

Chapter - 2.

World population -

Distribution, Density and Growth.

⇒ Introduction.

- i) The people are the real wealth of a nation.
- ii) Understanding a country's population, including demographics like births, deaths and distribution, is crucial.
- iii) The world population is unevenly distributed.

⇒ Pattern of population distribution.

- i) Uneven distribution.
- ii) Concentration :- 90% of the world's population resides in about 10% of land area.
- iii) Dominance of populous countries:

→ Density of population

i) Definition :- Population density is the ratio of the number of people of the size of the land they occupy.

ii) Measurement :- Expressed in persons per square kilometer

iii) Formula :- Density of population = $\frac{P}{A}$
= $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

→ Factors Influencing Distribution of population.

i) Geographical factors.

i) Availability of water.

→ Water is essential for life, so people tend to settle near easily accessible freshwater sources like rivers.

ii) Landforms

→ Flat plains and gentle slopes are preferred for human habitation and agriculture.

iii) Climate

↳ Regions with comfortable climates and minimal seasonal variations attract more people compared to extreme conditions.

iv) Soils

↳ Fertile soil such as loamy soils are crucial for agriculture.

2) Economic factors.

i) Minerals:

↳ It attracts industries, creating employment and drawing skilled and semi-skilled workers.

ii) Urbanization

↳ Cities offer better economic prospects, education, healthcare etc.

iii) Industrialization:

↳ Its belts create diverse employment opportunities.

3) Social and Cultural factors.

i) Religious and Cultural significance

ii) Social and political unrest

iii) Government policies.

→ Population Growth

→ It refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time

→ Positive Growth → Birth rate > death rate between two points of time.

(ii) Negative Growth → Death rate > Birth rate.

* What does population change indicate?

→ It indicates economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

* Natural Growth = Births - Deaths
Actual Growth = Births - Deaths + in migration - out migration.

→ Components of population change

- (i) Births
- (ii) Deaths
- (iii) Migration

(i) Births :- Crude Birth Rate [CBR]
expressed as number live births in

a year per thousand of population

$$* \text{CBR} = \frac{B}{P} \times 1000$$

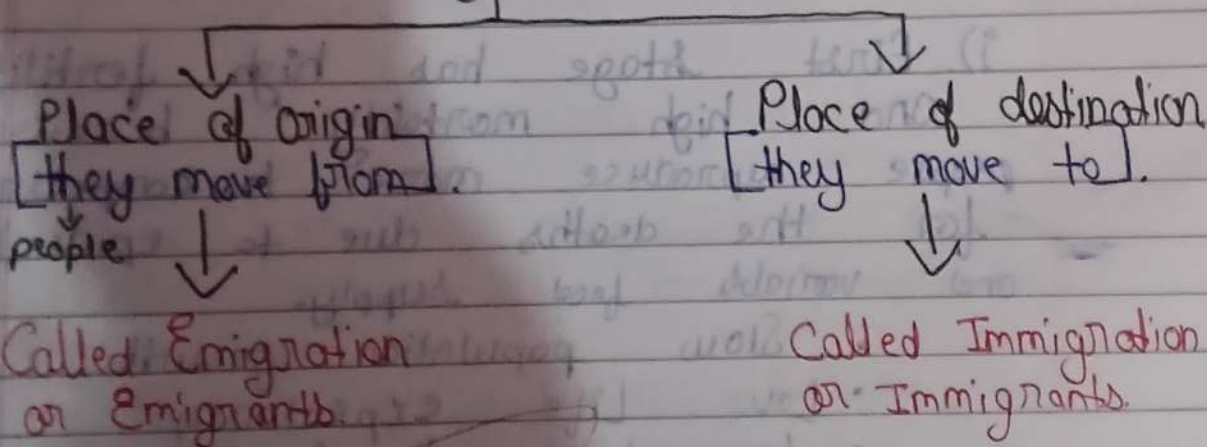
* P = Estimated mid year population

(ii) Deaths: Crude death Rate [CDR].

• number of death in particular year per thousand of population

$$* \text{CDR} = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$$

(iii) Migration



Two Set of factors.

Push factor

make place of origin less attractive

Eg. Unemployment

Pull factor

make place of destination more attractive.

Eg. living conditions

Demographic Transition

→ This theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society.

Rural Agrarian Demographic Transition → Urban Industrial

→ It includes three stages:-

i) First stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.

- Slow population growth.
- Low life expectancy
- Low level of technology
- Mostly illiterate.

ii) In second stage fertility with time declines.

- Improved sanitation.
- High population growth.

iii) In last stage both fertility and mortality decline considerably.