

Instructions

- This presentation gives you a systematic explanation of various topics of the chapter 'Population Composition'.
- You have to first read the chapter from NCERT and then refer to the presentation.
- Skill based questions are to be attempted with reference to the related graphs.
- A short assignment along with the map work from the chapter is given at the end of the presentation.

Population Composition



SEX COMPOSITION

- The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the Sex Ratio.
- In some countries it is calculated by using the formula:
 - $\text{Male Population} / \text{Female Population} \times 1000$ or the number of males per thousand females.
- In India, the sex ratio is worked out using the formula:
 - $\text{Female Population} / \text{Male Population} \times 1000$ or the number of females per thousand males.

Sex Ratio and status of women

- The sex ratio is an important information about the status of women in a country.
- In regions where gender discrimination is rampant, the sex ratio is bound to be unfavourable to women.
- Such areas are those where the following are prevalent;
 - the practice of female foeticide,
 - female infanticide and
 - domestic violence against women are prevalent.
- One of the reasons could be lower socio-economic status of women in these areas.
- More women in the population does not mean they have a better status. It could be that the men might have migrated to other areas for employment.

Natural Advantage v/s Social Disadvantage

Females have a biological advantage over males as they tend to be more resilient than males yet this advantage is cancelled out by the social disadvantages and discriminations that they face.

International comparisons

- The world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males.
- The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is 1187 females per 1000 males.
- In contrast, the lowest sex ratio occurs in U.A.E. which is 468 females per 1000 males.
- The world pattern of sex ratio does not exhibit variations in the developed regions of the world.
- The sex ratio is favourable for females in 139 countries of the world and unfavourable for them in the remaining 72 countries listed by the United Nations.

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- In general, **Asia** has a low sex ratio.
 - Countries like China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan have a lower sex ratio.
 - On the other extreme is greater part of Europe (including Russia) where males are in minority.
 - **A deficit of males in the populations of many European countries is attributed to better status of women, and an excessively male-dominated out-migration to different parts of the world in the past.**

Age Structure

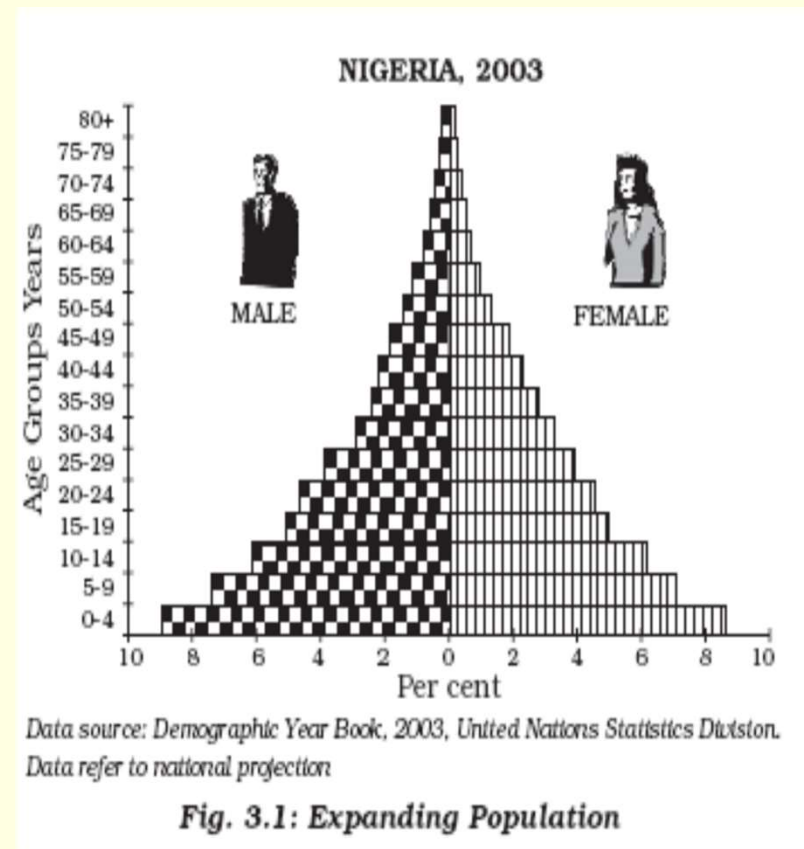
- Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.
- A large size of population in the age group of 15- 59 indicates a large working population.
- A greater proportion of population above 60 years represents an ageing population which requires more expenditure on health care facilities.
- Similarly high proportion of young population would mean that the region has a high birth rate and the population is youthful.

Age-Sex Pyramid

- The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.
- A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population.
- The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population.
- The left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group.

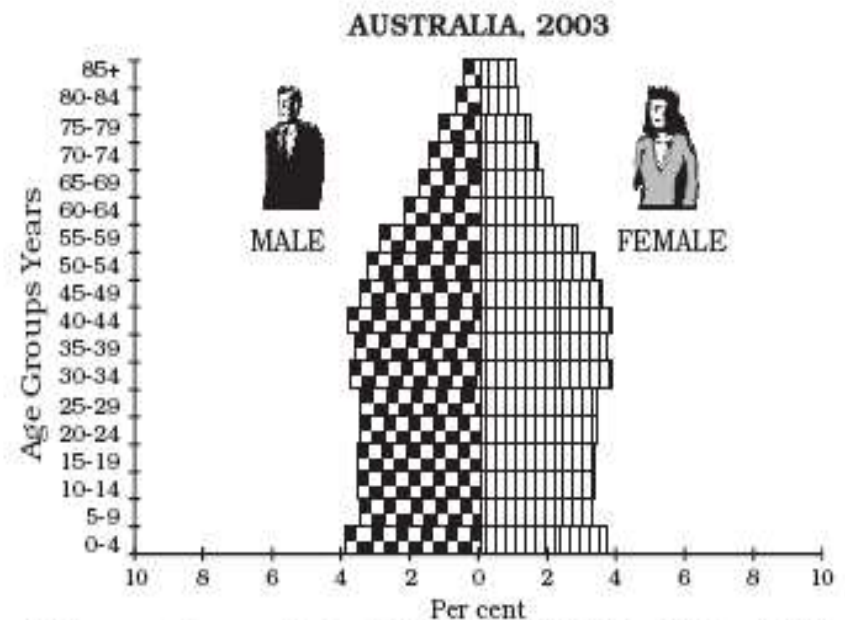
Expanding Populations

- The age-sex pyramid of **Nigeria** is a triangular shaped pyramid with a wide base and is typical of less developed countries.
- These have larger populations in lower age groups due to high birth rates.
- The pyramids for **Bangladesh and Mexico** also look the same.



Constant Population

- **Australia's** age-sex pyramid is bell shaped and tapered towards the top.
- This shows birth and death rates are almost equal leading to a near constant population.

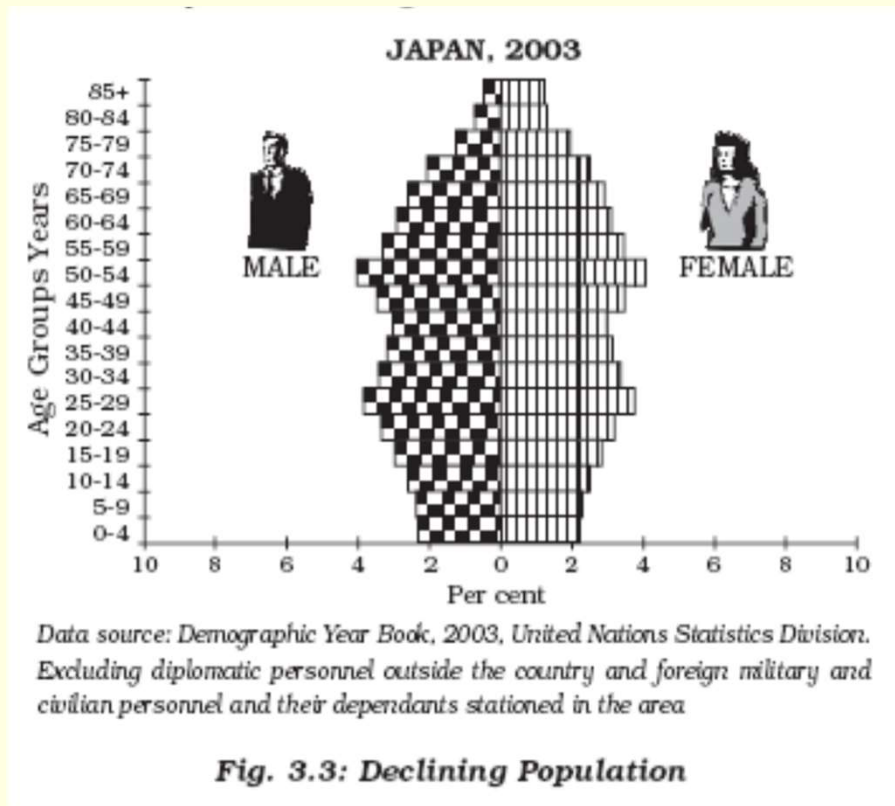


Data source: Demographic Year Book, 2003, United Nations Statistics Division.

Fig. 3.2: Constant Population

Declining Populations

- The **Japan** pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered top showing low birth and death rates.
- The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.



Exercise 1

Refer to the age sex pyramids shown in the slides before and answer the questions that follow.

- Name the countries whose age sex pyramids are shown in the fig 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.
- List three Characteristics each of the shown age sex pyramids.
- Differentiate between the declining and the expanding population pyramids



Activity

Draw a population pyramid of the children in your school and describe its characteristics.

Ageing Population

Population ageing is the process by which the share of the older population becomes proportionally larger. This is a new phenomenon of the twentieth century. In most of the developed countries of the world, population in higher age groups has increased due to increased life expectancy. With a reduction in birth rates, the proportion of children in the population has declined.

RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION

- The division of population into rural and urban is based on the residence.
- This division is necessary because
 - Rural and urban lifestyles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.
 - The age-sex-occupational structure,
 - Density of population and
 - Level of development
- The criteria for differentiating rural and urban population varies from country to country.
- In general terms rural areas are those where people are engaged in primary activities and urban areas are those when majority of the working population is engaged in non-primary activities

RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION

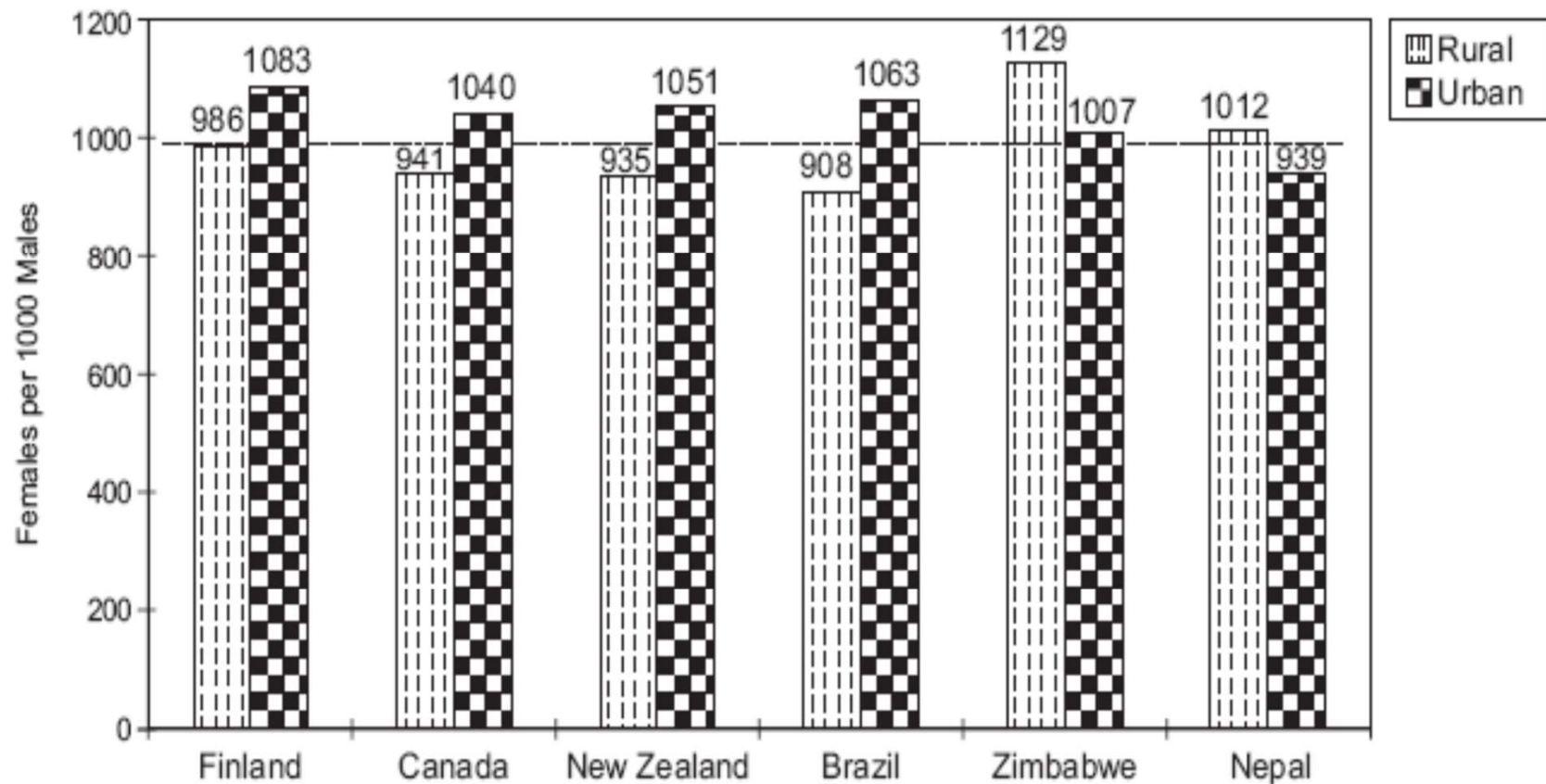


Fig. 3.4: Rural Urban Sex Composition, 2003 (Selected Countries)

Exercise 2

- Refer to Fig 3.4 and answer the questions that follow:
 1. Name the countries with favourable urban sex ratio.
 2. Name the countries with favourable rural sex ratio.
 3. Why do developed countries have favourable urban sex ratio and developing countries have favourable rural sex ratio?

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- Fig. 3.4 shows rural urban sex composition of selected countries.
 - The rural and urban differences in sex ratio in Canada and West European countries like Finland are just the opposite of those in African and Asian countries like Zimbabwe and Nepal respectively.
 - In Western countries, males outnumber females in rural areas and females outnumber the males in urban areas. In countries like Nepal, Pakistan and India the case is reverse.

Reasons for variation in rural and urban sex ratios in different parts of the world.

1. The excess of females in urban areas of U.S.A., Canada and Europe is the result of influx of females from rural areas to avail of the vast job opportunities. Farming in these developed countries is also highly mechanised and remains largely a male occupation.
2. By contrast the sex ratio in Asian urban areas remains male dominated due to the predominance of male migration.
3. It is also worth noting that in countries like India, female participation in farming activity in rural area is fairly high.
4. Shortage of housing, high cost of living, paucity of job opportunities and lack of security in cities, discourage women to migrate from rural to urban areas.

Literacy

- Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development as it reveals
 - The standard of living,
 - Social status of females,
 - Availability of educational facilities and
 - Policies of government.
- Level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of literacy.
- In India – literacy rate denotes the percentage of population above 7 years of age, who is able to read, write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.

Occupational Structure

- Occupational structure refers to the percentage of workers in different economic activities.
- The working population (i.e. women and men of the age group – 15 to 59) take part in various occupations ranging from
 - Agriculture,
 - Forestry,
 - Fishing,
 - Manufacturing construction,
 - Commercial transport,
 - Services,
 - Communication and
 - Other unclassified services.

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- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining are classified as **primary activities**
 - Manufacturing as **secondary**
 - Transport, communication and other services as **tertiary**
 - The jobs related to research and developing ideas as **quaternary activities.**
 - **The proportion of working population engaged in these four sectors is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation.**
 - This is because only a developed economy with industries and infrastructure can accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector.
 - If the economy is still in the primitive stages, then the proportion of people engaged in primary activities would be high as it involves extraction of natural resources.

Assignment

- Define:
 - Sex ratio
 - Age structure
 - Age sex pyramid
 - Literacy rate
 - Occupational structure
- Q1. What is the natural advantage and the social disadvantage of women?
- Q2. 'In regions where gender discrimination is rampant, the sex ratio is bound to be unfavourable for women.' Substantiate the statement giving three suitable examples.

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- Q3. Enlist five characteristics describing the trend of sex ratio in the world.
 - Q4. How does the age structure help us to make better plans for the people?
 - Q5. 'Level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of Literacy.' Justify the statement giving three suitable facts.
 - Q6. 'The proportion of working population engaged in these four sectors is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation.' Support the statement with two relevant points.
 - Map work: On the political map of the world locate the countries with highest and the lowest sex ratio in the world.