**Population Growth: Anti- and Pro-Natal Policies**

**Case study – China (Anti-Natal)**

1. **Define Anti-Natal Policy:**
2. **Briefly describe China’s One Child Policy (History, development, tenants)**
3. **Highlight the positives and negatives of the One Child Policy in China on the table below (1987-2015). Was it successful?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The combined total of Chinese people's savings deposits in 2002 reached more than 8 trillion yuan (US$964 billion), up from 4.6 trillion yuan (US$455 billion) in 1997. | Chinese doctors are not allowed to tell couples the sex of the baby during ultrasound but they are underpaid and easily bribed to make terminations easier  | As more people receive better education, fewer couples are taking up the option to apply even for a single child |
| 80% of married women have access to contraception | Single children under tremendous pressure to do well in school and make parents proud | “granny police” to enforce rules – allowed to visit you at home or in the workplace |
| Policy is said to have reduced population by 400 million people in 20 years | “Little emperor” syndrome with spoilt children throwing tantrums | Women forced into sterilization operations |
| Male to female ratio imbalance .117 boys are born for every 100 girls. | “Surplus males” increasingly congregate in certain areas of cities – train and bus stations are favourites – and have begun to form gangs. | Female infanticide – especially in rural areas where girls are considered less useful |
| People working for state firms will lose their job if they have a second child. People working for TNC’s often get to keep their job as company rules are not Chinese | Improvements in standards of living - Household survey data indicated that by 1985 most urban families owned two bicycles, a television, half of all families had washing machines, 10 percent had refrigerators. | China has seen a rise in life expectancy, from about 60 years in the period 1964-82 to nearly 70 years in the period 1990-2000, with a further improvement to over 71 years by 2000 |
| Birth rate fell from 33 per 1000 in 1970 to 13 per 1000 in 2015 | Women coerced into abortions, approximately 300million during policy | Infant mortality is higher for girls due to neglect |

**Case study – France (Pro-Natal)**

**1. Define ‘Pro-Natal Policy’**

**2. Briefly describe the basics on the policy from this website:**

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/population/managing_population_rev5.shtml>

**3. Use this website to add detail in the areas listed below:**

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4856992.stm>

* Tax benefits and tax deductions
* carte famille nombreuse
* Child care and creches
* Incentives to have a third child

**2. Provide arguments on both sides for whether the policy is effective:**

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/10/17/AR2006101701652_3.html>

YES

How does the French policy allow women to work and raise a large family at the same time?

<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=al7FXDMTkeAU>

NO

Is the slight increase in fertility rate enough to solve the aging population issue in France?

1. **Final task**

You have now looked at two different population policies. Many countries have population policies. Do you think that government attempts to control population can be effective? Would a population policy work here? Try to explain your answer (briefly).