative numbers of males and females is an important demographic characteristic. It is defined as, the number of female per 1000 males in the population. Sex ratio is an important indicator of equality prevailing between males and females at a given time.

Some factors that influence sex-ratio are:-

- i) differentials in mortality for eg. practice of female foeticide, infanticide and domestic violence.

- ii selective migration like men might have migrated to other areas for jobs or female moving to spouses' place after marriage.

Population Pyramid:- To describe age distribution and sex-ratio of population, population Pyramids are used. Population Pyramid is a bar graph in which the length of each bar represents the number (or %) of people in an age group. The Younger population (Children) shown at the base, and move on to older segments till the oldest comes at the top. Population is plotted on X-axis and age on Y-axis. One side shows the number of males and other number of females. Refer the diagram given on Page no. 29 of the book showing population Pyramid.

The Shape of Population Pyramid reflects characteristics of the Population:- (Refer the three Population Pyramid given in Page no. 30).

- 1) Underdeveloped Country (Kenya):- The Pyramid has a wide base means high birth rate. But due to lack of medical facilities and literacy the infant mortality is also very high. (New born babies do not survive long).
- 2) Developing Country as India:- The population Pyramid has a lesser wide base if we compare it with Kenya's population pyramid. Due to better medical and health care facilities, literacy and employment opportunities both birth rate and death rates are decreasing.

3. Developed country as Japan:- The population pyramid has narrow base as birth rate is less. The death rate is also less (better medical facility) which allow large number of people reach old age. So, the Pyramid looks bulging at the middle.

3. Rural-Urban Composition:- Another significant attribute to population distribution is division between rural and urban areas in terms of geographical distribution of population. Rural area is the human settlement having there occupations as Agriculture, mining etc. Whereas Urban areas are developed as there is has structures as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, railways etc. and the people are engaged in jobs other than agriculture. A prominent feature of population redistribution, especially in developing countries is growth of major cities. The general rule for developing countries is that the rate of growth of Urban areas is twice that of the population as a whole.