Population

Population

- Number of people living in a specific area at a specific time

Growth rate

- Rate of change of population at a certain time in a specific area
- It depends upon two factors (both added) :-
  - Net migration (immigration – emigration)
  - Natural increase (birth rate – death rate)

Q: Explain the difference between emigration and immigration

- **Emigration –** moving out of an area
- **Immigration –** moving into an area

Q: How has the death rate fallen?

- More awareness about balanced diet
- Use of clean and fresh water
- Better sanitation
- More personal hygiene
- More availability of medical facilities
- More medical facilities in remote areas e.g. mobile clinics
- Better transport facilities which means that patients can easily be taken to hospitals
- Easy availability of life saving medicines
- Free medical facilities in government hospitals

Q: Why is there a high birth rate?

- Lack of awareness about the impact of overpopulation on development and economy of Pakistan
- High illiteracy rate thus people are unaware of family planning methods
- Contraceptives are not available in remote areas
  - And are expensive
- Contraceptives are considered to be unislamic
- Large families are considered as a blessing
- Desire for more sons
- Early marriages which increase the span of productivity
- Children are expected to look after their parents at old age
- Most of the farmers are subsistence farmers who cannot afford machinery therefore family labor is preferred

Reasons for reduction in birth rate

- More literacy so more awareness about the impact of high population on development/economy
- More young people question traditions
- Contraceptives are available in remote areas
- Many women getting higher education so prefer to enter careers than early marriages
  - Thus late marriages reduce the span of productivity
- Understand the importance of small families

- Improvement in standard of living so people are more concerned of materialistic requirements than family size
- Educated people pay more attention to quality of their children rather than their quantity
  - Education is expensive
  - Health facilities are expensive

Q: Why is growth rate of Pakistan high?
- High birth rate and low death rate

Reasons for high birth rate and death rate
- Afghan refugees

Q: Why do many Afghanis migrate to Pakistan?
- Push factors
  - War in Afghanistan
  - Political instability
  - Drought
    - So low agricultural output
- Pull factors
  - Religious ties
  - Relatives in Pakistan
  - Open border
  - Better job opportunities
  - Next door neighbors

Q: Why do some people emigrate from Pakistan?
- For jobs
- Higher wages abroad
- Lack of opportunities for professionals in Pakistan e.g. doctors
- Terrorism/lack of security
- To join their families abroad
- For higher education
- For better health facilities abroad
- To send income to their families (remittances)

Q: Explain the advantages and disadvantages of international emigration for Pakistan people.
- Advantages
  - Can earn higher income
  - Remittances sent home
  - Jobs for educated e.g. doctors, engineers, etc.
  - Jobs for construction in Middle East
  - Better living conditions abroad e.g. housing, sanitation, etc.
  - Social benefits e.g. education and health care
  - Religious freedom
  - Better food

- Disadvantages
  - Loss of educated workers e.g. doctors
  - Qualifications may not be accepted
  - Language problems
    - So different culture
  - High cost of living abroad
  - Prejudice e.g. thought to be extremists
  - Need for permits e.g. to enter or work in the country
  - Exploited by traffickers
  - Poor working and living conditions
  - Home sick

Q: Why do some people make seasonal migrations in Pakistan?

- To avoid severe climate
- People in mountains come to plains in winter for jobs and return to valley floors in summer for farming
- Farmers practice transhumance in mountain areas and go up to the mountain in summer and return to valley floor in winter
- Nomadic people keep on moving from one place to another with their livestock in search of water/food
- Many work in sugar mills and return to their farms for cultivation when the mills are closed as they are seasonally operated

Reasons for rural – urban migration

- Push factors
  - Lack of jobs in rural areas due to mechanization in agriculture
  - Farm land is reducing due to growing population
  - Flooding
  - Lack of services in villages/markets
  - Lack of recreational facilities
  - Poverty due to subsistence farming
  - Oppressive landlords
- Pull factors
  - Better education
  - More jobs/well – paid
  - More health facilities
  - Better housing
  - Better transport facilities
  - Better telecommunication

Effects of rural – urban migration

- Rural areas
  - Shortage of working population as most able bodied men migrate
    - Thus loss of agriculture
  - More women in rural areas so unbalanced gender ratio
  - Government pays less attention to rural areas
  - Shortage of health and education facilities

- Lack of infrastructure like roads
- Urban areas
  - Overpopulation due to lack of resources
  - Lack of education and health facilities
  - Unemployment
  - Traffic problems
  - Air pollution due to litter
  - More slums/lack of accommodation
  - More crime rate

Q: How can people be encouraged to stay in rural areas?

- Land reforms as many farmers have small land holdings
- Electricity supply for raising living standard
- More schools to increase literacy rate
- Cottage industries for employment
- Radio for education/entertainment
- Tourism for employment source

Occupations/Professions

Primary (50% of employed Pakistan)

- Farming
- Mining
- Fishing
- Forestry

Secondary (10%)

- Sugar mills
- Cotton textile
- Steel industry
- Cottage industry

Tertiary (40%)

- Drivers
- Tourist guides
- Doctors
- Civil servants
- Shop keepers
- Lawyers
- Teachers
- Bankers

Q: Why maximum in primary industry?

- Traditional/inheritance
- Illiteracy so cannot work in other sectors

- Most o the people live in rural areas where agriculture is the main profession
- Many areas of Pakistan are suitable for farming e.g. Indus Plain due to their alluvium soil and flat land
- Irrigation scheme like link canals and perennial canals
- Cotton is the main export
- Most of Pakistan's economy is agro – based i.e. cotton textile so raw cotton required
- Growing population of Pakistan needs more food
- Pakistan is rich in many minerals like rock salt and limestone so many miners
- Wood is used in wood based industries like sports goods and furniture thus people work in forestry profession
- Many inland reservoirs like rivers promote fishing
- Similarly, coastal areas of Pakistan promote fishing

Q: Why is the number in agriculture decreasing?
- Mechanization (if 10 worked, now 5 needed)
- Water logging and salinity
- Flooding
- Rural – urban migration due to urban attraction and better employment
- Better literacy so more people qualify in secondary/tertiary sector
- Higher wages in other sectors

Q: Why is the number of people in tertiary sector increasing?
- Rural – urban migration as tertiary is well expanded in cities
- Improved standard of living so more services in demand
- Improved education so people want to use their skill in tertiary sector
- More wages in tertiary sector i.e. banking
- Extension of road network so more drivers
- Growing population, more children so more teachers and doctors are needed
- Expansion of shops and other services due to growing population
- IT/usage of more and more computers

Q: Why is there more expansion of tertiary sector in urban areas than rural areas?
- Rural – urban migration
- Better standard of living so demand of more services
- People in urban areas can invest more in business
- Expansion of multinationals in urban areas e.g. Pizza Hut
- Banking sector is mainly expanding in urban areas

Q: Why is there a high illiteracy rate in Pakistan?
- Poverty
- Lack of budget for education
- Shortage of schools in rural areas
- Shortage of trained teachers
- Education is not free in government schools
- Private schools are expensive

- Many people prefer child labor
- People in rural areas sometimes do not send girls to schools due to tradition
- Landlords do not allow their tenants to get education

Q: Why is illiteracy rate high in females than males?

- Traditional attitude as it is believed by many that women's place is at their homes
- Male dominating society
- Pardah system
- Shortage of 'only girls' schools
- Many people are reluctant to send their daughters to co – education

Q: How does the high illiteracy rate effect the secondary and tertiary industries of Pakistan?

- Illiterate workers may damage machinery
- Slow work so less output
- Low quality of output
- Unskilled management
- Illiterate bosses do not plan properly
- Discourages foreign investment to invest
- Cheap labor available for loading unloading

Q: Explain why it is vital for Pakistan to improve its education/literacy standard for different sectors of the economy.

- Illiteracy holds back their development
- Engineering skills are required for mining/manufacturing
- Professional skills are needed in education/health
- Better use of machinery in agriculture if literate
- Farmers will follow the instruction of modern methods of agriculture e.g. HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, etc.
- Use of IT

Unemployment

- It is of two types :-
  - Voluntary
  - Involuntary (only this is in syllabus)
- It is the state of being jobless

Q: Why is there unemployment in rural and urban areas of Pakistan?

- Lack of jobs
  - More people, less resources due to overpopulation
- Rural – urban migration
- Mismatch
- Mechanization in agriculture
- Use of IT in offices
- More use of machinery in secondary industry

- Lack of training/skills
- Political instability

Q: Why do rural people find it difficult to get jobs in urban areas?
- Lack of jobs in urban areas due to limited resources
- Illiteracy
- Lack of skill
- May not have relatives in urban areas to help them

Density of population
- Number of people living per unit area.
- Density = (Number of people living) / (Area)

Q: Why is there a low population density in Balochistan?
- Low rainfall
- High evapotranspiration
- Very hot in summer
- Very cold in some areas in winter
- Lack of fresh water for agriculture and industrial use
- Sandy soil of Kharan desert
- Lack of agriculture
- Few minerals and most of them have not been exploited
- Lack of health and education facilities
- Lack of telecommunication
- Lack of infrastructure e.g. roads, electricity, etc.

Q: Why is there a high population density in Quetta?
- Provincial capital
- Better infrastructure e.g. roads
- Electricity facilities through QESCO
- International airport for east movement
- Dry port
- Agricultural valley e.g. apricots/apples
- Educational institutions e.g. Balochistan University
- Main military centers
- Cool in summer

Q: With the help of examples, explain why the population density varies considerably within NWFP.
- Low/none because
    - Mountainous
    - Steep slopes
    - Area of permanent snow
    - Very cold in winter
- Moderate because

- o Minor defense sites
- o Villages with tourist attractions
- o Areas with pastures
- o Areas with unmetalled/Kacha roads
- High density e.g. Peshawar because
  - o Provincial capital
  - o Main business center
  - o Utilities e.g. electricity and natural gas
  - o Flat areas of the valley of Peshawar as suitable for agriculture due to easy use of machinery e.g. sugar cane
  - o Developed industrial areas so more jobs e.g. sugar mills
  - o Better educational institutions e.g. Peshawar University
  - o Better health facilities available in private and government hospitals
  - o International airport

Q: Explain the reasons for the low population density at Indus Delta.

- Salty water – difficult to farm
- Flooding – so causes problems to farming and industry
- Swamp/marsh – difficult to build/poor foundations
- Mangrove trees – lack of farm lands
- Tropical cyclones – dangerous
- Lack of roads – difficult to move around
- Fishing in decline due to pollution/mangroves dying
- Lack of industries therefore no jobs

Q: Why is there a high population density near the River Indus in Sindh?

- Water available for irrigation so irrigational schemes, Sukkur barrage, Kotri barrage so more areas can be cultivated
  - o It attracts more settlements
- Main roads like Indus highway
- Main railways which link Karachi to Punjab
  - o And areas in Hyderabad e.g. cement industry due to availability of limestone in Ganjo Takkar
- Very alluvium soil

Q: Why is there a low population density in Thar desert?

- Very hot in summer
- High rate of evapotranspiration
- Very low amount of rainfall so lack of water for agriculture/dry/arid
- Temperature too high for agriculture
- Lack of infrastructure e.g. roads
- Areas of semi – soil/not suitable for agriculture

Dependency ratio

- The ratio of dependence to independence

- The ratio of those below school leaving age and those who are retired to those who are in working age
- 0 to 14 – dependence (increasing)
- 15 – 64 – independence (decreasing % wise)
- 64+ - dependence (increasing)

Problems of high dependency ratio
- More people to look after
- Need for more schools
- Need for more hospitals and clinics
- Need for more accommodation
- Adaptation for old
- More unemployment
- More pensioners
- More pressure on government/services
- More stress on workers
- High taxation
- Inflation
- Child labor

Q: Non – working population is a burden on the working population. Explain why you might agree and disagree with this statement.
- Agree
  - High dependency ratio in Pakistan. More dependent, less independent. 55 – 60% dependent and 40 – 45% independent
  - Many people are very poor
  - Many are subsistence farmers or fishermen
- Disagree
  - Many children start working part time from an early age
  - Many start working full time after completion of primary education
  - Joint family system helps to support large number of dependents
  - Many elderly get pensions from the government
  - Many old people keep on working after the age of 64

Q: Explain 2 problems of the high population rate in Pakistan. [6]
- Unemployment due to :-
  - Use of machinery
  - Shortage of farmland
- Overpopulation so lack of resources due to :-
  - Lack of education
  - Lack of health facilities
  - Lack of better housing

Q: Explain the advantages and disadvantages of these changes (the sheet thingy)

- Advantages
  - Fewer children to look after
  - More workers for developing the country
  - More young workers
  - Children more likely to be educated due to more space in schools
  - More old to give advice to young
- Disadvantages
  - More old to look after
  - More unemployment due to more work force
  - Loss of educated workers through emigration
  - More taxes would be needed to support older people
  - Examples of the old's needs: health care, pension schemes, care homes, etc.

Q: Explain why many people get ill in Kacha areas.

- Pool of water encourages mosquitoes
  - Thus risk of malaria
- Water pollution/lack of clean water
- Lack of sanitation
  - Risk of typhoid, cholera, diarrhea, etc.
- Congested
- Flimsy buildings/leaky roofs
  - Risk of flu, bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.
- Easy spread of diseases due to congestion
- Malnutrition/poor food supply
- No resistence to diseases
- Lack of awareness about diseases
- Poverty so cannot afford medical facilities

Q: Explain the advantages and disadvantages of self – help schemes.

- Advantages
  - Reduces poverty
  - Healthier environment/less diseases
  - Encourages people to better themselves
  - Can build better housing so less slums
  - Better care of the area
  - Removes unwanted people
- Disadvantages
  - High cost/lack of finance
  - Corruption/money goes elsewhere
  - Takes time to achieve
  - High risk of failure in Pakistan
  - Lack of resources to do this
  - Shanty towns would be shifted to other areas
  - May attract more people so more rural – urban migration
  - Need to educate people which is expensive to do

Q: Relief (topography)   Rainfall   River

Explain how each of the 3 factors above contribute to a high density of the population in the areas of Upper Indus Plain.

- Relief
    - Flat land
    - So good for cultivation, mechanization, roads, buildings, etc.
- Rainfall
    - Monsoon/high rainfall
    - Plenty for Barani farming or domestic of industrial use or better air quality
- Rivers
    - Indus and its tributaries
    - So good for irrigation