SSE 224

POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

NIT 1   THE CONCEPT OF POPULATION

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

You would have been hearing people use the term `population'. Have you ever stopped to ponder over its meaning? Population grows; it can also decline It has structure and a pattern of distribution over a given geographical area. In fact, you are part of the human population, irrespective of wherever you may be living (Local Government Area, State, and Country).

This Unit is an introduction to the centre Module which is about Population and Economic Development in Nigeria. It will introduce you to the concepts of population, population change, population structure and population distribution.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this Unit, you should be able to:

 i.   define the term `population';

 ii.   explain the concept of population change;

 iii.   say what is meant by population structure; and

 iv.   explain the concept of population distribution.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

To derive maximum benefit from this Unit while studying it, you should

   i.   Reflect upon the number of people in your school community

   ii. Follow very closely all the areas covered in this unit and try to understand them.

   iii. Have a dictionary handy to check for the meanings of difficult terms.

   iv. Ensure that you do all the activities.

   v.   For more detailed study and reference, go to the website of the National Open University of Nigeria www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Browse through or download Course EHS 319 (Introduction to Demography) and CSS 134 (Geography of Nigeria). Also visit Wikipedia and other online encyclopedia

2.2 WORD STUDY

Human   -   of or concerning man

Population   -   the total number (e.g. of people or animals) in aparticular place and time)

Growth   -   the act or process of increasing in number of amount of size

Structure   -   the way in which elements or component parts are formed or fitted into a whole.

Distribution   -   the act or action of dividing among several or many.

Fertility   -   the scientific study of human populations primarily with respect to size, their, structure and their development.

Mortality   -   death

Migration   -   movement from one place to another

Sex   -   the condition of being either male or female.

3.0 MAIN CONCEPT

3.1 THE CONCEPT OF POPULATION

By `population' we mean 'all that there is' or `the universe' or 'the aggregate or total number'. The term is usually applied in dealing with easily countable organisms such as human beings and the lower animals (cattle, goats, dogs, elephants, sheep, etc.). Thus we can talk about the population (total number) of cattle of a particular specie in Nigeria at a point in time. Human population is the total number of persons living in a political or geographical area at a particular point in time.

POPULATION SIZE

Population size is the number of people who live in a specified geographical area during a defined time. The size of the population is the total number of people in a given geographical area such as a country, a state, a town or a community. This number is derived through head counts and periodic statistical projections. To know the number of all persons in a community, we use either census or estimated population.

The actual size of Nigeria's population has been a source of controversy since the colonial era. The sample census of 1952/3 under colonial administration put the population of Nigeria at 30 million people. The first national census to be conducted in independent Nigeria took place in 1963 and a controversial figure of 55.6 million was recorded. The census of 1971/1972 conducted under military administration was cancelled because of the highly politicised nature of the counting and fraudulent practices which were noticed. The census of 1991 put the population of Nigeria at 88.5 million people. The 2006 census put the population of Nigeria at about 140 million. This figure rose to about 150 million, using an annual growth rate of 1.9 %. Currently, it is estimated, by the United Nations to be 162 million, and the growth rate is 2.5%.

This makes Nigeria the most populous country in Africa. As a matter of fact, about 20% of the world's black populations are Nigerians. Nigeria's population is greater than that of all the other countries of West Africa put together. It is nine times the population of Ghana, about three times that of the Republic of South Africa. Population-wise, Nigeria is the largest country in the Commonwealth, after India and Pakistan.

3.2 NIGERIA'S LARGE POPULATION: ASSET OR LIABILITY?
Nigeria's population is both an asset and can be a liability. It is an **asset** because:
1. When Nigeria speaks, the rest of the world listens. Nigeria is looked up to for leadership by the black people of the world. Part of the reasons for this is the country's large population. But there are other factors such as its abundant natural resources and its large crude-oil-based national income.

2. Nigeria's large population is a large potential market for manufacturing industries. But for this potential to be translated into reality, the purchasing power of the people must be substantially increased.

3. Nigeria's large population could provide it with a large labour force for economic development. But before this can happen, the people need to be educated and provided with job skills.

4. In the unlikely event of a conventional war, Nigeria would be in a position to raise a very large army because of her large population. This was actually the case in June 1914 when the 1st World war broke out. The British, Nigeria's colonial master recruited labourers and soldiers into the West African Frontier Force to fight the Germans in the Cameroon and in the East African campaigns. Nigerians were recruited also into the Royal Army during the Second World War to fight against Hitler. Since 1960, because Nigeria had sufficient men in its troops, the United Nations had consistently sought for Nigerian soldiers for help in troubled spots in the world, controlled by the UN.

Nigeria's large population can be a **liability** because it means so many people to be fed; so many people to be provided with shelter; so many people to educate; so many people to be provided with other social services such as water and health; so many people to provide with security; and so many people to provide with employment.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
1.   What is meant by the term 'population'?
2.   What was the population of Nigeria in 1952/3?
3.   Give 4 advantages and 4 disadvantages of Nigeria's large population.

3.3 THE CONCEPT OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population change implies a situation in which a given human population loses or gains. It can be a net increase or decrease. With particular reference to humans, the total number of persons living in an area may increase. This is experienced when the number of births persistently exceeds that of deaths. This results in population growth, in the long-term. Population change can also lead to a decrease in population, especially during wars, epidemics, and migration.

There are three main factors that bring about population change. These are: birth, death, and migration. Births add to population, while deaths subtract from the population. Migration can either add or subtract from the population. They lead to changes in population size, age and sex structure, and spatial organization. The change is usually not only in terms of absolute numbers but also in terms of aspects of its composition. (e.g. racial, ethnic, religious, age, sex, educational, marital and occupational status).

Population statistics in Nigeria are generally unreliable. However, available census data and other crude estimates provide the following population for the country through the years (1952 – 2006):

1952/1953   31.12 million 1963   55.67 million 1973   79 million

1991   88 million   2006   140 million

The above data point to the fact that Nigeria experienced population growth over the period in reference. Can you graphically represent the data if required to do so?

The factors affecting population change will be treated in details in Unit 4.

World population has been growing since 1650. This is graphically illustrated in Fig. 1.

FIG. 1: A GRAPH OF WORLD POPULATION GROWTH. SINCE 1650
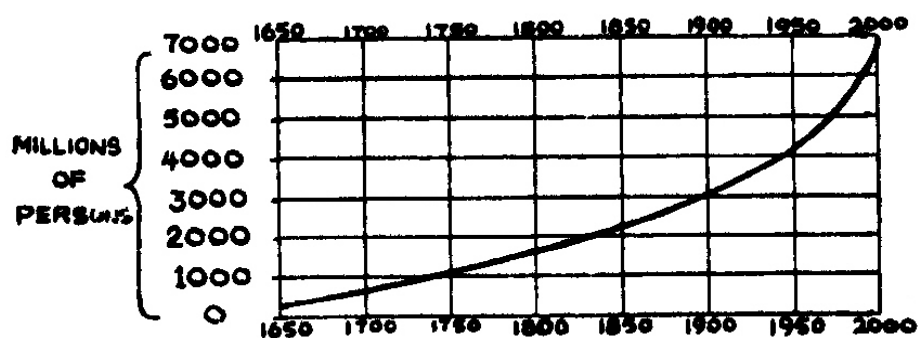
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SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   What is population change?-

2.   When do we say there is population growth?

3.   Name three factors that bring about population change.

4.   Refer back to Fig 1. During which of the following periods did the world experience the sharpest population growth? Explain.

a) 1650-1700   b) 1700-1750   c) 1750-1800 d) 1800-1850

e) 1850-1900   f) 1900-1950   g) 1950-2000

POPULATION STRUCTURE

The word `structure' may be interpreted as `arrangement' that provides a pattern of organization.' It also implies `relationship of parts within, making up the whole!

Human populations have racial, ethnic, age, sex, educational and other characteristics. For instance, with reference to the population of a defined geographical area, one may observe that there are more people aged 1-20 years than those within the 21-40 and 41-60 years brackets. There may be more females than males, more Blacks than Whites and more illiterates than literates.

The parts in such a population set-up are the age-groups, the sexes, the racial and educational groups. These parts are related socially and economically. Human populations are, therefore, arranged or structured according to social and economic problems. The Age-Sex population composition will be treated in more details in Unit 7.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Population distribution refers to the way a population is distributed over a given area. It is the pattern of spatial occurrence of the total human being within a geo-political entity. It is rare to find a situation in which available human beings are evenly or uniformly distributed over space. One of the most striking features of the population of Nigeria is that it is very unevenly distributed. While some areas are very densely populated, others are only lightly populated or virtually uninhabited.

The population distribution in Nigeria will be discussed in greater details in Unit 7.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   What is `population structure'?

2.   Give any four characteristics of a population.

3.   'It is rare to find a situation in which available human beings are evenly or uniformly distributed over space.' Explain.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- In this Unit you were introduced to four concepts which are important in the study of human population. They were:

- Population Size

- Population Change

- Population structure, and

- Population Distribution.

- **Population** is the total number of persons living in an area (e.g. LGA, State, Country, Continent, the whole world) at a particular point in time.

- **Population Change** is the long-term increase or decrease in a given population arising from births persistently exceeding deaths or vice versa.

- **Population Structure** describes the way in which the component parts of a given population (eg. racial groups, sexes, age groups, educational groups, etc) relate to each other, giving an identity to the whole.

- **Population Distribution** refers to the pattern of occurrence of people within a given geo-political area. Population is never evenly distributed over space.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. What are the factors of population change?
2. How will you describe the large population of Nigeria: an asset or a liability?
3. Briefly explain the terms:
a) population size
b) population structure and
c) population distribution.
4. Find out from elders whether the number of people in your locality has increased or decreased over the past 5 – 10 years, and why?

6.0 REFERENCES

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UNIT 2   THE CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

No individual, community or nation can survive without continuous flow of goods and services. It is the income we earn that determines how much goods and services we can purchase and enjoy. Most times, economic growth is used as a means of knowing how well a country is doing because more output means more trade, more revenue and more consumption. It is an indication of how big an economy is growing, but this does not show how better it is getting. In this unit, the concept of economic growth will be properly explained to you, as well as its importance.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this Unit, you should be able to:

  i.   define the concept of economic growth;
  ii.   enumerate the importance of the study of economic growth;
 iii.   define and understand the meaning of economic development; and
 iv.   discuss the concept of growth without development.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

To derive maximum benefit from this Unit while studying it, you should

  i.   Reflect upon the changes that have taken place in your family income and expenditure in the past 10 years. Has your economy improved?

  ii.   Find out from the people around you how their economic situation has been in times past. Has there been an increase or decrease?

 iii.   Ensure that you do all the activities.

 iv.   Have a dictionary handy to check for the meanings of difficult terms.

v.   For more detailed study and reference, go to the website of the National Open
        University of Nigeria www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Browse through or
        download Course ECO 347 (Development Economics 1) Also visit Wikipedia and
        other online encyclopedia for more information.

3.0   MAIN CONTENT

3.1   THE CONCEPT OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Growth is the process of increasing the size or value or worth of a thing. A child grows to
become an adult. As he or she grows, there is increase in height, weight, and size generally.
He/she changes physically. Investments and savings also grow over time in value, unless
there is economic downturn.

Development goes beyond growth. It involves more advancement. For example, in addition
to physical growth, a child is expected to develop socially, intellectually, emotionally and
become more mature. Development is mostly qualitative while growth is mostly quantitative.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC GROWTH

To an economist, economic growth is the sustained increase in the National Income (NI) or
the total output of all goods and services produced in an economy. It is an increase in the
capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to
another. It is the sustainable increase in the total amount of the goods and services (output)
produced in an economy over time.

Economic growth is the continuous improvement in the capacity to satisfy the demand for
goods and services, resulting from increased production scale, and improved productivity i.e.
innovations in products and processes. In sum, we can say economic growth means new
products, more outputs and wider choice for consumers.

Growth is an important economic goal because it means there is more material abundance
brought about by efficient management of scarce resources. Growth therefore lessens the
burden of scarcity in any economy. The study of economic growth provides learners with
both the understanding of how different factors combine together to provide the right
framework for a country's long run growth. We also study economic growth to know how to
use existing resources efficiently (avoiding costly waste) and invest in new ones. The study
of economic growth is important for government/policy makers to take necessary steps in
formulating growth enhancing policies and in making amendments where necessary.
Economic growth provides a necessary, although not sufficient, condition for the
development of an economy - without growth, there will be no development. The study of
growth is important to understand how a country can achieve development.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   What is meant by term 'economic growth'?
2.   Give three reasons why you think economic growth should be studied.

3.2   MEANING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development in traditional terms can be seen to mean achieving sustainable rates
of growth of income per capita to enable a nation expand its output at a rate faster than the
growth rate of population. This traditional view of economic development is narrow in the
sense that it does not directly take into consideration the inequality in income distribution, the
rate of widespread poverty and the rate of unemployment in the economy.

Modern economists query what use is the increase in per capita income when there is little or no improvement (and even decline) in employment level, equality and real income per capita. As a result of these observations, during the 1970's, the concept of economic development came to be redefined in terms of reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

WHAT IS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT?
Economic development has been defined in different ways. Below are a two of the different definitions of economic development.

Jhingan (2007) defines development as economic growth plus change. The author sees development as being related to qualitative changes in economic wants, goods, incentives, institutions, productivity and knowledge or upward movement of the entire social system. This definition sees development as growth and qualitative changes in the entire social system. This means development brings about desirable changes that improve the lives of the people.

Viewing economic development broadly, Todaro (2008) defines it as the sustained elevation of an entire society and social system towards a better or more humane life. He believes that there are three core values of development and these core values are life-sustenance, self-esteem and freedom to choose.

From these definitions, we can conclude that economic development is not just about increase in the output of goods and services, but it is also about how the increase improves the quality or the living standard of the people. So we can rightly say that economic development is about the betterment of the people and not mere quantitative representations of large figures of goods and services produced in the economy.

Economic growth and economic development are sometimes wrongly used interchangeably but they are different. Economic growth brings about quantitative increase in the economy whereas economic development brings about qualitative and quantitative changes in the economy and society. Economic growth is a more relevant measurement for progress in developed countries whereas economic development is more relevant to measuring progress and quality of life in developing nations. Increase in GDP per capita is a valid measurement of economic growth while the Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite statistics of the life expectancy, education, and income indices is used for measuring economic development.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Explain the term 'economic development'?

2.   Differentiate between economic growth and economic development.

4.0   SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Economic growth is the increase in the total amount of the goods and services (output) produced in an economy over time. Economic growth brings about innovation, increase in output, raise in income, creates employment opportunity and when this growth is sustained, the standard of living of the people will improve.

The knowledge of the concept of growth is very important because it is through this knowledge that we are able to calculate the actual growth rate of an economy and then know what necessary steps policy makers can take to adjust growth rates to a desirable level.

From our discussions in the unit, we can now clearly state that though economic growth and economic development are most often used synonymously, they are quite different, with economic growth being a precondition for economic development. Economic development is a multidimensional process that goes beyond economic growth and involves the entire social system. It is about the betterment of the human life and how this can be fulfilled and sustained.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Can there be growth without development? Explain

2.   Development is defined as economic growth plus change. What does this mean?

6.0 REFERENCES

National Open University of Nigeria.   www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Course ECO 347 (Development Economics 1)

**UNIT 3   THE CONTRIBUTION OF POPULATION TO ECONOMIC
                DEVELOPMENT**

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Units 1 and 2, we explained the concepts of population, economic growth and development. For a moment, can you relate the concepts? A deeper thinking will reveal to you that a productive population helps to bring about economic growth and development while the population benefits from economic growth and development. In this unit, we will discuss the contribution of population to economic development.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this Unit, you should be able to:
   i.   identify the objectives of development;
  ii.   list the 8 Millennium Development Goals; and
 iii.   explain any 5 contributions that population can make to economic development.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

To derive maximum benefit from this Unit while studying it, you should
   i.   Reflect upon the gains that you are likely to make from a promotion or rapid increase in salary in your place of work. What benefits can you derive from an improved economy? What contributions can you, your family, community and nation contribute to improve your economy?
  ii.   Ensure that you do all the activities.
 iii.   Have a dictionary handy to check for the meanings of difficult terms.

iv.   The No 3 question in the TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT section is a class project. You are to write a 10-page seminar paper on this. Browse the internet. You can source information from relevant Government (LGA, State or Federal) Ministries or Departments, Non-Governmental Organisations as well International Organisations. You should present your paper in a tutorial seminar to enable the class discuss it.

v.   For more detailed study and reference, go to the website of the National Open University of Nigeria www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Browse through or download Course ECO 347 (Development Economic 1). Also, visit Wikipedia and other online encyclopedia for more information.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 THE OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT

In the previous unit, we discovered that economic development means growth plus desirable social and institutional changes. Since the definition of growth is universally accepted as having to do with output increase, what then are desirable changes?

Every society has what it views as desirable, what is desirable to society "A" may actually not be to society "B". Desirability is therefore relative, making development both a physical reality and a state of mind in which the society is.

Whatever the specific components of these desirable changes are, development in all societies must have at least the following three objectives:

1) To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, and protection.

2) To raise level of living standard. This involves in addition to higher income, the provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and human values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem.

3) To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and the dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.

From the above objectives, development can thus be said to be a process of satisfying the basic needs of the people, raising their self –esteem and enlightenment aspirations and endowing them with the capacity to sustain their achievements.

It is by achieving these goals of development that a population benefits from economic growth and development.

3.2 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

For example, in the year 2000, Nigeria and the rest of the global community adopted the Millennium Declaration which had a set of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which every member should achieve by 2015. The MDGs, with their specific targets and indicators, all aim at alleviating poverty and improving living standards of people. The motto of the MDGs Project is 'Putting the people first'.

The 8 goals are to:

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty- The aim is to reduce by the half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education- The intention is to ensure that all boys and girls undergo and complete primary education.

Goal 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women- The goal is to eliminate gender disparity in both primary and secondary education at all levels by the year 2015.

Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality- The goal is to reduce the mortality rate by two-thirds among children under five. The mortality is as a result of child killer diseases, such as malaria, and diarrhea, which are preventable by immunization.

Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
1.   Give any three objectives of development.
2.   Give any 5 of the 8 Millennium Development Goals.

3.3 CONTRIBUTIONS OF POPULATION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Economic growth and development depends on the quality of the human resources of the economy and not the quantity alone. The quality in this context refers to their efficiency in handling the other resources at their disposal for growth purpose.

This quality is acquired through the increase in the skills, knowledge and capacities of all the people of the country and this process is called human capital formation. A country with a high rate of skilled, knowledgeable and healthy people is bound to achieve growth through their ability to exploit, develop, and utilize scarce resources. It is the educated and trained labour force with high productivity efficiency that can lead an economy to rapid growth.

Developing countries should therefore seek to increase the size of their skilled human resources. This is especially important to these economies because they have the quantity (huge population) and investing in them to improve their skills and knowledge would go a long way in making their economies grow.

Thus, a skilled, productive and development-conscious population under a committed leadership can promote economic growth and development in various ways, including:

1. Utilizing available resources optimally
The ability to exploit, develop, and utilize available natural resources is an important contribution of population to economic development. The principal factor affecting the development of an economy is the natural resources or land which is generally taken to include the land area and the quality of the soil, forest wealth, good river system, minerals

and oil resources, good climate, etc. Having these resources is not what makes a nation grow, but the effective utilization is what counts.

2. Promoting sound moral principles and religious tolerance.

Impressive growth in an economy is nothing without moral values. A country, having the majority of its population as fraudulent, wicked, inconsiderate, and dishonest people will not be able to achieve development because all these moral problems cannot ensure the sustainability of any economic growth achieved. As regards religion, the attitude of the people towards how it is practised is key for any meaningful development to take place. If there is religious intolerance present among the citizens of a country, then there is bound to be religious crisis. Religion is supposed to be a wise guide that should be used to influence people to be morally upright and godly and not as a tool to create disunity among the people and promote disunity.

Countries that are too enveloped and guided by traditional customs, outdated ideologies and values, and obsolete attitudes cannot enjoy rapid economic growth. Impressive growth in an economy is nothing without moral values.

3. Saving and investing for the future.

Since capital formation is giving up a portion of wealth now by way of investing, so as to reap better rewards in future, the rate at which this is done and increased upon will determine the growth of the economy. It is from capital formation that we have equipment, machines and tools for the ever increasing labour force and it is also capital formation that leads to effective exploitation of natural resources, industrial growth and expansion of markets in an economy.

4. Promoting entrepreneurial spirit and risk-taking.

Organization is an important factor for success in any establishment or country because it involves the optimum use of factors of production in economic activities. An entrepreneur is the brain behind the success of any business enterprise. This makes him/her an important factor necessary for the overall economic growth. He/she possesses the ability to recognize opportunities for successful introduction of new commodities, new techniques, and new sources of supply. He/she assembles the necessary plants and equipment, management and labour force and organizes them into a growing concern. This gives rise to industrialization. Industrialization leads to economic growth and industrialization cannot take place without the organizational skills of the entrepreneurs.

5. Promoting Sectoral Balance in Development:

Growth can only lead to development when there is progress in all or almost all the sectors of the economy. Growth must be comprehensive, and balanced covering all the sectors. If however some sectors are neglected or do not experience growth, the people may have an undesirable standard of living. For instance, an economy that is biased in favour of few sectors like the oil and financial sectors with little or no attention paid to security, infrastructure, agriculture, rural development, education etc, will fail to develop. The growth witnessed in the few sectors will not be able to transform the entire economy. This is because the backwardness experienced in the neglected sectors would eventually negatively affect and bring to a halt the growth in the few favoured sectors.

6. Checking Environmental Degradation:

Every country operates in an environment where it uses scarce resources to achieve economic growth. In the bid to achieve growth, resources from the environment are used in economic

activities. The environment, therefore, represents our source of sustenance. However, these resources are sometimes overused or even destroyed through careless economic activities. Economic growth that does not therefore consider the conservation of the source of our livelihood would not lead to a sustainable growth and as such will not also lead to development. It can only lead to futureless growth. Examples of environmental degradation include: deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, desertification, air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicular emissions. Others are water pollution from raw sewage, runoff of agricultural pesticides and spillages and also huge growing population which overstrains natural resources.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1.   List any 5 ways a population can contribute to economic development.

2.   How do the following contribute to development:

a. Sound moral principles

b. Saving and investing for the future

c. Checking environmental degradation

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In this unit, you studied the objectives of development. The Millennium Development Goals was used to illustrate how development can be planned to improve the welfare of the people.
It was shown how a skilled, productive and development-conscious population under a committed leadership can promote economic growth and development. While it may be true that capital formation, natural resources and technological progress are major factors that can expand the output of an economy rapidly, without political stability, skilled manpower and sound social values, all resources geared towards achieving growth would go to waste. This is because you need skilled manpower with sound social values to effectively and efficiently utilize scarce resources in a stable and business friendly environment.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT
1.   Which of the 8 Millennium Development Goals can be achieved through education? Explain.
2.   A population can promote or prevent economic development. Discuss this in relation to the contributions of population to economic development.
3.   Discuss the measures that can be taken to achieve each of the 8 Millennium Development Goals.

6.0 REFERENCE

National Open University of Nigeria.   www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Course ECO 347 (Development Economics 1)

UNIT 4   FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION CHANGE

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Population (the total number of human beings occupying an identified geo-political area) is not a static phenomenon. In fact, it is a dynamic one. In other words, it changes.

The change is usually not just in terms of total or absolute numbers, reflecting increases and reduction. Whenever there is a change in its total number, its composition (e.g. racial, ethnic and religious, sex, age, marital status, occupational and educational) also tends to change. This is because a change in total number invariably affects composition or structure since the impact may not be uniform and proportional.What factors induce population change? This is the basic question which this Unit addresses.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this Unit, after a careful study, you should be able to:

i. discuss fertility, mortality and migration as main factors of population change;

ii. differentiate between birth and death rates;

iii. distinguish between emigration and immigration as components of migration which contribute to population change;

iv. explain why people migrated in pre-colonial, colonial and post-independence Nigeria; and

v. discuss how government policy can bring about population change

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

You need to be involved in fairly practical activities that would facilitate your firm grasp of the issues discussed in this unit. While studying it, therefore, you should:

i.   Visit the nearest maternity centre and have a chat with the staff (midwives, nurses, etc) over birth trends and implications in the area.

ii. Take note of the daily patterns of the pupil – teacher population of your school. For instance, what happens when the school is in session? What happens when the school is closed for the day?

iii. Find out from elders around you about what had happened, in the past, to the local population during periods of either civil strife, epidemics, natural disasters, etc. Was there an increase or a decrease? Which group was affected more – children or adults, males or females?

iv. Ensure that all the activities given in the text are done.

v.   Have a dictionary by you to promptly check on meanings of strange terms that may be encountered.

vi. For more detailed study and reference, go to the website of the National Open University of Nigeria www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Browse throughor download Course EHS 319 (Introduction to Demography) and CSS 134(Geography of Nigeria). Also visit Wikipedia and other online encyclopedia.

2.2 WORD STUDY

Phenomenon	-	person, thing or occurrence
Static	-	not moving; showing very little or no change.
Dynamic	-	marked by continuous SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE or change
Mobile	-	capable of moving or being moved
Migration	-	the act of people changing geographical positions on a fairly permanent basis.
Birth rate	-	this is the number of children born alive each year per thousand population. For example, if 40 children are born alive per thousand population, it is said that the birth rate is 4%, that is 10/1000 x 100 = 4%.
Death rate	-	this is the yearly number of deaths per thousand population. For example, if 30 people die in a year per thousand, it is said that the death rate is 3% that is, 30/1000 x 100 = 3%.
Emigration	-	of human beings: The act of moving away from a geo-political entity.
Immigration	-	The act of people moving into an area
Disaster	-	a sudden event bringing great damage, loss or destruction
Epidemic	-	disease that is affecting or tending to affect many individual within a population or community or region at the same time.
Famine	-	an extreme shortage of food

Casualty   -   serious or fatal accident.

Invasion   -   the act of entering on conquest or plunder.

Demography   -   the scientific study of human populations primarily with respect to their, structure and their development.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 THE CONCEPT OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population change implies a situation in which a given human population loses or gains, as it were, in its numerical and compositional characteristics. Thus, population change can be a growth or a decline.

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION CHANGE
Population changes are in accordance with three demographic variables: fertility/births, mortality/deaths and migration. This is otherwise known as components of population change. Population growth or decline in a society is influenced by the birth rate, the death rate, and the migration rate. Gains and losses from whatever cause are the bases of the dynamics sometimes called the population mechanism.
Births add to population, while deaths subtract from population. Migration can either add or subtract from the population. Therefore, the growth of a nation's population is determined by the number of births minus the number of deaths plus the net migration rate. Thus, we have what is called balancing equation which is given as:
$P t = Po + B - D \_ + M$.
Where:
$P t$ = population at the time in the future
$P o$ = the base population
B = births between time o and t
D = deaths between time o and t
M = net migration.

It will be clear from balancing the equation what the various sources of demographic data should be and they include $P t$ and $P o$, which can be obtained through census, as well as D and B, which we can get through vital registration.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
1.   What is meant by population change?

2.   Describe the **three** factors that affect population change.

3.2 FERTILITY AND MORTALITY
Fertility
Fertility is the first of the three demographic variables or components of population. It explores the level of reproduction in a society. It refers to the number of children born to a woman. Fecundity refers to the physical ability to reproduce. Demographers distinguish between population increases that happen because of fertility (or natural increase) and increases that happen because of migration. Keep in mind that population growth will be negative if more people are dying than they are being born.
The **birth rate** is the number of babies born every year for every thousand of a given population. The birth rate is called crude birth rate, which indicates that it is not a refined

measure of fertility. One major purpose of this measure is that it describes the impact of fertility on population growth.

Mortality
The second demographic variable or component of population is mortality. It refers to dying. Historically, disease determines mortality levels. Today, because of better health conditions and better medical care, disease has ceased to be an important issue (except in the realm of HIV/AIDS). The major causes of death are now degenerative problems like heart disease.

Age impacts on mortality levels at early and late in life. Congenital health problems influence mortality rates early in life. Death rates for infants are higher than death rates for older children. One explanation is that infants are less resistant to disease. When life expectancy increases, it does so because death is controlled at the beginning of life. Babies will live longer, but all those babies will bring down the average age of the population. Teens tend to die from accidents. The elderly suffer from degenerative problems.

The **death rate** is the number of deaths in a year for every 1000 members of a population. It is the simplest and commonest measure of mortality. Like birth rate, death rates are affected by many population characteristics, particularly age and age structure. Death rate has specific and general meaning. In specific terms, it could refer to the general death rate from the total population of an area. More generally, it may be used to refer to the general death rate for any population (the male population, female population).

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1.   Give the meaning of:
        a. birth rate
        b. death rate.
2.   Describe how fertility and mortality lead to population change.

3.3 MIGRATION
The third way populations change is by migration. Migration is the act of change of abode (one's living place or habitat). Some migratory movements are seasonal or periodic, lacking permanence. Others are more permanent. This Unit emphasizes the more permanent forms. Migration could be immigration or emigration. Immigration refers to people moving in and emigration refers to people moving out. People move for jobs more than for any other reason.

The **net migration rate** is the difference between the number of immigrants (people moving into the country) and emigrants (people moving out of a country) per 1000 populations. Unlike fertility and mortality, migration does not affect the global population, for people are simply shifting their residence from one country or region to another. It is very important in demographic study and it is not just about movement. For example, traveling to Lagos from Ilesa or Kaduna to Abuja, or Abakaliki to Enugu for a short stay cannot be regarded as migration.

Based on the direction of movement (whether out of or into an identified geographical or political area), two types may further be recognized:

   1.   Emigration, which is movement out of an area. Those involved in the movement are known as emigrants.

   2.   Immigration, which is movement into an area. Those involved in the movement are called immigrants.
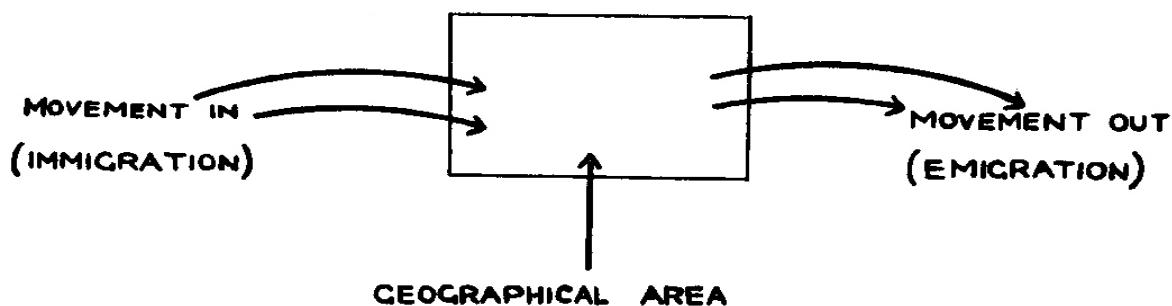
Fig. 1   Illustrates the difference.

MOVEMENT IN
(IMMIGRATION)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

MOVEMENT OUT
(EMIGRATION)

Fig 1 = EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Movements within a country can be classified into 4 types::

      a. Rural – Urban Migration   b.   Rural – Rural Migration

      c. Urban – Rural Migration   d.   Urban – Urban Migration

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

    1.   What is meant by

      a. Migration   b.   Net migration rate?

    2.   Distinguish clearly between emigration and immigration.

    3.   Describe the 4 types of movements within a country.

WHY DID PEOPLE MIGRATE IN PRE-COLONIAL, COLONIAL AND POST-INDEPENDENT NIGERIA?

The reasons for migration are many and varied but they can usually be classified either as push factors or pull factors. **Push factors** come in to play when conditions in the home area are such that people feel they need to move to a different area in search of an improvement to their lifestyle. **Pull factors** take effect when opportunities are offered in another area so that people are drawn towards life in a different place. People who are forced to leave their home are known as refugees. Refugees seek refuge in another area because of circumstances over which they have no control. These circumstances include: natural disaster, famine, ethnic cleansing, accidents, slavery, politics, religious persecution and war.
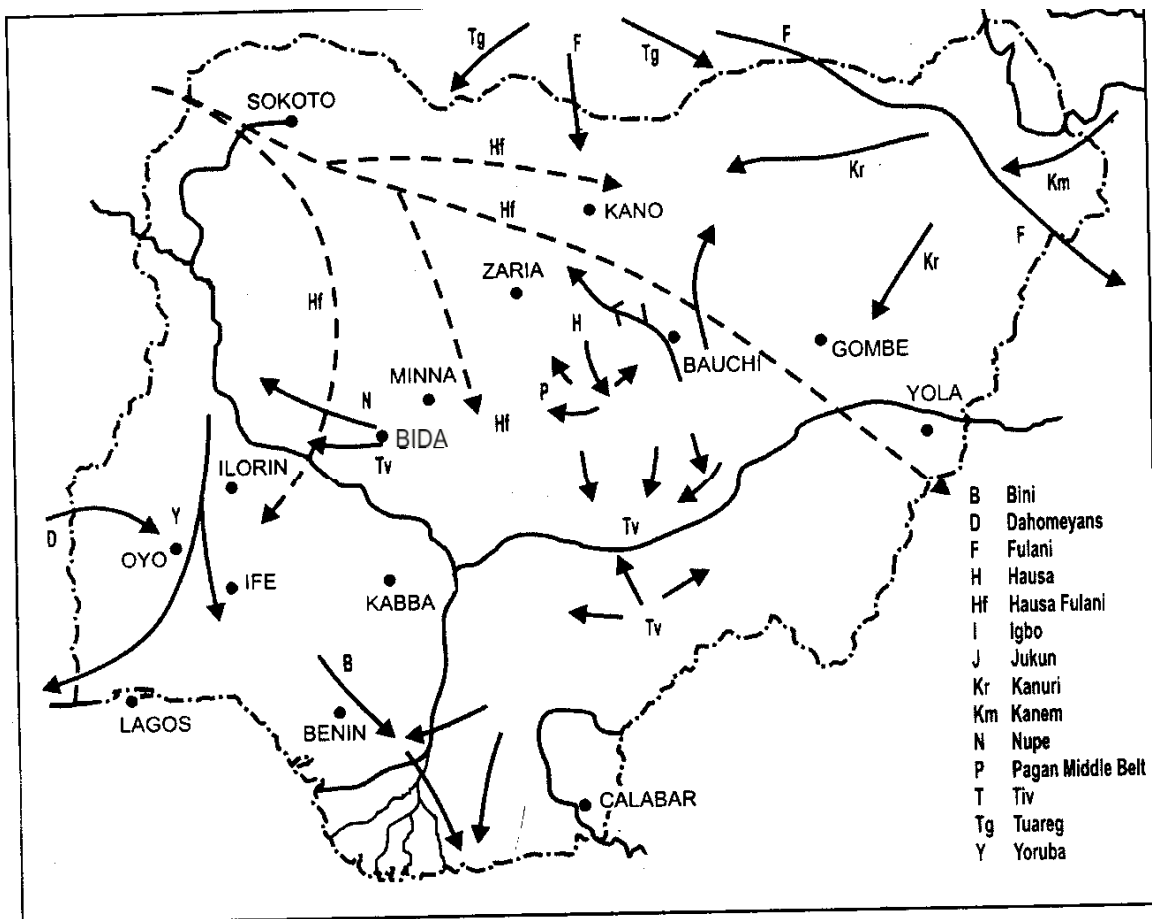
Fig. 8.1: Pre-colonial Migration in Nigeria. (After Barbour, K. Michael et al.)

- *Note: the name BIDA and not BIDE*

This figure is taken from NOUN Courseware (CSS 134 Geography of Nigeria pp 72)
Figure 8.2 shows the main source and destination regions of population migration during the pre-colonial period.

In **pre-colonial times**, people often moved from the areas where they were living to settle in other areas. Such movements were prompted by one or more of the following: search for richer hunting grounds; search for better or more spacious agricultural land; search for better fisheries; search for a refuge from hostile armies; pursuit of commercial activities; exile for political or social reasons; and forced movement as slaves.

Some of the main pre-colonial migrations include the movement of:Tuareg and Fulani from the southern Sahara into the extreme northern part of Nigeria;Fulani from the Rita Djallon Highlands of Guinea to the Sokoto area and from there fanning out to the Kano area, the Ilorin area, the Suleja area, the Bauchi and Yola areas and across into Cameroon;the Kanuri from south east of Lake Chad to Kano and Gombe areas; Tiv people north-eastwards, north-westwards and northwards; the Yoruba from west of the Kainji Dam area southwards into the forest belt; the Igbo southwards towards the coast and westwards across the Niger; and The Benin south-eastwards into the Niger Delta area. These and many other ethnic migrations resulted in people of various ethnic groups settling in the traditional territories of other ethnic

groups. In many instances, the host ethnic groups absorbed the migrants. In others, it was the migrants that absorbed their hosts. In yet others, the migrants have maintained their identities till today.
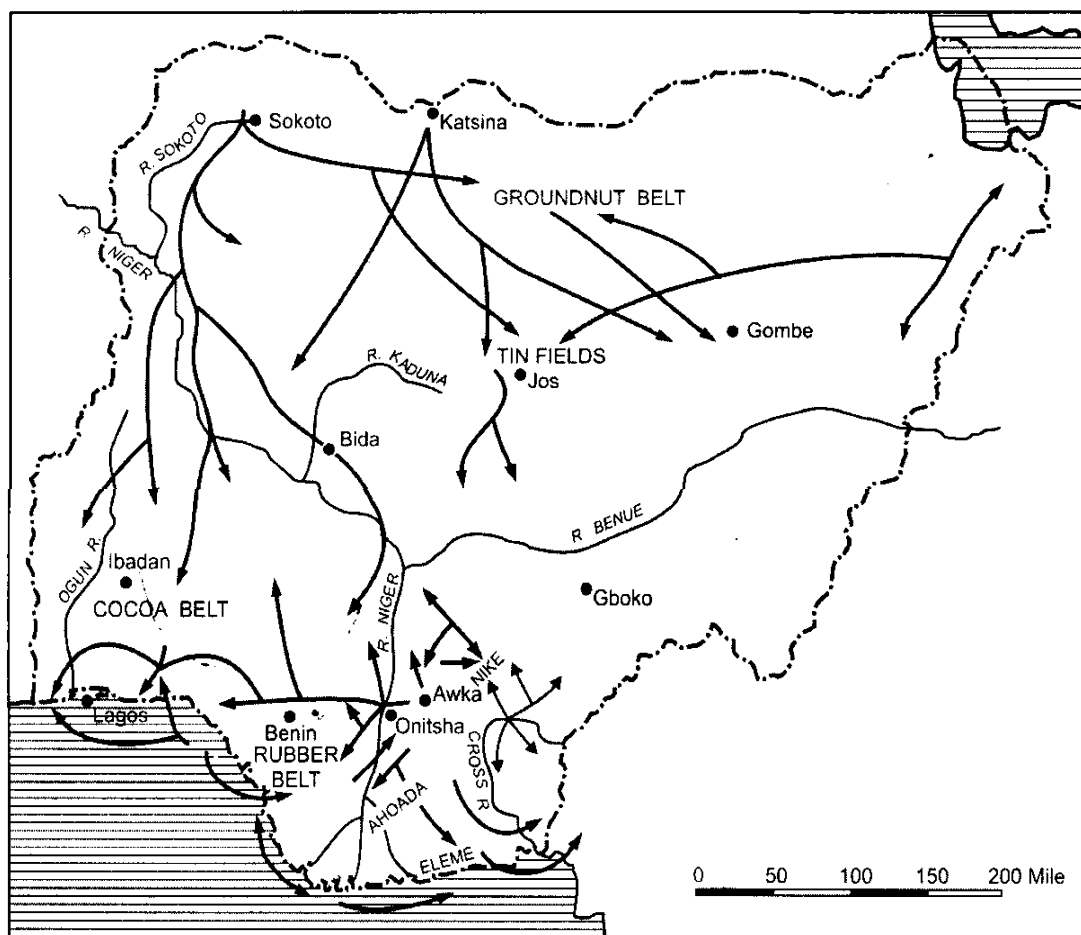

Fig. 8.2: Pattern of Rural - rural Migration in Nigeria During the Colonial Period.

This figure is taken from NOUN Courseware (CSS 134 Geography of Nigeria pp 73)
Figure 8.2 shows the main source and destination regions of population migration during the colonial period.

During the **colonial period** internal migration increased considerably in response to an economy that was becoming more diverse and larger, offering a wider and wider range of opportunities in both the formal and informal sectors. The following factors in particular encouraged and made it easier for people to move: Tin mining on the Jos Plateau with its large demand for labour;the promotion of export crop production by the colonial administration creating larger demands for labour than the local population could supply;the development of railways and roads which themselves attracted settlement of people and made it easier for people to move;the development of administrative centres with social services such as electricity, pipe-borne water and medical facilities, which were powerful pull factors for the rural population. The towns also provided large and increasing opportunities for commerce which attracted many people.

The main source regions for migration during the colonial period, that is the areas from which people moved in large numbers, include: the Sokoto region from which people moved during the dry season to the cocoa belt, returning home at the beginning of the rainy season; and also

to the Jos Plateau tin mining areas; the Katsina area from which people moved to present day Niger State and also to the Jos Plateau; southern Borno to the groundnut belt of Kano and to the Jos Plateau;the Igbo heartland into the rubber belt of Edo and Delta States; into the cocoa belt and the Lagos area; into the Nike Plains near Enugu;the Middle Cross River valley into surrounding areas;the homeland of the Ebira into the cocoa belt.

Thus the main areas, which served as receiving areas were: the cocoa and kolanut growing areas of Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States; the rubber and timber producing areas of Edo, Delta, Ondo, Ogun and Oyo States; the oil palm belt of Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Delta, Imo, Abia and Cross River States; the groundnut and cotton growing areas of Kano, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States; the tin mining areas of Jos Plateau.

The most important factors responsible for migration since in the **post-independence** (1960) period are:

i) the creation of States and Local Governments and the development of social infrastructures in their headquarters: and

ii) the establishment of the Federal Capital Territory.

3.4 GOVERNMENT POLICY

Government may initiate and vigorously pursue a population policy which in the long-run, brings about population change, either in terms of absolute numbers or compositionally. Let us examine two cases:

1.   Japan suffered remarkable population loss during the Second World War (1939 – 45). As a result, she pursued up to 1950, a post – war "baby – boom" policy. Consequently, Japan's population pyramid, by 1976 (i.e. about twenty – six years after) showed that the population centered around the young adult age group of 25 – 30. This was a structural change, age – wise. As hinted above Japan changed the "baby boom" policy after 1950 and the birth rate has since dropped.

2.   The Nigerian Government in 1992 had a population policy of a woman to four children. This is intended to reduce birth – rate and natural increase, and therefore, population growth. If the policy continues, and is adhered to by Nigerians, over the next 30 – 40 years, the country's population pyramid would change from its traditional broad-based form to one which is top-heavy and uniform around the base and middle. This is because the many infants and children of today supported by public health service would have grown into the mature age-range of 40-60.

   Thus, the role of government policy in bringing about population change should be easy to appreciate.

      SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE IV

1.   The Table below shows some of the pre-colonial movements. You are to investigate and supply the reasons for the movements.

S/N	MOVEMENTS	REASONS FOR THE MOVEMENTS
1.	Tuareg and Fulani moved from southern Sahara into the extreme northern part of Nigeria	
2.	The Fulani moved from the Rita Djallon Highlands of Guinea to the Sokoto area and from there fanned out to the Kano area, the Ilorin area, the Suleja area, the Bauchi and Yola areas and across into Cameroon	
3.	The Kanuri moved from south east of Lake Chad to Kano and Gombe areas	
4.	Tiv people moved north-eastwards, north-westwards and northwards	
6.	The Yoruba moved from west of the Kainji Dam area southwards into the forest belt	
7.	The Igbo moved southwards towards the coast and westwards across the Niger	
8.	The Benin moved south-eastwards into the Niger Delta area	

2.   Give any 4 factors that influenced migration in pre-colonial times.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- A given human population may undergo observable change. This happens when the population loses, as it were, its known numerical and/or compositional characteristics.

- Three main factors explain human population change; these are:
    1.   Fertility
    2.   Mortality
    3.   Migration

- Various reasons account for the pattern of migration in pre-colonial, colonial, post-independence times.

- Government population policy can also bring about increase or reduction in the total number of people in a country with implications for compositional changes.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Describe the most important factors responsible for migration in the **post-independent** period

2. Diagrammatically, illustrate the difference between emigration and immigration

3. Identify two examples of government policies that had effect on population change.

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UNIT 5   TRENDS AND CONTROL OF POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In unit 1, you saw that Nigeria's large population can be an asset or a liability. You also read in Unit 4 how government had to formulate a policy to check population growth. In this unit, you will learn more about population growth and how it affects the development of a country. You will also learn about the causes of population growth and the measures usually taken to control it.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to do the following:

   i.   explain the meaning of population growth;

   ii.   list causes of population growth;

   iii.   state measures of controlling population growth; and

   iv.   list the effects of population growth on the development of Nigeria.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

You need to be involved in fairly practical activities that would facilitate your firm grasp of the issues discussed in this unit. While studying it, therefore, you should:

   i.   Try to relate population growth to development.

   ii.   Find out in your environment whether the population has been growing

   iii.   Find out in your environment the measures taken to control population growth.

   iv.   Take note of the daily patterns of the pupil – teacher population of your school. For instance, what happens when the school is in session? What happens when the school is closed for the day?

v.   Find out from elders around you about what had happened, in the past, to the local population during periods of either civil strife, epidemics, natural disasters, etc. Was there an increase or a decrease? Which group was affected more – children or adults, males or females?

vi.   Ensure that all the activities given in the text are done.

vii.   For more detailed study and reference, go to the website of the National Open University of Nigeria www.nou.edu.ng/NOUN_OCL/index.htm. Browse through or download Course EHS 319 (Introduction to Demography) and CSS 134 (Geography of Nigeria). Also visit Wikipedia and other online encyclopedia.

2.2 WORD STUDY

Birth rate   -   This is the number of children born alive each year per Thousand populations. For example, if 40 children are born alive per thousand population, it is said that the birth rate is 4%, that is 10/1000 x 100 = 4%.

Death rate   -   This is the yearly number of deaths per thousand population. For example, if 30 people die in a year per thousand, it is said that the death rate is 3% that is, 30/1000 x 100 = 3%.

Per capita income   -This is arrived at by dividing the sum total of all incomes derived from factors of production in a particular country   during a year by the total number of the country's population.

Immigration   -   This is the movement of people into a country.

Migration   -   Movement of people from one part of the country to another.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth can be defined as an increase in the size of the total population over a period of time. The total of the three demographic variables – fertility, mortality, and net migration- gives us a country's **growth rate,** the net change after people have been added to and subtracted from a population.

The **basic demographic equation** is: growth rate = births – deaths + net migration. This increase in population can be due to natural increase in birth rate, natural decrease in death rate or as a result of immigration.

Population growth in a country has important roles to play in economic development. In the first place, manpower for employment is a major factor of production and with growing population, this will also grow. Secondly, the population of a country is the source of demand for goods and services produced. The contributions of population to economic development were treated in Unit 3 of Module.

Nigeria has experienced rapid population growth since the first national population sample of 1921. The annual population growth rate was approximately 5.8% between 1952 and 1963.

This rate was higher than the estimated 2.3% for the whole of Africa and has been criticised. The unreliable nature of population statistics in Nigeria has made the Planners to adopt an annual growth rate of between two and three per cent. For example, 1.9% has been adopted by the National Population Commission in projecting the population of Nigeria. According to the United Nations, the current growth rate is 2.5%.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Define (a) population growth   (b) Growth rate?

2.   What is the importance of population growth?

CAUSES OF POPULATION GROWTH
In Unit 4, you studied about factors affecting population growth. You can refresh your memory by going through it again.
1.   **Birth rate:** In any country, the birth rate determines the population growth. The higher the birth rate, the higher will be the population growth and the lower the birth rate, the lower will be the population. Some of the causes of high birth rate are early marriages, lack of birth control, religious practices and cultural factors like marrying more than one-wife.

2.   **Death rate:** If there is decrease in death rate, it means that more people are surviving to increase the population of the country. Some of the causes of low death rate are improved medical care, improved condition of living through eating good food and living in a clean environment and the absence of natural disasters like flood, earthquake and starvation.

3.   **Migration:** This involves the movement of people from one country to another or from one part of the country to another. Examples of the two types are: movement of people

4.   from Ghana to Nigeria or from Nigeria to Ghana and movement of people from Northern Nigeria to Southern Nigeria or from Southern Nigeria to Northern Nigeria. When people migrate to Nigeria from other countries it is called immigration. When people migrate from Nigeria to other countries, it is called emigration. The number of people that migrate to Nigeria will definitely increase the number of people in Nigeria. As such, immigration brings about population growth.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Explain the following terms and describe 3 ways they affect population growth.
        (a) birth rate   (b) death rate   (c) migration
2.   Give any three causes each of (a) low death rate and (b) high birth rate

3.2 DEVELOPMENT

Development is the ability of a country to generate and maintain a better condition of living over time. When a country that has been experiencing low level of conditions of living for a long time begins to experience a better condition of living, it is said to be developing. Also, it is the ability of a country to expand its production of goods and services at a higher rate than the rate at which the country's population grows. This definition is the old definition of development.

Recently the United Nations Organisation (UNO) came out with a new definition of development. This new definition of development says that, it is only when the problem of unemployment, poverty and inequality in the distribution of the country's wealth has been solved that a country can be said to be developed. Even if the National Wealth is improving, if the problems of unemployment, poverty and inequality are not solved, the country cannot be said to be developing.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   What is development?
2.   In 1983, the per capita income of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia was 5000 shillings. The per capita increased to 15000 shillings in 1990. However, there has been increase in the number of unemployment and poverty, at the same time, the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening. Is this country developing? Explain.

POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

You may wish to recall that the relationship between population and economic development was treated in Unit 3. Go back there and refresh your memory.

With the introduction of agriculture at about 800BC, the world population was estimated at about 8 million. By the 18th century, the world population was again estimated at about 800 million. By mid 20th century, the world population has reached 2.5 billion. As at 1980, the world population was put at about 4 billion. The world population reached 7 billion in 2011.

On world scale, human population continues to grow while other factors of production remain the same or they are diminishing. The question we have to ask ourselves is: to what extent will population growth affect man's development such that he will still live a comfortable life?

It is important to note that the Gross National Product (GNP) may be increasing over time but if population grows faster than GNP, people will not be better off. Rapid population growth shows downward economic development. Any country with high population growth will have the following results as regards the country's economic development.

a.   Pressure on food supplies. As a result of rapid population growth, the demand for food supplies will increase making it more difficult to feed the entire population.

b.   There will be overdependence of children and old people over 65 years old on the working population thereby lowering standard of living.

c.   Pollution of the environment. As a result of fast growing population, there will be pollution in terms of the consumption pattern. For example, more firewood will be used for cooking, more petrol will be used to fuel industries and motor vehicles, more polythene bags will be used and thrown away, more tins and cans will be used and thrown away and there will also be too much noise in the environment.

d.   There will be the problem of unemployment especially if the population of the country is already higher than the countries economic resources.

e.   There will be an opportunity to increase the labour force as more people will now join the labour force. This is applicable to a country where economic resources are higher than the country's population.

f.   High population growth brings about the emergence of cities and ghettos. Big cities like Lagos, Kaduna and Ibadan emerged as a result of growing population. As the

cities emerged, so will slums and ghettos like Ajegunle and Maroko in Lagos grow. Now you can appreciate the problems, which Nigerians will face if our population grows too high.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE IV

1. Is there any relationship between population growth and development? Explain
2. List any **five** effects of population growth on economic development.

CONTROL OF POPULATION GROWTH

In order to achieve a reasonable economic development through the control of population growth, some of the following measures are taken:

1. Control of birth rate: Birth rate can be controlled through delay in marriages, enlightenment campaign on family planning and restricting the number of wives to one man one wife.

2. Restrictive immigration regulations to discourage people from other countries coming into Nigeria.

3. Education of the citizens: An educated and enlightened society will understand the problems of over population and thereby restrict the number of their children through birth control.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- With growing population the world over, the quality of life and economic development is in danger. This is so, because an increase in GNP will be absorbed by the increase in population growth.

- Development is not restricted to growth in GNP, When you hear the word development being mentioned, you remember that in modern world it also refers to the reduction of poverty, unemployment and inequality. If this is not achieved, no matter the rate at which the GNP grows that country cannot be said to be experiencing development.

- For a country to achieve any meaningful development, it must control its population growth. Many factors are responsible for population growth; among these are high birth rate and immigration. To control the population growth, there should be birth control measures and restrictive immigration regulations to discourage people from coming into a country.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. How does population growth affect the economic development of a country?
2. Explain six effects of population growth on a country.
3. Explain two measures or ways of controlling population growth.

4.   Is increase in Gross National Product (GNP) the same thing as economic development? Explain.

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UNIT 6   SOURCES OF POPULATION DATA IN NIGERIA

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Every human society wants to develop, and development is, of course, about human beings. Planned development of society requires information regarding what is where, including what human beings are in an area. Expressed more succinctly, planned development requires, among others, correct and adequate population statistics or information.

Reliable information regarding population size, composition or structure and distribution are a pre-requisite for any meaningful planning and development.

What are the various sources of population data? How are population data collected? These issues are central in this Unit, and the purpose here is to assist you to have some insight into what is involved.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this Unit, after a careful study, you should be able to:

   i.   explain the concept of population register;

  ii.   state the importance of population data;

 iii.   name the types of data used in development planning;

 iv.   describe the main sources of population data; and

  v.   describe the main features of a population census and identify some population censuses which have been conducted in Nigeria.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

You will benefit more from this Unit if in the process of studying it, you:

   i.   visit the nearest National Population Commission office to have a chat – with key officers on their activities.

  ii.   visit a nearby hospital, health clinic or maternity home to find out what they do in terms of record – keeping, when babies are born or people die.

 iii.   reflect on questions put to you by census enumerators during the last national census, and the answers you gave.

  iv.   find out from the head-teacher of your school the various pupil and staff registers that are in use.

   v.   have a dictionary close by to enable you check for meanings of strange concepts.

  vi.   do the activities and TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT given.

2.2 WORD STUDY

Sample   -   small part, re-presenting the whole

Surveyor   -   a skilled person who examines an identified phenomenon.

Register   -   a book containing a record (e.g. of births and deaths), a record or list.

Enumerator   -   one who makes a list of things, one by one.

Census   -   an official count of a country's total population

Estimate   -   calculate or form an opinion as to the degree of (e.g. a value to be added or subtracted).

Resident   -   person who lives in a place and is not just a visitor.

Statistics   -   collected numbers which show or represent facts or measurements.

Clinic   -   a building or part of a hospital where doctors and other medical worker treat patients (sick people).

Data   -   facts, information (in number, statements, etc,).

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 THE CONCEPT OF POPULATION DATA

If population is the total number of people living in an identified area at any given time, it follows that different kinds of data or information can be extracted from it (population). Such information could provide understanding regarding structure or composition, distribution and changes.

Let us reflect on the following population – related questions:

1.   What is the size (total number) of the population?

2.   How many ethnic groups are represented, and what is the size of each?

3.   How many males and females are in the population?

4.   Among the males, how many are aged 0-15, 16-30, 31-45, 46-60 and 60+ years?

5.   How many females fall within each of the following age brackets: 0-15, 16-30, 31-45, 46-60 and 60+?

6.   What percentage of the males within the 15-60 years group is gainfully employed?

7.   What percentage of the females are mothers who have paid employments?

Answers to the above questions would generate a mass of population data which can be translated into charts, diagrams and maps of various kinds.

3.2   IMPORTANCE OF POPULATION DATA

Accurate population data is a vital ingredient for social and economic policy making. Governments cannot deliver efficient services and infrastructure without knowledge of the national demographic profile – the size of the population, where people live, how old they are, and the net effect of births, deaths and migration.

United Nations (1969) pointed out that "Population is basic to the production and distribution of material wealth. It is impossible to plan for, and carry out, economic and social development, administrative SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE or scientific research without precise and detailed data on: the size, distribution and composition of population". The population census is a primary source of these data.

Demographic data relevant for planning
Development objectives are the desired economic, social and demographic outcomes of development planning. Odama (1995) amply enumerated the necessary data appropriate for planning. According to him, among the more important population data are: rate of population growth; estimate of fertility; estimate of mortality; projection of future population; estimate of current school age population; and projection of future working-age population.

More specifically, the main topics for which data is sought for planning are:
☐ Population size for the country and the component states and LGAs; including population density, and rural- urban distribution
☐ Age and sex structure of the population
☐ Household size, structure and composition
☐ Marital status
☐ Literacy and educational attainment
☐ Economic and employment characteristics
☐ Disability status
☐ Fertility
☐ Mortality
☐ Migration
☐ Urbanisation
☐ Growth rate and population projections.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
1.   Discuss the importance of population data.

2.   A lot of data is collected during population census. List any **five** important data that can be used for planning purpose

3.3 SOURCES OF POPULATION DATA
Population data for development planning can be obtained primarily through: vital registration, censuses, and sample surveys. In Nigeria, population data may be obtained from:

1. National Population Commission (NPC)
2. Ministries of Health, Education, Women Affairs and Social Services
3. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
4. National Manpower Board and
5. Ministry of Labour.

Where specific data of a particular nature are required for planning but cannot be obtained from these agencies, special sample surveys may be undertaken by the NPC, the FOS and Non- governmental Organisations (NGOs) to generate data.

In other words, the kind of information that we are looking for is often broken down into three categories:

 (i) Population size and distribution,
(ii) Population processes (fertility, mortality, and migration), and
(iii) Population structure and characteristics.

The primary source of data on size and distribution, as well as on structure and characteristics, is the census of population. The major source of information on the three population processes of birth, death and migration is the registration of vital statistics.

In addition, these sources are often supplemented with data from sample surveys as well as historical sources. Data from statistical censuses are the basic *inputs*, but have to be augmented with input from surveys and other sources. The trends are extrapolated (projected forwards).The practical purpose is that the *output* forms the basis for the prediction of number of customers for public and private services and products (Wikipedia, 2012).

There are four main sources of population data.

1.   Population census

2.   Population registers

3.   Population Estimates from sample surveys- questionnaires, interviews

4.   Non-traditional sources

      Let us examine the main features of some of these sources of population data:

A.   POPULATION CENSUS

A population census is an assessment exercise involving the enumeration of all the inhabitants of a defined area, following a guideline. At the end of the exercise, information regarding total number, racial group, sex, age, ethnic group, religion, occupation, etc, marital status, literacy/education, employment status, occupation, and geographical location are derived through rigorous and painstaking analysis. Based on such data (information), maps

and charts of various kinds are prepared. Data emerging from population censuses, together with a clear understanding of 'what is where' regarding natural resources and terrain characteristics, constitute the basis of meaningful development planning in any country.

The term is used mostly in connection with national population and housing censuses. A census of population is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. Population censuses are taken at least every 10 years.

Population censuses have been taken in Nigeria since colonial times: in 1866, 1871, 1896, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1952. The censuses covered only the southern part of the country except for the 1952 census which was country wide, and the censuses before 1921 were based on administrative estimates rather than on an actual enumeration. Censuses during the independence were taken 1963, 1973, 1991 and 2006. The results from 1973 and 2006 were highly disputed. The preliminary result for 2006 indicates a population of 140 million people. Seven hundred thousand (700,000) enumerators were engaged in this operation. In 1991, Nigeria conducted a population census of all her citizens and came out with a total population of 88.5 million.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Name any **four** agencies from which data can be obtained.

2.   What are the primary data source for:

   (a) Population Size and Distribution

   (b) Fertility, Mortality, and Migration

   (c) Population Structure and Characteristics?

3.   "Primary sources of population data are often supplemented with data from sample surveys as well as historical sources." Explain.

4.   What are the 4 main sources of population data

B.   POPULATION REGISTERS

Population registers are records of continuously collected population statistics. Local authorities keep vital statistical records of:

   (a)   all new residents

   (b)   births

   (c)   deaths and

   (d)   permanent emigrants

   (e)   marriages

   (f)   divorces

   (g)   adoptions, etc.

While the keeping of population register is fairly efficiently done in Europe and North America, the activity tends to have lots of problems in Africa. Among such problems are the

non-coverage of rural areas, failure of registration officials to cross-check the accuracy of information supplied and the absence of central co-coordinating bodies.

Population registers as described above are useful in many respects:

1.   They can be used to establish population statistics on a day-to-day basis. Thus, they provide great insights into population dynamics.

2.   They can be used to double-check census results. However, the more efficiently the registration is done, the greater the usefulness.

C.   POPULATION ESTIMATES

Some population data (statistics) are estimates (either result of calculations based on known parameters/information or opinion and guesses). For instance, given a base value (or figure) and rate, a new total population relevant to a future point in time can be determined.

A sample survey of some population or demographic characteristics (particularly size, distribution, mortality or death-rate, fertility or birth-rate and migration) may be undertaken. The sample (or fractional part) which should be representative is studied on the basis of which generalizations are made about the total population.

Estimates are computed by nations that do not regularly take censuses; by regular census taking nations; between censuses; by international organizations such as the United Nations Organization (UNO) and other public or private organizations. Although population estimates supplement census and registration data, providing insight into changing social and economic characteristics of defined populations, they are generally and usually not as reliable are those based on recent comprehensive censuses and registrations. Those based on sample surveys are less reliable while the least reliable are estimates (guesses), of remote tribal population, which are not based on any statistical record.

D.   NON TRADITIONAL SOURCES

The popular and traditional population data sources are censuses, registration systems and estimations. These sources may be considered as primary and direct.

However, many other non-traditional, not too direct and less popular sources of population data exist in many societies, including the Nigerian society. Good examples of such sources are:

1.   School registers from which total number of pupils can be extracted.

2.   Medical records from which the various health problems of the citizenry could be understood.

3.   Records of employees as kept in the organized private sector.

4.   Record of tax payment.

5.   Records of identity cards issued to citizens.

6.   Records of social security services, such records provide useful insight into aspects of population. However, their usefulness is enhanced if data from the three traditional sources are reasonably satisfactory.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1. Give any **three** reasons why keeping of population registers in countries like Nigeria are inefficient.

2. List any four (4) statistical records kept by local authorities.

3. How reliable are population estimates?

4. Name any **four** non-traditional sources of population data in Nigeria.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

*   This Unit focused on a very important item in population studies: Sources of Population Data.

*   Three sources: census, population registers and population estimates were presented. From Onokerhoraye (1985), four sources census, registration system, sample surveys and non-traditional were also listed. Four sources were synthized form these and explained. They were population census, population registers, population estimates and non-traditional sources.

*   Population Census involves the physical counting of the entire citizenry according to given guidelines.

*   Population registers are records of new residents, births, deaths, permanent departure, etc, which are continuously kept by local authorities.

*   Population estimates are results of computations, based on known parameters, opinions and guesses.

*   Non-Traditional Sources are those sources which are not directly intended to generate population data but have become important in providing insight into aspects of populations. Good examples are school registers and medical record.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Present the essential features of:

    a. Population census b. Population registers c. Population estimates

2. List any five (5) non-traditional population sources.

3. Summarize the importance of population statistics to a nation such as Nigeria.

4. Using literature review, the internet, interviews and other sources, discuss the reasons why population censuses in Nigeria have generated controversy.

5. Take a population census of students and teachers in

    (a) your school   (b) schools in your town

    (c) schools in your local government area.

    Discuss the challenges you had to surmount in doing the exercise with your course facilitators and fellow students at the study centre.

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UNIT 7   POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NIGERIA AND EFFECT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CONTENTS

1.0   INTRODUCTION

How is the population of a place spread? Is it even or unevenly spread? Where is the population thick and where is it sparse? Can a place be said to be overpopulated? Can a place be said to be underpopulated? What is the optimum population for a place? How would you describe the place you live in? Is it overpopulated or underpopulated or just okay? How will the situation be in 10 years' time? This unit will assist you to understand the concept of population density and distribution. It will describe the distribution of population in Nigeria and discuss the effect of population distribution on economic development.

2.0   OBJECTIVES

By the end of this Unit, you should be able to:

    i.   explain the concept of population density and distribution;

   ii.   describe the population distribution in Nigeria;

  iii.   give the characteristics of overpopulation;

  iv.   identify the areas of overpopulation and under-population; and

   v.   describe the effects of overpopulation on economic development.

2.1   HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

To derive maximum benefit from this Unit while studying it, you should

    i.   Reflect upon the number of people in your school community

   ii.   Find out from elders whether the number of people in your locality has increased or decreased over the past 5 – 10 years, and why?

iii.   Find out from elders whether the number of people in your locality has increased or decreased over the past 5 – 10 years, and why?

iv.   Think about the age – group distribution of people (children, the youth, the middle-aged and the old) in your immediate surrounding.

v.   Try to make up your mind as to whether people are many or few in your locality, and why?

vi.   Ensure that you do all the activities.

vii.   Have a dictionary handy to check for the meanings of difficult terms.

2.2 WORD STUDY

Human   -   of or concerning man

Population   -   the total number (e.g. of people or animals) in a

                                  particular place and time)

Growth   -   the act or process of increasing in number of amount of size

Structure   -   the way in which elements or component parts are formed or fitted into a whole.

Distribution   -   the act or action of dividing among several or many

Pyramid   -   a figure or shape that is flat at the base with straight flat sides sloping up wards to meet at a point.

Sex   -   the condition of being either male or female.

Relationship -   connection.

Hypothetical -   supposed, imagined; not real

Spatial   -   having to do with or relating to space.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

Population Distribution refers to the pattern of occurrence of people within a given geo-political area. The pattern of spatial occurrence of the total human being within a geo-political entity provides insight into the population distribution.

Population is never evenly distributed over space. It is rare to find a situation in which available human beings are evenly or uniformly distributed over space. There is usually a variation caused by such factors as terrain characteristics, availability of natural resources, political structure of the nation or area, availability of employment opportunities, etc. While some areas are very densely populated, others are only lightly populated or virtually uninhabited.

An important measure of population distribution is its **density**; the average number of persons inhabiting each square mile or kilometer of the area in question. It is a concept that refers to the number of persons per square kilometre or other unit of area, e.g. 500 per square kilometre. Densities may vary from country to country, or even within countries. It is a useful proxy measure of degree of crowding in population. The usual formula for calculating

population density or the phenomenon of crowding (measure of intensity of aggregation of population units) is:

Population Density = <u>Number of persons inhabiting a defined place in time "t"</u>
                                          Area of the place in square kilometers
                       = Number of persons per square kilometer of the place in "t"

Population density increases with high immigration and high fertility rates, especially where infrastructural development is stagnant. It varies considerably from region to region. This is because the degree of suitability for human settlement varies from one region to the other. The natural environment of most regions usually enables the inhabitants to carry out several types of work. If a region contains forests, good soils and valuable mineral deposits, it is possible that lumbering, agriculture and mining may all take place. But whether they take place depends on the suitability of the climate [for agriculture] and the accessibility of, and demand for, minerals [for mining]. Some regions can be more easily utilised than others.
According to Bunnett (1973), the land surface of the earth occupies only about 30 per cent of the total surface, and of this, about 10 per cent contains very few people either because it is too cold or too dry or too hot and wet or too mountainous. The remaining 70 per cent of the surface is occupied by water. This means that a lot of the population lives on 20 per cent of the total earth's surface. This gives an average of just over 50 people per 2.5 square kilometres (1 square mile). Most of the people live where they do because of suitable climates, fertile soils, mineral deposits and other natural resources.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   What is population distribution?

2.   What is population density?

3.   Give 3 reasons why only a small proportion of the earth's surface is inhabited?

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NIGERIA
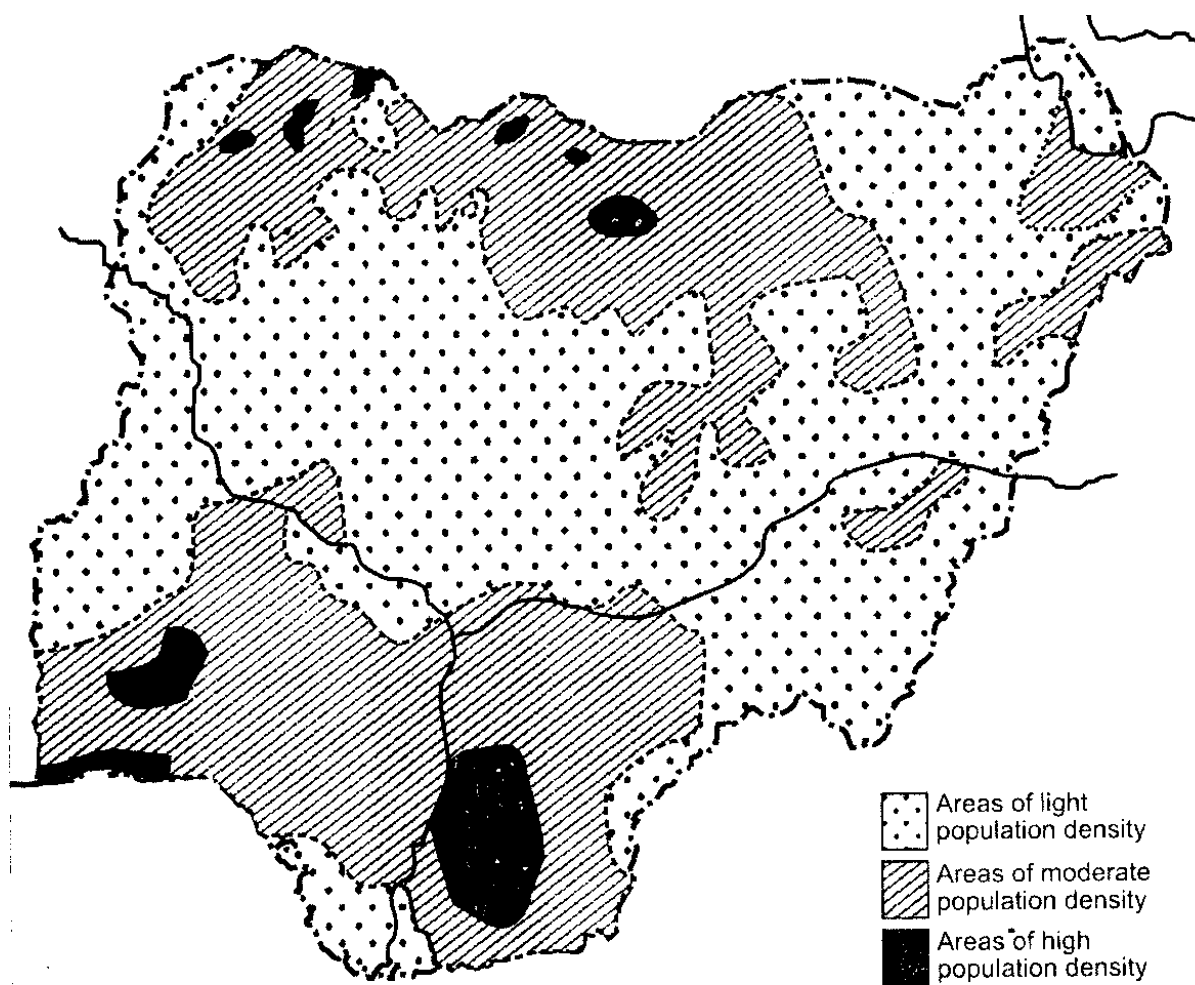
Fig. 6.1: Population Distribution in Nigeria

Figure 6.1 shows the general distribution of population in Nigeria. There are three major areas of population density and distribution in Nigeria. These are areas of high concentration, areas of moderate concentration and areas of sparse concentration.

☐ **Areas of high population density** include the Igbo-lbibio heartland of Anambra, Imo, Abia and Akwa Ibom States; parts of Lagos State and Oyo State as well as parts of Kano, Katsina and Sokoto;

☐ **Areas of moderate population density** include Ogun State, Ondo, Edo, Osun, Ekiti, most of Kogi, parts of Rivers, Cross River, Ebonyi and Benue States; most of Sokoto, parts of Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Plateau and parts of Bauchi, Gombe, Borno and Adamawa States; and

☐ **Areas of light population density** include parts of Oyo, Kwara, most of Niger, most of Kebbi, most of Zamfara, most of Kaduna, Nasarawa, Taraba, parts of Bauchi and Gombe, and most of Borno and Adamawa.

 Sparsely populated areas with less than 50 persons per sq.km are the Middle Belt of Nigeria, Kaduna, Niger, Kebbi, northern Kwara, Sokoto. Niger Delta and the coastal region.

From the map, it can be seen that the greatest concentrations are in the south of the country particularly in the south east and the south west. The third area of high density is the central north of the country around Kano and Zaria. The most densely populated areas (over 250 persons per sq.km) are in southern Nigeria and include the localities of Orlu, Owerri and Okigwe in Imo State, Ikeja and Agege in Lagos State and parts of Osun and Ekiti States. Orlu has the highest density of about 900 persons per square kilometer.

Population densities of between 150 and 250 persons per sq.km are recorded around Ibadan, Ilesha, Badagry, Aba, Nsukka, Bende (Abia State), Awgu, Afikpo and Udi. In the northern part of the country, population densities of over 100 persons per sq. km are found in Kano close settled area, Katsina and Jos. Other areas with high population densities are Abakaliki, Degema, Enyong, Okene, Abeokuta, Owo, Warri, Asaba and Akure. Areas of moderate population concentration (50-100 persons per sq.km) are Ahoada, Ilorin, Aboh, Auchi, Ondo, Okitipupa, Ijebu, Epe, Gombe, Idah, Potiskum and Dutse. The population in these places is supported by farming activities.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   From the population distribution map above, identify the areas of
        (i)   high population density   (ii)   moderate population density
        (iii)   light population density   (iii)   sparse population density

3.2 EFFECTS OF OVERPOPULATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In Unit 5, you studied about the effect of population growth on development. You may wish to refresh your memory and connect it with this section.

A country is said to be over-populated when it has more people than its resources can support. Overpopulation is a term used to describe a situation in which there are too many people to live comfortably on the present system of land use.

The world's population is increasing at an alarming rate. Practically all countries are faced with major problems arising out of the rapid increase in their populations over the past 50 years, and those that do not yet have these problems will probably have them within the next 20 years. Several countries are already over-populated, yet their populations are still increasing. There is a continuous struggle to balance the growing human numbers and their growing needs with the natural resource base that brings about much development.
Overpopulated Areas of the country which may be said to be overpopulated include:

 Parts of Awka. Onitsha, Udi, Okigwe, Orlu and Owerri areas of Anambra, Enugu and Imo States;

 Abak, Ikot Ekpene, Uyo and Eastern Ibibio, Ikom in Akwa Ibom and Cross River States;

 The Kano-Katsina region;

 The Jos Plateau;

 Ebiraland in Kogi State; and

☐ Southern Tivland in Benue State.

Each of these areas is characterised by several, if not all, of the above evidences of overpopulation. Furthermore, the environment in these areas has been or is being degraded. Thus soil erosion is a common problem in those parts of Anambra, Enugu, Imo, Akwa Ibom and Cross River States that are listed above as well as on the Jos Plateau.

Some of the **effects of overpopulation on economic development** are:

☐ Increasing malnutrition and famine;

☐ Farmland fragmentation;

☐ Shortage of wood for fuel;

☐ Widespread unemployment and underemployment;

☐ Declining agricultural yields;

☐ Shifts to alternative and less demanding crops (e.g. from yams to cassava);

☐ Partial or total abandonment of agriculture in favour of alternative employment such as petty trading; and

☐ Migration into towns or other rural areas.

Possible Solutions for Over-Population
A. Rural over-population: If the rural population of a country is greater than its agricultural resources can support, then it will have to introduce measures to balance its population to its resources. One of the most important actions is to increase agricultural productivity. This can be done by: introducing new farming techniques (these are intended to increase crop yield), and land reform.

B. Urban over –population: Some of the measures which can be taken to increase job opportunities, and expand housing, education, and transport facilities thereby reducing the problem are:
☐ The building of satellite or new towns
☐ The building of high-rise blocks of flats
☐ The expansion of existing commercial and industrial activities and the creation of new ones.

UNDERPOPULATION

Underpopulation is a term used to describe a situation in which an area has the resources to support many more people than it actually does. Vast areas of Nigeria may currently be said to be underpopulated. They include:

☐ Southern Borno State; ☐ Parts of Taraba State; ☐ Large parts of Niger State;

☐ Large parts of Nasarawa State; ☐ Parts of Zamfara State; ☐ Southern Kaduna State;

☐ Parts of Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States; ☐ Parts of Lagos State (e.g. Epe Division);

☐ The Nike Plains near Enugu; ☐ The Cross River Basin; and ☐ The flood plains of Nigeria's major rivers.

Population Redistribution

The fact that some areas of the country are overpopulated while some others are underpopulated would seem to call for population redistribution from the former to the latter. In this way, the pressure of population in the former will be made lighter so that the people remaining behind can live more comfortably. At the same time, the areas of underpopulation will have many more people to tap their natural resources and make a better life for themselves than where they came from. Quite clearly, such a redistribution of population would be in the overall interest of national security.

As a matter of fact, people have been moving from areas of overpopulation to areas of underpopulation since colonial times. Thus, people have been moving:

From Kano and Katsina into Bauchi State;

From Katsina and Sokoto into Niger and Kaduna States;

From Jos Plateau into Nasarawa State;

From Ebiraland into Ondo and Edo States;

From Tivland into Nasarawa and Taraba States.

Unfortunately, some of these population movements which have gone on peacefully for a long period of time have created social disharmonies and social conflicts in various parts of the country in recent years.

Examples include:

☐ Conflicts between the Tiv and their host communities in Taraba and Nasarawa States;

☐ Conflicts between the Hausa-Fulani and their host communities in Southern Kaduna State.

Since population redistribution is in the national interest, the governments and people of Nigeria need to find ways by which host communities will accommodate immigrants so that the resources of the country can be developed and used by all Nigerians.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
1.   Define the following terms: (a) Overpopulation   (b) Underpopulation
2.   Give any 5 characteristics of overpopulation
3.   How can rural overpopulation be solved?
4.   Why is population redistribution necessary?

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
- Population is never evenly distributed over space. There are areas of sparse, light, moderate and high population density.

- The variation is caused by such factors as terrain characteristics, availability of natural resources, political structure of the nation or area, availability of employment opportunities, etc. Most of the people live where they do because of suitable climates, fertile soils, mineral deposits and other natural resources.

- There is a continuous struggle to balance the growing human numbers and their growing needs with the natural resource base that brings about development.

- Overpopulation and underpopulation necessitate the need for population redistribution.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Describe any 5 factors that affect population distribution.

2.   How does population distribution affect economic development?

6.0 REFERENCES

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UNIT 8   THE LABOUR FORCE

CONTENTS

1.0   INTRODUCTION

If you take a cursory look around, in your immediate community, you would observe, based on age, many categories of human beings: infants, children, the youth, the middle-aged and the old. Based on sex, there are likely to be males and females, and the above (infants, children and the old) would be found in each sex group. The picture is the same at the Local Government Area, State and National levels. Thus, we may say that the picture is a complex natural one. To survive, man has to work or labour to produce goods and services that are required. Somehow, it is not all the human beings in the community (village, town, district, LGA, State or Nation) that can work in the strict sense of the word, to produce needed goods and services. Given the total Nigerian national population, who are those who may be said to be actually working to maintain others and sustain the national super-structure? Who are those who may be described as 'economically active'? How do they relate to those who are classified as economically inactive?

At the core of this Unit is the issue of 'labour force' or the economically active component of the population. The issue will be examined with particular reference of Nigeria.

2.0   OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, after a careful study, you should be able to:

i.   give an acceptable definition of the concept of 'labour force';

ii.   list at least three other terms which are employed interchangeably with labour;

iii.   highlight problems associated the accurate determination of the labour force, particularly in the developing countries of which Nigeria in one;

iv.   explain a given population pyramid in terms of dependency load;

v.   list and explain at least five characteristics of Nigeria's labor force; and

vi.   identify at least two dimensions in the malfunctioning of the Nigerian labour force.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

You will more readily absorb the message conveyed in this Unit if, in the course of your studying it, you:

 i.   Reflect on your activities while you were a child, less than fifteen years of age.

 ii.   Look around you and make up your mind as to who is doing more work – the children, the middle-aged or the elderly members of the community.

iii.   Take a walk to a local production centre (either a farm, factory, markets, public works site etc, as may be convenient) to ascertain who the workers are: women or men; boys or girls; children, the middle-aged or the elderly. Make notes of your impressions.

iv.   Do the activities and the TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT.

 v.   Promptly check the meanings of difficult concepts encountered, using a dictionary that is kept handy.

2.2 WORD STUDY

Manpower   -   the work-power supplied by men rather than machines

Demographic   -   of having to do with the population of an area or country.

Labour   -   to work; people who work

Labour force   -   work force (see text)

Dependency   -   the state of being dependent on another.

Economic   -   Having to do with the production of goods and services.

Malfunction   -   a fault in operation; not functioning properly.

Active   -   doing thing; always ready to do things; able, ready to take

                           action.

Industrial dispute   -   disagreement between employer and employee in the

                           context of Production.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN NIGERIA

In Unit 7, we studied the population distribution in Nigeria. Population can also be distributed according to age and sex. The age distribution of a country's population is the proportion of the population lying within the age brackets 0 - 4 years, 5 - 9 years, 10 – 14 years, 15 - 19 years... 80 - 84 years and 85 years and over. Of course, the sex distribution means the proportion of the population which is male and the proportion which is female. When you combine the age distribution and the sex distribution, we get the age-sex distribution. There are at least four reasons why we need to know the age-sex distribution of Nigeria's population:

☐ It tells us the size of the **dependent population**. The dependent population is made up of people who depend on the rest of the population for their needs. There are two groups of people in this category: people in the 0 - 14 years age bracket and the elderly, aged 65 and

above. Normally, the former are too young to enter the labour market while the latter are too old to work.

☐ The age-sex distribution tells us the size of the **labour force**. The labour force is made up of people aged 15 - 64 years. These are the people who produce almost all the goods and services which society uses;

☐ The age-sex distribution tells us the proportion of the population that is aged 15 to 29 years. In many countries such as the U.S.A. and the Republic of South Africa, it has been found that people in this group account for a disproportionally high percentage of the crimes committed in society- they are the **criminally active** age bracket;

☐ The age-sex distribution tells us the proportion of the population which is aged 15 to 44 years. This is the **reproductive age** bracket and its size is an indication of how rapidly the population is likely to grow in future.

Figure 7.1 shows the population pyramid of Nigeria in 1991.
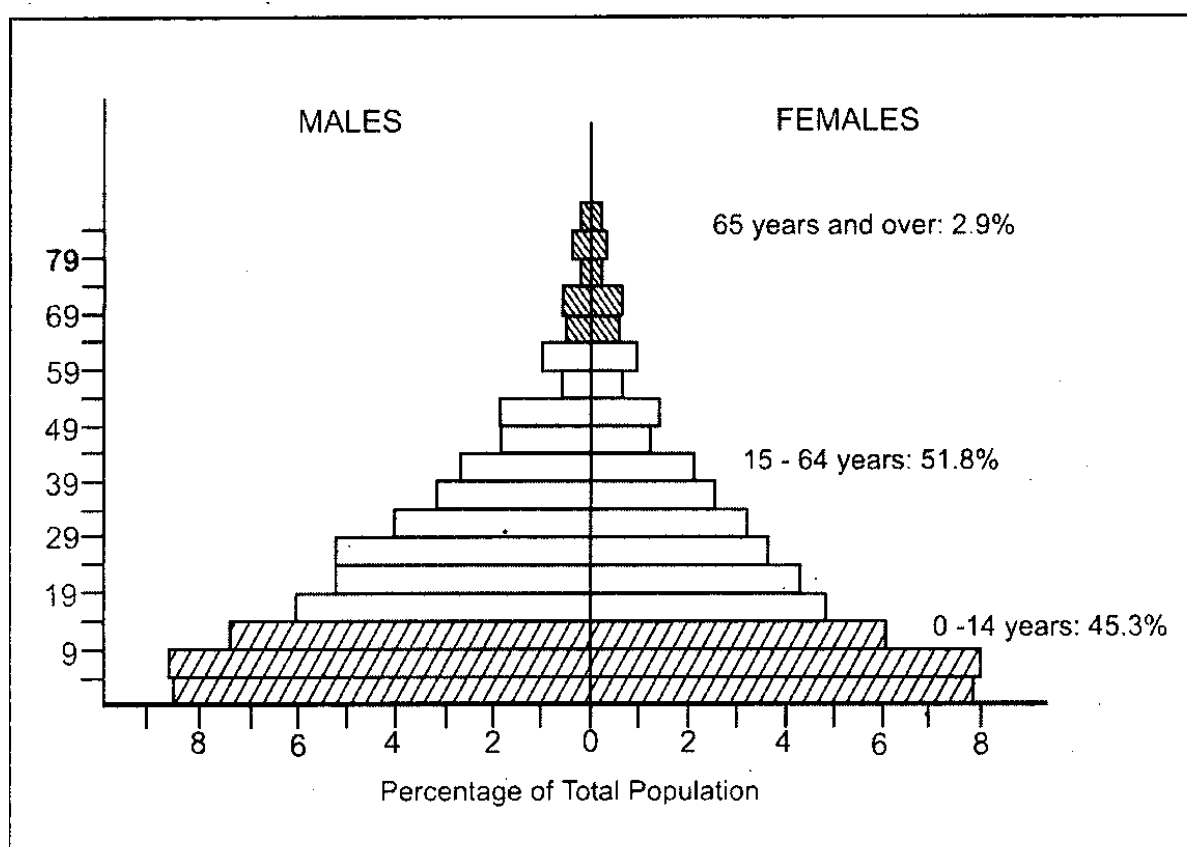
Fig. 7.1: Age-Sex Distribution of the Population of Nigeria (1991 Census. Redrawn

The vertical axis shows successive age groups 0 - 4 years; 5 -9 years; 10- 14 years and so on. The horizontal axis shows percentage of the population. The left hand side of the pyramid itself shows the male population. The individual bars show the proportion of the population which was male aged 0 - 4 years; 5 - 9 years; 10 - 14 years and so on in 1991. The right hand side of the pyramid shows the female population. The individual bars show the proportion of the population which was female aged 0 – 4 years; 5 -9 years; 10- 14 years and so on in 1991.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   State any 4 reasons why we need to know the age-sex composition of a population.

2.   From the diagram of the population pyramid of Nigeria above:

        (i) Which of the sexes from ages 0 to 14 has more population?

        (ii) Which of the age groups 0-14 and 15-29years has more population?

3.2   CONCEPT OF LABOUR FORCE

A country's labour force consists of people aged between I5 and 64 years. These are the people who produce most of the goods and services consumed in the country. Obviously, the larger it is in relation to the dependent population, the better it is for the country, provided gainful employment can be found for it.

DEFINING LABOUR FORCE

The term 'labour force' is variously defined. This is because of conceptual problems, that is, problems associated with meaning in different contexts. Clarke, report: in Forde (1972), notes three definitions:

1.   the population of working age: broadly speaking the adult population:

2.   the working population which includes men and women who may be temporarily employed

3.   the employed population that is, all those engaged in production employment at a given time, and who together with the unemployed form the working population (see '2' above). According to Forde, Clarke notes that the United Nations Organization (UNO) prefers the second definition (i.e. Labour force as 'working population').

Onokerhoaraye (1985: 148) cited the United Nations Organization (1969) as recommending its definition as: all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the period of investigation, including both persons in the civilian labour force and those serving in the armed forces.

Citing Arowolo (1983) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) (1959), he adds that the employed population is defined as people including family workers who worked during the period of investigation or who had a job in which they were temporarily absent for reasons of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave or temporary disorganization or work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.

Due to the problems of conceptualization and clear definition, the concept of 'labour force' has, over the years come to be interchangeably used with a number of terms.

Among such terms are:

(i)   Working population

(ii)   Gainfully employed workers

(iii)   Work force

(iv)   Manpower, and

(v)   Economically active population.

Kurian (1982) implied, with reference to Nigeria, that persons in the following occupational sectors of the economy were members of the economically active population (i.e. the labour force).

i.　　　　Agriculture

ii.　　　Trade

iii.　　Manufacturing

iv.　　Services and entertainment

v.　　　The professions and Technology

vi.　　Transport and Communications

vii.　　Clerical services and

viii.　Mining and Quarrying

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.　　　Present an acceptable definition of the concept of 'Labour Force'.

2.　　　List any four terms which are being used interchangeably with 'Labour Force'

THE LABOUR FORCE IN NIGERIA

A country's labour force consists of people aged between I5 and 64 years. These are the people who produce most of the goods and services consumed in the country. Obviously, the larger it is in relation to the dependent population, the better it is for the country, provided gainful employment can be found for it.

Nigeria's labour force in 1991 was made up of 51.8% of the country's population. This is low by comparison with Japan (64% in 1960) or Sweden (68% in 1957). Furthermore, Nigeria's labour force has several major handicaps:

☐ Low level of technology;

☐ Poor educational levels and skills;

☐ Poverty and low level of savings;

☐ The rate of job creation in the economy is low; therefore there is a high level of unemployment.

Under these conditions the labour force is unable at present to maintain the dependent population and still have substantial resources left over for economic development.

Nigeria's national population census of 1963 gave the country's population as 55.67 million. The 1963 census estimated that 18.3 million people or 57.7% of the population over 15 years of age) were economically active (in other words, were in the labour force).

On its part, the Nigerian National Manpower Board, after its 1966-67 labour force sample survey, reported that 40% of the entire population was in the labour force, and that the labour force grew at an annual rate of 2.3%. Thus the report implied that 60% of the population was economically inactive.

Of the 40% that was economically active, the report further estimated that:

a.   71.8% worked in agriculture

b.   11.3% were employed in the industrial sector (mining, construction, manufacturing, communications and public utilities), while

c.   16.9% worked services.

This pattern is characteristic of the population of developing countries essentially because of the high fertility (birth) rates and the recently acquired improved public health services, giving rise to lots of children.

It is perhaps necessary to summarize the salient features of Nigeria's labour force:

1.   Based on the 1963 population census figure of 55.67 millions, Faphohunda (1979) puts 47% in the dependent economically inactive group and 53 percent in the labour force. This distribution suggests a heavy dependency load on the labour force.

2.   Migration, together with changes in fertility (birth) – and mortality (death) – automatically affect the labour force.

3.   The Nigerian population is heterogeneous (many ethnic groups, and quite a number of religious practices). These features are also reflected in the labour force, with the effects of heterogeneity.

4.   Most of the Nigerian Labour force is illiterate. The National Manpower Board gave a figure of 68.4% illiteracy in the force after its sample survey of 1966-67. Over the years, however, the quality of the labour force would have slightly improved.

5.   Most of the working population are self-employed.

6.   Kurian (1982) notes that women accounted for only 39% of Nigeria's Labour force in the mid-1970s. The balance of 61% was made up of men. Part explanation would be the protectionist attitudes of husbands of Muslim women, although not actually prevented by the Qur'an.

7.   In developing countries, such as Nigeria, inadequate mechanization of the agricultural sector seems to encourage women, children and even the elderly to participate in agricultural activities. Low income levels in developing countries, such as Nigeria, seem to have a similar effect, forcing women, children and the aged to be involved in economic activities for self-support, thereby increasing the labour force.

On his part, Fapohunda (1979:10-18) called attention to the malfunctioning of the Nigerian Labour Market. According to him,

1.   There is shortage of persons with skills needed for development.

2.   There is unemployment or under-employment of available human resources.

3.   There is lack of occupational information in the labour market, and

4.   The labour force is largely immobile. Sadly, these are features which reduce from the effectiveness of an otherwise 'large' labour force.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   What is the common lower limit of the economically active population age?

2.   The Nigerian National manpower Board, in 1966-67 estimated that 40% of the Country's total population was in the Labour force, being economically active. Give the percentage fractions (of the 40%) that were:

   a   in agriculture

   b.   in the industrial sector
   c.   in services
3.   How did the Nigerian National Manpower Board, after its 1966-67 Labour Force sample survey, distribute the country's population between:

   (a)   The Labour Force   (b)   Outside the Labour force?

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

   ●   The central theme examined in this Unit was the Labour Force, with particular reference to Nigeria. Labour Force may simply be explained as the economically active population of the nation. There are a number of other terms which are being used interchangeably with labour force. Some of such terms are working population, gainful workers, work force and manpower.

   ●   The 1963 census gave Nigeria's population as 55.67 million. Out of this, 18.3 million people were said to be in the Labour force. This figure (18.3 million) represented 57.7% of persons aged fifteen (15) years and above, the group which usually contains the economically active population of any nation. There have been other estimates after 1963, and the country has just had another census (1991). The new population figures reported as 88 million but other details are yet to be released.

   ●   One sad experience of the Nigerian labour force is the large number of the children and others outside the force who depend on it for sustenance. The Nigerian National Manpower Board, following its sample survey of the country's labour force in 1966-67, reported that 40 percent of the entire population was in the labour force while the balance of 60 percent was economically inactive. The dependency load appears, therefore, to be heavy.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Attempt a summary of the main features of the Nigerian labour Force.

2.   Why did women account for only 39% of Nigeria's labour force in 1970?

3.   Give 4 reasons why Fapohunda described Nigeria's labour market as malfunctioning

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UNIT 9   POPULATION AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN NIGERIA

CONTENTS

1.0   Introduction

2.0   Objectives

2.1 How to Study This Unit

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3.0   Main Content

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Compare two families with equal resources. One family, however, has two children while the other family has 10 children. The family with 10 children has to spend more of the family resources on providing essentials for the family's survival (food, shelter, clothing, etc.). A smaller family does not have to spend as much as the larger family on basic necessities. The extra money can be saved and invested in development, high quality education, decent accommodation, health care, etc. Nations and states experience the same problems that families do, when the number of dependents in the population is too large compared to the number of people who are available to support those dependents.

The National Population Policy (NPP) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was established for Development, Unity, Progress and Self-Reliance. The ultimate goal is to achieve a balance between population growth and available resources and to bring about improvement in quality of life to the citizens through improved standard of living.

In this unit we shall examine how population affects the quality of life of the people, i.e. their living condition. We shall pay particular attention to health, food, housing and family structure.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to:

i.   appreciate the quality of living of the population of Nigeria;

ii.   mention the quality of health facilities available to sustain their living condition;

iii.   analyse the effects of population on food, housing and family structure;

iv.   list other factors that embrace the quality of life-living conditions in Nigeria; and

v.   identify the importance of family planning in population growth.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

As you read the content of this unit carefully pay attention to the following:

   i.   The strategies for population and quality of life-living conditions.
   ii.   The standard of health, food, housing and family structure.
   iii.   The importance of other factors that contribute to the quality of life-living condition in Nigeria.
   iv.   The importance of family planning in population.
   v.   Attempt the activities and TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT in this unit.

2.2 WORD STUDY

Fertility	-	Ability to produce or being able to produce.
Infrastructure	-	Facilities such as hospital, road, and clinic provided.
Maternal illness	-	Sickness during pregnancy
Imperative	-	Very urgent.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 POPULATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE

The family is the basic unit of the community and of reproduction. The national population is largely influenced by the individual family's reproductive behaviour. Hence the impact of population size and growth is felt at both family and national levels. At the family level, the greatest effect of high fertility is on the health of mothers and children. At the family level, high fertility will make it increasingly difficult to feed, clothe, house and educate all family members as small children press on the limited resources of the family.

If the current fertility and population growth rates continue, Nigeria will have to double its entire infrastructure for food production, health services, water supply, housing, sanitation and electricity in about 20 years in order to maintain the current standard of living of its people. The problem is not merely one of growth in total numbers. Age distribution and a very large proportion of children in relation to adults of economically productive age (the dependency ratio) are a very serious burden to progress. A large part of the productivity of these adults is consumed so that little is left for investment, in improvement of agriculture, building the modern infrastructure, generating jobs for employment and advancing a self-reliant economic and social development.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   What are the effects of high fertility on the quality of life of the family?

2.   What other areas of life does increase in population affect?

HEALTH

Achieving comprehensive health care coverage, while the population continues to grow rapidly will require that the government allocate ever-increasing share of human, physical, and financial resources to health care. Improving the health status of the population will require even more resources.

Studies have shown that the risk of maternal and infant illness and/or death is higher in four specific types of pregnancies; before the age of 18, after 35 years of age, pregnancies less than 2 years apart, and after the fourth birth. In 1991, Nigeria had approximately 4,500 health clinics serving its 88.5 million citizens, or only one clinic for every 20,000 people. Even if the fertility rate declines, Nigeria will still need to construct and staff almost 3,800 new clinics, just to maintain the present level of services. With high fertility, twice as many new clinics, not to mention doctors, nurses, and other health personnel, will be required for a total of about 12,200 clinics.

Population density and urbanisation are two major factors affecting disease spread. People who live in close proximity to one another spread diseases more quickly and easily. Slums around urban areas are extremely vulnerable to infectious diseases due to poor sanitation, high population density and high levels of poverty, all of which increase disease incidence. For example, the increasing number of people living in urban areas around the world will continue to facilitate tuberculosis transmission and weaken attempts to control the disease. Migration also affects the spread of disease. The probability of encountering new diseases increases as humans move into previously uninhabited lands because of population growth, or as humans migrate into areas where they do not have resistance to certain diseases.

Health services in developing countries, including Nigeria, are characterised by numerous problems among which are: insufficient manpower; insufficient health facilities; inadequate equipment and supplies; lack of infrastructure such as electricity, potable water, good roads and means of transportation, especially in rural areas. All these problems are as a result of increase in population.

The health status of the population is crucial to human survival, and experience in this country and elsewhere indicates that effective health measures and better living conditions directly affect morbidity and fertility. To reduce fertility rates, special and favourable social and economic programmes ought to be tailored involving women in the nation's development.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Describe how population density and urbanisation affect the quality of health care.

2.   State any 4problems that characterize health services in developing countries such as Nigeria.

FOOD

For over 20 years, Nigeria has imported large quantities of food because domestic production has been inadequate to meet domestic consumption needs. In 1988, the government issued an agricultural policy calling for improved protection of agricultural land, improvement in the quality of life of the rural population, and self-sufficiency in basic food commodities. Achieving these goals will be more difficult with continued rapid population growth that places severe pressure on natural resources by increasing the demand for energy, food and water.

Although Nigeria has much fertile and productive agricultural land, most of the land not currently under cultivation is unsuitable for intensive farming. In 1991, the consumption of staple food crops, (grains, roots, and tubers) was 19 million metric tones. Consumers demand for food will increase due to both population growth and rising per capita incomes in the years ahead. With continued high fertility, demand for staple food crops will almost triple in 30 years, from 19 million tones in 1991 to 53 million tonnes in 2021.Domestic production of

staple food crops declined about two percent annually between 1971 and 1984 and then increased about two percent annually between 1984 and 1989.

HOUSING

For Nigeria as a whole, almost all prime land is already being farmed. Because most rural families are unable to acquire additional farmland or find a place to build house for their children, their only option is to sub-divide their existing land. Therefore, high birth rates and rapid population growth are exacerbating this already serious problem of land and housing fragmentation.

For instance, most Nigerian families have a land of between five and twelve hectares that is supporting their children. When the children grow up, the land will probably be passed on to the children. May be the family (couple) had 6 children. It will have to share 2 plots to each child. If 3 of these children are boys, their own wives and sons (second generation) will have to divide only the hectares of their respective fathers (i.e. 2 hectares to the number in that nuclear family).

When the grand children grow up, a portion must also be given to each of the grand children and their parents. Thus, by the third generation, the original twelve hectare land has been divided into many numbers of small plots. As the generations continue to come the land is being passed down, divided into fewer number of plots and those who do not belong to those descendants any longer will be at the mercies of the landed property family to purchase a land to build their own house.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   Discuss how increase in family size affected housing among Nigerian families.

2.   What are the likely consequences of population growth on food supply?

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- It is essential that the Nigerian people understand that family planning is critical for the health and well – being of Nigerian children and their families as well as for the development of the nation. A strong family planning programme would save millions of lives, especially of children and mothers, simply by helping couples space birth and avoids unplanned pregnancies.

- To attain higher standards of living for the Nigerian people, the Federal Government of Nigeria adopted a national policy on population, and has advocates a rapid reduction in the birth rate. The government must continue to take the lead in achieving this national target of four births per woman by encouraging both the public and private sectors to implement vigorous and effective family planning programmes. Three high priority action for governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to undertake immediately are the following:

- strengthen the political commitment of top leaders at the Federal, State and Local levels to a strong population policy and family planning programme.

- Provide ready access to a broad range of contraceptives through both government and private sector channels, and

- Adopt environmentally sustainable development policies.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   What are the consequences of a high dependency ratio?

2.   What will be the effect of high fertility and population growth rates on the quality of life?

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UNIT 10   CONSOLIDATION

CONTENTS

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    3.1 Population

    3.2 Population Growth, Development and Living Conditions

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

It is very important to know the human population of a country, to know whether the population is growing or declining, to know the number of children and adults, to know the geographical distribution and to know how a country can count or estimate the number of people within the country among other things.

Another interesting aspect of population study is to know the implications of growing population in relation to the economic resources, health, food, housing and family structure.

In this unit, you are expected to bring together all you have studied from unit 1 – 9 and see how they are related in one way or the other.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit, you should be able to do the following:

  i.   explain human population, its structure, distribution and sources of data

  ii.   give acceptable definition of labour force and some of its characteristics in Nigeria

  iii.   analyse the effects of population on health, family structure, food and housing.

2.1 HOW TO STUDY THIS UNIT

  i.   Review units 1 – 9.

  ii.   Go over the previous activities and TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS and note the areas, you found difficult with the aim of re-studying the units concerned in details.

  iii.   The points raised in this cover the areas you found difficult in previous units.

  iv.   Relate the importance of population to the entire units you have studied in this module.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 POPULATION

The term population is not restricted to human population alone. The term is applicable to anything whose total number we want to know. For the purpose of this module, when we talk of population we are referring to human population. The population of a country is the entire people living in that country. A census of the population is normally taken every ten (10) years. The population of a country can increase if the birth rate is higher than the death rate or where emigration is lower than immigration. The structure of any population tells us the number of people that belong to a particular group of study.   For example, sex, occupation and educational groups. On the other hand, population distribution refers to the way population is found in different parts of the country. The age-sex composition enables us to determine the size of the dependent population, labour force, criminally active and reproductive age.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Is the meaning of population restricted to human beings? Explain.

2.   What are the causes of population growth?

LABOUR FORCE

The term 'labour force' has been used by many authors in different ways. These include working population, gainfully employed workers, workforce, manpower and economically active population.

Some of the major characteristics of the Nigerian labour force include;

1.   According to the 1991 census, 34% were in the labour force which shows a high dependency ratio.

2.   Most of the Nigerian labour force are illiterates.

3.   Most of the working population are self-employed.

4.   The labour force of a country is determined by:

    (a)   The total Population

    (b)   Women who decide to work

    (c)   Those who retire before the retirement age

    (d)   School leaving age.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Give an acceptable definition of labour force.

2.   What factors determine the size of a country's labour force?

3.   What are the main characteristics of the Nigerian Labour force.

3.2 POPULATION GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND LIVING CONDITIONS

With the population growth the world over, the quality of life and economic development is in danger. This is so because an increase in GNP will be absorbed by the increase in

population growth. Development is not restricted to growth in GNP. When you hear the word development being mentioned, it also refers to the reduction of poverty, unemployment and inequality. If this is not achieved, no matter the rate at which the GNP grows that country cannot be said to be experiencing development.

For a country to achieve any meaningful development, it must control its population growth. Many factors are responsible for population growth, among these are: high birth rate, low death rate and immigration which in turn will affect living conditions.

Population size and growth are felt at both family and national levels. At the family level the greatest effect of high fertility is on the health of mothers and children. High fertility will make it increasingly difficult to feed, cloth, and house and educate all members as small children press on the limited resources of the family.

If the current fertility and population growth rates continue, Nigeria will have to double its entire infrastructure for food production, health service, water supply, housing, sanitation and electricity in the 21st century.

To control the population growth, there should be birth control measures and restrictive immigration regulations to discourage people from coming into a country. It is also essential that the Nigerian people understand that family planning is critical for the health and well-being of Nigerian children and their families as well as development of the nation. A strong family planning programme would save millions of lives, especially of children and mothers, simply by helping couples space birth and avoid unplanned pregnancies. The government must continue to take the lead in achieving this national target of four birth per women by encouraging both the public and private sectors to implement vigorous and effective family planning programmes.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   How does population growth affect the economic development of a country.

2.   How does population growth affect the living conditions of Nigerian citizens?

3.   Explain two measures of controlling population growth.

4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

From units 1 – 9, we have studied the concept of population, its growth, structure, distribution, change and its sources of data. We have also studied population growth and the effects on living conditions. Furthermore, we have studied the concepts of development as it relates to population. You are expected to go through units 1 – 9 again in detail noting the areas of difficulty with the aim of devoting more time to these areas.

5.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Explain the factors of population growth.

2.   What factors determine the size of labour force.

3.   How can population growth affect the living conditions of a family.

6.0 REFERENCES

All the references used in Unit 1 to 9.

APPENDIX I

ANSWERS TO SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES AND TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS

SSE 213:   SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN NIGERIA

UNIT 1

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Relationships in or between organizations or among people is what is commonly referred to as social interaction.
2. Man as a cultural and social being, lives a continuous group life from his birth to death in human societies, the world over. This has been the case from time immemorial. This pattern of life is constantly facilitated by the desire to live in a progressive and flourishing cultural, religious, economic and social environment. Man cannot live and progress in isolation, hence the popular saying "no man is an island". To be complete, man must depend on his intra group and inter-group relationships to make his existence on earth meaningful.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1. Social interaction as a social phenomenon has attracted attention from different fields of studies, especially from the social sciences. This is because social interaction is the core of group relationship and existence as well as the basis for effective social living. According to the social scientists, all social policies and governmental actions tend to focus on their benefits to an interacting social group.
2. Some of the benefits are derivable from social interaction are:
   i)   the awareness of the existence of others
   ii)   an inter behavioural modification of the individuals or groups or the entire society whose members are in contact, etc.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
1. Co-operation is dispensable for both society and individual. It creates relationship between individual and individual, group and group and society and society. It controls the behaviour of individuals and groups. Co-operation brings all round development of society as well as individuals.

2. The two major processes of social interactions are:
1)   ASSOCIATIVE SOCIAL INTERACTION

The associative process of social interaction is of the positive type. The associative process always worked for the integration and benefits of society. These processes bring progress and stability in a society. Associative processes are also called conjunctive processes. The associative processes include Cooperation, Competition, Accommodation, Adaptation, Adjustment, Integration and Assimilation. Because of their relevance to activities or events in

the course of Nigeria's relations with others, your attention will be focused on co-operation and accommodation.

2) DISSOCIATIVE SOCIAL INTERACTION

The dissociative processes of social interaction are of the negative type. They lead to the disintegration of society. This interaction hinders the progress and development of society. But sociologists maintain that these processes strengthen the process of social solidarity as well. Competition, conflict and mutual opposition are associated with dissociative processes. You will be limited to competition and conflict because they are relevant to aspects of Nigeria's interactions in the course of your study.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1i)   Co-operation: Co-operation is the first step in associative processes of social interaction. The word "Co-operation" has been derived from the two Latin words "Co" meaning "together" and "Operation" meaning "to work". Hence, co-operation means working together for the achievement of a common goal or goals. Co-operation also means the continuous and common endeavour of two or more persons to perform a task that is mutually beneficial.

1ii) Accommodation: Accommodation is another associative process of social interaction. Sometimes, new conditions and circumstances arise in the society. These new conditions lead to conflict. The resolution of these conflicts is called accommodation. In other words, accommodation is social adjustment. Accommodation refers particularly to the process in which one can attain a sense of harmony with his environment. Accommodation is a term used by the sociologists to describe the adjustment of hostile individuals or groups.

2.   Conflict can both be a positive and negative factor of development in Nigeria because,

a.   Conflict often brings about social unity and oneness among the people.

b.   Conflict institutes social change.

c.   Conflict destroys the lives and properties of individuals.

UNIT 2

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Fill in the gap

   a)   Nigerians were not total _____strangers_____ to each other before the British came.

   b)   The Amalgamation of 1914 was not a _____mistake._____ .

2.   i) Sokoto and Kanuri caliphates

   ii) Idah and Wukari

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1.   Four Nigerian peoples mentioned in the text are Yoruba, Nupe, Igala and the Igbos. The artistic traditions of these people are the same. The Igbo for example and the

Igala were in political contracts before the coming of the British and the dynasties in Benin and Yoruba land originated from the same source.

2.   State your views whether the pattern of exchange referred to in the passage was cooperative or hostile.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
Fill in the gap
1.   Nigerians started associating with one another as long as ___65, 000 BC, over 40, 000 ___years ago.
2.   Negative form of associative/interactions among Nigerians is called quarrel.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT
1.   The Nigerian peoples referred to in this unit are:
        The Yoruba, Nupe, Kanuri, Hausa, Igala, Igbos and Jukun

2.   Nigerian peoples have been having dealings with one another through peaceful trading, forming of political alliances and systems, fostering economic linkages, inter-marrying and exchanging intellectual ideas.

UNIT 3

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   The Hausa states referred to in the text are Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Zamfara, Kebbi and Gobir

2.   The basis of social interaction between Hausa states and Songhaiwas not by means one of friendship, cooperation or competition. It was through force, conquest, control and domination.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Who were the Tuaregs?

        The Tuaregs based in Agades in the northern borders of Borno. They conquered the northern districts of Borno empire in the mid 18th century.

2.   Two (2) things Idris Aloma achieved for Borno are:

        i) he brought freedom to the people of Borno from exploitation

        ii) he re-organised the Borno people

        iii) he conquered Kanem.

        iv) he set up a new capital

3.   Explain the kind of social interaction Borno had with the Hausa states.

        The interrelationship between Borno and Hausa states followed the same pattern established by Songhai in its ties with these areas.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   What brought the Fulani from their home base to the Hausa States?

The serious and damaging droughts and famine, already referred to, brought about waves of migrations of the Fulani and their cattle from their Gambia/Senegal homeland to the northern parts of Northern Nigeria. They were seeking a new haven to live and graze their cattle, and for survival.

2. What was the result of the social interaction between the Hausa States and the Fulani?

When the Fulani moved in, tensions arose between them and the local people. The immigrants owed no loyalty to the local political authorities. The local authorities too, saw the new comers as people good enough to be heavily taxed, to earn income for their states.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. The Fulani clerics took advantage of the situation to campaign for fairness on the behalf of the common people, insisting that there should be an end to extortion. The clerics added to this the issue of lack of seriousness in the religion of the people.

2. The result was a successful revolt against the Hausa leadership in their states, overthrew Hausa kings and placed, in-charge, Fulani leaders.

UNIT 4

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Explain the basis of the relationship between the Portuguese and the people of the Edo-speaking people of Benin Kingdom.

Portuguese soldiers aided Benin in its wars. Portuguese even came to be spoken at the *Oba*'s court. Gwatto, the port of Benin, became the depot to handle the peppers, ivory, and increasing numbers of slaves offered by the *Oba* in exchange for coral beads, textile imports from India, European-manufactured articles, including tools and weapons and *manillas* (brass and bronze bracelets) that were used as currency. Portugal also may have been the first European power to import cowrie shells, which were the currency of the far interior.

2. How would you describe the form of interrelationship or exchange between Portugal and the Benin Kingdom?
It was a close relationship that was profitable to both parties.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

Explain the basis of the relationship between the British and Oyo empire in the 18th century.

The basis of the relationship is slave trading. Oyo was associated with the growth of slave exports across the Atlantic. Oyo's cavalry pushed southward along a natural break in the forests (known as the Benin Gap, i.e., the opening in the forest where the savanna stretched to the Bight of Benin), and thereby gained access to the coastal ports. Britain have more slaves from the Nigerian coast than from Angola in the eighteenth century.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   Who were the Aros?

    The Aros are an Igbo clan of mixed Igbo and Ibibio origins, whose home was on the escarpment between the central Igbo districts and the Cross River.

2.   Through what forms of interrelationship did the Aros organize their activities in the interior of present-day eastern Nigeria?

    The Aros uses a combination of commercial acumen and diplomatic skill as forms of interrelationship. Their commercial empire was based on a set of twenty-four-day fairs and periodic markets that dotted the interior.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

List the forms of social interactions between Benin Empire, Oyo Empire and Aro Confederacy with those they had contact with in the period 1500 – 1800.

See SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES I, II and III.

UNIT 5

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
1.   Describe the size or the area covered by the Usman dan Fodio empire (caliphate).
    It stretched 1,500 kilometers from Don in modern Burkina Faso to southern Adamawa in Cameroon and included Nupe lands, Ilorin in northern Yoruba land, and much of the Benue River valley.

2.   Explain why Borno could not be conquered by Usman dan Fodio and his followers.
    Borno could not be conquered primarily because, another cleric, Al Kanemi, fashioned a strong resistance that eventually forced those Fulani in Borno to retreat west and south.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   List the names of the Yoruba groups that engaged in negative social interaction with one another after the collapsed of Oyo empire.

    Western Yoruba (Ibadan and its allied) and Eastern Yorubas (Ijeshas and Ekitis), Ibadan with Egba and Ijebu, Ekiti and the Ijesa.

2.   Fill in the gap

    a)   Cooperation was brought among Yoruba groups in 1893 through

        <u>Governor Carter</u>

    b)   Conflict was brought to an end through

            <u>   treaties   </u>

3.   Two Nigerians that help to bring peace to Yoruba land are:

Samuel Johnson and Charles Philips

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Two (2) reasons why Ibadan went into conflict with the Yoruba in the east of Yoruba land.

      i) Ibadan traders on their way from Porto Novo were attacked by the Egba.

      ii) The massacre of Ibadan officials in Ijesa, Igbomina and Ekiti.

2.   Explain the role of Governor Carter in bringing about associative social interaction to Yoruba-land.

      He took the view that the key to the situation lay in control of the trade routes through Ijebu and Egba. The result was the Ijebu expedition of 1892.Carter was able to set off on a tour around Yoruba land, making treaties with Oyo and Egba, and finally persuading the Ibadan and Ekitiparapo forces to disperse.

UNIT 6
SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Explain why the British were interested in the Lagos hinterland.

      Although the transatlantic slave trade did not end until 1860s, it was gradually replaced by other commodities, especially palm oil; the shift in trade had serious economic and political consequences in the interior, which led to increasing British intervention in the affairs of Yoruba land and the Niger Delta.

2.   Discuss why the Christian missionaries wanted the British to move into the Lagos interior.

      They wanted the British to penetrate the interior to assist in joining them to wipe out wicked practices such as 'paganism' 'murder' 'human sacrifice' so that their indigenous peoples could enjoy the benefit of western civilization, such as Christianity and western education, so that they would rise to the level of the white men.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   How would you describe the interactive situation between local rulers and peoples of the Niger Delta and the Europeans?

      The interaction was that of opposition-conflict, resentment and confrontation.

2.   List two (2) Niger Delta rulers who fought the Europeans in defence of their trade.

      King Koko of Nembe, King Ibanichuka of Okrika, King Jaja of Opobo, Nana of Itsekiri and Oba Ovonramwen of Benin.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   Explain the pattern of British interaction with Nigerians in the North from the 1890s to 1900.

      The pattern was that of opposition and conflict. Lugard subsequently bombard and conquer systematically the northern emirates with superior weapons

2.   Write two (2) things you learnt of Lugard in this section of the unit.

   i)   Lugard, was the British empire builder and conqueror of Northern Nigeria.

   ii) Lugard, was the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Protectorate.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Explain why Nigerians failed to resist successfully the invading British forces.

   Despite the oppositional social interactive behaviour exhibited by Nigerians against the British or European invaders, the eventual conquest of Nigeria by the British, among other things, anchors on the co-operation which the British invaders enjoyed from some Nigerians who co-operated with them.

2.   Write a brief note on Lugard.

   Lugard, was the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Protectorate from 1900 to 1906 after which he went to Hong Kong on posting. He was to return Nigeria in 1912 to plan and oversee the amalgamation of both the Northern and Southern Protectorates which became a reality on January 1 1914.

UNIT 7

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Find out and list the names of colonial governors from 1914 to 1960.

   Find out and take note of them.

2.   Give example one area of social interaction in the period 1914 to 1920, between Nigerians and the colonial government.

   Dissociative social interactions were manifest in the exclusion of Northern Nigeria from participation in Sir Hugh Clifford's new Legislative Council in 1922. This restricted franchise to western educated citizens in Lagos and Calabar which engendered parochialism and sectional prejudices, all showing dissociative social interaction tendencies.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   The Nigerian Youth Movement was torn apart in its activities by internal leadership crises, which had ethnic underpinnings. There was no consensus, evidence of lack of co-operation on the strategies to adopt in the struggles for independence.

2.   State two (2) reasons why unity was lacking in the ranks of Nigerian leaders in the 1940s and 1950s.

   i)   The threat by the Northern deputations to the 1950 Ibadan Conference that they would secede from the rest of Nigeria if their demand for a fifty percent representation in the Central Legislature was discountenanced is an example of the conflict among the Nigerian leaders.

ii) The nationalists were locked in succession rivalries with the usual ethnic undertone, among its leadership.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

Find out and list the names of Nigerian leaders who took part in the struggle for self-rule in the period covered in this section.

Find out and take note of those names.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Two (2) areas in which there was dissociative social interaction between the Nigerian western educated elite and the colonial authorities during the period of colonial rule are:

- Between the British ruling elite and the Nigerian educated elite, a gap existed in social interaction, and discrimination in certain social areas of life persisted.
- Nigeria-Colonial British interaction subjected Nigerians to near slave status, a situation that angered the educated elite who fought to liberate Nigerians from colonial domination.

UNIT 8

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

List two (2) areas Government had foster social interaction since 1960 in Nigeria.

i)   The National Youth Service Corps scheme

ii)   Encouraging Inter-ethnic marriages, etc

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.0   Two (2) objectives of the NYSC are:

- To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work, and of patriotic and loyal service to Nigeria in any situation they may find themselves.
- To raise the moral tone of the Nigerian youths by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement, social and cultural improvement

2.0   Two (2) objectives of the NYSC scheme you admire most
- To develop a sense of corporate existence and common destiny of the people of Nigeria.
- To develop common ties among the Nigerian youths and promote national unity and integration. (It could be any two (2) of your choice)

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   Two (2) reasons why the NMA serves a platform of social interaction among Nigerians.

      i)   The NMA membership comprised of people from different ethnic groups.

      ii)   It is a professional association and registered for all <u>Nigerian</u> doctors and <u>Physicians</u>.

2.   Make a comment on the ethnic composition of the NMA's national Executive, bearing in mind the issue of positive social interaction.

      They are from different ethnic composition. This will enhance positive social interaction.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Discuss with your religious leader in your local government how the three (3) religions Islam, Christianity and Traditional Religion have been promoting social interaction in your area.

Have the discussion and jot down some key points.

UNIT 9

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
1.   The full meaning of IFAPP is: Inter-Faith SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE and Partnership for Peace
2.   Two (2) of IFAPP leaders are:
      Mallam Nuruddeen Lemu, and Rev. Fr. George Ehusani

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1.   Two (2) ways the NESG has influenced Government in her activities over the last decade are:
      i)   by helping to create an enabling environment conducive to good governance, responsible private sector investment and sustainable economic growth and development.
      ii)   by fostering open and continuous dialogue on Nigeria's economic development.
2.   Fill in the gap
      Two (2) objectives of the NESG are to:
      ▪   <u>Improve economic and business management.</u>
      ▪   <u>Increase private sector initiative, participation and leadership.</u>
      ▪   Gain widespread support for realistic and progressive economic programs.
      ▪   Build a first class research institution that supports the ability to execute, with the required credibility and clout to succeed. (any 2).

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
1.   The full meaning of PDP AND APC are:
      PDP means (People's Democratic Party) while APC Means (All Progressive Congress)

2.   Nigerian main political parties the PDP and the APC have reached out for membership, every Nigerian group brought together to interact for Nigeria's political advance.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT
1.   Short notes on the IFAPP.
      The Interfaith SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE and Partnership for Peace, a Muslim and Christian platform, is actively promoting tolerance, peaceful coexistence of religious groups, and to reduce religious tension and conflict.
2.   Two (2) things the National Economic Summit Group are doing to promote socio-economic development in Nigeria.
      i) it has been championing Nigeria's economic development through private/public partnership
      ii) it has been striving in order for Nigeria to be a first class nation whose economy will compete with other countries globally.
3.   See SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III Question 2.

UNIT 10
SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

You can explain the meaning of social interaction in different ways. However, consider this:

•   Social interaction is the core of group relationships and existence and the basis for effective social living. All social policies and governmental actions supposedly focus on their benefits to an interacting social group.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

Two (2) major characteristics of patterns of social interactions among Nigerian peoples in the era of Independence (1960 - 1965) are:

•   the removal of the insecurity caused by warring polities.
•   ethnic rivalry and non-cooperative posture

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
Areas of improvements in the pattern of social interactions among Nigerian peoples since 1999 are:
•   the need for efficient transport connections to urban areas,
•   continued growth of urbanization,
•   expansion of transport capacity as well as
•   agricultural production enhancement and modernization
•   improve and constant power supply

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT
Organise the debate and make sure you take notes of important points made.

APPENDIX II

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS

SSE 221: CONCEPT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL INSTITUTION

UNIT 1

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Social Institution is an organized system of social relation that embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of society.
2. Three major social Institutions are:
a) Family institution
b) Marriage institution
c) Political institution

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1. Political institution is an organized political patterns of beliefs and behaviour centred on basic administrative needs.
   Whether at family, compound or at village or town level, some sort of judicial or political institutions to deal with relevant problems emerge.

2. Two major political institutions are:
   - Age Grade
   - Traditional Rulers
3. Two roles of political institution are:
a) Protecting the interest of the citizens.
b) They ensure that peace is maintained in the society.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT
See answers to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES I and II.

UNIT 2

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. The functions of the family are: Reproduction, socialization and regulation of sexual behaviour.

2. Two functions of religion are:

i) to provides a source of identity. People are known based on their religious affiliation or membership-for example one is identified as a Christian or a Muslim as the case may be.

ii) to reduces worries and anxiety when "the going is no longer well." People find solace in the fact that God or Allah will surely come to their aid. Members of each religious group help each other in time of trouble.

3. The difference between the functions of the family and the school are:

The family performs the functions of reproduction ie giving birth to human beings, giving them home training and regulation of sexual behaviour etc, while the school or education play complimentary role to the functions already performed by the family such as socialization, transmission of culture, maintaining social control, promotion of social and political integration etc.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Five functions of legal institution are:

   a.   Protecting interest of the citizens
   b.   Helps in the promulgation of laws in the society
   c.   They ensure that peace is maintained
   d.   They help in conducting elections
   e.   They ensure that there is good governance in the society.

Note: The functions of legal and political institutions are the same. (Thus, SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II, Question 2, have the same answers as Question1).

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

See answers to the Activities in this unit.

UNIT 3

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Family is a group of human beings (at least two adults of opposite sex and their children who are related by blood and owe themselves certain social responsibilities).
2. Two important features of a family are:
(a)   It is made up of a group of human beings (at least two adult of opposite sex and their children).
(b)   They are related by blood and owe themselves certain important social responsibilities.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1. Two types of families were mentioned.
2. Nuclear family and extended family.
3. Two: 1) a family comprising of a father, mother and children 2) a family where there is a man (husband), wives and their children.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1. If one of the family members fails to perform the relevant duties: It will result to divorce leading to lack of care for the children, misunderstanding within families, children's vices or misbehaviours arising from associated with bad companies.
2. The father as the head of the family should be directing his wife and children, providing shelter, food, clothing etc.

The wife should perform the role of a companion to the husband and help to educate the children. The children should help to run errands and help to assist in household chores.

3. Alcoholism, Cruelty and Barrenness
4. Lack of care for the children and misbehaviours arising from association with bad companies.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

See answers to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I, II and III above.

UNIT 4

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISEI

1   Kinship is a form if relationship in which blood tie is reckoned with in addition to social relationship which people have formed to benefit one another in the absence of a blood relationship.

2.   Differentiate between a patrilineal and matrilineal descent.

•   Patrilineal descent focuses or prohibits marriage between people who are related through a father line. For instance marriage is forbidden between cousins etc.
•   Matrilineal descent prohibits sexual relationship and of course marriage between any two persons who are related through a mother line.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

Three functions play by kinship groups in Nigeria society are:

   a. It serves as basis for common political interest.
   b. It serves as a convenient way of establishing norms of social interaction in an ambiguous situation.
   c.   In the absence of or a weak development of political structure, kinship group provides an effective system of social interaction.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Fictive kinship serves as a convenient way of establishing norms of social interaction in an ambiguous situation.

UNIT 5

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   The word society in everyday language, embraces all kinds and degrees of social relationships among human beings in a given community. Every human society consists of persons who interact with one another and are aware of one another's existence.

2.   Culture is taken to mean or embrace the totality of a people's way of life. It is a system of ideas, values, beliefs, knowledge and customs transmitted from generation to generation within a social group.

3.   Two basic divisions of Culture are:

- Material culture
- Non-material culture

4.   Four characteristics of culture are:

a.   Stability of culture
b.   Cultural Change
c.   Culture is observable
d.   Cultural attachment.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   If a group of people belong to one culture and commonly share the same cultural pattern, perceive themselves as members of the same cultural group, they are regarded as having an identify
2.   Categories of Identify
a.   Family Identity
b.   Cultural Identity
c.   National Identity
d.   Grassroots Identity

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

See answers to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I Question 2 and SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II Question 2.

UNIT 6

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Government can be defined as the act of ruling or a group of people that governs a community or state.

2. Three arms of government are:

The judiciary, legislature and executive.

- The judiciary interprets the law, (law courts Bench lawyers etc).
- The executive enforces the laws (police and other law enforcement agencies are under the executive arm of government).
- The legislature makes the laws (senate, house of representatives and state house of assemblies.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISEII

1. The characteristics of good governance are:

- Good governance is: accountable, transparent, follow rule of law, responsive, etc.
2. Three ways that indicates good governance are:

- Through the processes adopted in making and implementing decisions.
- Good decision making process.
- Equitable and inclusive government good governance is participatory.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

Government can be defined as the act of ruling or a group of people that governs a community or state, and the aims of government are as follow: sets and administers public policy and exercise executive, political and sovereign power through customs, institutions, and laws within a state.

UNIT 7

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISEI

1.   Political system is refers to a complete set of institutions, interest groups such as political parties interest or pressure groups, trade unions etc and the relations between those institutions and political norms and rules that govern their functions.

2.   Some institution of the political system are: political parties, electoral system or process, constitution/law, pressure groups trade/professional association or union.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISEII

1.   A political party is a group of people who share similar political views with the aim of gaining political power.

2.   We need constitution/law in our societies to place every citizen of the society both the leaders and followers on check and as such, the citizens tends to comply with the rules and regulations.

3.   Electoral processes are refer to all the processes in which all the electorates or voters go through while electing their leaders in a country.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Pressure groups are formed to protect the rights and interest of their members.

2.   Four components of a political system are: political parties, electoral system, pressure group and constitution.

UNIT 8

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Political parties are organized group of people who share similar political opinions principles, beliefs and interests with the aim of gaining political powers.

2. The body that is responsible for registering political parties is the electoral commission eg (INEC in Nigeria).

3. Political parties always emanated from political associations,

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1   The functions of political parties are to:

- education of electorates
- dissemination of information
- appointment of leaders
- presenting candidates during election etc

2   The types of political parties are:

- Zero party- Here elections are conducted and contested based on personal attributes of candidates one party is legally and constitutionally registered.
- One party -A political system in which only one political party is legally and constitutionally allowed to operates, or through gradual elimination of other political parties through the electoral process.

- Two party system-Two political parties are register- multi-party system-several political parties are registered base on the constitution of the land.
- Multi-Party System - It is a political system in which more than two political parties are allowed to compete for gaining of political power and governing the country. In a multi-party system that tends to be an extension of two-party system, one party seldom wins a clear-cut majority of seats in the parliament to enable it form a government.

3 The origin of political parties in Nigeriais traceable to the colonial era when the Nationalist formed the foremost political party the Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP) by Herbert Macaulay.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

See answers to Activities I and II.

UNIT 9

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1   Pressure group is an organization of individuals who seek to influence the outcome of government policies on issues of special concern to their.

2   Two roles perform by pressure group in Nigeria are:

-      lobby for the welfare of the society as a whole
-      lobby for the welfare or interest of their members.

3   Three values people may share together that may lead to the formation of pressure group are: love for the less privilege in society, honesty, fare play etc.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1   Four types of pressure groups and ways through which they recruit their members are:

i)   Communal, sectional, promotional and associational pressure groups.
-      Communal pressure group recruits members through birth.
-      Sectional pressure groups draw members from work groups" or trade union.
-      Promotional pressure group draws members from people who share similar values in society eg Red Cross society.
-      Associational pressure group draws members from mere volunteers.

2.   The difference between anomic pressure group and institutional pressure group are: anomic pressure group uses violence, demonstrations, arson etc to show their disenchantment to a situation while institutional pressure group are part of the machinery of government which attempt to extent influence within the system.

3.   Five functions of pressure groups in Nigeria are:

a. They lobby for the interest and benefit of their members.
b.   They lobby to influence government decision on issues that may not benefit the group but larger society.
c. They help to identify lapses in the state running of the state.
d. They serve as humanitarian organizations eg rotary club, Red Cross etc.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

See answers to Activities I and II.

UNIT 10

ALL ACTIVITIES AND TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

See answers to all Activities and TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTs of Unit I – 9.

APPENDIX III

ANSWERS TO ACTIVITIES AND TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS

224:   POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

UNIT 1

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   The total number of human beings living in a given geographical area at a point in time

2.   31.12 Million

3.   4 Advantages of Nigeria's large population

    a) It confers leadership

    b) Nigeria's large population is a large potential market for manufacturing industries.

    c) Nigeria's large population could provide it with a large labour force for economic development.

    d) Nigeria can raise a very large army because of her large population

4.   4 disadvantages of Nigeria's large population

    a) Many people need to be fed.
    b) Many people have to be provided with shelter.
    c) Many people have to be educated.
    d) Many people have to be provided with other social services such as water and health.
    e) Many people have to be provided with security.
    f) Many people have to be provided with employment.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1.   Population change is the long-term increase or decrease in a given population arising from births persistently exceeding deaths or vice versa.

2.   When the number of births persistently exceed that of deaths.

3.   Birth Death Migration

4.   1950-2000 The population rose sharply from 4000m to 7000m

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   Population Structure: The way in which the component parts of a given population (e.g. racial, age and educational groups, the sexes etc) relate to each other, giving an identity to the whole.

2.   Age; Sex; Ethnicity; Race; Education; Occupation; etc (Any 4)

3.   This is because some areas are very densely populated, others are only lightly populated or virtually uninhabited.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   The factors of population change are birth, death and migration

2.   How will you describe the large population of Nigeria: an asset or a liability? It can be an asset or a liability. See the reasons in the answers to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE 1 No. 3

3.   a) Population size is the number of people who live in a specified geographical area during a   defined time.
      b) Population Structure describes the way in which the component parts of a given population   (eg. racial groups, sexes, age groups, educational groups, etc) relate to each other, giving an identity to the whole.
      c) Population Distribution refers to the pattern of occurrence of people within a given geo-political area. Population is never evenly distributed over space.

UNIT2

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. It is the sustainable increase in the total amount of the goods and services (output) produced in an economy over time.

2. a)   The study of economic growth provides learners with both the understanding of how different factors combine together to provide the right framework for a country's long run growth.

   b)   We also study economic growth to know how to use existing resources efficiently (avoiding costly waste) and invest in new ones.

   c)   The study of economic growth is important for government/policy makers to take necessary steps in formulating growth enhancing policies and to make amendments where it is necessary.

   d)   The study of growth is important to understand how a country can achieve development.

   (Any 3 reasons)

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Economic development encompasses growth and qualitative changes in the entire social system. This means development brings about desirable changes that improve the quality of lives of the people.

2.   Whereas economic growth refers tothe sustainable increase in the total amount of the goods and services (output) produced in an economy over time, economic development is concerned with how this increase leads to better quality of life for the people.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Yes. There can be growth without development. This is a situation where there is increase in per capita income without reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

2.   Jhingan (2007) defines development as economic growth plus change. This means that development can only be said to have occurred when the increase in the supply of goods and services brought by economic growth is accompanied by improvement in the life of the people.

UNIT 3

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1   a. To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, and protection.
b. To raise level of living standard through higher income, provision of more jobs, better education, and greater attention to cultural and human values.
c. To free individuals and nations from servitude and the dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.

2.   Any 5 of the 8 Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 1 Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

Goal 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education

Goal 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1   a. Utilizing available resources optimally.

b. Promoting sound moral principles and religious tolerance.
c. Saving and investing for the future.
d. Promoting entrepreneurial spirit and risk-taking.
e. Promoting sectoral balance in development.
f. Checking Environmental Degradation.

2.   a. Sound moral principles and religious tolerance promotes peaceful coexistence, honesty, accountability, patriotism, hard work and other desirable values which promote development.

b. Saving and investing provide capital formation which provides the equipment, machines and tools for the ever increasing labour force and leads to effective exploitation of natural resources, industrial growth and expansion of markets in an economy.

c. Checking environmental degradation helps to preserve the environment which is the source from which resources are derived. It ensures careful use of resources so that development can be sustained.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Any of the 8 MDGs can be achieved through education since education creates awareness, empowers the people and provides the technical know-how that is needed for development. However, Goal 2 deals directly with education.
2. A country with a high rate of skilled, knowledgeable and healthy people is bound to achieve growth through their ability to exploit, develop, and utilize scarce resources. It is the educated and trained labour force with high productivity efficiency that can lead an economy to rapid growth. A large population that is unskilled and productive
3. The No 3 question is a class project. You are to write a 10-page seminar paper on this. Browse the internet. You can source information from relevant Government (LGA, State or Federal) Ministries or Departments, Non-Governmental Organisations as well International Organisations. You should present your paper in a tutorial seminar to enable the class discuss it.

UNIT 4
SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Population change refers to an increase or decrease in population, i.e. population growth or decline.

2. Population growth or decline in a society is influenced by the fertility or birth rate, mortality or death rate, and migration or migration rate.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1. a. The **birth rate** is the number of babies born every year for every thousand of a given population.
   b. The **death rate** is the number of deaths in a year for every 1000 members of a population. It is the simplest and commonest measure of mortality.

2. Births add to population, while deaths subtract from population. Migration can either add or subtract from the population. Therefore, the growth of a nation's population is determined by the number of births minus the number of deaths plus the net migration rate

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

2.0   a. Migration is the act of change of abode (one's living place or habitat).

        b. The **net migration rate** is the difference between the number of immigrants (people moving into the country) and emigrants (people moving out of a country) per 1000 populations.

3.0   Emigration is the movement **out of** an area. Those involved in the movement are known as emigrants. Immigration, on the other hand, is the movement **into** an area. Those involved in the movement are called immigrants.

3.   4 types of migration within a country:
  b. Rural – Urban Migration
  c. Rural – Rural Migration
  d. Urban – Rural Migration
  e. Urban – Urban Migration

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE IV

3.   Present your answers for class discussion under the supervision of your course facilitator.

4.   Factors that influenced migration in pre-colonial times

  - search for richer hunting grounds;
  - search for better or more spacious agricultural land;
  - search for better fisheries;
  - search for a refuge from hostile armies;
  - pursuit of commercial activities;
  - exile for political or social reasons; and
  - forced movement as slaves (Any 4)

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. The most important factors responsible for migration in the **post-independence** (1960) period are:

  i)   the creation of States and Local Governments and the development of social infrastructures in their headquarters: and

  ii) the establishment of the Federal Capital Territory.

2. The figure below illustrates the difference.
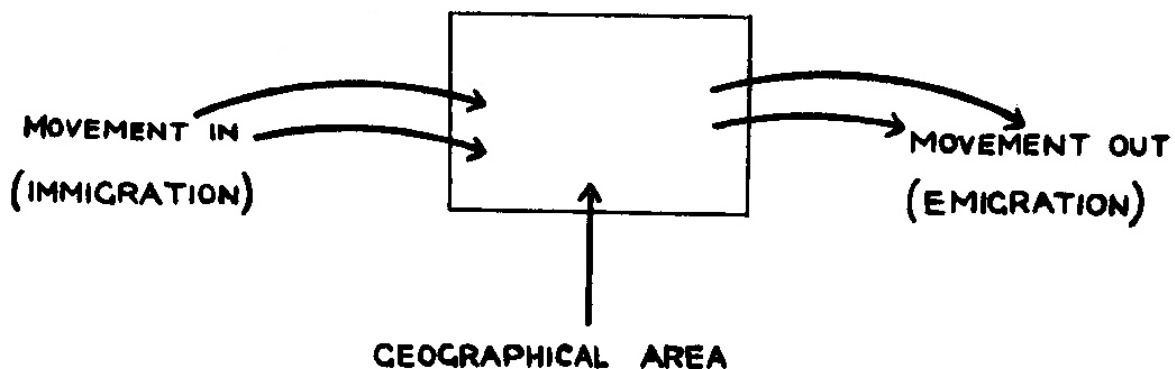

   Fig 1 = EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

3   a. During the Second World War (1939 – 45), Japan suffered remarkable population loss and so had to pursue a post – war "baby – boom" policy. This led to an increase in population and a change in the population structure. Consequently, Japan's population pyramid by 1976 showed that the population centered around the young adult age group of 25 – 30.

b. The Nigerian Government in 1992 had a population policy of a woman to four children. This is intended to reduce birth – rate and natural increase, and therefore, population growth.

UNIT 5

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   a.   Population growth is the increase in total population of a country over time. The cause of population growth are increase in birth rate, decrease in death rate, and through immigration into a country.

b.   Growth rate is the net change after people have been added to and subtracted from a population. Growth rate = births – deaths + net migration.

2.   Importance of population growth are that any increase in population will provide the market with goods and services which will encourage producers to produce more. Also increase in population growth will make available more people for employment especially in a country where economic resources are more or greater than the population.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.
   a.   **Birth rate:** This is yearly number of children born alive each year per thousand of population. The can affect population growth in two ways. If the birth rate is high generally, the population growth will be high. On the other hand, if the birth rate is low, the population growth will be low.

   b.   **Death rate**: This is the yearly number of deaths per thousand population. It can affect population growth in two ways. First, if death rate is low, it means that less people are dying , hence population growth will increase. On the other hand if the death rate is high, naturally, population growth will not be high.

   c.   **Migration** is the movement of people from one country to another or from one part of the immigration. When people go out of a country, it is called emigration and when people move from one part of the country to another, it is known as internal migration. Migration can affect the population growth of a country in two ways. If more people are coming into a country, the population growth of that country will be high, while if more people are going of the country, the population growth will be low.

2.   a. Some of the causes of low death rate are:

   i. improved medical care,

ii. improved condition of living through eating good food and living in a clean environment and

iii. the absence of natural disasters like flood, earthquake and starvation.

2.   Some of the causes of high birth rate are:

i. early marriages,

ii. lack of birth control,

iii. religious practices and

iv. cultural factors like marrying more than one-wife.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   Development connotes expansion of a country's economic activities in order to improve the condition of living of its citizen. It is necessary to note that even if a country is expanding its economic activities it does not mean that the country is developing. For a country to be developing, it has to solve the problems of unemployment, poverty and inequality.
2.   No.Although the country's per capita income (and therefore its economic activities) is increasing, the country is still having the problems of unemployment, poverty and inequality.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE IV

1.   Yes, there is a relationship between population growth and economic development.

Whenever there is population growth, the population puts more pressure on the economic resources available in the country. If the economic resources are not enough to go round everybody, generally the extra population will consume whatever gain is made by those working and there will be no development.

On the other hand, if the population of the country is not large enough for the economic resource of the country, any increase in population can be catered for.

2.   The effects of population growth on economic development are:
   1.   Pollution of the environment through the consumption pattern
   2.   There will be the problem of unemployment especially where the population is higher than the country's economic resources.
   3.   There will also be the opportunity for employing more workers especially if the resources of the country are more than the population of the country.
   4.   There will be pressure on food supplies by the population
   5.   There will be over dependence of children and old people over 65 years old on thelabour force thereby slowing down economic development.
   6.   Cities will emerge which will give rise to ghettos, slums and overcrowding.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. The population growth of a country affects its economic development. Any country experiencing population growth will have people who will buy the goods and services produced in the country. The country will also have more labour force, that is, those who will be employed to work in various companies and government organisations.

   When there are people to buy goods and services produced in the country, producers will be encouraged to produce more goods and services, this will bring about economic development.

   Also, a country experiencing population growth when the economic resources are more than the former population, the increase in labour force will bring about employment of the resources to develop the country.

2. The five effects of population growth to economic development are:

   i). There will be over dependence on those people working by children and old people above 65 years old

   ii). There will be pollution of the environment through the use of petrol to fuel cars which pollute the air, new industries will also pollute the air through its activities, e.g. NNPC, use of firewood as fuel for cooking empty tins and cans and noise pollution due to overcrowding.

   iii). There will be too much pressure on food supply in the country

   iv). There will be the problem of unemployment especially in a country where the population is higher than the economic resources of the country.

   v). There will be the opportunity to increase the labour force especially in countries where the economic resources are lower than the population.

   vi). Cities and towns, slums and ghettos will emerge. Slums and ghettos are dirty areas of the urban centres. They are overcrowded and therefore .unhealthy for human habitation.

3. The two measures usually employed to control population growth are:

   (a) Reduction in birth rate. This is achieved through late marriages, enlightenment campaigns on the importance of family planning and restricting the number of wives to a man.

   (b) The other measure is through the control of the number of people that come into a country. Measures usually taken are the implementation of restrictive immigration regulations.

4. Increase in Gross National Product (GNP) is not the same thing with economic development. A country may be experiencing an increase in her GNP but as long as poverty, unemployment and inequality are not reduced, that country cannot be said to be developing.

UNIT 6

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1. Accurate population data is a vital ingredient for social and economic policy making. Governments cannot deliver efficient services and infrastructure without knowledge of the national demographic profile – the size of the population, where people live, how old they are, and the net effect of births, deaths and migration. United Nations (1969) pointed out that "Population is basic to the production and distribution of material wealth. It is impossible to plan for, and carry out, economic and social development, administrative SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE or scientific research without precise and detailed data on: the size, distribution and composition of population". The population census is a primary source of these data.

2.

☐ Population size, density, and rural- urban distribution ☐ Age and sex structure of the population ☐ Household size, structure and composition ☐ Marital status
☐ Literacy and educational attainment ☐ Economic and employment characteristics
☐ Disability status ☐ Fertility ☐ Mortality ☐ Migration ☐ Urbanisation
☐ Growth rate and population projections. (Any 5).

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   a. National Population Commission (NPC)
         b. Ministries of Health, Education, Women Affairs and Social Services
         c. Bureau Federal Office of Statistics (FOS)
         d. National Manpower Board and
         e. Ministry of Labour.   (Any **four** agencies)

2. The primary data source for:

   (a) Population Size and Distribution = the census of population

   (b) Fertility, Mortality, and Migration = the registration of vital statistics of birth, death and immigration

   (c) Population Structure and Characteristics = the census of population

3. The primary source of data (census of population and the registration of vital statistics) are often supplemented with data from sample surveys as well as historical sources. Data from statistical censuses are the basic *inputs*, but have to be augmented with input from surveys and other sources.

4. There are four main sources of population data.

   a.   Population census

   b.   Population registers

   c.   Population Estimates from sample surveys- questionnaires, interviews

   d.   Non-traditional sources

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1. T**hree** reasons why keeping of population registers in countries like Nigeria are inefficient:

   (a) The non-coverage of rural areas,

   (b) Failure of registration officials to cross-check the accuracy of information supplied and

   (c) The absence of central co-coordinating bodies

2. Statistical records kept by local authorities:

   (a) all new residents   (b) births   (c) deaths   (d)   permanent   emigrants (e) marriages   (f) divorces   (g) adoptions.

   (Any four (4)).

3. Although population estimates supplement census and registration data, providing insight into changing social and economic characteristics of defined populations, they are generally and usually not as reliable are those based on recent comprehensive censuses and registrations. This is because they are intelligent guesses.

4. Non-traditional sources of population data in Nigeria:

   (a)   School registers from which total number of pupils can be extracted.

   (b) Medical records from which the various health problems of the citizenry could be understood.

   (c)Records of employees as kept in the organized private sector.

   (d) Record of tax payment.

   (e)Records of identity cards issued to citizens.

   (f)Records of social security services, such records provide useful insight into aspects of population.

   (Any **four**)

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. a.   **Population Census:** This is the physical counting of people in a country, using guidelines supplied, at a given point in time

   b.   **Population Registers:**   Record of continuously collected population statistics, particularly at local level emphasizing new residents, births, deaths and permanent departures.

   c.   **Population Estimates:** Estimate of population characteristics (e.g. size distribution, birth and death-rate, based on some known facts.

2. i.   School registers

   ii.   Records of tax payment (e.g. the Pay-as-you-Earn System in Nigeria)

   iii.   Records in Christian Missions of members, baptism, marriages, etc

         iv.   Medical records (in hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, maternity homes etc.)

         v.   Records of identity cards issued to citizens (Any relevant Five)

3.   Population statistics enhance (help) meaningful development planning.

4.   The No 4 question is a project. You are to write a 10-page seminar paper discussing the reasons why population censuses in Nigeria have generated controversy. Browse the internet, conduct interviews, etc. You should present your paper in a tutorial seminar to enable the class discuss it.

5.   The No 5 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT is also a project. Carry it out and Discuss the challenges you had to surmount in doing the exercise with your course facilitators and fellow students at the study centre.

UNIT 7

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   Population Distribution refers to the pattern of occurrence of people within a given geo-political area. It is the spatial occurrence of the total human being within a geo-political entity.

2.   Population density is the average number of persons inhabiting each square mile or kilometer of the area in question. It is a concept that refers to the number of persons per square kilometre or other unit of area, e.g. 500 per square kilometre.

3.   (a) The land surface of the earth occupies only about 30 per cent of the total surface while 70 per cent of the surface is occupied by water.

         (b) Out of this, about 10 per cent contains very few people either because it is too cold or too dry or too hot and wet or too mountainous.

         (c) Most of the people live where they do because of suitable climates, fertile soils, mineral deposits and other natural resources.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   From the population distribution map of Nigeria:
    (i)   the areas of high population density include the Igbo-lbibio heartland of Anambra, Imo, Abia and Akwa lbom States; parts of Lagos State and Oyo State as well as parts of Kano, Katsina and Sokoto
    (ii)   the areas of moderate population density are include Ogun State, Ondo, Edo, Osun, Ekiti, most of Kogi, parts of Rivers, Cross River, Ebonyi and Benue States; most of Sokoto, parts ofZamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Plateau and parts of Bauchi, Gombe, Borno and Adamawa States
    (iii)   the areas of light population density include parts of Oyo, Kwara, most of Niger, most of Kebbi, most of Zamfara, most of Kaduna, Nasarawa, Taraba, parts of Bauchi and Gombe, and most of Borno and Adamawa.

(iv)   the areas of sparse population density are with less than 50 persons per sq.km are the Middle Belt of Nigeria, Kaduna, Niger, Kebbi, northern Kwara, Sokoto. Niger Delta and the coastal region.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   (a) Overpopulation is a term used to describe a situation in which there are too many people to live comfortably on the present system of land use.
(b) Under-population is a term used to describe a situation in which an area has the resources to support many more people than it actually does

2.   (i) Increasing malnutrition and famine; (ii) Farmland fragmentation;
(iii) Shortage of wood for fuel; (iv) Widespread unemployment and underemployment;

(v) Declining agricultural yields; (vi) Shifts to alternative and less demanding crops (e.g. from yams to cassava); (vii) Partial or total abandonment of agriculture in favour of alternative employment such as petty trading; and (vii) Migration into towns or other rural areas.

Any 5 Characteristics of overpopulation

3.   How can rural overpopulation be solved?
One of the most important actions is to increase agricultural productivity. This can be done by: introducing new farming techniques (these are intended to increase crop yield), and land reform. How can rural overpopulation be solved?

4.   Why is population redistribution necessary?
The fact that some areas of the country are overpopulated while some others are underpopulated would seem to call for population redistribution from the former to the latter.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   Describe any 5 factors that affect population distribution.
(i) Suitable climates, (ii) Fertile soils, (iii) mineral deposits and (iv) other natural resources

2.   How does population distribution affect economic development?
Some of the **effects of overpopulation on economic development** are:
(i) Increasing malnutrition and famine; (ii) Shortage of wood for fuel; (iii) Widespread unemployment and underemployment; (iv) Declining agricultural yields; (vi) Shifts to alternative and less demanding crops (e.g. from yams to cassava); (vii) Partial or total abandonment of agriculture in favour of alternative employment such as petty trading; and (vii) Migration into towns or other rural areas.

UNIT 8
SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   4 reasons why we need to know the age-sex composition of a population.
i) The age-sex composition of a population tells us the size of the **dependent population-** people who depend on the rest of the population for their needs- children in the 0 - 14 years age bracket and the elderly, aged 65 and above.
ii) The age-sex distribution tells us the size of the **labour force**- people aged 15 - 64 years who produce almost all the goods and services which society uses;
iii) The age-sex distribution tells us the **criminally active** age bracket who account for a disproportionally high percentage of the crimes committed in society.

iv) The age-sex distribution tells us the **reproductive age** bracket (aged 15 to 44 years)which indicate how rapidly the population is likely to grow in future.

2.   From the diagram of the population pyramid of Nigeria:

   (i) Males in the 0 to 14years age group are more than females in the same age group

   (ii) People in 0-14years age group are more than people in 15-29years age group.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
1.   Labour force refers to the economically active population of a nation
2.   Terms which are used interchangeably with 'Labour Force' are:
   a.   Working population
   b.   Gainful employed workers
   c.   .   Work force
   d.   .   Manpower

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
1.   15 years is the common lower limit of the economically active population age.

2.   The Nigerian National Manpower Board, in 1966-67, estimated that 40% of the country's total population was in the labour force. The percentage fractions (of the 40%) were:
   i)   Agriculture – 71.8%
   ii)   The industrial Sector – 11.3%
   iii)   Services – 16.9%
3.   The Nigerian National Manpower Board, after its 1966-67 Labour Force sample survey, distributed the country's population as follows:

   a.   40% in the Labour Force
   b.   60% outside the Labour Force

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT
1.   SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION of the main features of the Nigerian Labour Force:
   a..   There is a lot of human wastage (death of citizens) before the attainment of adulthood (say, twenty-one years of age).
   b.   The dependency ratio is high (i.e. those depending on others e.g. children) for survival are too many.
   c.   Being affected by migration and changes in birth and death rates
   d.   Heterogeneous population especially concerning ethnic and religious groups in particular.
   e.   A large part of the adult working population is self-employed.
   f.   inadequate mechanization of the agricultural sector seems to encourage women, children and even the elderly to participate in agricultural activities.
   g.   Low income levels in developing countries, such as Nigeria, seem to have a similar effect, forcing women, children and the aged to be involved in economic activities for self-support, thereby increasing the labour force.

2.   Women accounted for only 39% of Nigeria's labour force in 1970 due to the protectionist attitudes of husbands of Muslim women, even though the Qur'an does not actually prevent women from working.

3.   Four (4) reasons why Fapohunda described Nigeria's labour market as malfunctioning:

   a.   There is shortage of persons with skills needed for development.

   b.   There is unemployment or under-employment of available human resources.

   c.   There is lack of occupational information in the labour market, and

   d.   The labour force is largely immobile. Sadly, these are features which reduce from the effectiveness of an otherwise 'large' labour force.

UNIT 9

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I
3.   What are the effects of high fertility on the quality of life of the family?
   i)   increase in Number of children   ii)   Poor feeding
   iii)   Difficult to cloth   iv)   Difficult to house members of the family
   v)   Difficult to educate all members of the family – as small children press on the limited resources.

2.   Other areas of life that increase in population affect

   i)   Health Services   ii)   Housing and sanitation
   iii)   Food production i.e. Agriculture   iv)   Employment, etc.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II
3.   Population density and urbanisation are two major factors that affect disease spread. People who live in close proximity to one another spread diseases more quickly and easily. Slums around urban areas are extremely vulnerable to infectious diseases due to poor sanitation, high population density and high levels of poverty, all of which increase disease incidence. Migration also affects the spread of disease.
4.   Health services in developing countries, including Nigeria, are characterised by:

   i) insufficient manpower;   ii) insufficient health facilities;

   iii) inadequate equipment and supplies;   iv) lack of infrastructure such as electricity, potable water, good roads and means of transportation, especially in rural areas.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III
1.   How increase in family size affects housing among Nigerian families: Land is very difficult to acquire. The only option is to sub-divide the existing land. Due to high birth rates and rapid population growth, the issue of housing of the family is becoming difficult. Land is becoming difficult to purchase. Members of the family who do not have access to land are at the mercy of the landlord. As a result, there is high cost of renting a house.
2.   Consequences of population growth on food supply:

   i) Importation of large quantities of food because domestic production has been inadequate to meet domestic consumption needs.

   ii) severe pressure on natural resources by increasing the demand for energy, food and water.

iii) Although Nigeria has much fertile and productive agricultural land, most of the land not currently under cultivation is unsuitable for intensive farming.

iv) Consumers demand for food will increase due to both population growth and rising per capita incomes in the years ahead.

v) With continued high fertility, demand for staple food crops will almost triple in 30 years, from 19 million tones in 1991 to 53 million tones in 2021.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   What are the consequences of a high dependency ratio?

A large part of the productivity of these adults is consumed so that little is left for investment, in improvement of agriculture, building the modern infrastructure, generating jobs for employment and advancing a self-reliant economic and social development.

2.   What will be the effect of high fertility and population growth rates on the quality of life?

The government will have to allocate ever-increasing share of human, physical, and financial resources to health care. With high fertility, twice as many new clinics, not to mention doctors, nurses, and other health personnel, will be required.

UNIT 10

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I

1.   No. Population is not restricted to human beings alone. It applies to anything that is of .interest to us whose total number we want to know. For example, cars, houses, trees etc.
2.   Cause of population growth are
(i)   Increase in birth rate will increase population while decrease in   birth   rate will decrease the population growth.
(ii)   Death rate: - Increase in death rate lowers the population while decrease in death rate increases the population growth
(iii)   Migration: - Immigration increases population while emigration decreases population.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II

1.   Labour force refers to the economically active population of a nation

2.   Factors that determine the size of a country's labour force:

(i)   Size of population of a country

(ii)   Number of women who decide to work

(iii)   School living age

(iv)   Age of retirement

(v)   Retiring before retirement age

3.   Summary of the main features of the Nigerian Labour Force:

a..   There is a lot of human wastage (death of citizens) before the attainment of adulthood (say, twenty-one years of age).

b.   The dependency ratio is high (i.e. those depending on others e.g. children) for survival are too many.

c.   Being affected by migration and changes in birth and death rates

d.   Heterogeneous population especially concerning ethnic and religious groups in particular.

e.   A large part of the adult working population is self-employed.

f.   inadequate mechanization of the agricultural sector seems to encourage women, children and even the elderly to participate in agricultural activities.

g.   Low income levels in developing countries, such as Nigeria, seem to have a similar effect, forcing women, children and the aged to be involved in economic activities for self-support, thereby increasing the labour force.

h.   34% are in the labour force according to 1991 census which shows high dependency ratio.

i.   Most of the labour force are illiterates

j.   Most of the working population is self-employed.

SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III

1.   The population growth of a country affects its economic development

-    Any country experiencing population growth will have more people who will buy the goods and services produced in the country.

-    The country will have more labour force, that is those who will be employed to work in various companies and government agencies.

-    Producer will be encouraged to produce more goods and services this will lead to economic development. Also a country experience population growth when the economic resources are more than the former population the increase in labour force will bring about employment of the resources to develop country.

2.   Population growth affects the health of Nigerian citizens. High fertility affects the health of mother and children. High fertility will make it increasingly difficult to feed, cloth, house and educate all members of family.

3.   The two measures usually employed to control population growth are

(a)   Reduction on birth rate – This is through enlightenment campaigns on the importance of family planning and restricting the number to 4 children to a woman.

(b)   The other measure is through the control of the number of people that come into a country.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1.   See solution to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE I question 2 of Unit 10

2.   See solution to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE II question 2 of Unit 10

3.   See solution to SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE III question 2 of Unit 10