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**DSS 422**  
**POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES**  
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**Questions**

1. Discuss the differential factors influencing migration in developing countries.
2. Discuss the Population Policy of Nigeria and highlight its success and challenges.
3. Examine the roles of migration
4. Discuss the extended familial functions in developing countries.
5. Discuss the international population conferences
6. Discuss the factors influencing population policies in Africa.
7. Discuss the sweeping social changes in the nature of western marriages in the contemporary times.
8. Discuss the advantages of beyond family planning.
9. Explain the following concepts- i) Matrilocal marriage, ii) Neolocal marriage, iii) Patrilocal marriage, iv) polyandry marriage.
10. Examine the essence of men's involvement in family planning
11. What is direct antinatalist policy? Explain direct antinatalist policies.
12. Discuss the consequences of unmanaged population
13. Explain the importance of family planning.
14. . Discuss the fertility influencing policies.
15. Explain the rural-urban migration problems in Nigeria.
16. Discuss the characteristics of a typical rural African household and its influence on fertility behavior.
17. Discuss the reasons for high mortality in the past.
18. Discuss the problems of rural – urban migration in Nigeria
19. Explain mortality influencing policies in developing countries.
20. Discuss policies to boost contraception in Nigeria.

**ANSWER**

- 1 Discuss the differential factors influencing migration in developing countries.

#### Differential migration by age

The most firmly established generalization in demography regarding differential migration is that adolescent and young adults predominate among voluntary migrants, both with respect to national and international migration. Usually among the migrants, there is a concentration of those belonging to the age groups 15-59 i.e. prime working age.

#### Differential migration by sex

The phenomenon of sex selectivity of migration is not as clear cut as that of age selectivity. Sex selectivity in migration is very complex and depends mainly on the employment opportunity available to each sex and other considerations such as migration due to marriage

#### Differential migration by marital status

Generally differential migration by marital status exists but less information is available on migration differentials by marital status. The most serious difficulty in such a study is the lack of information on the marital status of migrants at the time of migration. Adult male migrants to cities may be married and leave their families behind in the rural areas to get settled first. Female migrants to cities may be due to marriage and search for employment.

#### Differential migration by educational attainment

Educational attainment of migrants is an important issue in the study of migration differentials. The educational attainment of migrants should be higher in order for them to get jobs in their place of destination otherwise; they may not compete favorably at the place of destination

### 3 Examine the roles of migration

Some of the roles of migration are:

- i. Encourages countries to utilize their full potentials.
- ii. Ensures regular manpower for the destination countries.  
Narrows inequality gap between rich and poor countries.
- iii. Maintains the pace of economic growth and development. Migration supports the environment for high quality economic growth.
- iv. Helps in developing the resources of countries of destination.
- v. Enables Diasporas to contribute to the development of their place of origin.
- vi. Cushions the effects of refugees and asylum-seekers.
- vii. Ensures better government ties via bilateral, multi-lateral cooperation.
- viii. Supports economic and labour market integration.

### 5 Discuss the international population conferences

#### 5 main international conferences on population:

In 1954, population experts met in Rome to exchange and rub minds on population issues. They produced new insights into the consequences of population growth and issued a mild warning that population change was imminent. No formal resolutions or recommendations were made.

In 1965, population experts convened in Belgrade, Yugoslavia to discuss fertility as a policy issue for development planning. Unprecedented world population growth has spurred closer investigation of the demographic aspect of development. Yet, the advancement of scientific knowledge rather than the development of policy remained the goal.

In 1974, the first UN international conference on population was held in Bucharest, Romania. Representatives of 136 nations met and for the first time acknowledged the scope and complexity of world population issues. This conference gave the right to FP to couples and individuals rather than parents and stated the right to the means as well as to information and education to decide

the number and spacing of children. Here the focus shifted from exchanging knowledge to developing policy. Population began to be widely perceived as a major international challenge. At the same time, economic progress was slow and poverty rampant in the developing world. Industrialized countries advocated programs to control population growth but developing countries countered that “development is the best contraceptive” and resisted interference from industrialized countries towards their fertility control or regulation. Despite the controversy delegates drew up the first international document on population policies and programs. They approved a world population plan of action stating that all couples and individuals have basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and have the information, education and means to do so.

In 1984, 149 nations participated in the international conference on population held in Mexico City. Based on research result, the conference revised and extended the 1974 population plan of action. Recommendations from the Mexico population conference stated that it was a matter of urgency for government to make universally available information, education and the means to assist couples and individuals to achieve their desired number of children. FP should include all medically approved methods and particular attention should be given to those hard to reach. For the first time, governments were asked to meet the needs of adolescents for adequate family life and sex education and to make available appropriate services.

In 1994, representatives from over 180 countries and 1200 NGOs convened in Cairo, Egypt for the UN International conference on population and development (ICPD) in 1994. The ICPD program of action established the rights of couples and individuals to attain the highest standard of reproductive health, which was defined as including sexual health and FP. The conference reiterated the right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents, and stated that the promotion of the responsible exercise of these rights for all people should be the fundamental basis for government and community supported policies and programs.

The consensus was that no single solution will slow population growth. The broader policies to be pursued include responsible economic development, the education and empowerment of women and high quality health care including family FP services. Delegates adopted a 20 year program of action that provides a broad population policy framework for the 21st century.

- 7 Discuss the sweeping social changes in the nature of western marriages in the contemporary times.
  - i. Increased proportion of children living in single-parent families due to high divorce rate and child bearing outside marriage.
  - ii. Unmarried parenthood
  - iii. Single- person households
  - iv. More couples are living together in non-traditional ways (cohabitation) or non-marital cohabitation, etc.

- 11 Explain the following concepts- i) Matrilocal marriage, ii) Neolocal marriage, iii) Patrilocal marriage, iv) polyandry marriage.

Matrilocal marriage- the married couple live with the wife’s family.

Neolocal- the married couple set up a household apart from other relatives

Patrilocal marriage- the married couple live with the husband’s family.

Polyandry – a form of polygamy in which a wife is shared by two or more husbands.

13 What is direct antinatalist policy? Explain direct antinatalist policies.

Direct antinatalist policy is a strategy aimed at achieving population change through altering demographic behavior.

Direct antinatalist policies are – i. Raising age at marriage, ii. Provision and use of contraception, and iii. Liberalization of abortion laws.

15 Explain the importance of family planning.

Saves women's lives. ii. Saves children's lives. iii. Offers women more choices. Iv. Encourages adoption of safer sexual behavior.

17 Explain the rural-urban migration problems in Nigeria.

Water supply, housing and overcrowding, environmental degradation, public transport and traffic congestion, crime wave and delinquency, unemployment, pollution and pressure on essential amenities.

19 Discuss the reasons for high mortality in the past.

Acute and chronic food shortages/famines, epidemics, recurrent of wars, poor sanitary conditions.

15 Explain mortality influencing polices in developing countries.

Mortality influencing policies- relates to mortality and aim at reducing mortality- immunization, TB control, HIV/AIDS, Roll Back Malaria, Onchocerciasis control, Blood Transfusion, Adolescent health, food and nutrition, etc.