

Review of Population Issues, and the Need to Reconsider the Policy of Population Control

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ABSTRACT

Review of population issues and the need to reconsider the policy of population control for various reasons, including low birth rates, advances in medical science, health, education and the increase in life expectancy has been rising and is considered a modern phenomenon. Since young and old, is more than a manufacturer consumer and therefore dependent on the active population is employed, Population growth and aging, both will have a negative impact on social and economic aspects of society. Aging population, a new phenomenon has developed an unfortunate and has been replaced by rapid population growth, increasing productivity and outcomes. In this paper, the social dimension of economic phenomena of stress reduction indiscriminate and rapid population in both age structure of the population and its characteristics are examined.

KEYWORDS: Population control policy, rural migration, rural population, the sex ratio, dependency ratio

1. INTRODUCTION

Iran's population, from the first census was conducted in 1956 to the 1976 census from the 18.9 million to 33.7 million, reached. During the 20 years, 78% have increased from 1976 to 1996, Iran's population increased to almost 60 million and iran's population growth in the past few years, the world population is growing more intense.

Iran's population, between 1956 and 1991 was approximately three times and the annual rate of population growth, the 35-year period, amounting to 3 percent has been. With such rapid growth, in the not too distant future, the population will reach 100 million people. In fact, the number and size of the population is too fit there is discussion and there is no theoretical agreement, but experts on high and progressive and therefore disproportionate and unbalanced growth of the song and agree. It may be argued that, given the resources and facilities of the country, also has capacity crowd of more than 100 million people.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this paper, using of method of archival research and secondary analysis of data, General population and housing censuses, information and data needed of previous years. And the United Nations population data was obtained.

In this paper, aspects of social, economic, population Iran, through various measures in two parts: parameters in the age structure of the population and its characteristics are also studied.

Table (1): increased population, and the percentage of the population in Iran and the world from 1956 to 1996

	1956-1976		1976-1996	
	Million people	Percent growth	Million people	Percent growth
Iran and the World				
Iran	14.8	78%	26.3	78%
The world	2.000	77%	1.7	42%

Reference: Amani, 2001, p 102

Distance of ten years, from 1976 to 1986 due to population growth, especially in the early years of this decade, the growth reached 3.9.

At the same time, high rates of population growth during the first decade led Iran's population, the rate went up to the young with increasing age, the luxuriant population and appropriate to their age and lack of facilities for them, several problems arise for the countries. Given that, a large percentage of these people have also are not employed and consumers are, therefore, must be supplied by other people.

Causes of The world Population Growth

Discover ways to combat various diseases, in the second half of the nineteenth century, led that the mortality rate, birth rate, which has been typically low in, In Europe, the rate of increase and will increase the population of the continent and in the best conditions possible when people come to West African countries, where the industrial revolution had taken place on the world provides.

Causes Iran population growth

The causes of the increase Iran population, the causes of population growth in the Third World has been the same. The facilities are cheaper fighting the disease, and the health of the population, have grown the law transfers the population of a country's population growth rate is initially equal birth and death rates increase.

After 1976, and especially after the Islamic Revolution of Iran in relation to other experiences, saw a population explosion and population again rapidly increased while this was the third world population explosion after decades of intense fighting that began 60 and 70 year and succeeded in reducing the population growth rate and the control it.

Decrease in age of marriage

Percent of married men aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years, and the percentage of married women 15-19 years of age, 4 years in a census period is 45 to 75 years, the following table.

Table (2): percent of married men and women ages 15-19 years and 20-24 years

Age Year	Men 15-19	Women 15-19	Men 20-24
45	5.7	46.8	31.8
55	6.6	34.1	39.5
65	9.7	36.8	42.5
75	3.3	18.6	33.5

Reference: Amani, 2001, Tehran, p 59

Marriage promotes simplicity and simple living revolutionary spirit and widespread attention to the ideals of the Islamic revolution earlier, the basic reason for age of marriage is Decrease in.

Increase in the average household

Households, including those who, in their livelihood, and share their daily main meal.(Amani,1975,p3) Demographers and social scientists in the definition of family, say: A statistical unit is the household, with certain social and economic characteristics, consisting of people who live in a focal (the unity of life), Sleep under one roof (The unity a Location) are the same cost (the unity budget) and eat at one table or tablecloth (The tablecloth of).

Table (3): the average household in different years and the increasing number of households in the years 1956-1996

Year	Number of households	Added the family of indexes	The average household
1956	100	-	4.76
1966	126	26	4.98
1976	168	42	5.01
1986*	243	75	5.1
1991	271	28	5.18
1996	311	40	4.85

Reference: Amani, 2001, pp. 48 and 52

The highest number of households increased, as it is known, 1976-1986 years, is composed of indicators facilitates the marriage in this period, and accelerate its rate of population growth and rising.

Effects of population growth

According to the latest findings from the Seventh Census Population and Housing Statistical Center of 2011 country's total population of 75 million, 149 thousand and 669 people of Islamic Iran and average growth rate, 5-year,2006-2011 to 1.29 percent while the ten-year average rate of 1996 to 2006, the figure was 1.62 percent.

Population growth rates, and Decrease in household size of 4.03 persons in 2006 to 1976.

Three people of 2011, the alarm for the country's future economic growth and development in the field is considered. Especially in a country that is based on the 20-year-old on the Horizon, 1404 solar calendar economic and scientific power in the Islamic world and inspired to be and be at least 8 percent annual economic growth.

One of the factors in the economy, population growth is considered and the population is of different dimensions, the economic growth but in terms of volume and quality of community structures and composition of population, population structure, such as manufacturing, technical and sex distribution of the population in Iran is very important, Population growth rates on economic growth and development is essential as a population, the labor force and quality is important and the structure of the population in the country, the young labor movement, the bottom of the pyramid is wider population this means that young people constitute the largest number, If it is higher, technical and management forces in a society. The population growth factor and development but in Iran, faced with slow growth because there are potentially high growth potential thus, economic growth is welcome, it is not easy to develop this capacity.

Migration and urbanization

Migration is considered one of the major dimensions of social and economic development and the unprecedented mobility of people within the borders of one country, one of the biggest changes of the twentieth century.

Policymaker's third world countries, internal migration of the most important factors affecting the development process knows and that knowledge of risk factors and effects of internal migration, in order to adopt policies to cope with the tensions caused by this migration is necessary and thus, the potential migration, inhibit.

Reasons include increasing urbanization, poor living conditions, migration to cities is that the source. Scientific or perceived attractiveness, the more favorable conditions of urban life, Inappropriate land tenure rules, inability to compete with the big landowners, Low income jobs at home, Limited facilities and other amenities of life the repulsive part of the original ones. In countries where population density is high and rapidly increasing population, urbanization and industrialization have increased staying in places and in the case of countries that have greater social planning, Population growth and industrialization of cities, causing difficulties in waste disposal, air pollution, safe and adequate water supply, and the cars have problems and been. Now, in many developing countries, the numerous problems, has caused the health of people and communities, has threatened. High population growth rates, the supply exceeds the demand for labor is essential. Very young population structure, due to the high fertility than those who entered the labor market to those outside the labor market, is kept at a high level. Rates of population growth in rural areas of the country, has created conditions that many of these areas, the ability to attract people into the labor market, not in agriculture and thus excessive migration from rural to urban areas has intensified.

Rural migration to urban areas is a major cause of increasing urbanization in developing countries and international migration, as more immigrants settle in urban areas predicted and the percentage of urban population in refugee countries can increase.

Although normal growth rates in rural areas than urban areas are usually but comparison of statistics, the annual growth rates of the total population and the urban population. Represents the excess of the total population, urban population growth rate is substantially. Into rural areas to the cities, and incorporated villages in the surrounding towns as well as rural-urban migration, Leading to transmission and transformation of the rural population in the cities and the urbanization trend will accelerate.

Decrease in than rural

Urbanization of the rural population in the world, especially in Asia, which was faster than in the U.S. and Europe in recent decades, has, the formation of civil society and citizenship society had no effect or at least, has contributed substantially to the formation of social institutions. One consequence of the rural population to the cities, economic growth has been the story of the people of this community have significant role in economic growth. The one hand, the process of urbanization in these countries was inevitable and this trend in the future will continue to increase rapidly. Decrease in rural population in Asia, America and Europe, with the motivation to work more and better access to urban amenities but this trend in Asia is significantly higher than the U.S. and Europe. One reason for this dramatic growth of the rural population compared to urban and other facilities in Asia than in rural areas, compared with rural facilities in the U.S. and Europe, respectively.

There are no problems with urban services, not only in developing countries, the developing countries also. The increasing urban life in this community has always been regarded as a social problem. Minimum facilities in the rural areas of developing countries and some developing, Factor, or at least one of these factors has been the migration of villagers to the cities.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is defined as development that would meet the needs of today's world, without the ability of the future generations, to satisfy their needs, to endanger, The sustainable development of the relationship between humans and nature throughout the world.

On the sustainable development of human beings has been the center of attention and all the phenomena of the world, in terms of consistency and durability of the evils of life, now and in the future, and harmony are invited to accompany. Thus, sustainable development, the concept encompasses a wide-end that all aspects of human life. The policies and procedures in the field of economy, trade, technology, natural resources, education, health, industry, politics, security, culture, morality and so on, which are designed to economic, social, environmental sustain.

Ageing, the future population problem

When people from conception until death several times, during the development of their each of these steps, the features that lead to the different stages of being together. Step children, elderly people, usually the care and attention they need and are dependent on others, perhaps in other stages of growth, this is not. The word, the word that seniors have a lot of old, elderly.(Anvari,7421:2003).

Ageing usually refers to the last period of life that all living beings will take. This phenomenon, in contrast to the past, is on the rise. It should be said, cannot be the old limit was set and specify when an elderly person is told because the physical and mental aging among different. In addition, aging is a relative matter and enter it in terms of a different time and place. However, the Ageing process is that people who reach age 56 years and above are exposed. Sometimes in the age standards, there is a difference it seems, however, grouping based on the trilogy, beginning at age 56, is suitable for the detection of Ageing. (Seyed Mirzaei,1989,p214)

The high density of population pressure on the land and the environment is manifested, As a problem to be raised. Though sometimes in urban areas, especially large cities, high density of population and the issues that arise from the imposition of place and space, and the environment is very demanding but these issues, in the many cases, the proportion of the population can be solved through redistribution policies. The problem of ageing population due to various reasons including low birth rates, advances in medical science, health, education and life expectancy increases is emerging a new phenomenon is considered. Since this phenomenon in the human societies all aspects of life, including a wide range of age structures, values and norms, and social organizations, which creates significant developments therefore, learn to deal with the challenges of this phenomenon and adopt appropriate policies to promote physical, mental, social and elderly is of utmost importance in.

In the traditional societies, the elderly, as long as they have the ability to do work continue its activities, however, in modern societies, people are forced to retire at a certain age and this, in addition to their impact on income, The separation, and reduce nursing communication with other members of the community. Isolation, including public issues of ageing is the result of a lack the role of elderly, the community. Conditions of isolation and loneliness are related to emotional. Seniors who live with children and widows, each way, to experience solitude. Social isolation is problematic for women because of their longevity, is generally more than their husbands. And this makes them vulnerable in the various fields.(Sheikhi,2007,p459)

The role of theory, the position of the elderly in terms of compatibility with the roles of social value would account. In this society, it is the basic value retirement often means a loss of social status, is considered. Successful coping with retirement and take on new roles and quality of leisure time is dependent and the need for flexibility and adaptation to the role of, which focuses on women because of their household the role of will not change, Less than a crisis, experience. (Mahdavi,2000,p220)

Amount Aging Population

One of the indicators measuring the age structure of the population, the number of elderly in the total population that is the index of the proportion of people 56 years and older to the total population is calculated. This index is influenced by life expectancy. If mortality rates are lower in older age increase the proportion of the population in older age and this is essential in the transfer of population age structures. Based categorization, Sherayak and Siegel, if the population of 56 years and more, Less than 5 percent its young people, If the percentage aged between 5 to 10 percent, Its population middle aged if the percentage is 10 or more, is old.(Saraei,2003,p29)

CONCLUSIONS

The population imbalance, between the fit and the actual size of the population, in the concept of dynamic demographic imbalances could be considered appropriate between population growth rate and the actual Amount population growth. To achieve the most appropriate pace of population growth, measures must be taken, population

and economic development have also tracks movement and the balance between them arise, when the population as a problem arises what is desired the problem is not population growth, the absolute number of population. If you are planning in in the economic and social development, population growth moderated over the past decade has been on the agenda of planners and policymakers, because high levels of population growth. Indicators and statistics are calculated based on the population of Iran it must be said that, in terms of Iran population structure in the middle age (the elderly) and in the current situation, the increase in the active population, age structure, and create a favorable and favorable for improving the development provides an ideal opportunity. But the necessity of planning for a the time when, active population decline and the percentage of elderly people increases, it is felt that with proper planning, you can create the ideal for the elderly and on the other hand, the financial burden of the ageing population, somewhat reduced.

SUGGESTIONS

Emphasis in the mobilizing engines of economic growth and development through the people mobilization and enjoy the results of their and encouraging them to and enhance the efficiency, productivity and work ethics and effort to develop the country.

Emphasis in the equitable distribution of income and economic development outcomes, only results in a more equitable distribution of national income growth and development among different segments of society, especially the youth

Appeals strong population control policy, given the high growth rates experienced by the population, about two decades tight control population at present, the labor force has reduced the time and the labor required to combine with other factors of production to achieve the desired rate of growth of national income, there would be and countries with labor shortages, will encounter. In the this case, or should be relied on foreign workforce or bring on into highly technological practices, because workforce shortages, will not be solved in the short term. in the an effort to strengthen work ethics, education, and research in all fields of development and strengthening its management practices have increased the efficiency of the productive capacities of existing and more employment, welfare and people's basic needs are met and the context provided.

Major efforts in the country to produce more and to secure justice and prosperity for all classes at community and it is only with careful planning population, according to the country's growth and development is possible. Regarding justice and the distribution of development outcomes between different groups that have participated in the course, should be in principle.

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