

# **3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE**

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## WORKSHEET 10

#### SCHOOL: BA SANGAM COLLEGE

**YEAR: 11** 

Name:

#### **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

Strand	2: Human Geography		
Sub Strand	2.1: Population and Settlement		
<b>Content Learning</b> 2.1.1: Explain the nature and characteristics of population and the effect of			
Outcome	changes to determine its socioeconomic significance and analyse population data		
	and problems to find solutions.		

## **LESSON NOTES – POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT**

**DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL**: This population graph intends to show the demographic patterns through changes in time. Generally it gives us the following information:

- ♣ The change in Birth and Death Rate through time ♣ The period where population increases. **\*** The period where population decreases.
- - \* The periods of Zero population Growth.

Stage	1 High stationary	2 Early expanding	3 Late expanding	4 Low stationary	5 ? Declining?
40 Birth and death rates 20- (per 1000 people per year) 10-	Death rate	Birth rate	Natural increase		Natural decrease
0- Examples	A few remote groups	Egypt, Kenya, India	Brazil	USA, Japan France, UK	Germany
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow decrease
Reasons for changes in	Many children needed for farming. Many children die at an early age. Religious/social encouragement. No family planning.		Improved medical care and diet. Fewer children needed.	Family planning, Good health. Improving status of women. Later marriages.	
birth rate		Disease, famine. Poor medical knowledge so many children die. Improvements in me and sanitation. Fewe		Good health care. Reliable food supply.	

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<u>MIGRATION</u> - means the movement of people from one place to another (usually from one country to another). There are <u>two main types of migration</u>:

A. <u>Voluntary</u> -People either choose to migrate (voluntary). Under Voluntary Migration there are two sub-types of migration <u>Internal and International Migration</u>

B. <u>Compulsory</u>- People are made to move involuntary (forced). Forced migration is a negative form of migration, often caused by persecution, development, or exploitation.
 There are: <u>International and Internal type of migration</u> and each have their respective purpose for migration. There are <u>four main forms of internal migration</u>.
 <u>These are:</u> - Urban to urban migration.

- Urban to rural migration. - Rural to urban migration (urban drift)

### ACTIVITY

- 1. Study the demographic transition model and discuss the following:
- a. the relationship between birth rate and death rate at Stage 1
- c. reasons for higher birth rates.
  (2 marks)
  (2 marks)
- 2. Differentiate between internal and international migration.

\_\_\_\_\_(2 marks)

3. State two reasons for migrating voluntarily.

(2 marks)

4. Define the term urban drift.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

THE END