

Demography and economy factor related population economics essay

[Economics](#)



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On

" Demography and Economy factor Related Population"

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In

Gujarat Technological University

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF Faculty Guide: Submitted by Batch, En. roll Shailesh

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Preface

Master of Business Administration is a two-year programme that inserts

management knowledge in an individual to make that individual completely

professional for which practical experience is must. our work in this report is,

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therefore humble attempt towards this end. Changes in the population dynamic in a Philippines, region, state or locality occur not within vacuums, but within a dynamic entity. Changes in the larger context result in changes in related demographic factors. The pragmatic consequences of these changes affect not only the present generation, but have implication for the future of the community as well. The structural and social significance of some of these changes are captured in this collection of data, which focus primarily on demographic data in Philippines till 2012. Through this project report work, we can better understand the different aspects like business establishment, data collection, analysis and interpretation . through this report, we can understand business management methodology in practical term. In spite of my best efforts there may be errors or omissions and commissions, which may please be excused.

Acknowledgement

We express our sincere thanks to Ms. Khyati Pandya assistant professor of kalol institute of management for guiding us right from the inception till the successful completion of project. We sincerely acknowledge her for extending her valuable guidance, support for Global Country Report and above all the moral support she had provided to us with all stages of the report. We would also like to thank the supporting staff for their help and co-operation throughout the report.

Declaration

We, Shailesh Paramar , Anjali Patel, Ankit Patel, Bhavika Patel, Daneshwari Patel, Dharmesh Patel, Hereby declare that the report for Global Country

Report entitled " " is a result of our own work and our indebtedness to other work publications, reference, if any have been duly acknowledged.

Place: Name of student

Date: Shailesh ParamarAnjali PatelAnkit PatelBhavika PatelDaneshwari
PatelDharmesh Patel

Introduction of Philippines

The country named Philippines comes from names " las islas felipinas " after king Philip II of Spain , fell prey to Spanish colonialism in 1565. Philippines people are supposed to be the direct descendants of austronesian speaking peoplesThere people known as filipinor(as in india indian)Some of the Filipinos are of mixed descent from the intermarriages with other nationalities like the chines and the Spanish, therefore they known as meslizos. Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion, and English, along with tagalog , is the official language. The Philippines is presidential unitary republic with president at the apex, as the head of state, the head of government and the commander in chief of the armed forces. He is elects by popular rate, every 6 years. The judiciary is headed by the Supreme Court, presided over by the chief justice as its head and 14 associate justices. The Philippines economy is largely agricultural with light industry and service sector economy lending a helping hand. The Philippines economy has shown a great degree of resilience, which is generally attributed to low foreign inflows and the fact that Philippines is a largely agriculture based economy.

Philippines Demographics Profile 2012

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Demographics Profile

Population

Population of Philippine is 103, 775, 002 (July 2012 est.)

12 rank in population

Age structure

0-14 years: 34. 6% (male 17, 999, 279 to female 17, 285, 040)
15-64 years: 61. 1% (male 31, 103, 967 to female 31, 097, 203)
65 years and over: 4. 3% (male 1, 876, 805 to female 2, 471, 644) (2011 est.)

Youngster population is high in Philippine so more growth opportunities will possible

Median age

Total: 22. 9 years
Male: 22. 4 years
Female: 23. 4 years (2011 est.)

Both male and female oriented product business are possible.

Population growth rate

Population growth rate is 1. 873% (2012est.)

Population growth rate(1. 8735) is very low because of political factor.

Birth rate

Birth rate of Philippine is 24. 98 births/1, 000 population (2012 est.)

Birth rate(24. 98/1000 population) is medium so it will not create high population problem in future.

Death rate

Date rate of Philippine is 4. 98 deaths/1, 000 population (July 2012 est.)

Death rate is very low so population is increase and increase year by year.

Net migration rate

Net migration rate of Philippine is -1. 27 migrant(s)/1, 000 populations (2012 est.)

Urbanization

Urban population: 49% of total population (2010)Rate of urbanization: 2. 3% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Major cities - population

MANILA (capital) 11. 449 millionDavao 1. 48 millionCebu City 845, 000Zamboanga 827, 000 (2009)

Sex ratio

At birth: 1. 05 male(s) to femaleUnder 15 years: 1. 04 male(s) to female15-64 years: 1 male(s) to female65 years and over: 0. 76 male(s) to femaleTotal population: 1 male(s) to female (2012 est.)

Infant mortality rate

Total: 18. 75 deaths/1, 000 live birthsMale: 21. 21 deaths/1, 000 live birthsFemale: 16. 18 deaths/1, 000 live births (2012 est.)Infant motility rate is normal

Life expectancy at birth

Total population: 71. 94 years
Male: 68. 99 years
Female: 75. 03 years (2012 est.)

Life expectancy is good in Philippine so we can say health care related issue is less.

Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate in Philippine is 3. 15 children born/woman (2012 est.)

Drinking water source

(Improve)

Urban: 93% of Philippine population
Rural: 87% of Philippine population
Total: 91% of Philippine population

(Unimproved)

Urban: 7% of Philippine population
Rural: 13% of Philippine population
Total: 9% of Philippine population (2008)
Drinking water facility is increase compare to previous.

Sanitation facility access

(Improve)

Urban: 80% of Philippine population
Rural: 69% of Philippine population
Total: 76% of Philippine population

(Unimproved)

Urban: 20% of Philippine population
Rural: 31% of Philippine population
Total: 24% of Philippine population (2008)

Government is improving basis need for Philippine people.

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate

HIV/AIDS- adult prevalence rate in Philippine is Less than 0. 1%

Very less chances to this type of daisies.

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS-people living with HIV/AIDS in Philippine is 8, 700 (2009 est.) 104 rank

HIV/AIDS - deaths

HIV/AIDS death in Philippine is Fewer than 200 (2009 est.)

Religions

Catholic 82. 9% (Roman Catholic 80. 9%, Aglipayan 2%)Muslim 5%Evangelical 2. 8%Iglesia ni Kristo 2. 3%Other Christian 4. 5%Other 1. 8%Unspecified 0. 6%None 0. 1% (2000 census)

Languages

Filipino (official; based on Tagalog)English (official)

Literacy

Definition: age 15 and over can read and writeTotal population: 92. 6%Male: 92. 5% 114 rankFemale: 92. 7% (2000 census) 91 rank

Literacy rate is high so we can say government special focuses on education

Education expenditures

Education expenditure in Philippine is 2. 8% of GDP (2008)

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Education expenditure is medium because of people are spend more amount of money.

Unemployment, youth ages 15-24

Total: 17.4% male: 16.2% female: 19.3% (2009)

Maternal mortality rate

Maternal mortality rate in Philippine is 94 deaths/100,000 live births (2008)

Maternal motility rate is medium so we can say government of Philippine spends more amounts in heath care.

Children under the age of 5 years underweight

Children under the age of 5 year underweight in Philippine is 20.7% (2003)

This is normal ratio.

Health expenditures

Health expenditure in Philippine is 3.8% of GDP (2009)

Physicians density

Physician density in Philippine is 1.153 physicians/1,000 population (2004)

It is very less so we can say Philippine people are healthy.

Hospital bed density

Hospital bed density in Philippine is 0.5 beds/1,000 population (2006)

This ratio is very less.

Obesity - adult prevalence rate

Obesity-adult prevalence rate in Philippine is 4.3% (2003)

It is in growing stage.

Demographic detail's of Philippine

Philippine currency is Philippine peso. Philippine population is 103, 775, 002 (July 2012 est.). Youngster population is high in Philippine. The ratio of literacy rate is high so we can say more people are educated. Government is not spending more amounts for education. More than children's are completed their primary education. Birth rate is normal in Philippine but death rate is low because of health treatment. It is a strong point for Philippine. Economy is very strong in Philippine. Measure people live in city so we can say their income level is good. Infant motility is medium. Life expectancy is good people live long life because of health facility. Government is improving the basic facilities for Philippine people. Health related issue is less. Measure two types of languages are use in Philippine. Filipino (official; based on Tagalog) English (official) Unemployment rate is medium. People are easily getting job. Philippine country is a one of the country suffering problem of natural calamities because natural calamity is come suddenly in any time.

Natural calamity in Philippines in 2012

Sept. 24th At least 120 houses damaged by tornado in barangay silangan, Quezon City. People of Cagayan Vally, Bicol and Eastern Visayas are Said to be high alert and prepare for severe weather conditions today. Volcanic earthquake detected in both Mayon and Taal. More than 400 people displaced after flash floods in Philippines capital manila. Magnitude 7. 6 quake struck off the eastern coast of the Philippines late Friday, triggering tsunami warnings across the region. Death toll from typhoon saola has risen

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to seven. Floods displaced more than 20, 000 people. M 6. 1 strong earthquake shakes Luzon Philippines today. As a February 12, Official report mentioned 41 killed and 54 injured. 67 people are still missing More 200 families in parts of Mindanao evacuated due to flooding in surgao del sur in caraga, and Compostela Vally in region 11.

Economical detail of population

The national economy of the Philippines 45th largest national economy in the world of Philippines. This country's estimated 2011 nominal GDP is \$216 billion. Major export electronic product, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum product etc. And major trading partners include US, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Germany, Taiwan, and Thailand. And currency of the Philippine is Philippine peso (₱) Philippines economy has agriculture on forces and industrialized. Total labor power of employee approximately 38. 1 million and 32% the agriculture division utilize. Those divisions distribute around 13. 8% GDP and industrial sector utilize 13. 7% of workers and the financial record for 30% of GDP. For now 46. 5% employees include in the service sector are liable for 56. 2% of GDP. In July 2009, the people who are without job approximately 7. 6% and total economy break inflation as of September 2009 at 0. 70%. After world war in the 1960 economic presentation in full swing organism overtake and make progress economy liberalization in the 1960 program. Towns and cities in Philippines: Bacolod, Cagayan, Davao, manila Philippines currency Exchange Rate is: 1PHP = 1. 25831INR 1 INR= 0. 794718PHP

Cost of Comparison Between India And Philippines

Consumer prices in India are 31.89% lower than Philippines
Rent price in India are 33.06% lower than Philippines
Restaurant price in India are 23.73% lower than Philippines
Local Purchasing price In India is 133.37% higher than in Philippines

Unemployment rate

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The given data depicts unemployment rate (%) in Philippines between 1998 and 2011. The % unemployment rate was 9.6 in 1998, then it had gradually increased and had reached maximum rate in 2004. The % unemployment rate was constant in 2000 and 2001. It was 10.2 and 11.4 in 2002 and 2004 respectively. After rising period up to 2004, the % unemployment rate had begun to drop and it was declined 3% and had reached to 8.7% in 2005. The % unemployment rate dropped to 7.9 in 2006. It was decreased marginally each year up to 7 in 2011. It was lowest in 2011. Overall the % unemployment rate had risen till 2004 and reached maximum and then it had started to decline and had got minimum rate in 2011. That means the % unemployment rate had been decreased.

Labor force

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As far as given entries concerns, it reveals total labor force in Philippines between 1999 and 2011. It shows total labor force had increased in this period. The Total Labor Force was 320 million in 1999 and was unchanged in 2000. It had continuously inched up until 2005, then it had plunged in 2006. After that it had started

to increase and had touched maximum number that was 400 million in 2011. The Total Labor Force was minimum in 1999 and 2000 that was 320 million. At the last we can say that The Total Labor force had risen over the period, except 2006 and 2007 and had reached maximum in 2011

Philippine unemployment rate slump to 6.9 %

In April the Philippines unemployment rate a little slump to 6.9% . the newest labor force survey shown on Friday by national statistics office. In 2011, the similar time the newest number is less than 7.2% recorded. To know through survey that metro manila recorded maximum being without a job rate is 10.3%, along with jobless male are 62.3% and female are 37.7%. In those jobless persons 51.7% are age between 15 to 27 year old. Along with education group without a job 32.8% from high school graduates in that 13.8% ungraduate and 21% graduates from college. From the survey shown the Philippines service rate was 93.1% compared to the 92.8% noted in April 2011. and those survey predictable 37.8 million people have job in April. The Sector wise, the 51.4% job in a service sectors and 33% in agriculture sectors and 15.6% in industry sectors. In the Philippines services include with job and without job people are 15 year and above, who contribute to the making supply and forces. In the Philippines underemployed people who have a additional job or over time in present job. And in April 2012 from the survey regarding 55.1% people are work full times with 40 hours in a week and 42.8% people are working part time less than 40 hours. Approximately 62.8 million people age 15 and above in April 2012. 40.6 million labor force a little increase from the Approximately 39.7 million noted in April 2011.

New business opportunity

Population is growing stage in Philippine. It is 103, 775, 002 (July 2012 est.)

So business opportunity is high in Philippine. Male to female ratio is match to one another. That's why both gender related product business opportunity is there. Population growth rate is medium there is less chances of increasing population in next 50 years. Birth rate is normal but death rate is very low that's why we can say there is of chances for heath care industry. Life expectancy is high in Philippine so there is business opportunity for older gender products. There are also chances of services industry to enter in the Philippine market because services are improved in this year. Employment rate is medium so we can conclude that generally people getting easily job.

Business opportunity is still in Philippine. Because of heath care services and education level is high so decease is less in Philippine. Their culture related business opportunity is high because they having different type of religious group. Education related business opportunity is high because level of educated people is high. Business opportunities

Major business opportunities from India to Philippines:-India should export the food items like. Meat and edible meat offal, Oil seeds and olea. Fruits; misc. Grains, seeds and fruit; its one kind of business opportunities for Indian investor to invest in

PhilippinesIndia should also export the industrial items like.. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and

reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts, Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and

accessories thereof its one kind of business opportunities for Indian investor to invest in PhilippinesIndia should also export the chemicals &

pharmaceutical Items its also one kind of business opportunities for Indian investor to invest in Philippines Major business opportunities from Philippines to India :-Philippines have business opportunities towards India they can export the heavy technological products like. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof, its one kind of business opportunities for Philippines investor They can export the mine items Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, or radi Elem or of & Organic chemicals Fertilizers.

Strengths of Philippines & Indian population

Philippines

Cultural Affinity/Better Adaptability.

It is no secret that Filipinos are better equipped in dealing with Westerners. Their English skills are comparatively better than other Asian neighbors, being influenced by several decades of American rule. Filipinos boast about their countrymen having a 95% literacy rate, and almost 80% of these are fluent in English. As a result, Philippine English is more accent-muted; meaning there is a small amount of discernable intonation and unfamiliar diction in their speech. Western culture is also ubiquitous in the country and widely-accepted. This makes it easier for Westerners to understand communication with the Filipinos, and lessens culture shock for them.

Service-oriented Workforce.

In addition, both locals and foreigners admit that Filipinos are quite adept at dealing with people relationally. Decades of Malay, Chinese, and Spanish influences have developed the Filipino with a commendable gift of better

relational skills. Consequently, they are more proficient in areas of customer service. No wonder many international firms choose to outsource their customer service departments to the Philippines, and that BPO industries are booming in this nation.

Active Government Support.

Although the Philippines is relatively a newcomer in the outsourcing industry, it also has responded quickly to the emerging IT trend, setting up an atmosphere for job growth and foreign investment during the dot com boom. Creation of the Information Technology and E-Commerce Council (ITECC) and the E-Commerce Act of 2000 in order to handle and encourage the growth of the IT industry in the country. The cyber law also mandates the businesses to extend their services online, making local Philippine businesses available on the Web.

Creation of the nation's first Cyber Corridor, a network of cities having the most vigorous and productive IT and BPO hubs in the country. This national project aims to generate at least \$13 billion in revenue this 2010, and employ more than a million Filipinos.

India

Educated and Talented Workforce.

With over a billion inhabitants, India never seems to lack good talent. The technical expertise that we see in young Indians is the result of a rigorous education system that emphasizes science and mathematics at early levels of school. Consequently, Indian workers have a good grasp of qualitative and quantitative concepts, enabling them to comprehend the latest technologies

and trends available. Indians are great English speakers too, producing 2.3 million English-speaking graduates.

High-end Technology.

While data entry is still strong among outsourcing jobs in India, numerous offshore jobs going to India are consistently increasing in complexity and scope. The networking infrastructure in the country — telecom, ISP, and networking sectors — are intertwined to assist the growth of BPO-related jobs.

Pro-Outsourcing Government Stance.

India's government so far has favored the enormous growth of the I. T. sector. Landmark laws have been passed in order to facilitate the entry of foreign investment, international job offerings and outsourcing opportunities. A few of these measures include: Creating a separate governmental department — The Ministry of Information Technology — to handle all national I. T. projects and to simplify regulation.

Passing the Information Technology Act of 2000, a body of law that seeks to regulate all e-Commerce and I. T.-related activities in the country. The issuance of cyberlaws makes India one of the select nations to consider on I. T. security.