

2 Malthus, policy and migration – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)		
pro-natalist policy	鼓励生育政策	_____	_____	_____
anti-natalist policy	限制生育政策	_____	_____	_____
Push factors	推力	_____	_____	_____
pull factors	拉力	_____	_____	_____
Intervening obstacles	中间障碍	_____	_____	_____
intervening opportunities	中间机会	_____	_____	_____
Voluntary migration	自愿迁移	_____	_____	_____
forced migration	强迫迁移	_____	_____	_____
refugee	难民	_____	_____	_____
internally displaced person	国内流离失所者	_____	_____	_____
asylum seeker	寻求庇护者	_____	_____	_____
Step migration	阶梯式迁移	_____	_____	_____
Chain migration	连锁迁移	_____	_____	_____
Transhumance	季节性迁移	_____	_____	_____

Recall

Part 1 gave you the densities, the rates and the demographic transition model.

This sheet covers the other half of Unit 2: why populations grow or shrink beyond births and deaths, and why people move.

New ideas

■ 1 Malthus and his critics

Thomas Malthus argued that population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8) while food supply grows arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4), so population must eventually outrun food and be checked by famine, disease or war.

He has been wrong so far, for two reasons his critics name: agricultural technology raised yields far faster than he allowed, and fertility fell as countries developed rather than rising with prosperity. **Ester Boserup** argued the opposite causal direction — population pressure **DRIVES** agricultural innovation.

Neo-Malthusians revive the argument for resources other than food: fresh water, arable soil, and the climate's capacity to absorb emissions.

■ 2 Population policies

A **pro-natalist policy** 鼓励生育政策 encourages births —paid parental leave, child allowances, subsidised childcare. Countries in stage 4 or 5 adopt them.

An **anti-natalist policy** 限制生育政策 discourages births —family-planning provision, education campaigns, and in the strongest case legal limits. China's one-child policy is the standard example, and its standard consequences are an ageing population, a shrinking workforce, and a skewed sex ratio.

■ 3 Push and pull

Push factors 推力 drive people out of a place; **pull factors** 拉力 draw them to another. Both may be economic, political, environmental, cultural or social —and most migration decisions combine several.

Intervening obstacles 中间障碍 (a border, a mountain range, the cost of the journey) block or divert a move; **intervening opportunities** 中间机会 stop it early, when something acceptable turns up closer than the intended destination.

■ 4 Types of migration

Voluntary migration 自愿迁移 is chosen; **forced migration** 强迫迁移 is not. Within forced migration, a **refugee** 难民 has crossed an international border fleeing persecution or conflict; an **internally displaced person** 国内流离失所者 has fled but remains inside their own country. An **asylum seeker** 寻求庇护者 has applied for refugee status and is awaiting a decision.

Internal migration moves within a country, **international migration** between countries. **Step migration** 阶梯式迁移 moves in stages —village to town to city.

Chain migration 连锁迁移 follows relatives or countrymen who went before. **Transhumance** 季节性迁移 is the seasonal movement of herders with their animals.

■ 5 Ravenstein's laws

Ravenstein observed that most migrants move short distances, that longer moves tend to be to major cities, that each migration flow produces a counterflow, and that most migrants are young adults. These hold up well and are worth naming in an answer.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

2.6 State Malthus's claim about population and food supply. [2]

2.7 Explain one reason Malthus's prediction has not come true. [2]

2.8 Distinguish between a refugee and an internally displaced person. [2]

2.9 Give one example each of an intervening obstacle and an intervening opportunity. [2]

2.10 Explain one demographic consequence of a strict anti-natalist policy. [2]
