

Bdst 2 topic 9: Population Structure and Growth

What is meant by the term 'infant mortality rate'

- number of babies dying (per 1000 of the population) under 1 year of age

Natural increase - Difference between the number of births and number of deaths / births minus deaths (during a year)

Calculated as

- Birth rate – death rate, per 1000, (usually expressed as a %)

How is Bangladesh reducing its infant mortality rate

- Improved medical supplies / health care systems
- Improved maternal health
- Immunisation programmes
- Improved food supplies
- Improved education
- Improved sanitation
- Improved access to clean water

Reasons for the fall in Bangladesh's infant mortality rate

- Improved health care
- improved sanitation
- increased literacy
- fewer children per woman so concentrate attention on fewer children
- better education or greater awareness
- better diet for mothers and - or children/late marriages
- treatments for water borne diseases
- expanding immunisation
- diarrhoeal disease control/oral rehydration
- epidemic control
- family planning + awareness of population increase and situation
- establishing health complexes/clinics in every upazila/rural area
- NGOs and delivering health care to the poor

- health, sanitation and nutrition education/awareness re health
- maternal and antenatal care
- more hospitals
- more/better trained doctors/improved ratio to people

Give reasons for the decline of the death rate

- improved standard of living
- improved health care/medication/more doctors improved food/nutrition
- improved sanitation
- cleaner water supplies
- improved living conditions

Give reasons for the decrease in the birth rate

- family planning programmes
- education/awareness
- empowerment of women
- women more career-minded
- later marriage age
- lower infant mortality rate - fewer babies born

Reasons for falling birth rate

- success of family planning policy / education about family planning
- availability of birth control / contraception
- better education for women
- increased employment opportunities for women / more career orientated
- lower IMR
- reductions in poverty because very poor people have large families
- increasing economic prosperity, parents plan education of children, rather than economic survival strategy
- reduction in early marriage
- changing attitudes / empowerment of women
- preference for male child declining

How is population growth rate calculated

- BR–DR (per thousand divided by 10 to convert to %)

Reasons for population growth

- health care – more hospitals/clinics/doctors – people cured, live longer
- education and awareness of better living styles
- food supply – more, better nutrition
- healthier environment – sanitation, access to safe drinking water- less disease
- large families – son as heir, help on farms/in home, income
- early marriages – longer child bearing years

Reasons for fall in population growth rate

- population control strategies successful/family planning
- average number of children per woman reduced/smaller families
- awareness of problems caused by overpopulation
- improved maternal health/reduced infant mortality
- improved education/literacy,
- particularly girls
- empowerment of women
- later marriages
- banned child marriages
- improvement in economy/ income – children educated not just carers/workers
- improved employment opportunities particularly women eg garment making

State three factors that affect the rate of population growth

- health service and survival of children
- in or out migration
- levels of education
- role of women
- levels of development or prosperity
- birth and death rates
- early marriage
- family planning
- fertility rate

Effects of population growth

Benefits:

- Workforce:
 - growing workforce for manufacturing and services / low cost advantage
 - More people work abroad so more remittances
- Market growth: increased purchasing
- Talent pool: new talented minds of younger generations

Problems:

- Education: not enough schools / colleges / universities
- Healthcare: not enough doctors / clinics / hospitals
- Employment:
 - not enough jobs / growing informal sector
- Poverty: increasing poverty
- Crime: increases
- Food supply: malnutrition / starvation
- Rural economy: more landless people / smaller plots / increasing population density / lack of land
- Living conditions: more slums / poor sanitation / hygiene / waste disposal / lack of clean water supply / electricity
- Named pollution: increase air / water / noise / land pollution

Problems caused by population growth

- pressure on land – farms too small, crowded, substandard
- housing urbanisation – fewer people farming,

- unemployment, shanty towns
- deforestation – more land needed for farming, houses,
- global warming
- landlessness – increase in poverty, land fragmentation, migration
- infrastructure – load shedding, traffic congestion
- education and health care – lack of schools, hospitals, etc.
- unemployment leads to crime, etc. – rural-urban migration

Improved health care is the best way to slow down population growth in Bangladesh

- health workers in villages/rural areas/where large population growth
- family planning/awareness programmes
- maternal health clinics
- fewer babies dying – smaller families

Increased educational opportunity is the best way to slow down population growth in Bangladesh

- aware of population problem/family planning
- female education reduces marriage age and fertility age
- desire for a career

Suggest why some families in Bangladesh may have a large number of children

- More children to work
- To look after elderly
- High infant mortality rate
- Lack of access to contraceptives
- Lack of education or knowledge about family planning
- Lack of female education / women don't have careers
- Tradition of large families / family name / want a son
- Early marriage

There are good reasons for people in Bangladesh to have large families

- many children still die in infancy
- large families needed so elderly can be looked after
- more to work on the land
- more to earn a living/increased income

- lack of education

Family sizes in Bangladesh need to be reduced

- limited amount of land available
- resources stretched to feed everyone
- cannot afford to provide services to more people
- with fewer children more scope for a better life
- already a poor country

Why is there a large percentage of the population under 15

- high birth rate
- early marriage
- religious reasons
- insufficient family planning/clinics
- education/awareness
- help in home/on farm, etc.
- help in old age – no pensions

Why is there a small percentage of the population over 60

- high death rate
- poverty
- lack of/poor access to medical facilities
- poor nutrition/malnutrition
- poor food supplies (e.g. natural disasters, etc.)
- poor sanitation
- poor hygiene

Describe the problems that may occur for Bangladesh because of this population structure and dependency ratio

- high young dependant population
- high natural increase in population
- more mouths to feed
- economic strain
- more schools needed

- more medical care needed
- poverty – high dependency ratio

Effects of an ageing population

- More old people
- Increase in dependent population / don't contribute to GDP / % workers decrease
- Increasing demand on health services
- Families need to look after elderly
- Increasing demand on state to support elderly

Suggest why the percentage living below the poverty line is decreasing

- improved education/literacy rate – employment accessible
- increased industry/ more employment
- more women employed eg garment industry
- improved health care – able to work
- smaller families – finances not stretched
- aid to help the poor
- microfinance available – to set up business

rural-urban migration-movement of people from the countryside to the cities and towns

urbanisation-increasing population living in towns and cities

international migration-movement of people to another country

Describe what causes people to migrate

- poor standard of living
- famine/crop failure
- natural disasters unemployment
- low paid jobs
- poor education
- poor health services
- poor living conditions - lack of water, electricity, sanitation
- prospects of higher pay for the same job elsewhere

- Allow the converse of these points but do not double mark the same concept.

Reasons for rural to urban migration

- Lack of educational opportunity in rural areas
- natural disasters causing loss of home and-or land
- opportunities for informal sectors in cities
- better opportunities for health
- education
- family connections

Reasons for rural urban migration

- poverty
- lack of employment landlessness
- harvest fail
- lack of food
- lack of drinking water
- lack of education establishments
- lack of medical care
- poor sanitation
- poor living conditions
- natural disasters

Causes and effects of land fragmentation

- inheritance laws
- land split between sons
- becomes smaller each time
- scattered plots
- too small to use machinery
- too small to have surplus
- earn little money
- cannot buy good seeds/fertilisers
- low yields
- no longer big enough to support families

Why are some rural people in Bangladesh landless

- Allow development
- land ownership / land fragmentation
- inheritance
- population growth
- weak legal framework / no legal protection / institutional crises
- land erosion

What are the results of becoming landless for people in Bangladesh

- no job / join informal sector
- lose your home
- poverty
- lack of food
- migration

Explain how landlessness may cause people to leave rural areas

- Too many people to survive on available land
- land too fragmented or subdivided
- other paid work is unreliable
- jobs may be lost due to floods or other natural disaster
- not possible for family to survive on available land or available job income.

The movement of people to cities is a natural part of the country's development and is to be encouraged

- Uneven development – opportunities in cities / lack of development in rural areas
- Movement from agricultural to secondary and tertiary work in cities
- Better paid jobs
- Better opportunities for health
- Better opportunities for education in cities

Describe two benefits and two problems caused by the rapid growth of cities

- Opportunities for economic growth due to large workforce
- large market
- economic to provide facilities such as health, education or entertainment

- better infrastructure for communications
- overcrowding leading to disease
- unsanitary conditions (with or without reference to water)
- shortage of housing
- opportunities for crime
- decrease in agricultural production

Urbanisation creates many challenges in Bangladesh and could be controlled further

- 30% live in slums e.g. Dhaka
- Pressure on infrastructure – water, electricity etc.
- Pressure on services – education, health etc.
- Need for food supply
- Just transfers problems from rural to urban

Effects of rural-urban migration

- overcrowded
- development of slums/homelessness
- unemployment
- crime rates increase
- unhygienic conditions/poor sanitation
- lead to disease spreading
- increased pressure on infrastructure or named type(eg education healthcare)
- more labour available more markets available increase in informal sector thriving/dynamic cities

Effects of rural-urban migration

Rural:

- less working population
- old and very young left
- less crop production/less fish caught
- children need to help – less time to go to school
- family bonds broken
- deserted/rundown/under developed

Urban:

- pressure on/lack of infrastructure/water, sanitation, waste disposal
- limited accommodation, more slums/shanties
- pressure on services/health care, education, etc.
- more labour – leads to more unemployment
- crime rates increase

Explain why Dhaka is growing so fast

- lack of facilities such as health and education in countryside OR their presence in Dhaka
- landlessness
- lack of jobs and opportunities in countryside or their presence in Dhaka
- perceptions of opportunities in city
- existence of relatives who have already moved there
- famine in countryside
- natural disasters such as typhoons and flooding causing loss of homes and/or land

It is good for Bangladesh to have large cities that are rapidly growing

- Cities are where most facilities and employment are
- economic centres of country
- support networks there
- large market for goods and or services
- takes pressure off the overcrowded parts of countryside

It is better for Bangladesh if people stayed in the countryside rather than move to cities

- People are needed in countryside to grow food
- people needed to be teachers, health workers etc
- cities are too crowded
- can't provide services or infrastructure to meet demands
- many people end up living in shanty towns

Rural services should be improved to encourage people to stay in rural areas

- Cities cannot cope with growing number of migrants
- many migrants end up with no job and poor housing
- services cannot keep pace with migration

- problems of poverty etc. are in rural areas so that is where improvement needed
- land is fertile so people needed to farm it
- growing food is a priority
- migration to cities just transfers problems from rural to urban areas
- need to develop rural areas

A growing population is needed in cities to meet the demand for labour

- Cities are where development is taking place
- industry and investment is in cities
- opportunities for informal jobs in cities
- provision of services may be easier where people are concentrated
- rural areas cannot support growing population

Explain why people migrate to other countries

- poor living conditions/for better standard of living
- improve quality of life/better health care
- unemployment/looking for jobs
- better wages/escape poverty
- landlessness
- better opportunities for career
- to study/education
- join family
- political/religious problems

Do you think the area the migrants left will benefit or not? Give reasons for your answer

- money sent back
- less people to support
- males usually leave - elderly and children usually left
- less labour force
- birth rate decreases
- Allow elaboration

Name one advantage and one disadvantage of people leaving the country

Advantage:

- remittances of money
- reduces pressure of population on land or resources or services
- slowing down population growth

Disadvantage:

- breaks up families
- may involve trained and skilled people needed in Bangladesh
- may end up being exploited

Effects of international migration

- Decline in working age group / fewer workers
- Less contribution to GDP
- Loss of talent / skilled workers / professionals
- Decline in male population
- Potential decline in birth rate and so younger generation

Describe some of the minority ethnic groups and where they live

- Khasi, Jaintia, Chaka, Marmas, Santals, Manipuri, Tanchangya, Rohingya, etc. tend to live in hilly regions of Sylhet and Chittagong Tracts
- some of Burmese ancestry on border with Myanmar others on border with India/Meghalaya