School: **PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**   Year/Level: **10**
Subject: **SOCIAL SCIENCE**   **WEEK 23**

Strand	STRAND III PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
Sub Strand	**3.1 Develop an understanding recognize, demonstrate and critically examine the interdependent relationship of people with different places and environments and explain how people utilize and adapt this relationship for their survival and for sustainable development**
Content Learning Outcome	**Investigate the main features of physical geography and illustrate how they determine land use to maximize productivity.**

Culture and identity

People of Melanesian and Polynesian descent settled Fiji about 3,500 years ago. They are now called the "Lapita people" after a distinctive type of fine pottery they produce. European settlement began in the 17th and 18th centuries. About 60,000 Indians were brought to work in the sugar plantations between 1879 and 1916 and thousands more indians migrated in the 1920s and 1930s. The Indo-Fijian population formed the core of Fiji's business class. At present the population is made up of i-Taukei - predominantly Melanesian with a Polynesian admixture, (51%), Indo- Fijians (44%) and European, other Pacific Islanders, Chinese and others make up the remaining 5%. Indigenous Fijians or the i-Taukei follow their traditional rites and practices, which include mekes (narrative dances), bure (house construction), yaqona (kava ceremonies), masi (bark or tapa-cloth) making, ibe weaving mats from pandanus and pottery. Indo-Fijians follow traditional Indian dances and music.

Dependency ratio

The population of a country can be divided into two categories according to their contribution to economic productivity:

i. **economically active /working population** (those aged 15-65 years)
ii. **non-economically active** (dependent) population (those under 15 and over 65)
iii. Dependency Ratio = children (0-14) & elderly (65 & over) ÷ those of working age × 100
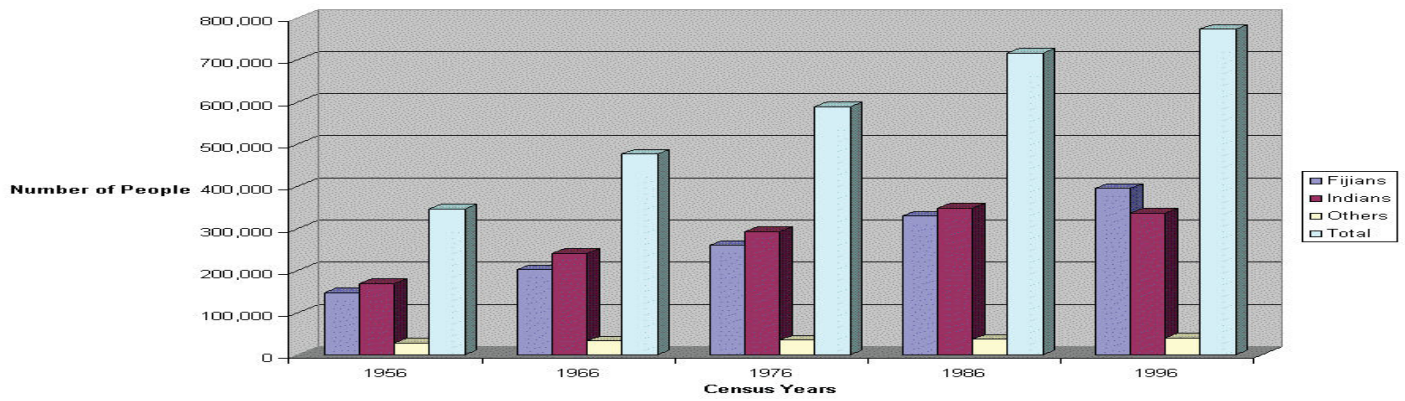
Health

A comprehensive health care system exists in Fiji and Fijians also use herbal medicines.
Unlike other tropical countries Fiji is free of malaria and yellow fever.
The country guards itself against human, animal and vegetable pests and diseases through an effective quarantine system. Compared to other developing countries, the infant mortality rate is low at 12 per thousand live births, population growth rate is low at 1.4% and life expectancy at birth is high at 70.5 years. Access to improved water sources is low at 47% while 72% of population has access to sanitation. Around 90% of one year old's are immunized against tuberculosis and 70% are immunized against measles.
There is a low, 0.01% rate of HIV.

Fiji Population by Ethnic Origin

Population	883,125 (July 2011 est.)
Age structure	**0-14 years**: 28.9% (male 130,409/female 124,870) **15-64 years**: 65.9% (male 297,071/female 284,643) **65 years and over**: 5.2% (male 21,187/female 24,945) (2011 est.)
Median age	total: 26.9 years male: 26.7 years female: 27.1 years (2011 est.)
Population growth rate	0.798% (2011 est.)
Birth rate	21.11 births/1,000 population (2011 est.)
Death rate	5.9 deaths/1,000 population (July 2011 est.)
Net migration rate	-7.24 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2011 est.)
Urbanization	urban population: 52% of total population (2010) rate of urbanization: 1.3% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)
Sex ratio	at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female 15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female 65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female total population: 1 male(s)/female (2011 est.)
Infant mortality rate	total: 11 deaths/1,000 live births male: 12.12 deaths/1,000 live births female: 9.82 deaths/1,000 live births (2011 est.)
Life expectancy at birth	total population: 71.31 years male: 68.73 years female: 74.03 years (2011 est.)
Total fertility rate	2.61 children born/woman (2011 est.)

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