

What do you know about global demographics ?

**How many people are there on Earth ?** 9 million, 1 billion or more than 8 billion ?

**What are the tow most populous countries in the world ?** USA, China, Brazil, India ?

**Most of the world population live in...** a rural area or an urban area ?

<https://www.theworldcounts.com/challenges/state-of-the-planet/world-population-clock-live>

**What is this site about ?**

# Theme n°1. Geography

## THE WORLD POPULATION GROWTH AND ITS EFFECTS

*Big question: What are the links between population  
growth and development ?*

**\*Population:** the total number of inhabitants of a particular area

**\*Population growth:** the rate (%) at which the population is increasing in a given year due to natural increase and immigration

**\*Bith rate** : the number of live births per 1000 of the population per year

**\*Mortality rate** : the number of deaths per 1000 of the population per year

**\*Natural increase of population:** the difference between birth rate and mortality rate : birth rate less death rate

**\*Density of population** : the number of population per unit area.

**\*Fertility rate** : the number of children per women during their child-bearing years

**\*Birth control,** also known as CONTRACEPTION and fertility control, is a method or device used to prevent pregnancy.

# I/- Case study n°1: Population and development in India

A- What are the main characteristics of India's population?

Instruction : Read and complete the methodology sheet.

No need to write the instructions down.

Instructions :

1-separate the class in 2 groups

**G1 :**

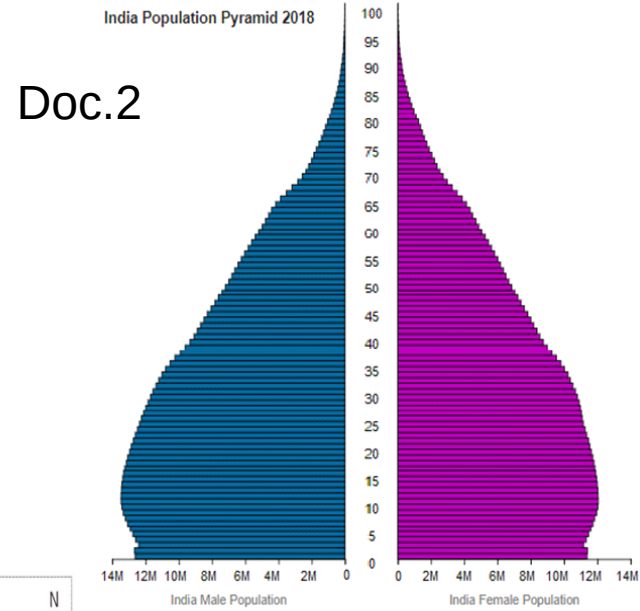
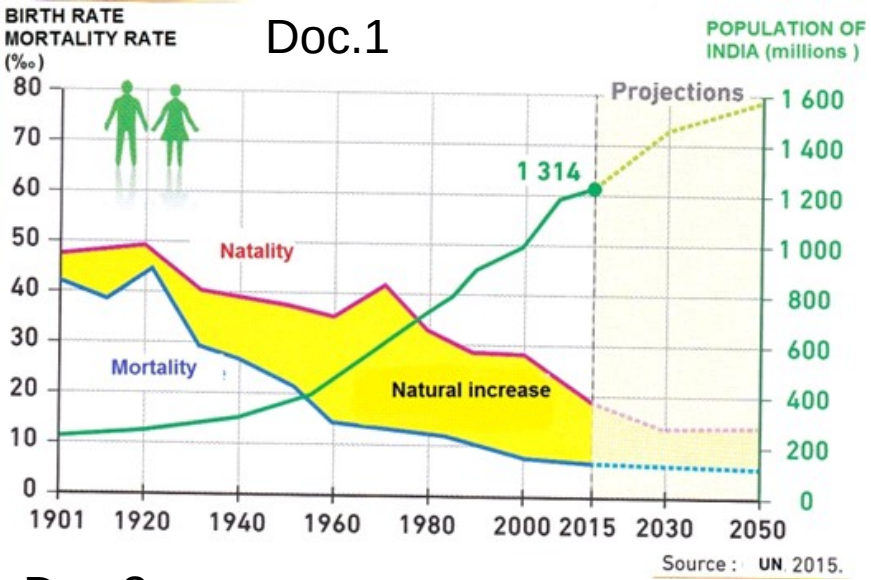
**G2 :**

2- Individually : Work on your notebook with the case study work sheet  
(2x20mn)

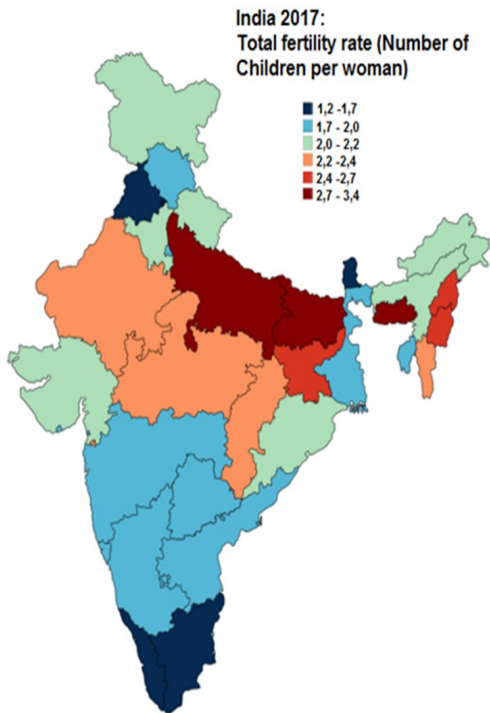
3- By four (you will work with your classmates around you) : in  
common, **turn your answers in a text to answer the question :**

**What are the main characteristics of India's population ? (20 mn)**

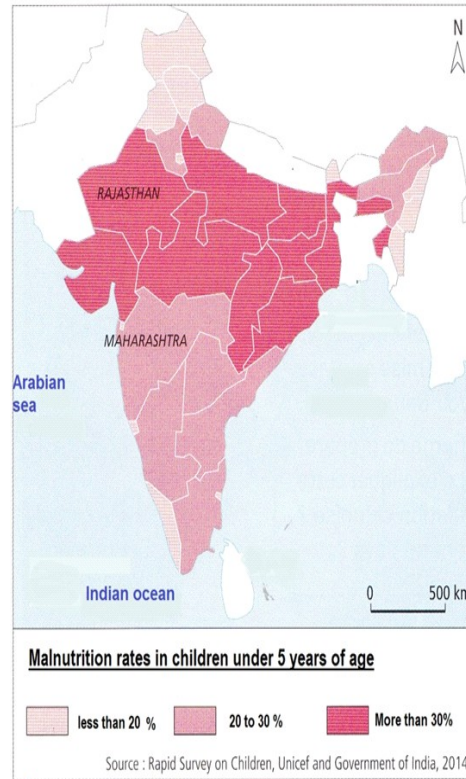
At the end, **I will choose 2 groups to present their work.**



Doc.3



Doc.4



## Doc.1

2- Describe the evolution of the population of India in the XXth century.

3- Calculate the number of years taken for the population of India to grow from 10 million to 20 million. Then, calculate the number of years taken for the population of India to grow from 20 million to 60 million. What can you notice?

## Doc.1 to 2

5- What are the characteristics of the population of India?

## From the video

6- Suggest at least 3 reasons to explain the rapid increase of the population in India.

## Doc.3-4

7- Where is the highest fertility rate in India? The lowest? Make some suggestions to explain these differences.

## Course :

The population in India is increasing. From 1901 to 2015, India's population grew from 200 million to 1,300 million inhabitants. Today, in 2024, more than 1.4 billion people live in India. It took almost 60 years (from 1900 to 1960) for the population of India to grow from 200 to 400 million people, but it took only 55 years to grow from 400 million to 1300 million. India's population growth accelerated after 1960. However, since 2015, the growth has been slowing down.

Mortality fell sharply from 1920 onwards, and although the birth rate also fell, it did so less sharply. In addition, the Indian birth rate rose sharply in the 1970s before declining slowly in the 1980s. There are several reasons for this rapid increase: early marriage. Women marry at a very early age, around 15. As a result, women's fertility rates are also rising because they can have children at a very early age. As regards sex education, government family planning has failed. Religion also plays a role in population growth. In addition, in rural areas, people give birth to children to help them in their work and supplement their income.

Demographic growth is unequal across the country: southern India has the lowest fertility rates, while northern India has the highest fertility rates but also the highest rates of malnourished children. Northern India is the poorest region of the country.

B- What are the challenges of India's population growth?

Vocabulary to add:

Side effects: effets secondaires

To spread/spread/spread: propager, proliférer, s'étendre...

Slums or shanty towns (favela): bidonvilles

Shanty: taudis

Crops : A crop is a plant grown by the farmers

The Green revolution

GMO: genetically modified organism

Healthcare



### Instructions:

Using documents, answer the question:

## **What are the challenges of demographic growth in India?**

- 1- Individual work: one photo per student. Analyse your photograph and identify the challenges facing India.
- 2- Expert group. Based on what you have identified, create a thematic mind map: classify the challenges into categories.
- 3- Suggest possible solutions to address these challenges.



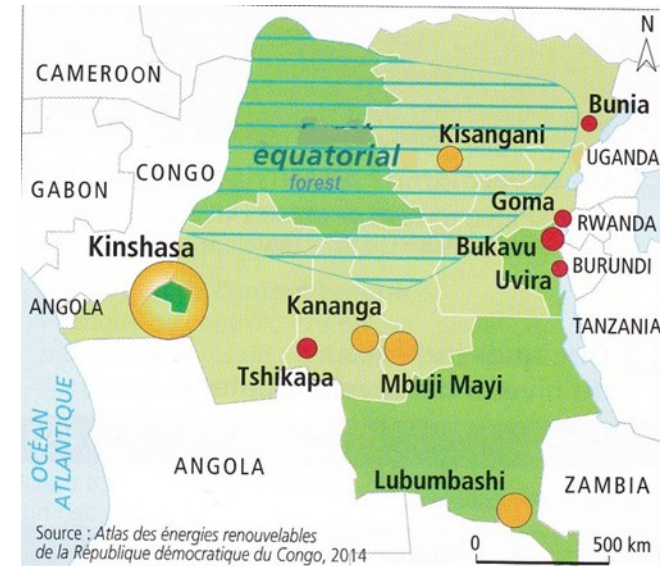
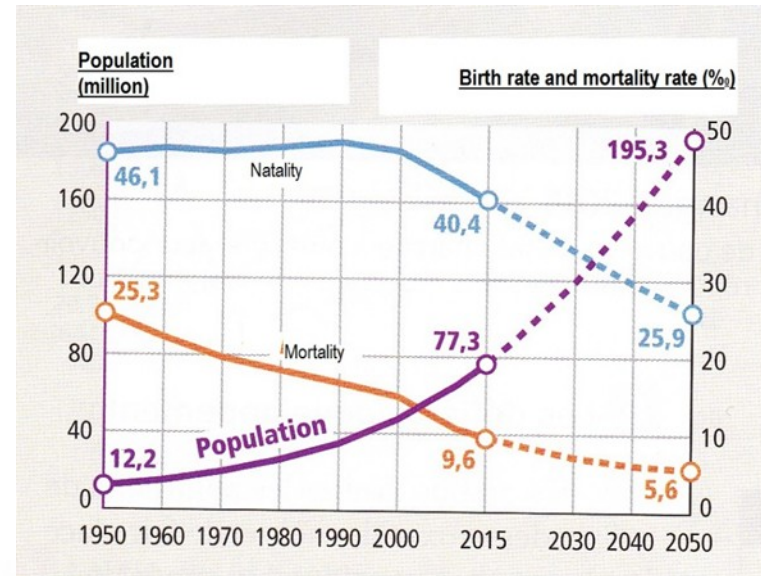
**DOCUMENT 9** : Starbucks coffee in Mumbai



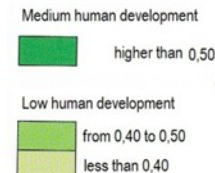
**DOCUMENT 10** : Traffic jam in Jaipur

# II/- Case study n°2. Population and development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

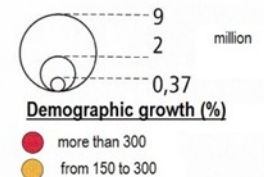
*Make your own case study!!!*



**Human development index (HDI)**



**Population of the biggest cities**



## Instructions :

-prepare an oral presentation using the India's case study as a model.

- 5 minutes presentation

- Introduction to present your subject, your main presentation, and at the end, a conclusion.

- no reading, no recitation . You can have a paper with just the key words and your main parts.

- Main questions are : What are the main characteristics of Congo's population?

What are the challenges of Congo's population ?

## Assessment points :

- Did you use the documents to illustrate your point? Did you cite the documents to prove your point?
- Did you use your knowledge as an argument? Did you argue your case?
- Did you use specific vocabulary?
- Was your speech clear, fluent and in your own words?

## Final correction :

DRC's population growth has been spectacular since 1950, the number of population went from 12 to 77 million people in 2015, that is to say that in 65 years, the amount of population has been multiplied by 6,5. In 2050 the population is expected to be 195 million, this is a real population explosion !!!

This situation is due to a rapid falling of death rates (due to an improving health care) while birth rates remain high.

The impacts are dramatic because the DRC is a developing country that can't face such challenges without help. The levels of development are quite low and the infrastructures remain insufficient. Particularly in education and housing.

## IV/- Case study : Australia.

Prepare a presentation on Australia using your knowledge, the course and the following documents to answer the following question: **What are the main characteristics of Australia's population and what are its effects and consequences?**

**What are the challenges Australia have to face?**

## **Here's how to do it !**

1- Make an introduction to present Australia.

2- Describe and explain Australia's demographic situation.

Which category of country does this put it in? Justify your answers using your knowledge and concrete examples taken from the documents.

3- Describe and explain Australia's HDI. Justify your answers using your knowledge and concrete examples taken from the documents. Which category of country does this put it in?

4- In your opinion, and using the documents, what could be the challenges facing Australia?

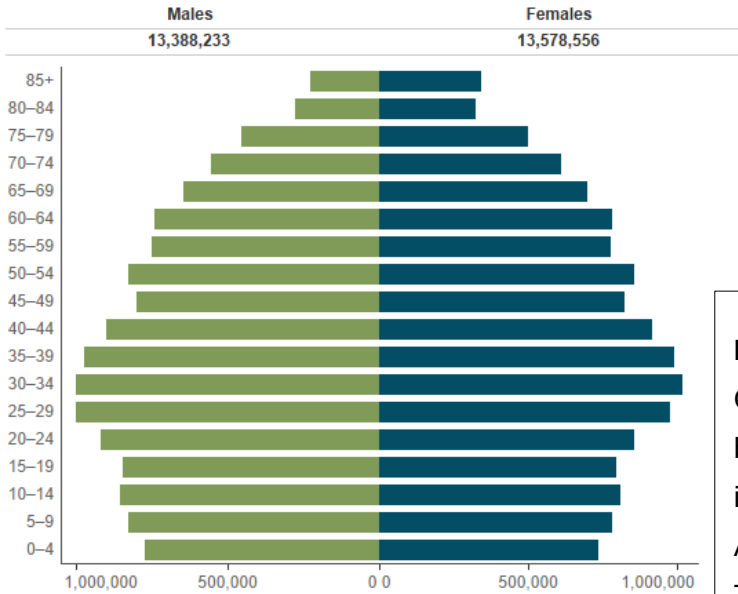
5- Produce a short conclusion.

# Australian estimated resident population (persons), by age and sex, 1981 Q3 to 2023 Q4

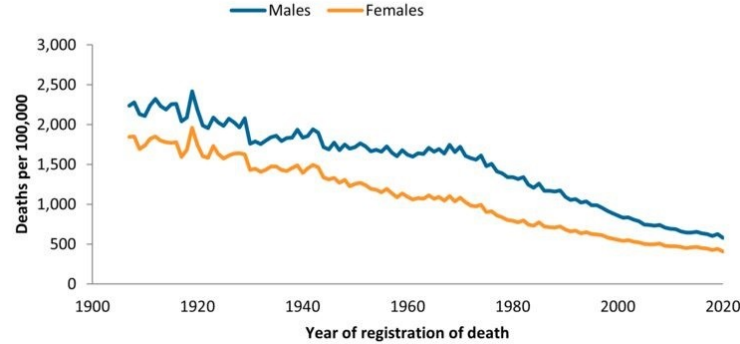
## Australia

Estimated resident population as at: 2023-Q4  Show history

Press play (▶) to watch the population change from 1981 Q3 to 2023 Q4.



Age-standardised death rates for All causes combined (ICD-10 ALL), by sex and year, 1907-2020



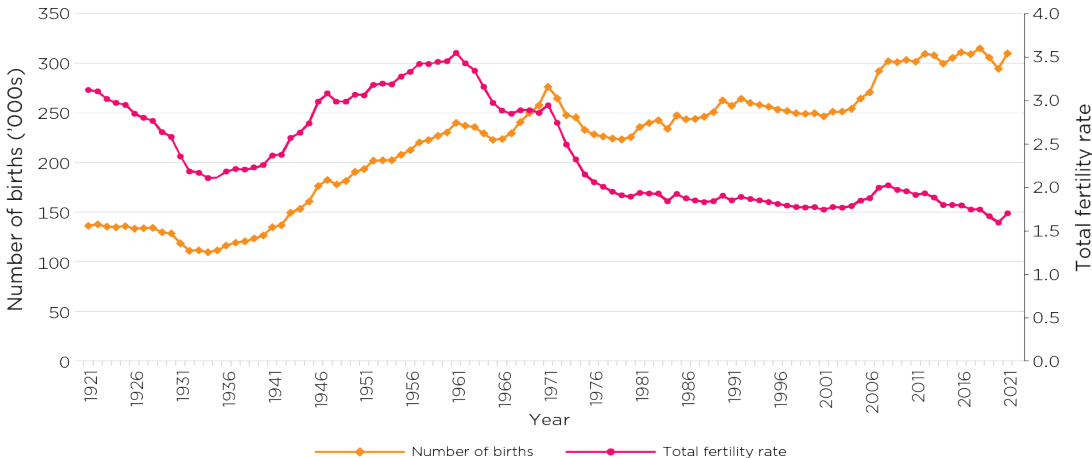
### Share of population with a university degree in Australia 1989-2023

Published by Statista Research Department, Apr 5, 2024

Over the past 20 years, the share of the Australian population that holds a degree at a bachelor level or above has increased by more than six times, reaching 50.8 percent in 2022. Since May of 2023, however, that number has dropped to only 32 percent. In Australia, the tertiary education sector comprises both public and private institutions. The student body is comprised of both domestic and international students.

Age group: All

Source: ABS - National, state and territory population  
<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population/latest-release>  
 Latest data: December 2023 (quarterly)



### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: FACTS

**Capital:** Canberra  
**Area:** 7,692,024 sq km  
**Population:** 26 million  
**Language:** English  
**GDP (gross domestic product):** \$65,100 per capita.  
**Life expectancy:** 81 years (men) 85 years (women)

Australia ranks as one of the best countries to live in the world by international comparisons of wealth, education, health and quality of life.

Source : [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com), april 2023

# Assessment, Australia Case study.

Prepare an 2 min oral presentation on Australia using your knowledge, the course and the following documents to answer the following questions: **What are the main characteristics of Australia's population ? Which category of country does this put it in? What challenges does Australia face?**

Here's how to do it:

1- Make an **introduction** to present Australia.

2-**Structure your speech by section:**

- part I : Describe and explain Australia's demographic situation as we did previously. Analyse the documents, quote them and give examples to illustrate your point.

- Part II :Which category of country does this put it in? Describe and explain Australia's HDI (IDH in French, you learnt it in classical course). Justify your answers using concrete examples taken from the documents.

- part III : What challenges might Australia face? Use your knowledge and the documents as examples to complete this section.

3- Produce a short **conclusion**.

S'exprimer à l'oral	Utiliser le lexique en contexte	Analyser comprendre des documents.
Pas de lecture ni de récitation. Discours fluide Présentation structurée : intro, développement, conclusion. Phrases structurées. Langue compréhensible malgré quelques erreurs.	Utilisation d'un lexique spécifique. Utilisation des connaissances nécessaires au traitement du sujet.	Répondre aux questions posées en utilisant les documents et ses connaissances pour les éclairer. Citez des exemples concrets extraits des documents pour illustrer ses explications.

### III/- To put into perspective: World population growth

Aim : After case studies...what about the situation in the entire world ?

A- Few things to know.

Instructions: complete the chart with the good expression: *Low or negative population growth; high population growth; medium population growth.*



Birth rates are much higher than death rates

Natural increase is very high  
(birth rate less death rate)

Model n°1



Birth rates decrease but remain higher than death rates

Natural increase is medium

Model n°2



Birth rates decreased. They are equal to death rates or lower.

Natural increase is low or negative

Model n°3



Birth rates are much higher than death rates

Natural increase is very high  
(birth rate less death rate)

Model n°1  
**High population growth**



Birth rates decrease but remain higher than death rates

Natural increase is medium

Model n°2  
**Medium population growth**

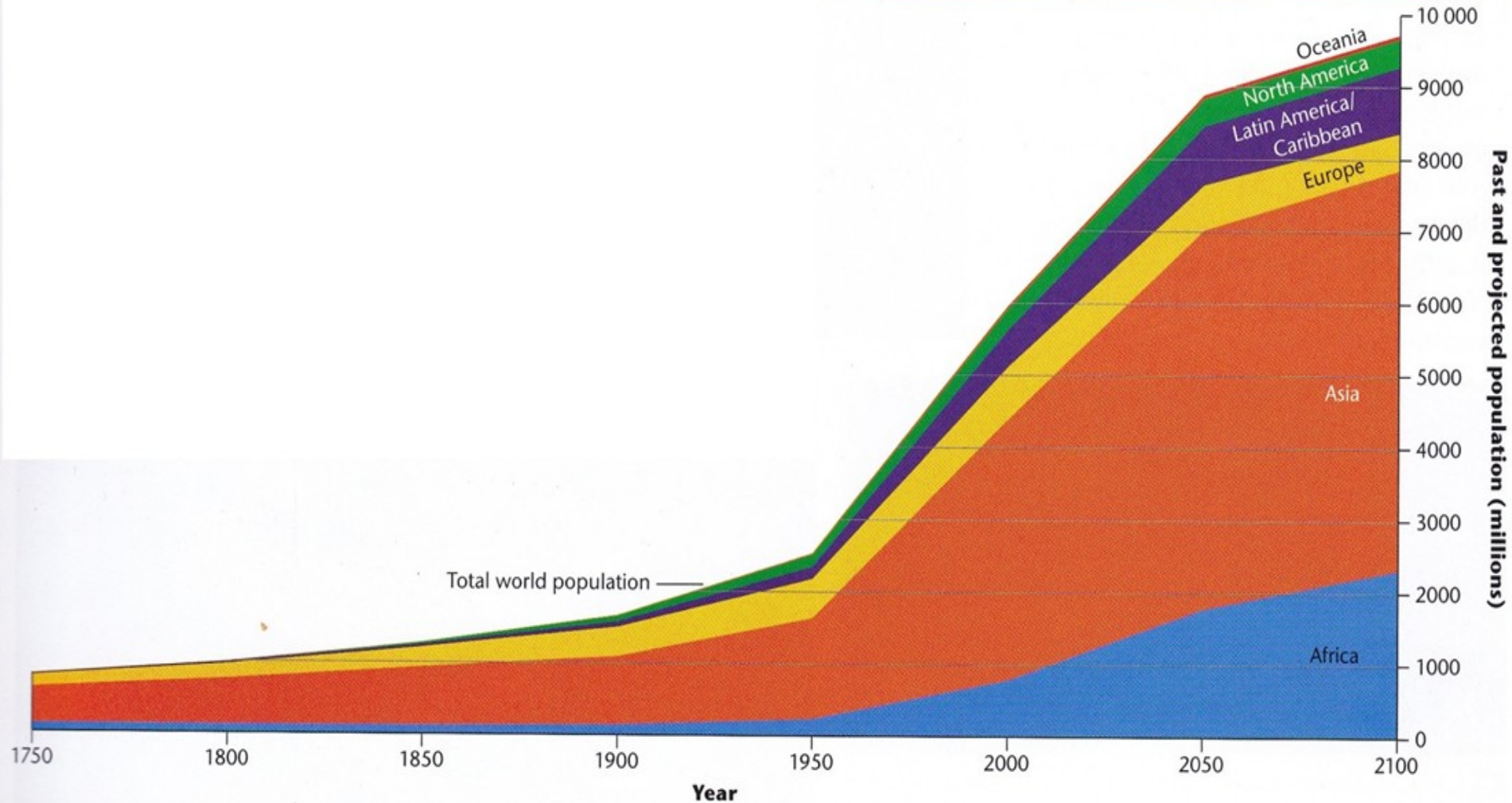


Birth rates decreased. They are equal to death rates or lower.

Natural increase is low or negative

Model n°3  
**Low or negative population growth**

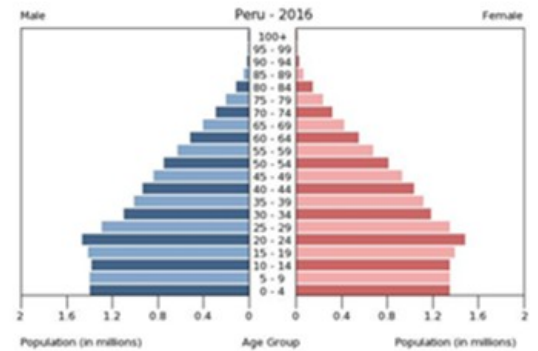
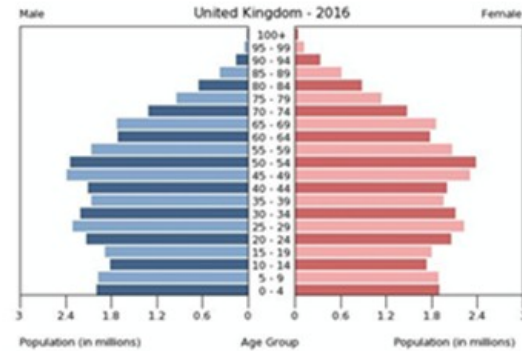
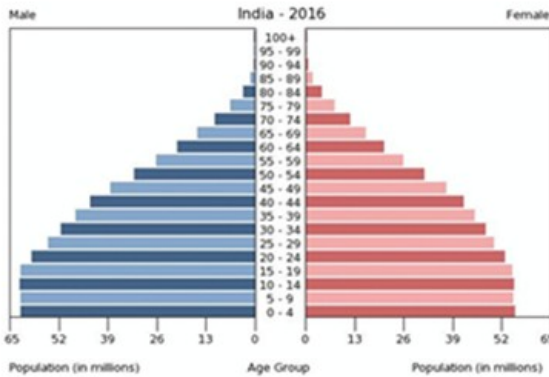
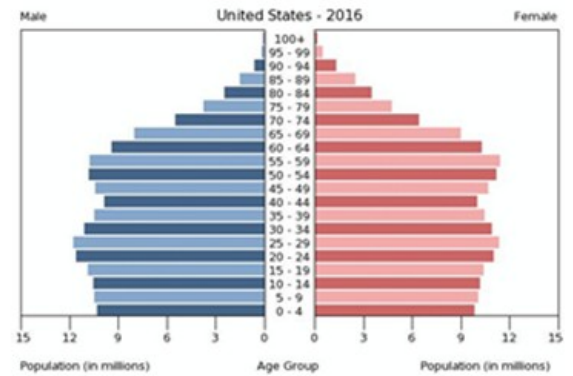
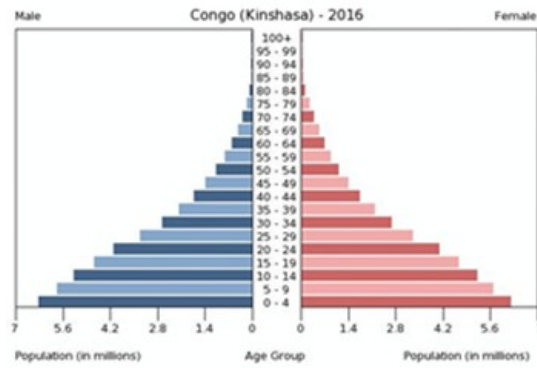
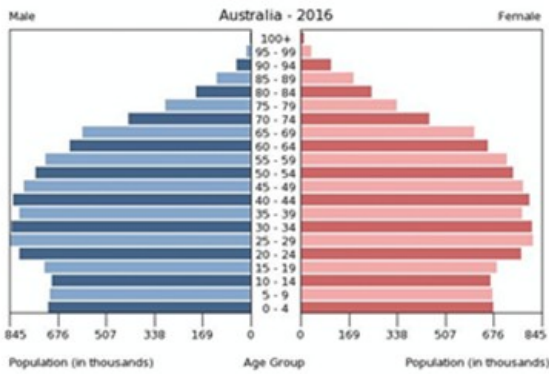
WORLD POPULATION, 1750–2100



**Instruction** : Use the graph to write a text on : What is the growth in the world's population between 1750 and 2100? What can you say about Asia, Africa? then Europe, America and Oceania?

## Correction as the course :

- The world's population has been growing steadily since 1750, and very rapidly since the 1950s. Asia's population is showing the strongest growth, rising from one billion in 2000 to a forecast of 5 billion by 2100.
- The African continent, meanwhile, saw its population rise more sharply around 2000, from less than a billion to a forecast 2 billion by 2100.
- The other continents, such as Europe, North America and Oceania, have stable populations that are not particularly increasing.
- Asian countries are more like developing or emerging countries, with mortality rates falling faster than birth rates.



Amount of population  
(very high, high, medium, low)

Population growth  
(fast, medium, low)

Sex ratio (equal,  
unequal)

Age of the  
population

Australia  
(stands for NZ too)

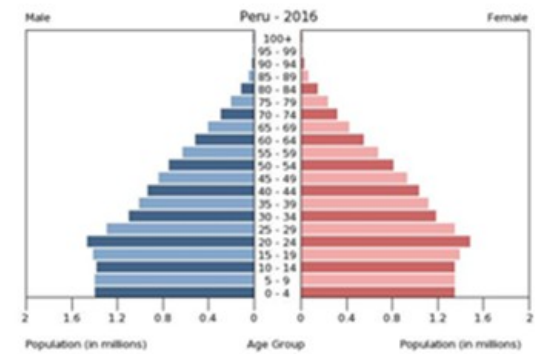
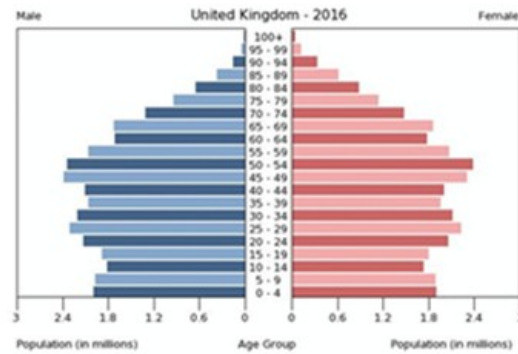
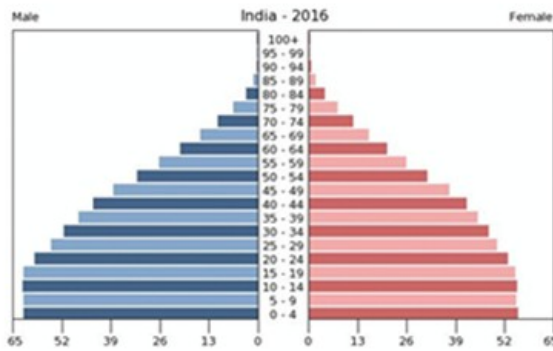
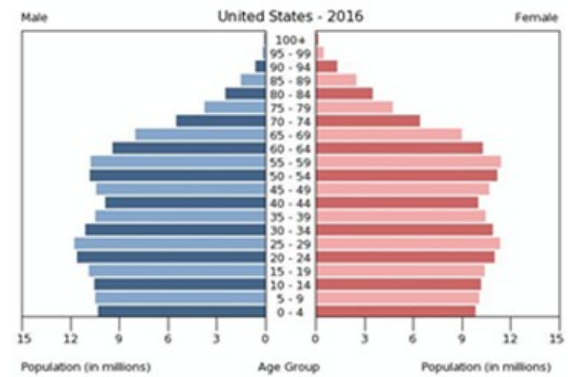
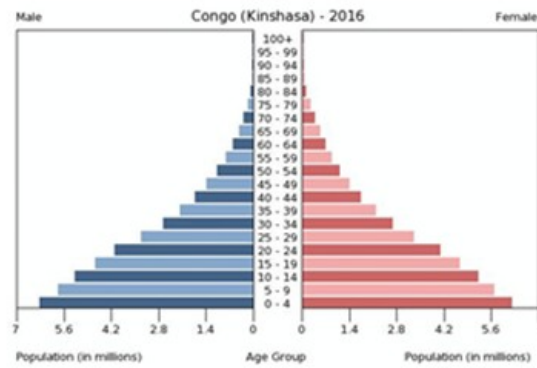
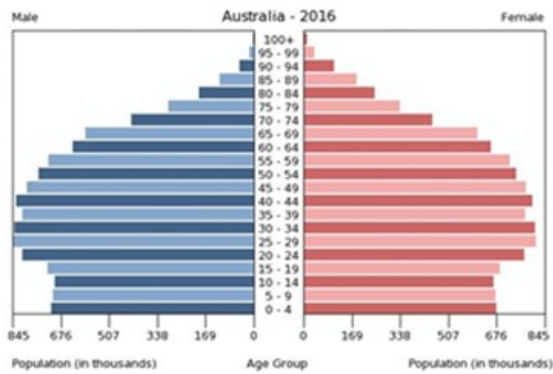
Congo  
(stands for Africa)

United States (stands for north  
America)

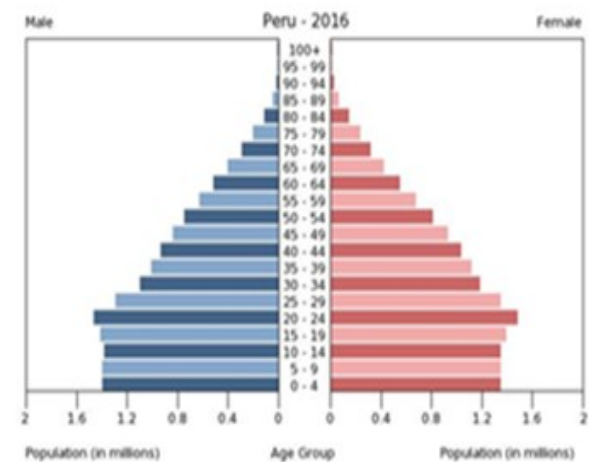
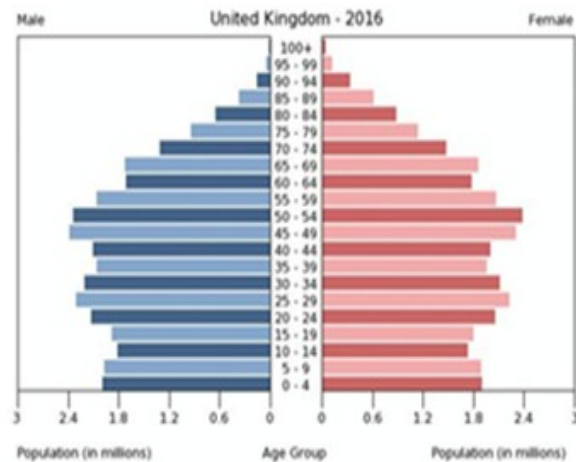
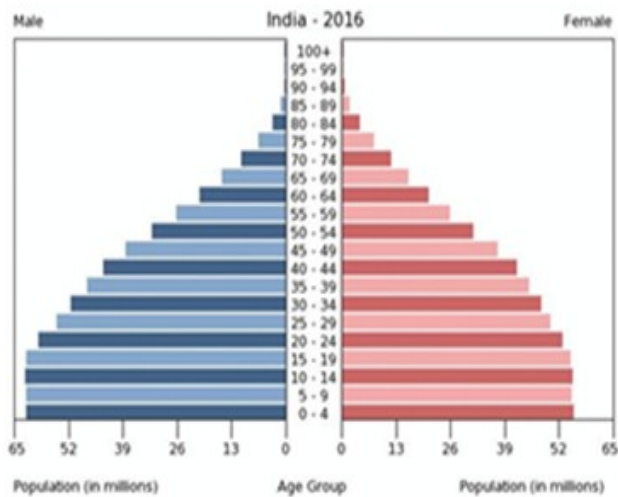
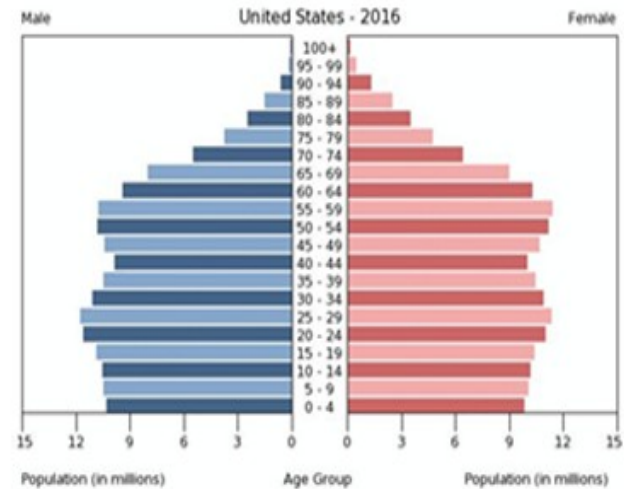
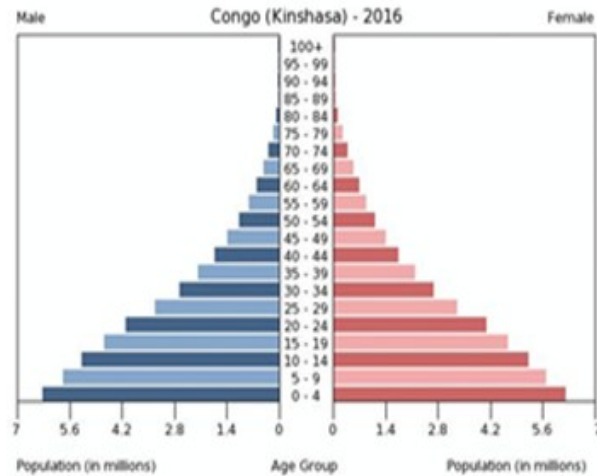
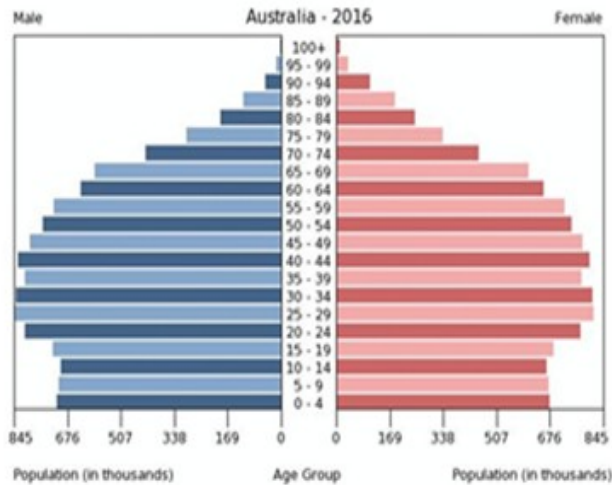
India (stands for Asia)

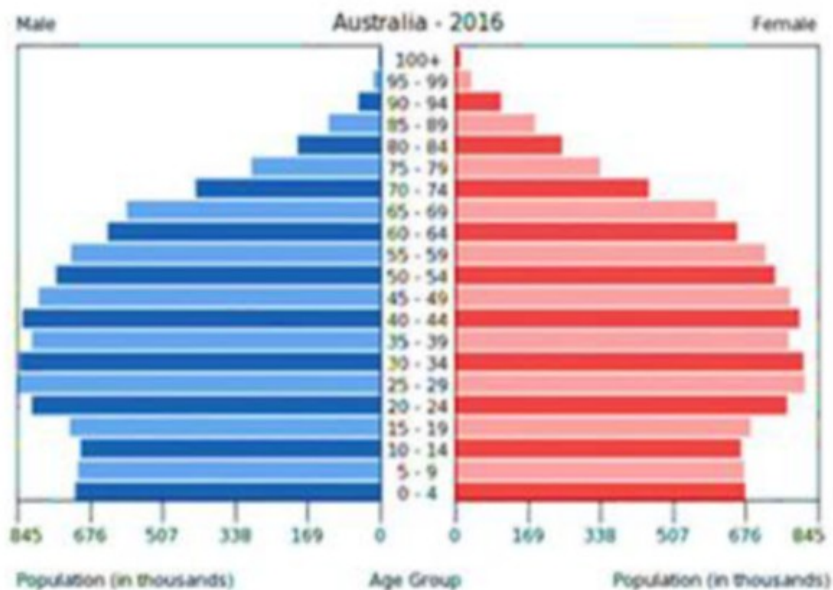
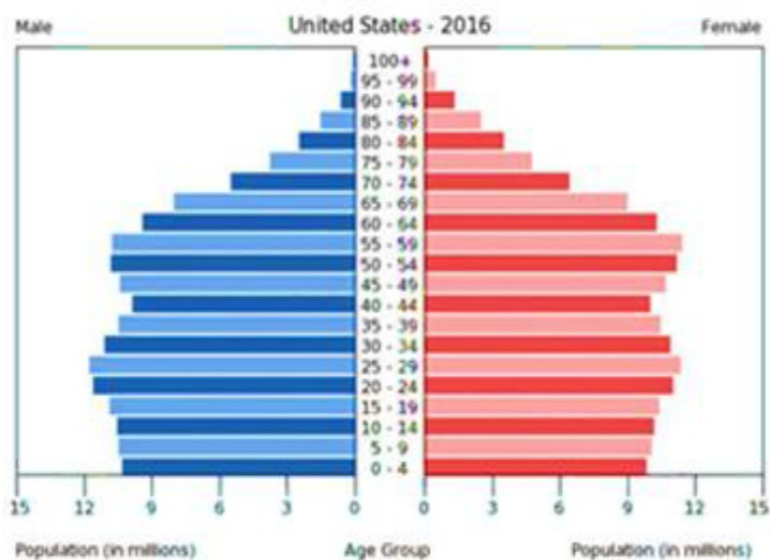
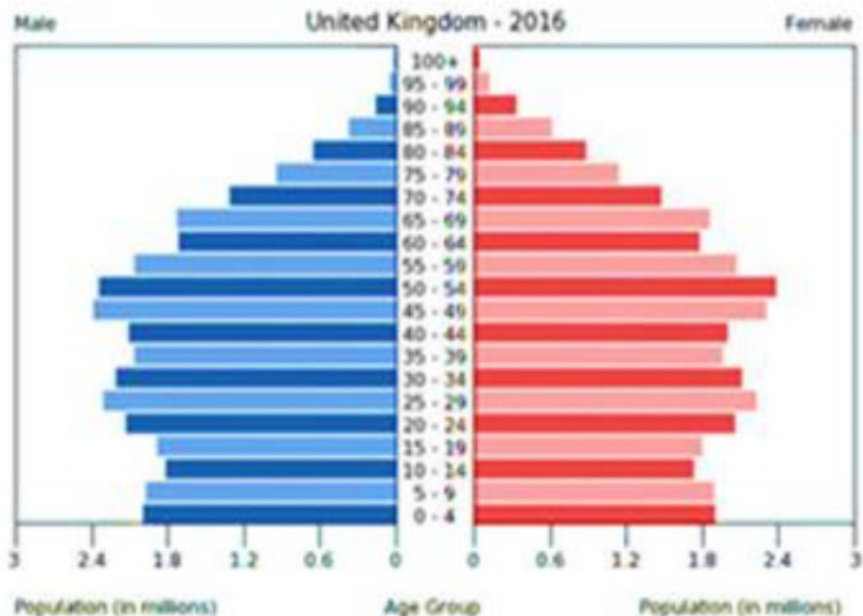
United Kingdom (stands for Europe,  
Russia, Japan )

Peru (stands for south America)



	<u>Amount of population</u> (very high, high, medium, low)	<u>Population growth</u> (fast, medium, low)	<u>Sex ratio</u> (equal, unequal)	<u>Age of the population</u>
Australia (stands for NZ too)	LOW	LOW	EQUAL	HIGH
Congo (stands for Africa)	MEDIUM	Fast	EQUAL	LOW
United States (stands for north America)	HIGH	LOW	EQUAL	MEDIUM/ HIGH
India (stands for Asia)	VERY HIGH	MEDIUM	UNEQUAL	LOW
United Kingdom (stands for Europe, Russia, Japan )	MEDIUM	LOW	EQUAL	HIGH
Peru (stands for south America)	LOW	MEDIUM	EQUAL	LOW

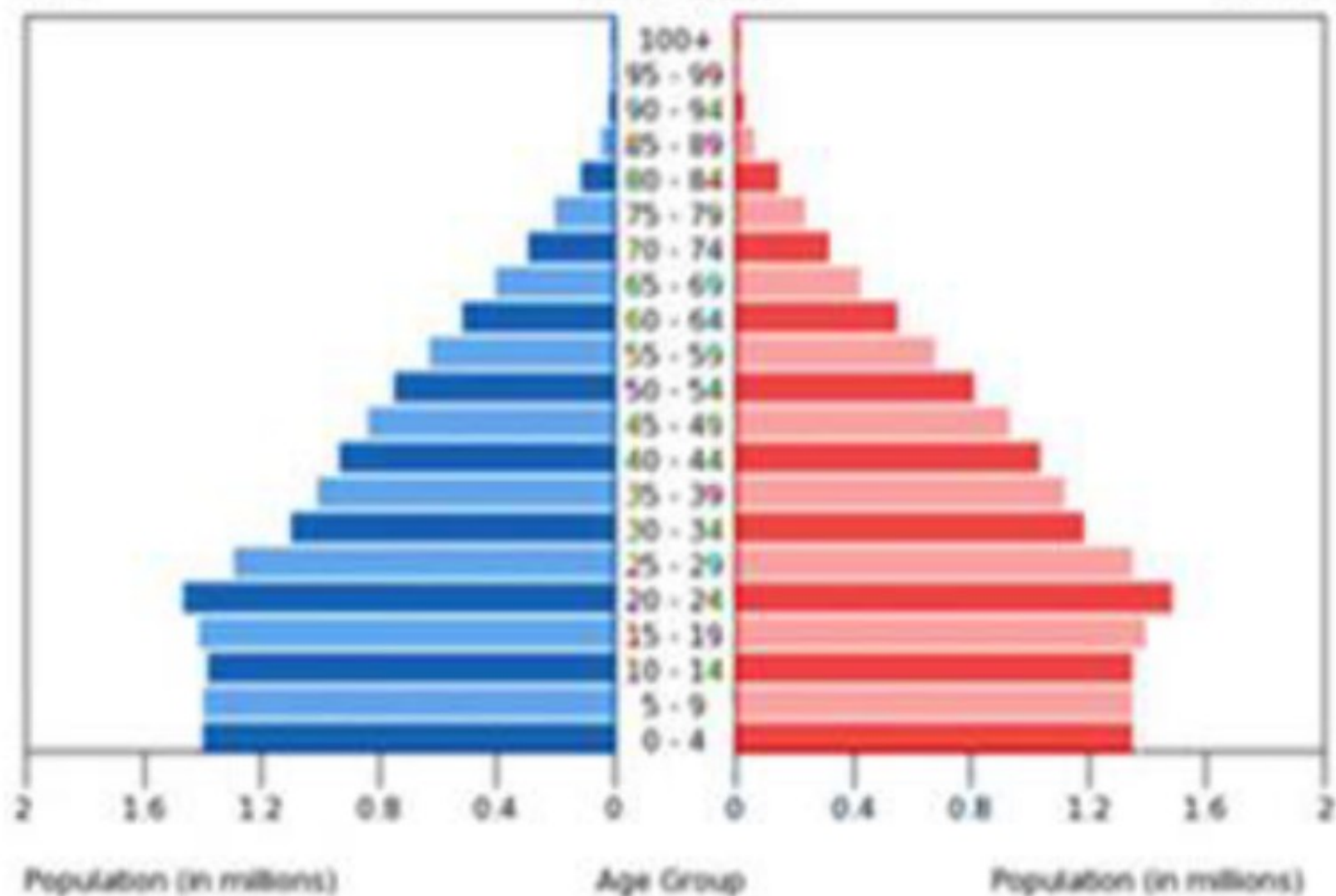


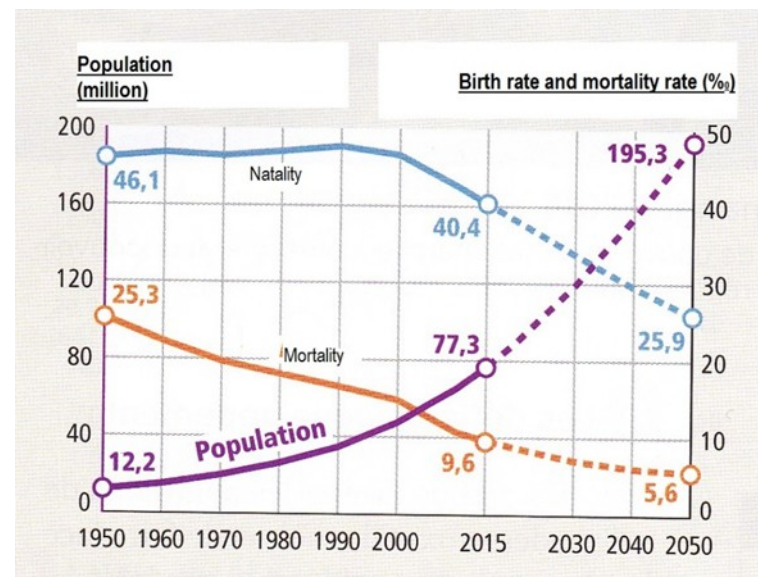
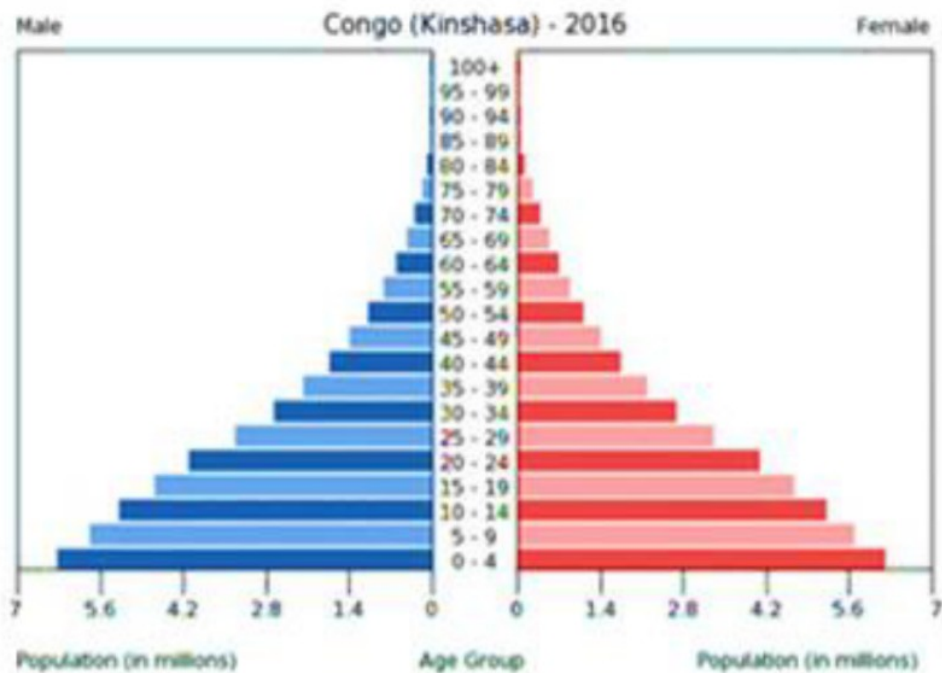








Male

Peru - 2016

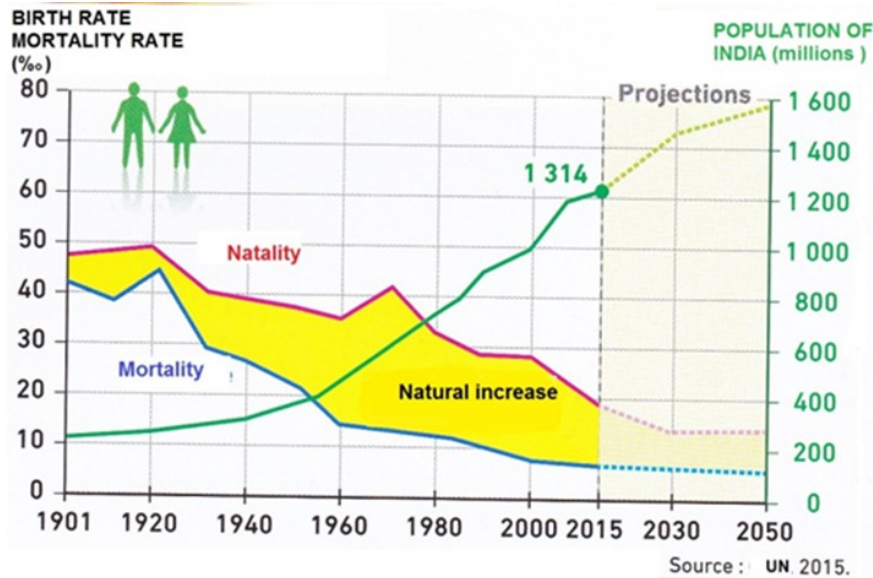
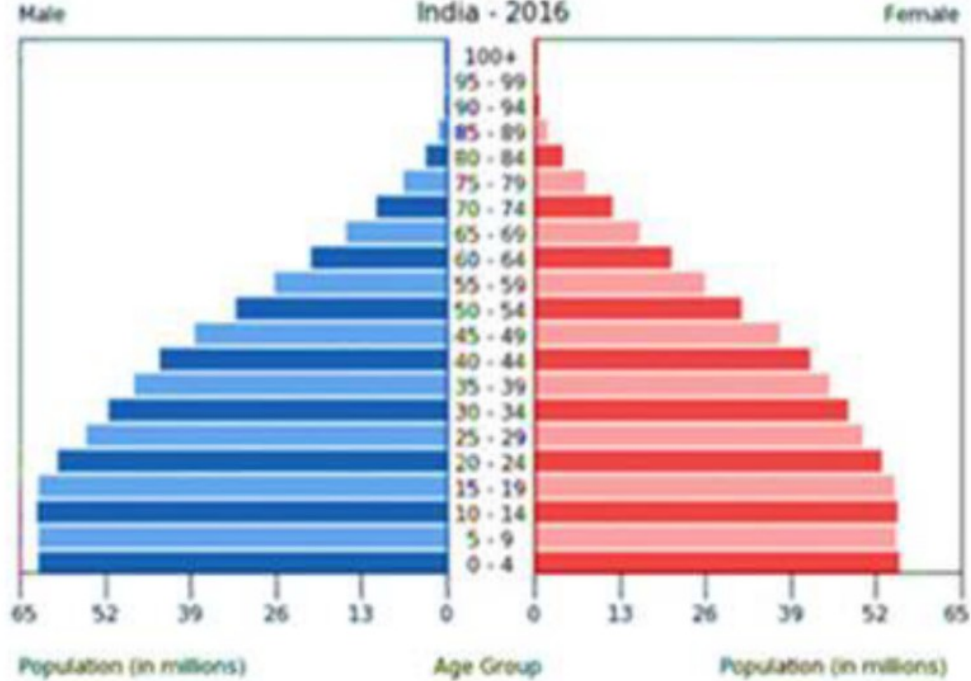
Female





 	 	 
Birth rates are much higher than death rates	Birth rates decrease but remain higher than death rates	Birth rates decreased. They are equal to death rates or lower.
Natural increase is very high <small>(birth rate less death rate)</small>	Natural increase is medium	Natural increase is low or negative
<b>Model n°1</b> High population growth	<b>Model n°2</b> Medium population growth	<b>Model n°3</b> Low or negative population growth

	Amount of population (very high, high, medium, low)	Population growth (fast, medium, low)	Sex ratio (equal, unequal)	Average of Age of the population
Congo (stands for Africa)				



Birth rates are much higher than death rates	Birth rates decrease but remain higher than death rates	Birth rates decreased. They are equal to death rates or lower.
Natural increase is very high (birth rate less death rate)	Natural increase is medium	Natural increase is low or negative
<b>Model n°1</b> High population growth	<b>Model n°2</b> Medium population growth	<b>Model n°3</b> Low or negative population growth

	Amount of population (very high, high, medium, low)	Population growth (fast, medium, low)	Sex ratio (equal, unequal)	Age of the population
<b>India (stands for Asia)</b>				

## B- To sum up

### 1- Mind map to know :

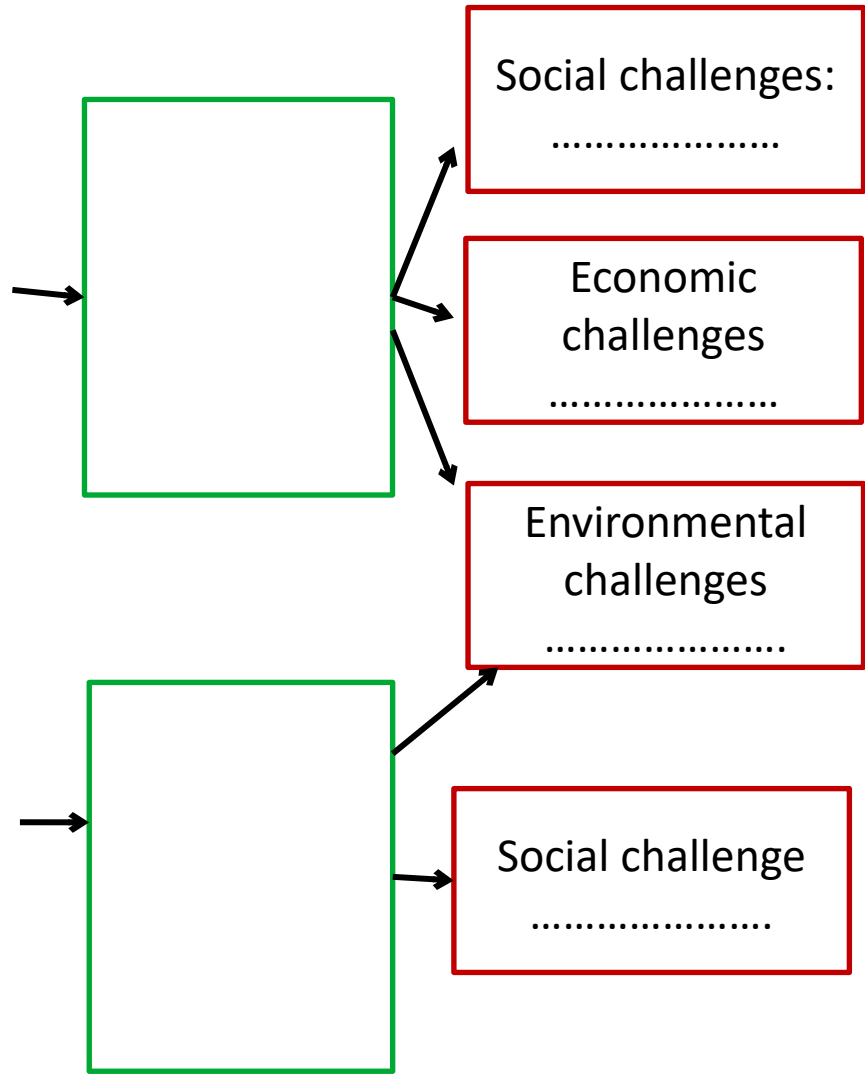
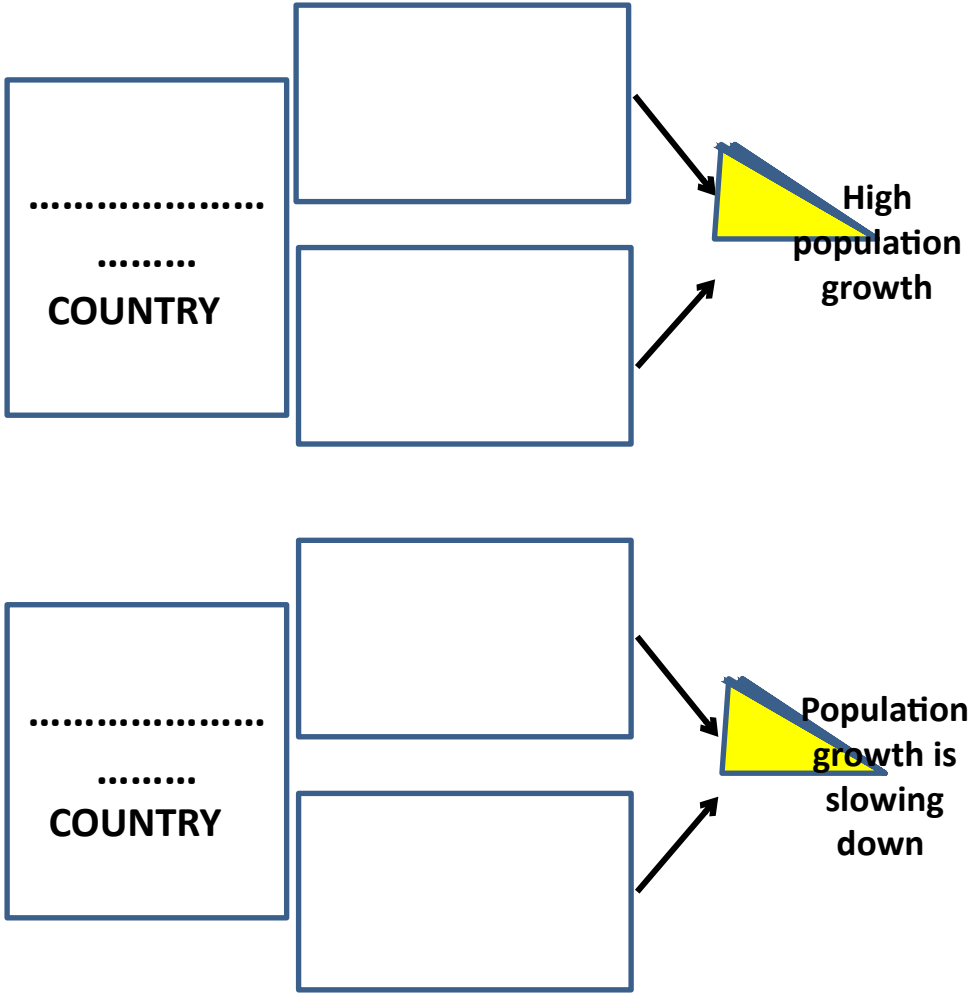
Instructions : complete the mind map with the following expressions :

*Developed ; death rate decrease ; Ageing population, less population ; insure education, health care... ; developing ; birth rates are very low ; preserve resources, reduce pollution ; build infrastructures, insure employment ; very young population and very numerous ; longer life expectancy ; insure retirement pensions ; longer life expectancy.*

FACTORS

CONSEQUENCES

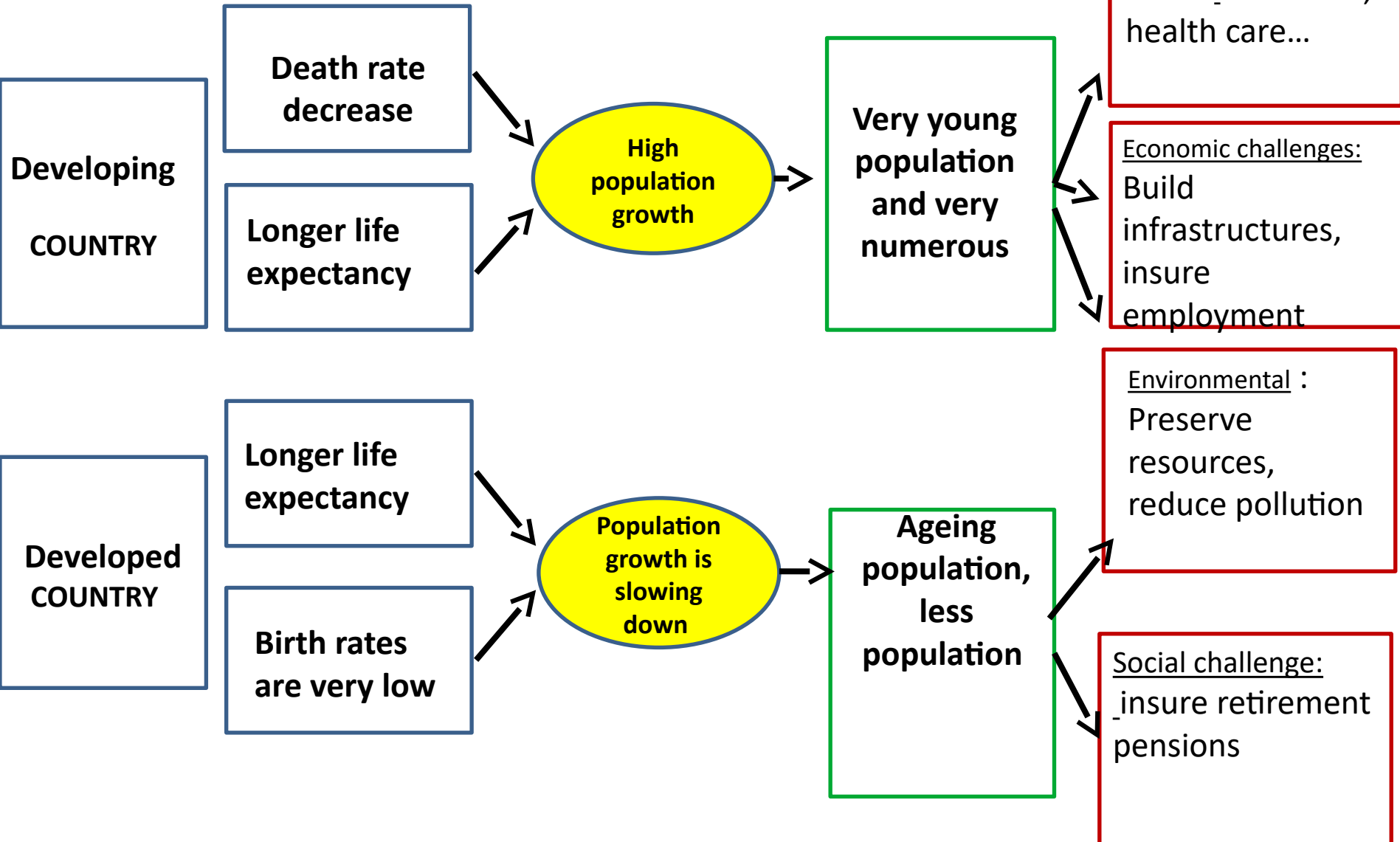
CHALLENGES



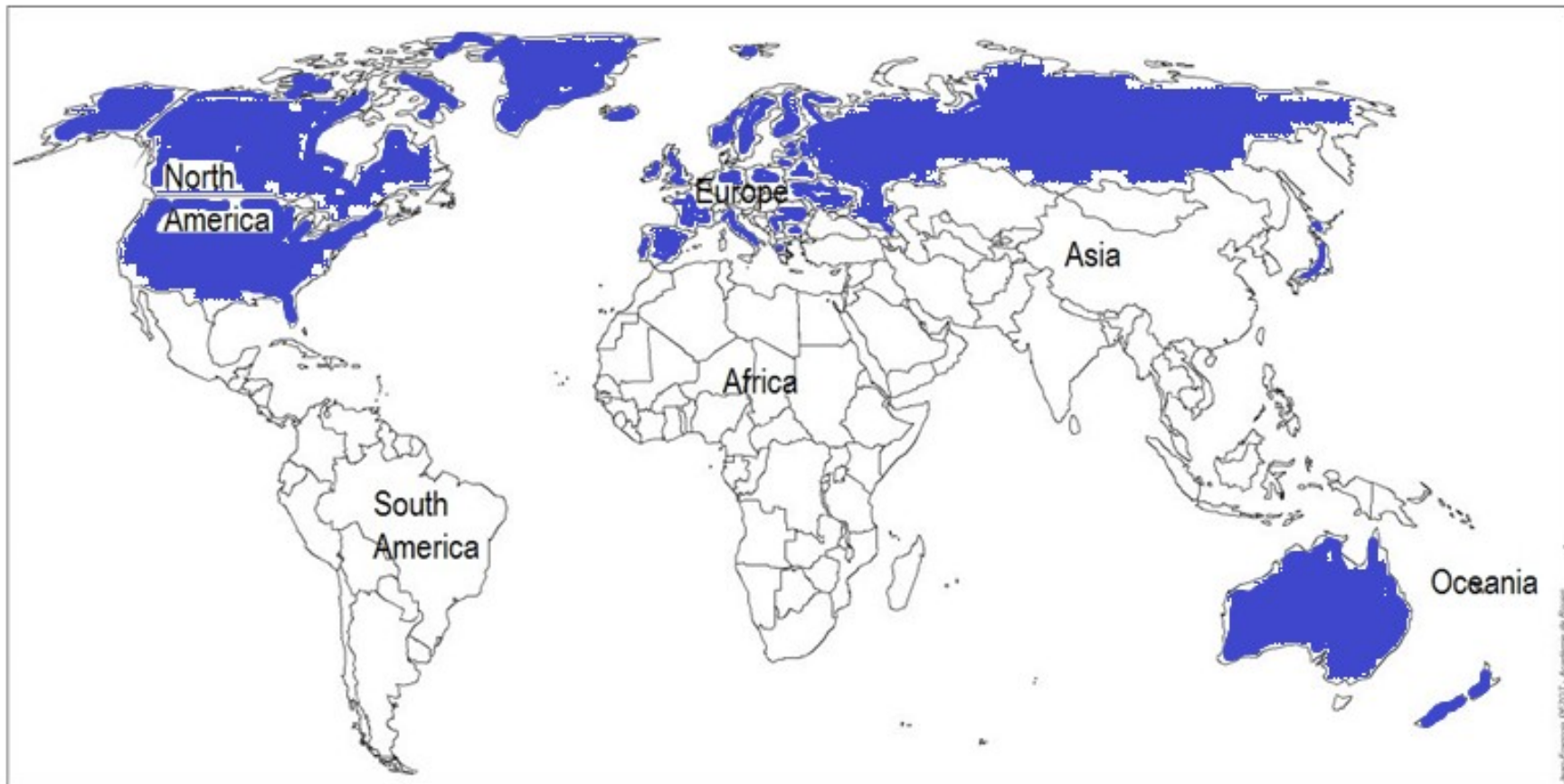
CHALLENGES

CONSEQUENCES


FACTORS





2- Result: World map of the proportion of people who are more than 65 years old .

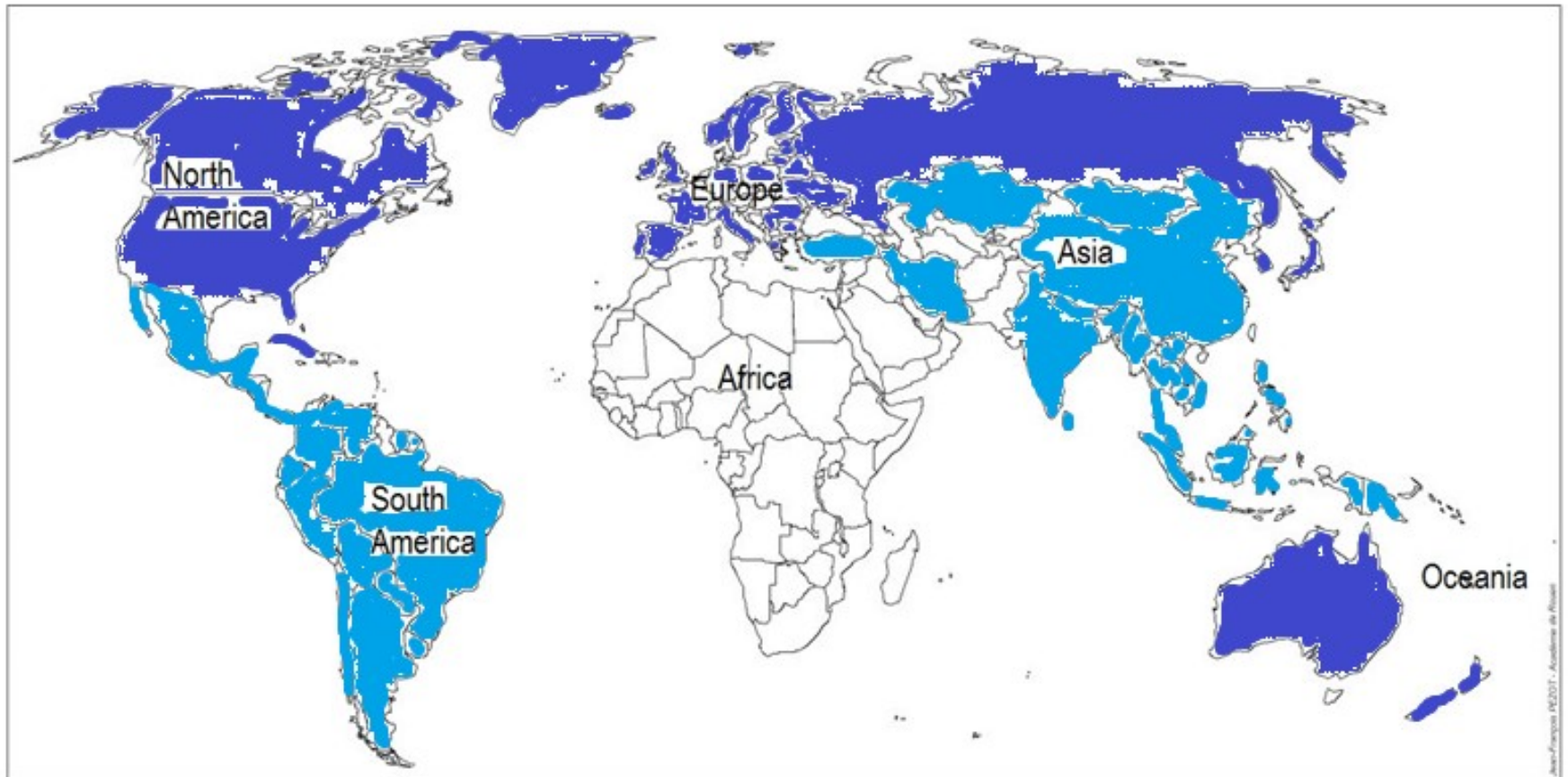


**Proportion of people who are more than 65 years of age (in 2016)**


 More than 15%


 from 5 to 10%

 less than 5%



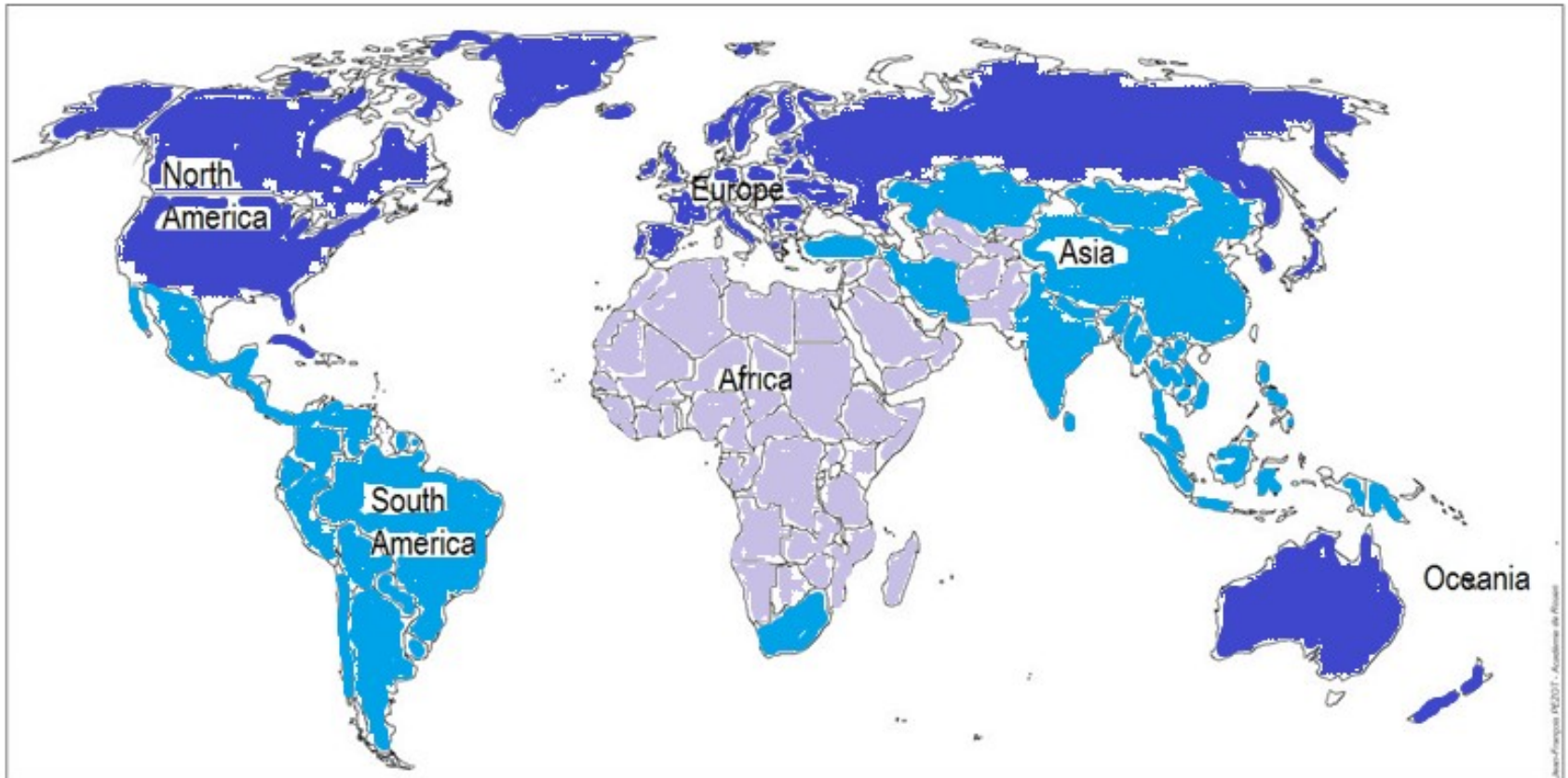
**Proportion of people who are more than 65 years of age (in 2016)**

 More than 15%

 from 5 to 10%

 less than 5%

## Ageing population in the world.



Proportion of people who are more than 65 years of age (in 2016)



More than 15%



from 5 to 10%



less than 5%

## IV- How to define and measure development ?

### What is development ?

**Development** : is the process of a country getting wealthier and improving standards of living. (It's a quality term and not amount)

### A- Contrasts in the world : rich and poor. (See map)

The world can be divided into richer and poorer countries : 20% of the world's population live in MEDCs and own 80% of the world's wealth.

Wealthier countries are known as **More Economically Developed Countries** or **MEDCs**. (also called developed or Northern Countries)

Poorer countries are described as **Less Economically Developed Countries** or **LEDCs** – they're also called **Developing countries or Southern Countries.**

***Task: ADD the North /South Boundary on the map***

## B- Another way to measure the contrasts in the world: Human Development Index.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and having a decent standard of living.

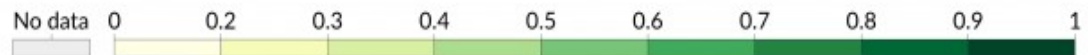
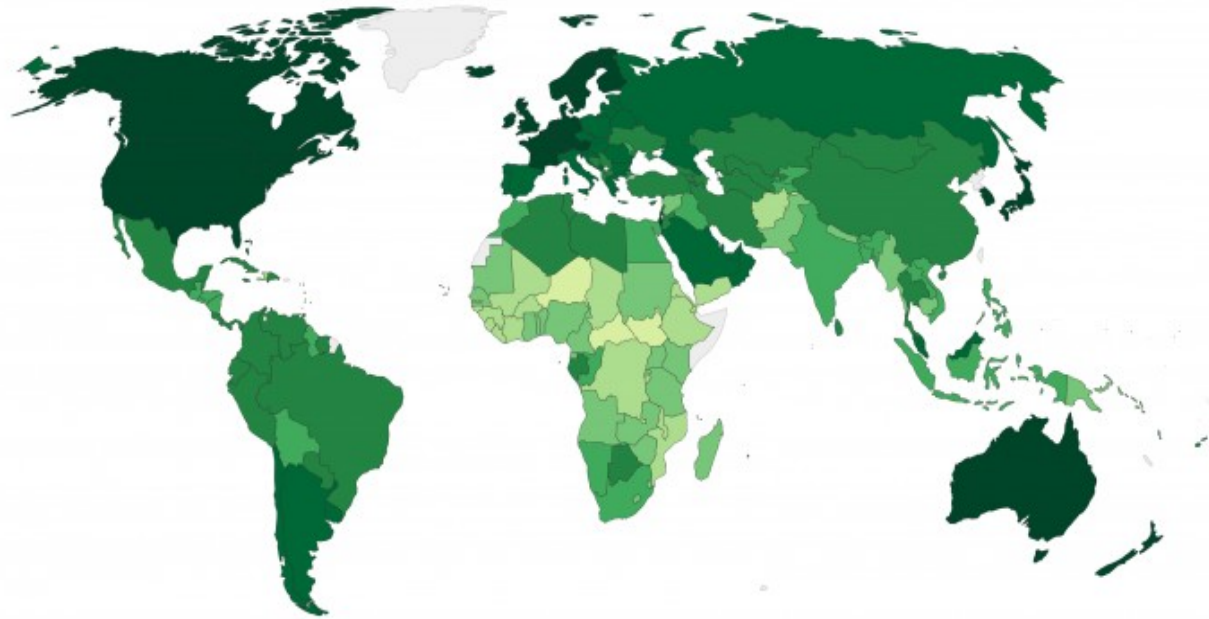
### Human Development Index, 2017

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and having a decent standard of living.



### Analyse :

- What are the three criteria taken into account for the calculation of the HDI?
- Compare the document 1 (the map we did) and the document 2.



# Analyse :

- What are the three criteria taken into account for the calculation of the HDI?
  - Health, Education and Economics.
- Compare the document 1 and the document 2.
  - Partitions on both documents are quite the same but the HDI included quality inside the measure so the document 2 is more precise.