TOPIC 03 :- HUMAN POPULATION

The concept of Human Population

- Population Is the group of living organisms of the same species living in a certain area

- Human population Is the total number of people living in a certain area at a given time
- The scientific study of population is known as Demography.

⇒ Characteristics of Human population.

These are :-

1. Population size
Is the total number of people in a certain area at a given time.

2. Population density.
Is the number of people per unit area usually quoted per square kilometre.
- Population density increases if the size of the population in a particular area increase and vice versa.

3. Population distribution.
Is the way in which people are spread out in a particular geographical area.

4. Population structure:
Is a composition of population determined by proportional number of males and females in each group.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.
Is the way which shows how people live and spread out in a certain area.

⇒ Categories of population distribution:
There are three categories of population distribution namely
i. Densely populated areas.
ii. Moderately populated areas.
iii. Sparsely populated areas.

i. Densely populated areas.
Are areas covered by a large number of people.
- Examples of densely populated areas are Arusha, Mwanza and Dar-es-salaam.

ii. Moderately populated areas.
Are areas covered by moderate number of people.
- Examples of areas covered by moderate population distribution are Kilimanjaro and Morogoro.

iii. Sparsely populated areas.
Are areas covered by fewer people. Examples are Dodoma and Singida

FACTORS AFFECTING HUMAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

These are :-

1. Climate

Areas with moderate temperature and reliable rainfall such as Northern highlands of Tanzania have high population distribution because it attracts many people compared to the semi-desert areas such as Dodoma and Singida.

2. Relief.

Areas with steep slopes have low population distribution because it limit soil development and fertility as well as construction of infastructures become difficult compared to the areas with gentle slope or flat land due to the presence of fertile soil.

3. Soil

Areas with thin, infertile and highly leached discourage development of settlement which lead to have moderate or sparse population distribution compared to the areas with deep weathered soil

4. Availability of social services.

Areas with good social services such as health, education and religion attracts people to establish permanent settlements compared to the areas with absence of social services lead to the sparse or few population.

5. Availability of mineral resources.
Areas with availability of minerals such as Mwadui and Geita have high population distribution because many people attracted to create settlements in mining areas compared to the areas with no mineral resources.

6. Natural hazards.
Areas which are frequently affected by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods and drought have little or no population distribution compared to the areas which are free from natural hazards.

7. Availability of infrastructures.
Areas with well and maintained infrastructures such as roads and railways have high population distribution because they faulitate easy movement of people and raw materials compared to the areas with poor infrastructures.

8. Political stability.
Areas with peace and security like Tanzania have high population distribution compared to the areas which are frequently experienced civil wars such as Sudan, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi have low population distribution and density.

9. Pests and diseases.

Areas such as Mpanda and Liwale districts have low population distribution because they are mostly affected by pests like tsetse flies, black flies and mosquitoes which causes diseases such as sleeping sickness, trachoma and malaria compared to the areas which are free from pests and diseases.

10. Employment opportunities

Urban areas have high population distribution because they generate various employment opportunities due to the fact that many people were engaged into economic activities such as industrial and trade

* POPULATION CHANGE *

Is the increase or decrease of the number of people in a certain area at a specific time.

- Population change can either be positive change or negative change.

⇒ Factors influencing Population Change.

These are :-

1. Fertility
2. Migration
3. Mortality

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FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION CHANGE

1. FERTILITY:

Is the ability of a woman to conceive a child.

⇒ Infertility: Is the inability of a woman to conceive a child.

Measures used in fertility analysis

These are

i. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Is the number of live birth per thousand of the total population in a year.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Total live birth in a year} \times 1000}{\text{Mid-year population}}$$

ii. General Fertility Rate (GFR)

Is the proportion of children born alive per thousand women in the reproductive period in a year.

Formula

$$GFR = \frac{\text{No of live births in a stated period} \times 1000}{\text{No of women aged 15-49 in the same period}}$$

Child-Woman Ratio (CWR).

Is the number of children 0-4 years of age per 1000 women of child bearing age (15-49 years)

$$CWR = \frac{\text{No of children (0-4 years of age)} \times 1000}{\text{No of women 15-49 years of age}}$$

FACTORS INFLUENCE FERTILITY RATE.

These are

i. Level of education,
ii. Urbanization
iii. Cultural beliefs
iv. Prestige
v. Early marriage
vi. Sex preference
vii. Source of labour

2. MORTALITY (DEATH) RATE.

Mortality is the occurance of deaths in a population.

- Mortality rate is the number of death with a given population.

Measures used in calculating Mortality rate

i. Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Is the number of deaths per thousand of the total population in a specific geographical area.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{No of death in one year}}{\text{Total mid year population}} \times 1000$$

ii. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

Is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age (0-11 months of age). per 1000 live births in a given year.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{No of death of children} < 1 \text{ year of age in a year}}{\text{Total live births during that year}} \times 1000$$

iii. Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

Is the number of deaths of children (that is 1-4 years of age per 1000 children 1-4 years of age).

Formula

$$CMR = \frac{\text{No of deaths of children 1-4 year of age in a year}}{\text{No of live births in that year}} \times 1000$$

FACTORS/CAUSES OF MORTALITY RATE.

These are

i. Natural hazards

- Examples earthquakes, floods and famine.

ii. Diseases

iii. Accidents

iv. Wars

3. MIGRATION.

Is the movement of people from one place to another which may be temporary or permanent.

⇒ Migrant:

Is a person who moves are crosses a certain administrative boundary to another.

Migration involves

I. Immigration

II. Emmigration

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I. IMMIGRATION

Is the international movement of people where by people come into areas where they are not natives.
- These people are called Immigrants.

II. EMIGRATION

Is the process whereby people moves to settle outside of their country permanently.
- These people are called Emigrants.

TYPES OF MIGRATION.

There are two types namely
A. Internal Migration
B. External / International migration.

A. INTERNAL MIGRATION.

Is the situation whereby people moves within a country.
- It can be permanent, temporary, voluntary or forced (involuntary).

- Causes of Internal migration.

These are
i. Search for jobs
ii. Trade
iii. Education
iv. Search of fertile soil.

FORMS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION.

There are four forms namely

- Urban to Urban migration
- Rural to rural migration
- Urban to rural migration
- Rural to urban migration

- Urban to Urban migration

Is the movement of people from one town to another.

=> Negative Impacts of Urban to urban migration

These are

i. Unemployment problem
ii. Shortage of social services
iii. Increase of crimes
iv. Moral decay.

=> Positive impacts of Urban to urban migration

i. Increase of labour force.
ii. Expansion of entreprenewship
iii. Development of economy

- Rural - Rural migration

Is the form of migration where people move from rural to rural.

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• Urban-rural migration.

Is the movement of people from towns to villages.

=> Reasons for urban-rural migration

i. Searching for jobs
ii. Avoiding pollution
iii. Lack of space in urban areas to locate industries.
iv. Retired people moves to rural because they find it difficult to cope with the challenges in towns

=> Impacts of Urban-rural migration

These are
i. Shortage of land
ii. Increase in land and house price.
iii. It reducing population pressure in towns
iv. Environmental pollution.
v. Increase of crimes
vi. Moral decay.

• Rural-urban migration

Is the form of migration whereby people move from rural to towns

-Factors influencing rural-urban migration

These are
i. Availability of employment opportunities
ii. Presence of infrastructures
iii. Presence of social services.

=> Negative impacts of rural-urban migration

These are

i. Overpopulation.
ii. Decline of agriculture.
iii. Urbanisation
iv. Unemployment
v. Poor waste management
vi. Moral decay
vii. Increase of dependent ratio.
viii. Increase of crimes

=> Positive impacts of rural-urban migration.

These are :-

i. Increased supply of labour for production.
ii. Expansion of market
iii. Introduction of new skills and investments.
iv. Development of industrial sector.

=> Measures for addressing problems of rural-urban migration.

These are

i. Improving and provision of social services.
ii. Improvements of markets
iii. Improvements of transport and communication system.
iv. Decentralisation of industries

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B. EXTERNAL (INTERNATIONAL) MIGRATION.

Is the kind of migration which involves crossing of national or international boundaries and change residence for a long time

=> Categories of external (international) migration

These are :-

i. Immigration
ii. Emigration

=> Consequences of Internation migration.

These are

i. Depopulation / Overpopulation.
ii. Poor / Over utilization of natural resources
iii. Increasing poverty
iv. Low life expectancy
v. Insufficient / Provision of social services
vi. Development of industries.
vii. Spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS
viii. Increasing of crimes
ix. Transport problems; due to congestion and traffic jams
x. Environmental pollution

=> Effects of human population change / Rapid population growth.

i. Shortage of food supply.
ii. Increase in government expenditure.
iii. Increased unemployment rates
iv. Poverty

v. Increase of dependent ratio.

=> Characteristics of Migration.

These are :-

i. It is selective in nature

- Because it does not involve all people in a population.

ii. Some groups may have more desire to move than others.

iii. Number of opportunities is inversely proportional to the intervening factors.

iv. Human population is inversely proportional to the distance.

POPULATION STRUCTURE

Is the composition of a population determined by proportional number of males and female in each group.

- It comprises of ages and gender of that population.

Population Pyramid.

Is the diagram that show the size of the population by sex and ages at a specific time

- It is also known as <u>Age-sex pyramid.</u>

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=> Types of Population Pyramid

These are

1. Expansive population pyramid.
2. Constrictive / Regressive population pyramid.
3. Stationary Population pyramid.

1. EXPANSIVE POPULATION PYRAMID.

Is the one which shows larger numbers of people in younger age group.

- It is commonly in developing countries such as Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique and Burundi.

=> Characteristics of Expansive population pyramid

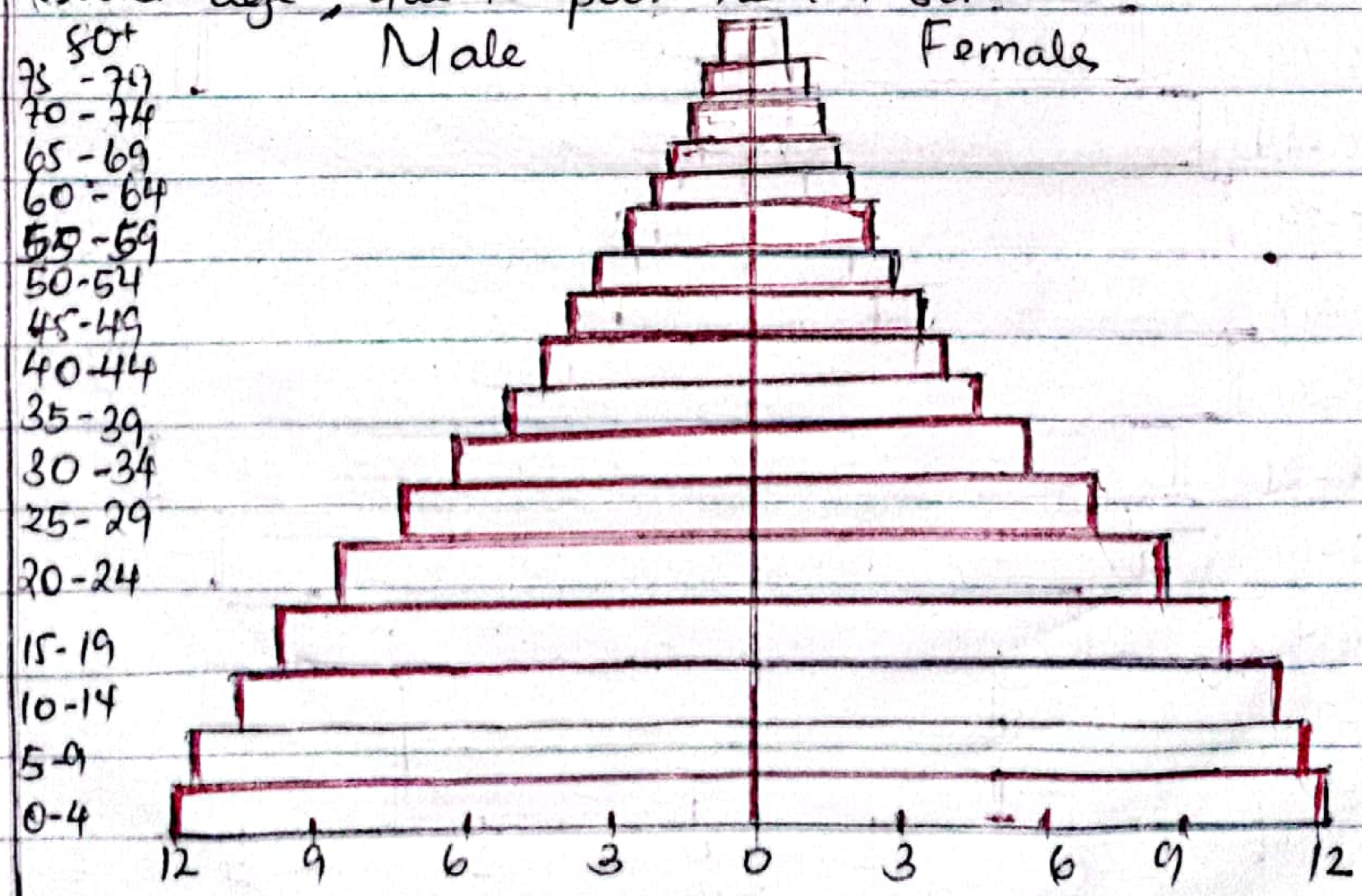
These are :-

i. It has broad base and narrow top.

ii. Each group is smaller in size than the one below in

iii. It has high fertility rate

iv. It has high mortality rate or low life expectancy at older age; due to poor health services.

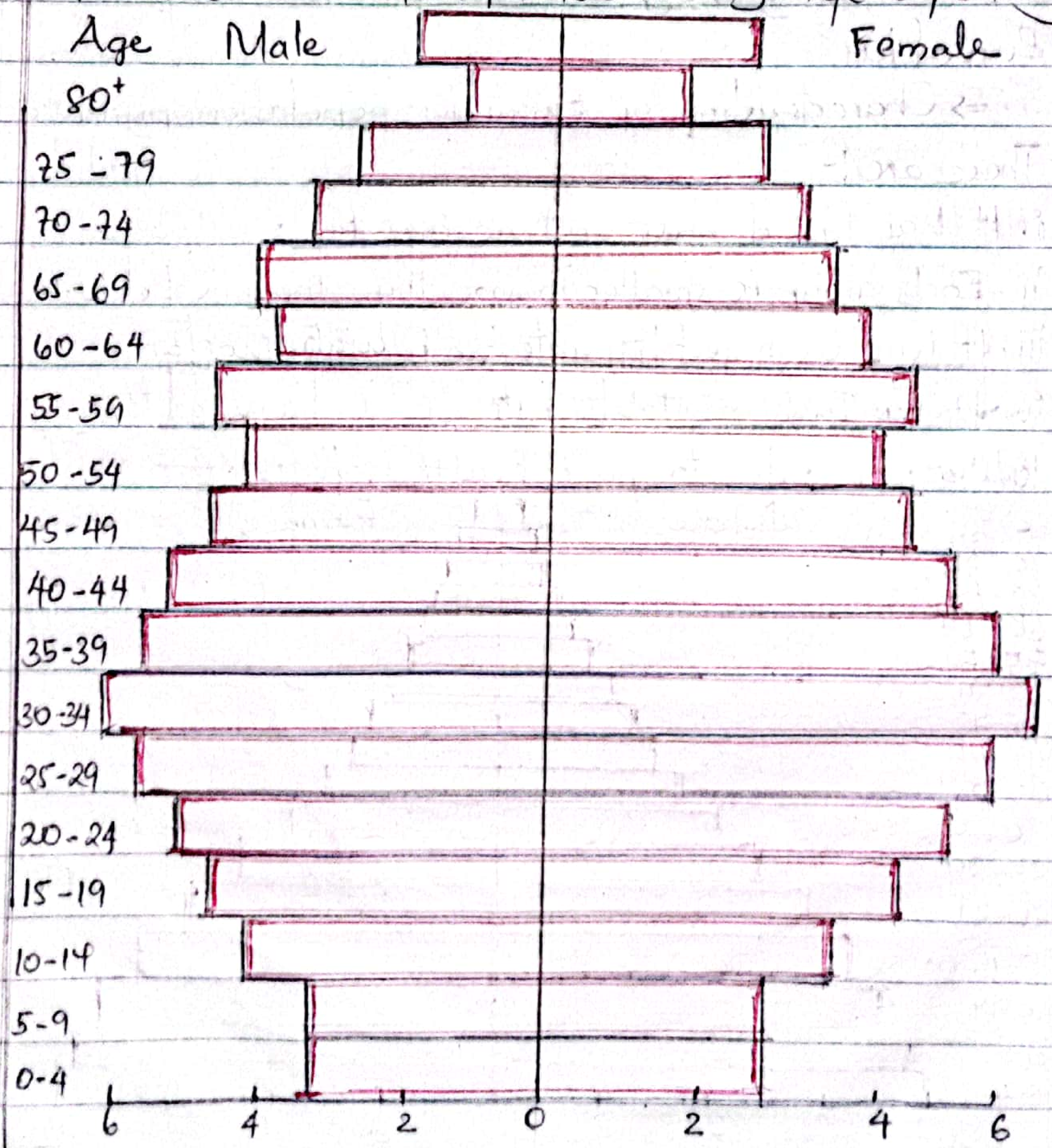


2. CONSTRICTIVE OR REGRESSIVE POPULATION PYRAMID.

Is the one which shows the population of a country which has low fertility and high social and economic development.

- It is experienced in developed countries such as
  - United Kingdom
  - The United state
  - Japan
  - Norway
  - Denmark

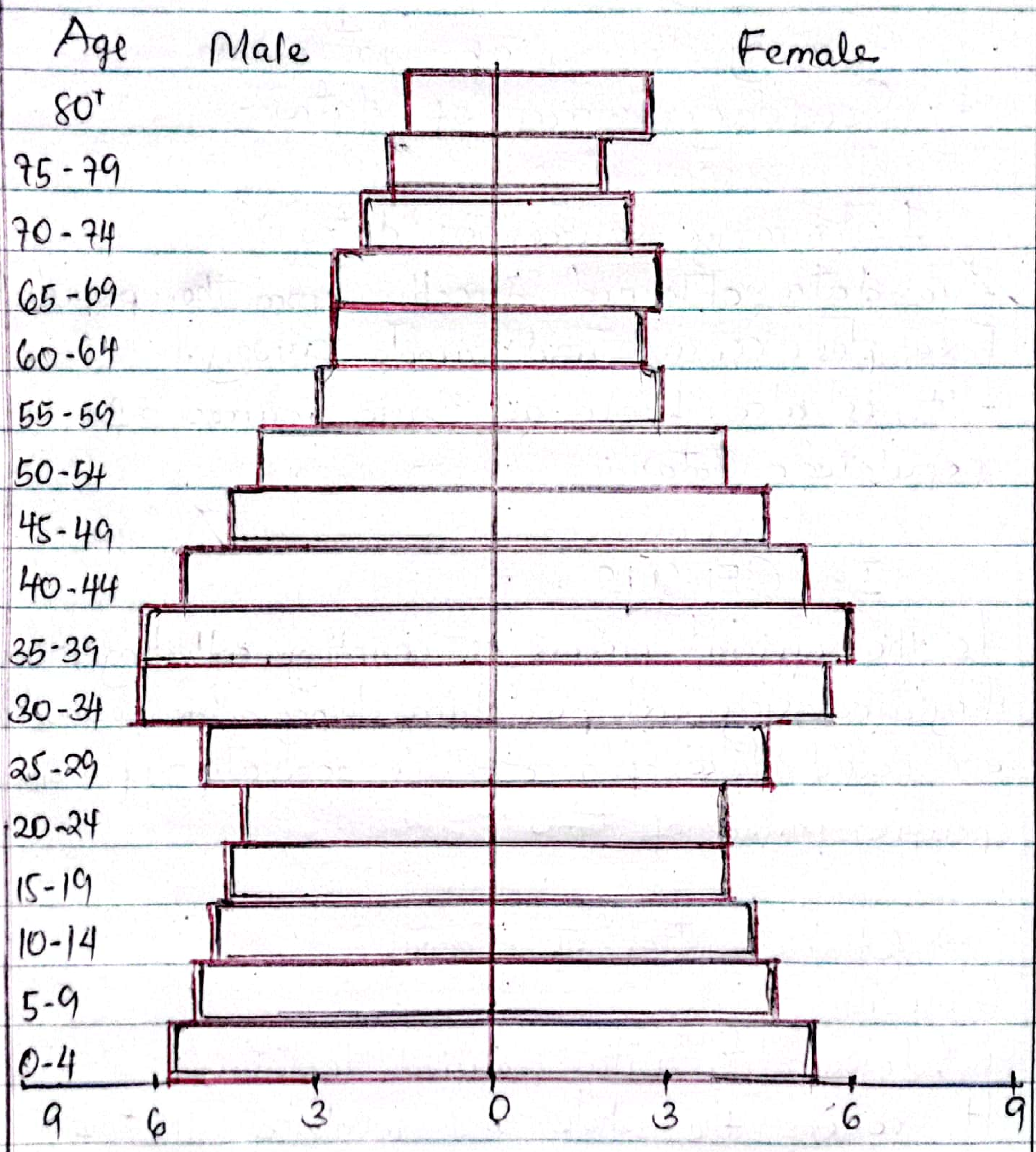
- It is characterized by narrow base due to low birth rate and wide top due to high life expectancy.



3. STATIONARY POPULATION PYRAMID.

Is the kind of pyramid which shows somehow equal proportion of population in each group.

- It is mostly found in developed countries where birth rate and death rate are similar such as Austria and Scandinavian.



Scale

VS : 1cm = 5 year internal age group

HS : 1cm = 3%.

HUMAN POPULATION DATA.

Is the social, economic and demographic information obtained in a given population

→ Sources of Population data

There are two sources of Population data namely

1. Primary sources of data
2. Secondary sources of data.

1. Primary sources of data

Are data obtained directly from the population

Examples census and sample survey.

- It is also known as Basic Sources of population data.

I. CENSUS.

Is the official process of counting, collecting, compiling, analysing and publishing demographic, economic and social data of a country's population for a specific period of time

→ Characteristics of Census.

These are :-

i. Universality with specified territory.

It covers the whole and involving all the people residing in and outside of the country.

ii. Specificity

It must be specific for a certain country or

category of people in a country and for a certain purpose.

iii. Periodicity.
Census must be taken at a regular intervals.
⇒ Categories of Census according to Periodicity
◎ Quinquennial census.
Is the kind of census which held after every five years.

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◎ Decennial census.
Is the kind of census that is held after every ten (10) years. Example in Tanzania.

iv. Simultaneity
Census should takes place at the same time or specific time throughout the country or territory.

v. Individual enumeration of all the people
It involves counting of the number of people in a specific country.

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TYPES OF CENSUS.

A. De jure.
Is the kind of census that involves counting of people according to their place of residence.
- It involves collecting information of permanent members, all legal emigrants like ambassadors and those who are working outside of their countries

B. De facto

It involves counting all the people who had stayed in the household during the night of enumeration regardless of wherether they are permanent members of household or not.

Stages in Conducting Census.

There are three stages namely

1. The first stage
2. The second stage
3. The third stage

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1. The first stage.

It involves defining the purpose and goals of a census as well as development of methods that can be used to achieve the goals of the census.

2. The second stage.

It involves collection of data by making direct contact with residents. Data can be collected through interviews and questionnaires.

3. The third stage

It involves processing, estimating, analysing, production publication and distribution of census data.

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IMPORTANCE OF POPULATION CENSUS TO A COUNTRY.

These are:-

1. It helps to determine the nature of manpower available.
2. It determines the literacy and illiteracy ratio.
3. It helps the government to know number of people living in the country.
4. It helps the government to determine the standard of living of the people.
5. It helps to determine the number of taxable adults to estimate the amount.
6. Information collected are used for planning and decision making.

CHALLENGES / PROBLEMS FACING POPULATION CENSUS.

1. Censuses are costly.
2. Some areas are remoteness
3. Language barrier
4. Some important information may miss, especially for those who were absent.
5. Poor approach to the interviewees.
6. Guessing / faking
7. Inadequate social services

Main objectives of Census.

1. To provide necessary data as a basis for economic social and demographic policies.
2. To study gender composition, marital status and

occupation of the population
3. To study population movements between different regions of the state.
4. Enumeration of the population and households in the country.

II. SAMPLE SURVEY.

Is a process of registering people in a selected area of residence such as a district.

→ Importance of Sample Survey.
i. It is cheap and quick
ii. More details are easily collected.

→ Disadvantages of Sample Survey
1. Information can be bias if the sample is not representative

2. Secondary Sources of population data.
Are data obtained from published or unpublished reports and statistical abstracts
- Example Vital registration,

⊙ Vital Registration
Is the system which deals with records of vital events such as deaths, marriage, births, divorce and migration.
- It is also known as Civil Registration

POPULATION ISSUES/PROBLEM.

These are

i. Unemployment and high life expectancy
ii. Increase of crimes
iii. Shortage of food
iv. Poor social services
v. Congestion
vi. Poor housing
vii. Environmental pollution
viii. Ageing population
ix. Low life expectancy

→ Measures taken to overcome Population issues.

i. The use of alternative energy resources.
ii. Managing rural-urban migration
iii. Improvement of infrastructures
iv. Creating of employment opportunities
v. Improvement of industrial sector
vi. Availability of market
vii. Provision of education
viii. Introduction of family planning
ix. Establishment of industries.

POPULATION POLICY.

Is a statement aimed to deal with population related issues.

- It involves population size, composition, growth and distribution.

⇒ Categories of Population Policy

1. Explicit population policy
2. Implicit population policy.

1. Explicit population policy:
Is the statement that aims to control population growth and raise the living standard of people in a country.
- It is practised in Sweden, China and England.

2. Implicit population policy:
Is the law or statement which have direct or indirect effects on the population growth.

GOALS OF TANZANIA'S NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY.

These are:-
1. Sustainable development and eradication of poverty.
2. Improving availability and accessibility of high quality social services
3. Attaining gender equality, equity and women empowerment for development of all individual
4. Encouraging proper utilization of resources and environment.
5. Promoting interrelationship among the population

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CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS

Problem 01.

Mgeni asked that why some areas are much more populated and other areas are much less and scattered in term of population and density what reason will you give Mgeni?

Answer.

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of population density and distribution.

Main body :- Factors influencing population density and distribution.

i. Availability of social services
ii. Climate
iii. Soil
iv. Availability of minerals
v. Political instability
vi. Relief
vi. Pests and diseases.

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion.

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Problem 02.

Rise and fall of development for any country is determined by number of factors. Suppose you have been invited by the regional commissioner in Iringa region to participate and contribute about the demographic change of the region. Which major three factors could you suggest?

Answer.

Introduction :- Explain the concept of population change.

Main body :- Factors influencing population change

- Fertility
- Mortality
- Migration

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 03.

According to census conducted in 2022 in our country. It has been observed that there is a great variation of the total population in our regions. Explain the environmental factors that have influenced the uneven population distribution in Tanzania.

Answer.

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of population distribution

Main body :- Explain environmental factors that influencing population distribution.

i. Climate
ii. Relief
iii. Vegetation
iv. Soil
v. Drainage

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 04.

Population distribution in Tanzania is unevenly. Elaborate this statement by using six points.

Answer.

Introduction:- Briefly explain the concept of population distribution.

Main body :- Factors influencing population distribution.

i. Relief
ii. Presence of social services
iii. Climate
iv. Political stability
v. Availability of minerals
vi. Pests and diseases.

Conclusion : Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 05.

The demographic data provided by National Bureau of statistics indicate that population of Tanzania 2022 is 61,741,120 and Dar-es-salaam is leading region with population of 5,383,728. An observation implies that our country experiences high fertility rate which become burden to the government. Explain six (6) causes of high birth rate in Africa, particularly Tanzania.

Answer.

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of the fertility rate

Main body :- Factors influencing high birth rate in Tanzania.

i. Sex preference.
ii. Source of labour
iii. Cultural beliefs
iv. Early marriage
v. Urbanization
vi. Level of education
vii. Prestige.

Conclusion: Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 06.

Mr. Msaki greatly believe that human activities can lead to the modification of the physical environment and distribution of people. On the other hand this may be the result of the environment in the area. With six (6) points, explain the factors influencing population distribution in Tanzania.

Answer.

Introduction:- Briefly explain the concept of population distribution.

Main body:- Factors influencing population distribution in Tanzania.

i. Climate
ii. Employment opportunities
iii. Pests and diseases
iv. Presence of social services
v. Relief / Topography
vi. Availability of minerals.

Conclusion:- Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 07.

Highlight any five population issues affecting the development of any developing country of your choice.

Answer.

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of population issues.

Main body :- Population issues affecting development of any developing country.

i. Unemployment
ii. Poor social services.
iii. Shortage of food resources
iv. Environmental pollution
v. Poor housing
vi. Natural hazards
vii. Ageing population

Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 08.

"Some societies believe that having a large number of children in a family is a source of labour force". Argue against this statement by using six (6) points

Answer

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of fertility rate

Main body :- Effects of high fertility rate.

i. Shortage of food supply
ii. Increase in government expenditures.
iii. Increased pressure on resources.

iv. Increased unemployment rates.
v. Poverty
vi. Poor social services
Conclusion :- Any relevant conclusion.

Problem 09.

"Life is only possible if the balance between the resources available and human population is maintained by all of us. Justify this statement by explaining any six (6) consequences of rapid population growth on environment.

Answer.

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of rapid population growth.
Main body :- Consequences of rapid population growth on environment.
i. Land degradation.
ii. Deforestation
iii. Climatic change
iv. Environmental pollution.
v. Loss of biodiversity
Conclusion : Any relevant conclusion.

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Problem 10.

Tanzania government reported that "Tanzania population is rapidly increasing". As a demographer suggest five strategies

Answer

Introduction :- Briefly explain the concept of rapid population growth

Main body :- Strategies taken so as to overcome rapid population growth

i. Provision of education
ii. Provision of strictly laws
iii. Equal provision of social services
iv. Creation and improvement of employment opportunities
v. Provision of infrastructures

Conclusion : Any relevant conclusion