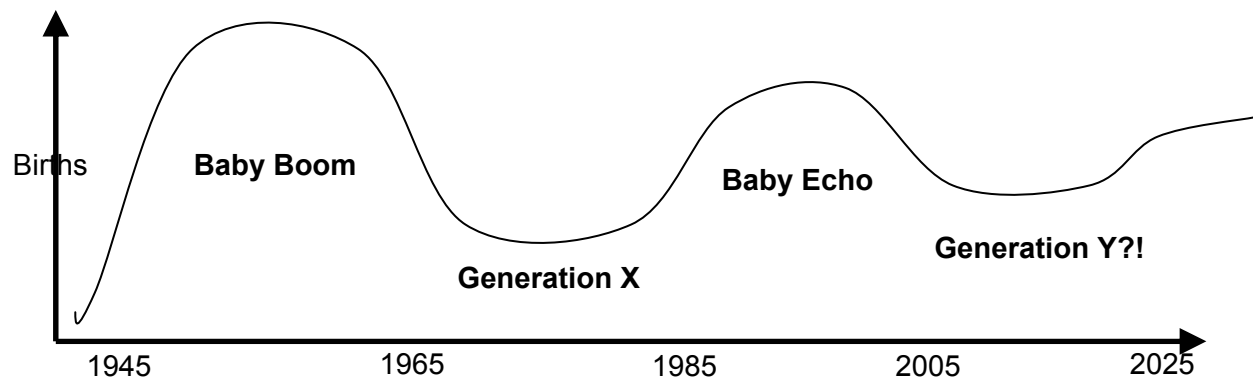


# Population & Development



- **Population Growth in Developed Nations**

- Europe - during the 19th century the death rate began to decrease because of improved food supplies, a rising standard of living and medical advances
- more children survived and fewer women died in childbirth
- knowledge of birth control was limited therefore: more children
- Malthus says that people will start to die from lack of food, disease, and wars
- Wanting to avoid this, Europe changed its ways:
  - technology - machines replaced the need for child workers
  - changing role of women - not just raising children - career goals and social
- Change was necessary and was pursued
- 



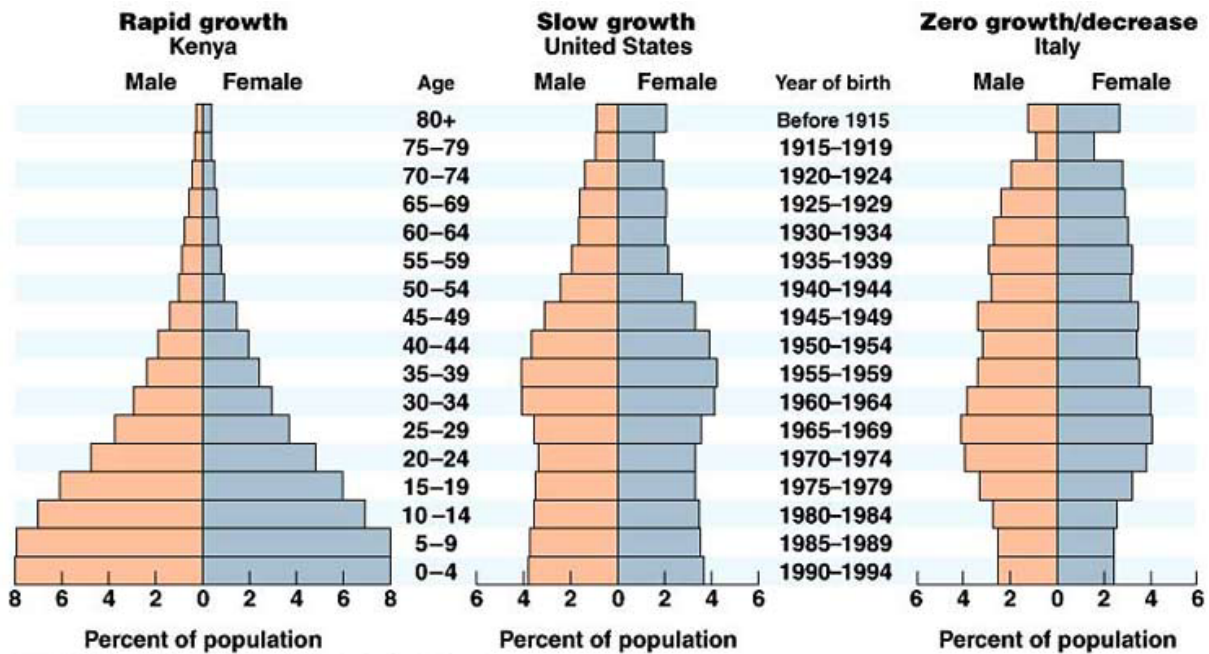
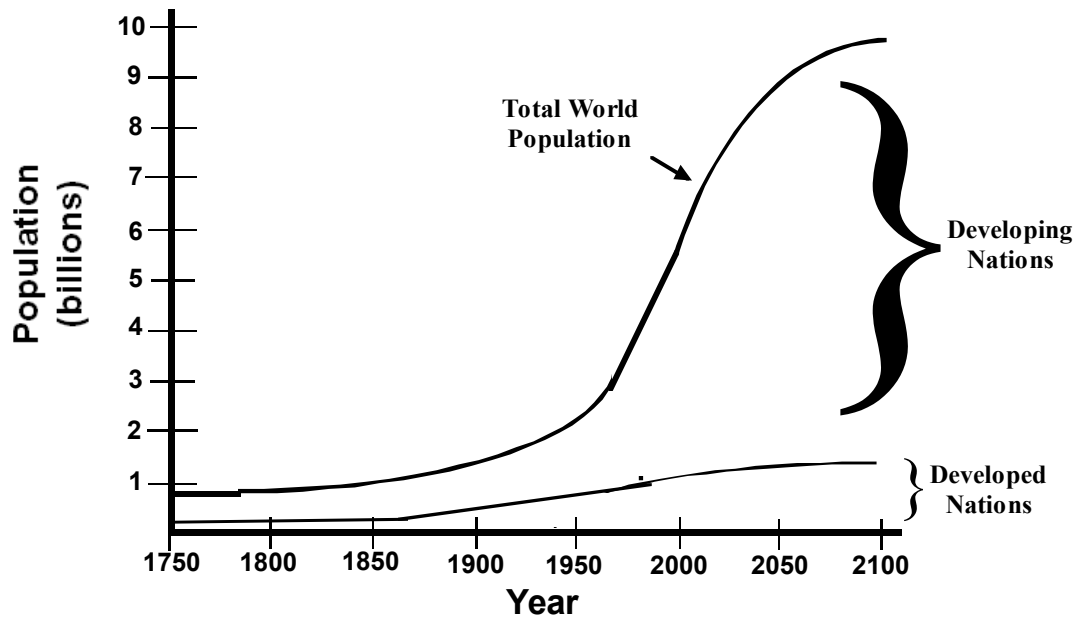
- **Population Growth in Developing Nations**

- lower levels of technology means child labour is required
- lack of proper medical facilities has led to major health problems
  - “Numbers of indigenous peoples killed by imported European diseases are very uncertain, but estimates run into several millions in Africa and throughout the Americas.”
- lack of education about birth control
- population control policies in China and India limiting the number of children per family
- only at zero population growth will a population be stable
  - i.e., when the average number of daughters a woman will have is 1.0 – exactly enough to replace herself

- **Impact of the Developed Nations upon the Developing Nations**

- introduced health care - extended life
- introduced awareness of birth control - controlling number of births
- introduced new technology - reducing need for child labour

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