

Exercise walk-through

Population Policies ■ 2.7

eXercise

You must be able to

- distinguish **pro-natalist** 鼓励生育 from **anti-natalist** 限制生育 policies
- give an example of each type
- explain why a government adopts each type
- state one consequence of a strict anti-natalist policy

Method — Pro-natalist vs anti-natalist

A **pro-natalist** policy encourages births (cash bonuses, parental leave) — used where fertility is very low. An **anti-natalist** policy discourages births — used where growth strains resources.

Method — Why governments intervene

Low-fertility, aging countries fear a shrinking workforce, so they go **pro-natalist**.

Fast-growing countries fear resource strain, so they go **anti-natalist** (family planning, limits).

Method — Consequences

A strict anti-natalist policy can lower fertility but cause a skewed **sex ratio**, an aging population, and a future labour shortage.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Define a pro-natalist policy and give one example.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

a policy encouraging more births **B1**; e.g. baby bonuses, paid parental leave, childcare subsidies **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain why a low-fertility country might adopt a pro-natalist policy.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

its workforce is shrinking and population aging **B1**; more births would sustain the labour force and support the elderly **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

A rapidly growing country introduces family-planning limits.

- (a) What type of policy is this?
- (b) State one unintended consequence such a policy can cause.

Solution 2.3

Method: Why governments intervene

Worked steps

(a) anti-natalist **B1**. (b) skewed sex ratio, aging population, or future labour shortage **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Offering cash bonuses for each new baby is a

A anti-natalist policy

B pro-natalist policy

C migration policy

D measure of development

Solution 3.1

Method: Pro-natalist vs anti-natalist

A anti-natalist policy

B pro-natalist policy



C migration policy

D measure of development

Worked steps

B. rewarding births encourages them — pro-natalist.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A country worried about resource strain from rapid growth is most likely to adopt an

- A** pro-natalist policy
- B** anti-natalist policy
- C** open-border policy
- D** aging policy

Solution 3.2

Method: Why governments intervene

- A pro-natalist policy
- B anti-natalist policy
- C open-border policy
- D aging policy



Worked steps

B. to slow growth it discourages births — anti-natalist.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 2 marks

Decades after a strict one-child style policy, a country now offers incentives to have more children.

(a) Explain why the policy switched from anti- to pro-natalist.

Solution 3.3

Method: Consequences

Worked steps

(a) the earlier policy over-lowered fertility, causing an aging population and shrinking workforce **B1**, so the government now encourages births to rebalance **B1**.