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.
(i) 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 = $\frac{P}{A}$

$= \boxed{\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}}$

⇒ Factors Influencing Distribution of population.

1) 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

↳ (i) Positive Growth ⇒ Birth rate > ~~de~~ death rate between two points of time.

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

* What does population change indicate?

↳ It indicate economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

*
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Natural Growth} = \text{Births} - \text{Deaths} \\ \text{Actual Growth} = \text{Births} - \text{Death} + \\ \text{in migration} - \text{out migration.}\end{array}}$$

⇒ **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

$$\boxed{CBR = \frac{B}{P} \times 1000}$$

* P = Estimated mid year population

(ii) Deaths: Crude death Rate [CDR].
• number of death in particular year per thousand of population

$$\boxed{CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000}$$

(iii) Migration

Place of origin [they move from].
people
Called Emigration or Emigrants.

Place of destination [they move to].
Called Immigration or Immigrants.

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 $\xrightarrow[\text{Transition}]{\text{Demographic}}$ Urban Industrial

⇒ It include 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.