

## Population

**Population:** is the no. of people living in an area.

**Reasons for High Population Growth Rate in Pakistan:**

### **A. Economic Factors:**

1. Prevalence of Child Labor:
  - More Children, more earning hands.
  - Children work in industries
2. Agrarian economy
  - Many farms are not mechanical
  - Need of manual labor
  - Need to look after livestock

### **B. Social factors:**

1. Early marriages of women
  - Increased reproductive span
  - More chance to have a larger family
2. Firm belief that Allah is Raziq or Sustainer:
  - No economic worries
  - Allah provides food to all.
3. Strong resistance against family planning programs:
  - Declared un-islamic by the ulemas
  - Not accepted in most rural way
4. Strong desire for son:
  - male dominated society
  - law of inheritance
  - to carry family name
5. Trend of having larger families:
  - Matter of pride in rural areas.
  - competing other families
6. General trend of illiteracy:
  - Unawareness to the hazards of overpopulation
7. Trend of polygamy / multiple manage:
  - Chances to have more children increase.
8. Decreased Death Rate:
  - Improved medical facilities
  - More nurses/doctors/midwives.
  - More widespread vaccination.
  - Improved hygiene.

- Improvement in food production.
- Stop smoking.

### C. **Political Factors:**

#### 1. Very Few Population control programs:

- Inaccessibility of many areas.
- Corruption of govt. organizations.
- Less focus on population welfare.

#### 2. Political Instability:

- Frequent changes in govt.
- Policies couldn't continue for long
- Many areas aren't secure.

#### 3. Arrival of Afghan refugees:

- During & after Afghan-Soviet war
- Neighboring Muslim country.
- Same culture & language.
- Pakistan was an Afghan ally
- Long, porous border with many passes.
- Better economic & social prospects.

#### 4. Consequences of High Population.

- Water shortage
- Shortage of natural resources such as water.
- increased dependency rate; no. of earning member
- Economic progresses halted. Consumer's society savings diminish.
- Wide gap emerges b/w production & demand so the prices rise inflations, cost of living is steady
- Increased crime rate.
- Development of Karachi Abadi

#### 5. Democratic transition Model: sequence

- of change in population growth rate with
- Changing birth rates & death rate. Verifiable
- model, implied on whole world.
- Reasons to high birth rate in Stage 2 & 3,
- Reason for high death rate.
- Decreasing birth rate.
- Reasons for decreasing death rate,
- Jeddah
- & reduction, hygiene, disease mediators.
- hospital & research.
- Population structure is a percentage of under & over

- population in different age groups
- Importance of population structure.
- Population Structure.
- describes male fertility
- helps understand the trend of population growth rate.

Un-employment: occurs when someone is willing and able to work but does not have a paid job.

Under-employment: occurs when a person does not work full time or takes a job that does not reflect their actual training and financial needs.

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