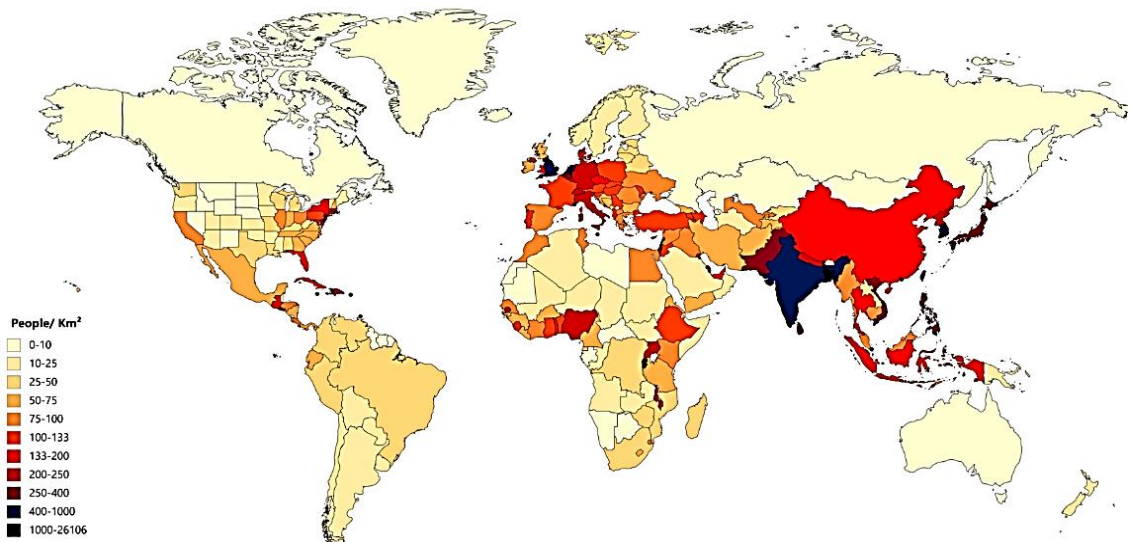# The World Population
Distribution, Density and Growth

Introduction:

The Population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Cresses about the population of Asia that "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many" is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also.
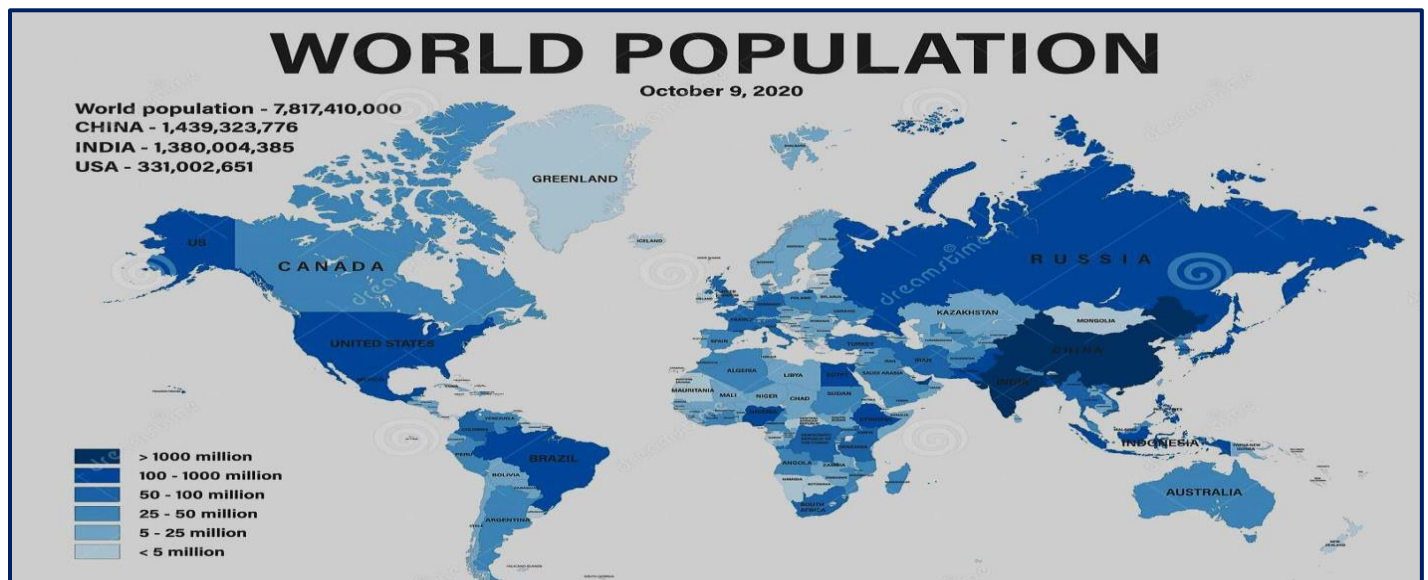
1. Patterns of Population Distribution in the World

The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface. Broadly, 90% of the world population lives in about 10% of its land area. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60% of the world's population. Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia. Identify these six countries of Asia.

People/ Km²

- 0-10
- 10-25
- 25-50
- 50-75
- 75-100
- 100-133
- 133-200
- 200-250
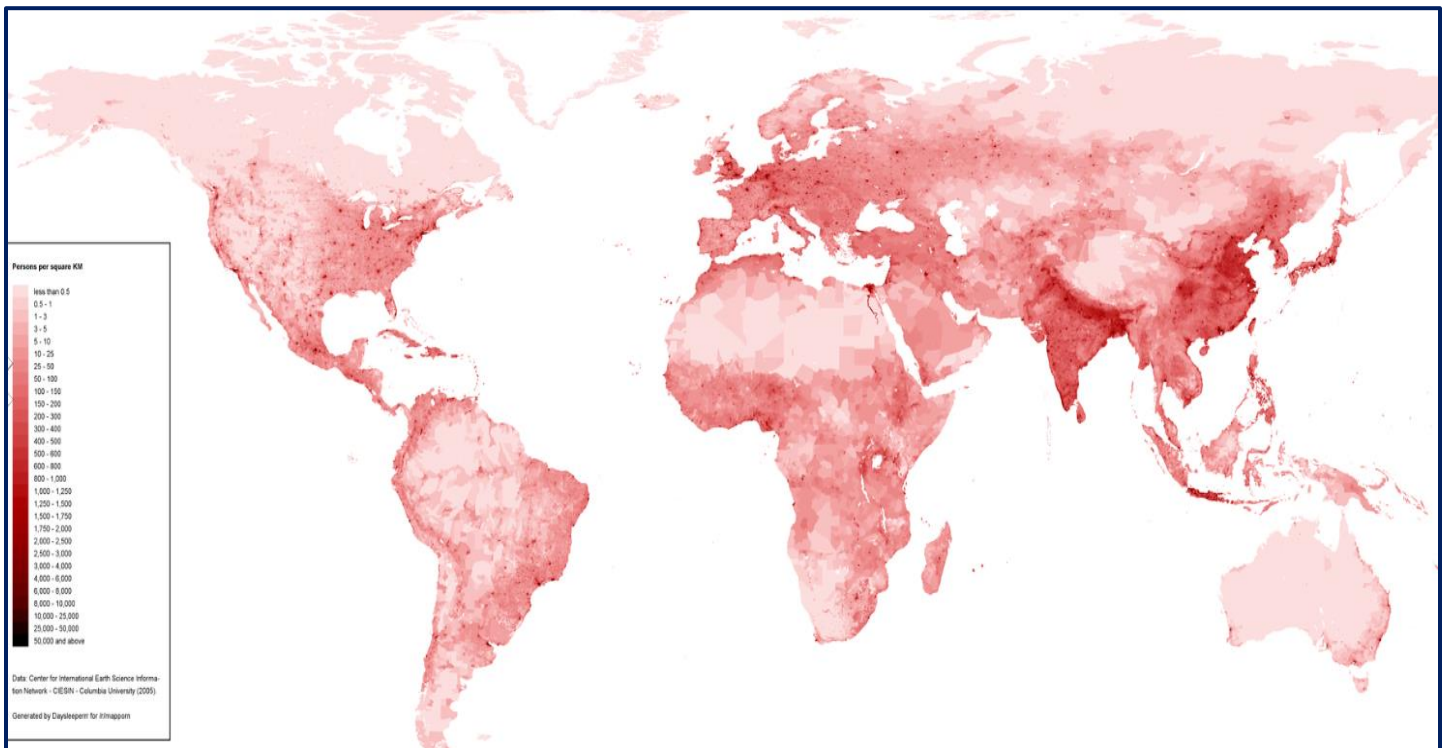- 250-400
- 400-1000
- 1000-26106

DO YOU KNOW?

The steam engine replaced human and animal energy and also provided mechanized energy of water and wind. This increased agricultural and industrial production.

WORLD POPULATION
October 9, 2020

World population – 7,817,410,000
CHINA – 1,439,323,776
INDIA – 1,380,004,385
USA – 331,002,651

- > 1000 million
- 100 - 1000 million
- 50 - 100 million
- 25 - 50 million
- 5 - 25 million
- < 5 million

2. Population Density:

The ratio between population numbers and world size. This measure is overcrowding. It is usually measured by people per sq. M. km.

1. Population = Population / Location:
    Population density is divided into three parts:
2. Highly populated areas:
    Over 200 persons/sq. Km in the northeastern USA, North-western Europe, South, South East, and East Asia.
3. Low-density areas:
    Less than 1 person / sq. Km hot and cold deserts, areas with low latitude.
4. Medium Density:
   11-50 people / sq.km except for more than two areas.

3. Factors affect Population Distribution:

1. Geographical conditions:
(a) Water availability,
(b) Soil types,
(c) Climate,
(d) Soil

2. Economic Conditions:
(a) Minerals,
(b) Urbanization,
(c) Industrial development

3. Social and Cultural Factors:
(a) Religious aspects,
(b) Social and Political unrest,
(c) Border terrorism,
(d) Government Policies

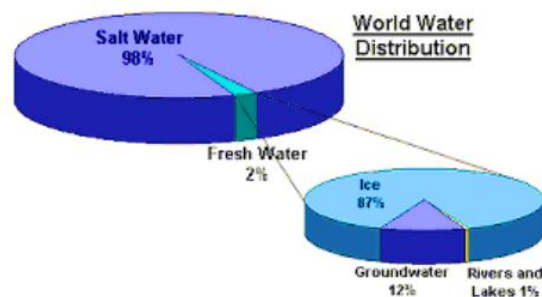**Factors influencing Population growth**
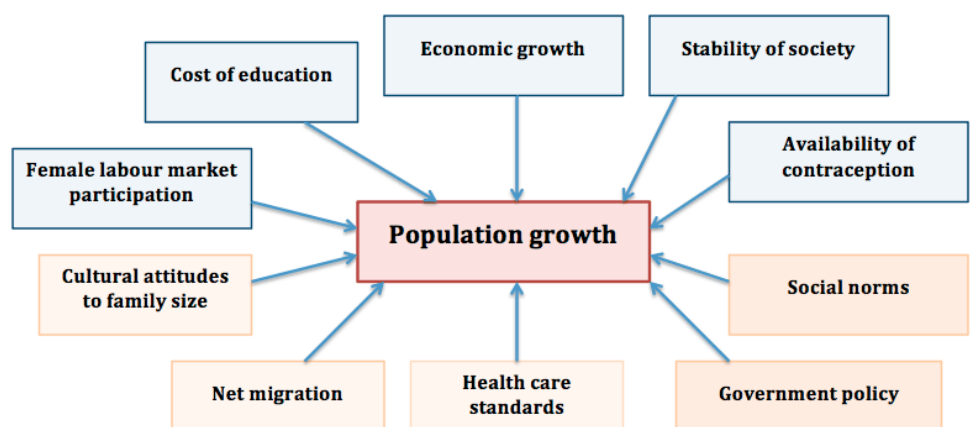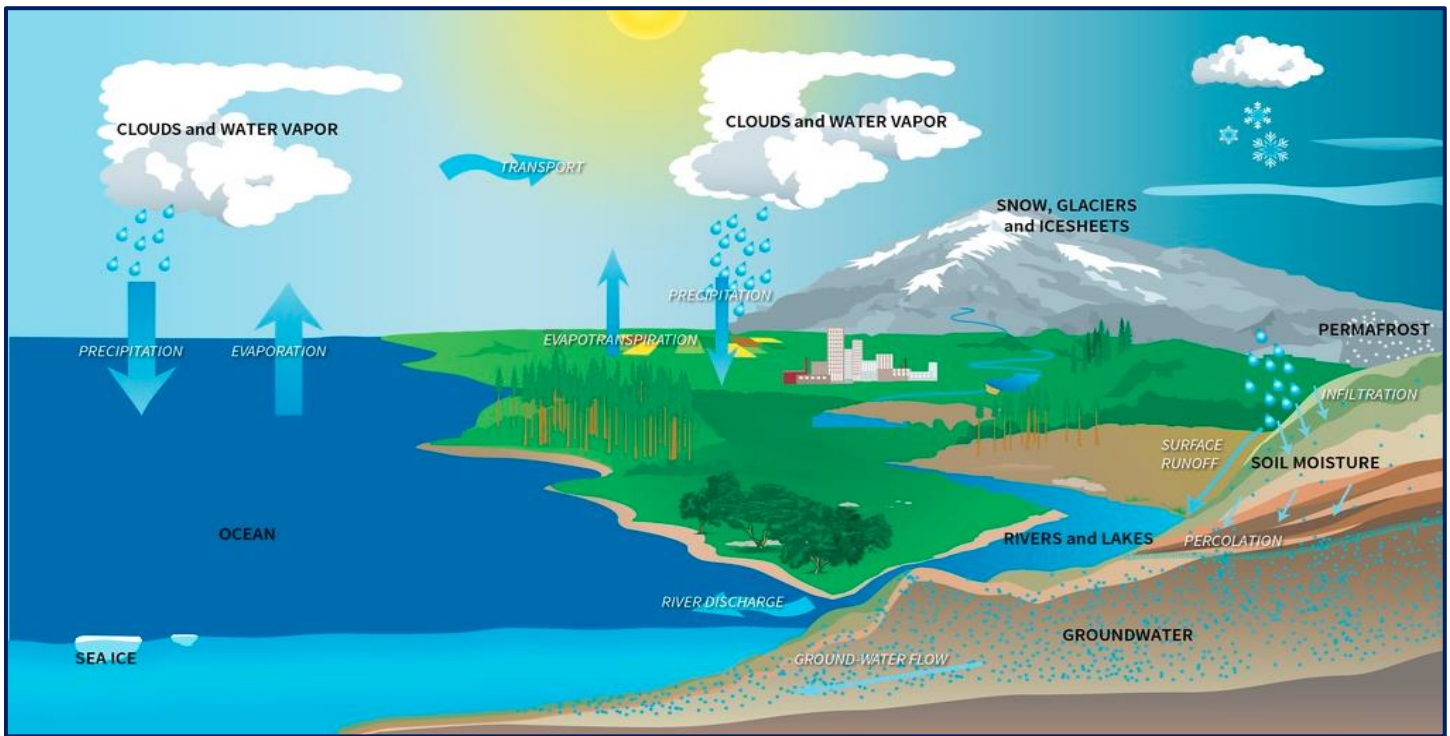
1. Water availability:

Water is a very important factor in life. Therefore, people prefer to live in areas where clean water is readily available. Water used for drinking, bathing and cooking - and for cattle, crops, industry and travel. It is for this reason that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas in the world.

2. Landforms:

People prefer to live on flat plains and steep slopes. This is because these areas favor crop production and road construction and industry. Mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of the transport network and are therefore not in favour of agricultural and industrial development. Therefore, these areas are usually less populated. The Ganga plains are among the most populous in the world while the Himalayas are sparsely populated.

3. **Climate:**
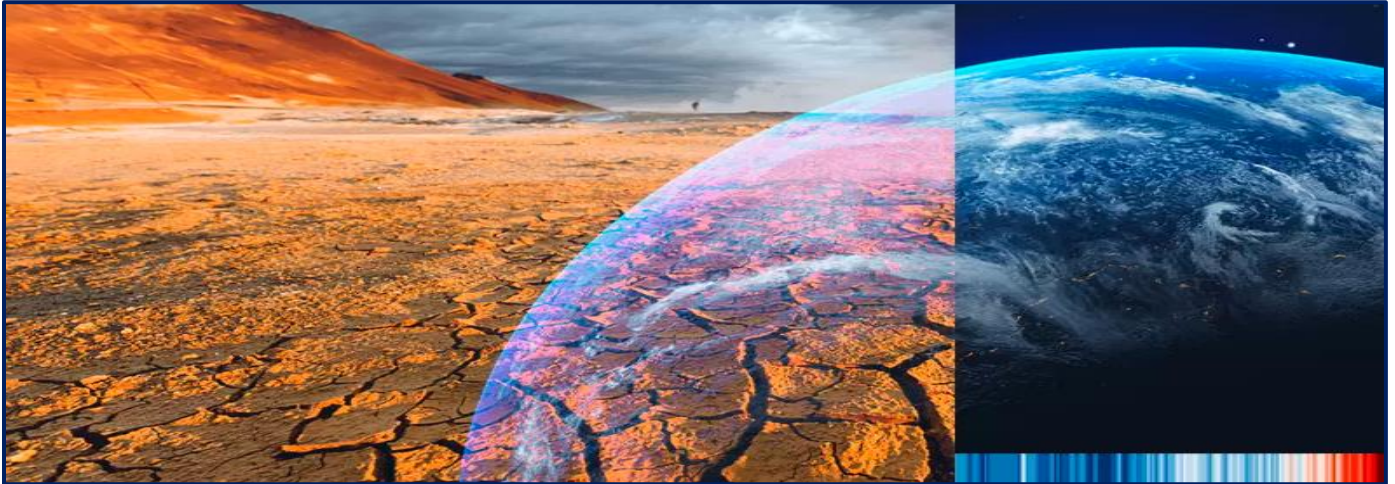
Severe weather such as hot or cold deserts are uninhabitable. Areas with a comfortable climate, where no seasonal fluctuations attract more people. Areas with heavy rainfall or severe and severe weather have a small population. Mediterranean regions have been inhabited since ancient times because of the mild climate.
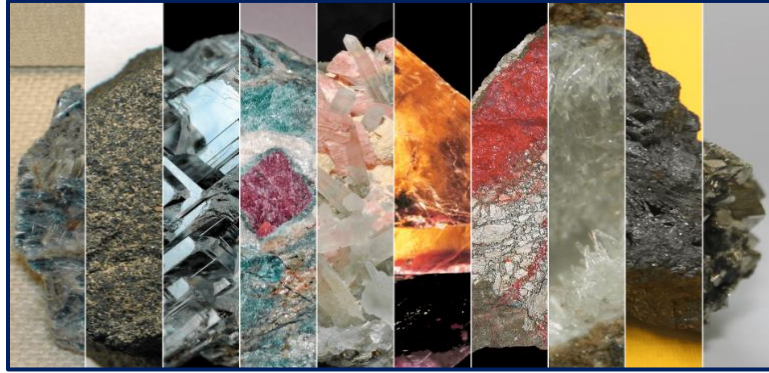
4. **Soil:**

Fertile soil is important for agricultural and integrated activities. Therefore, areas with fertile soil have more people living in them as these may support strong farming.

5. **Economic Features:**
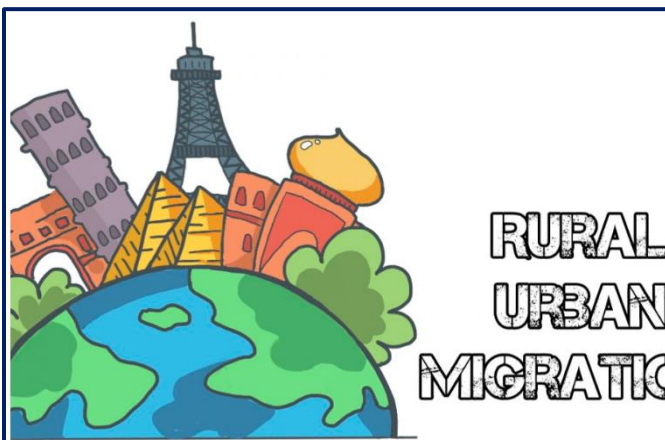
1. **Minerals:**

Mineral deposit areas attract industries. Mining and industrial activities create jobs. Therefore, less skilled and skilled workers relocate to these areas and make themselves more populated. The Katanga Zambia belt in Africa is one such example.

2. **Urban migration:**

Cities provide better job opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better modes of transport and communication. Good public services and the appeal of urban life attract people to cities. It leads to the migration of rural areas to cities and cities are growing in size. Major cities around the world continue to attract large numbers of immigrants every year.

3. **Industrial Development:**

Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. This includes not only factory workers but also transportation managers, shop owners, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. The Kobe-Osaka region in Japan is densely populated due to the presence of many industries.

Activity

Q1. Make a short note on the Patterns of population distribution in the World?

Q2. Make a short note on the Population Density?

Q3. Make a short note on the Factors affecting of Population Distribution, Location features and its Economic Features?

6. 6. Social and Cultural Factors:

Some places are attractive because they have a religious or cultural significance. In the same way people tend to stay away from places where there are social and political upheavals.
Governments often give people incentives to move to more isolated areas or to move out of densely populated areas.

7. Population Growth, Growth Rate and Natural Human Growth:
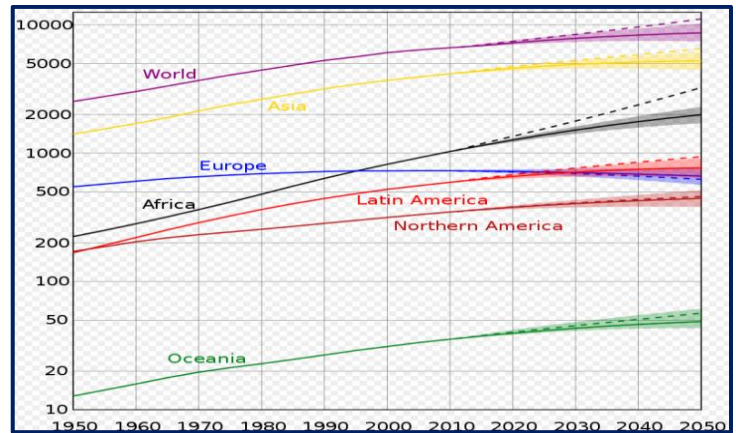
"Population growth" means a change in the local population over a period of time can be positive or negative. May be represented by whole numbers / per cent Changing demographics. "Growth Rate" is a change in population growth rate expressed. "Natural Human Growth" is the population that increases with the difference between birth and death somewhere between two points of time.

8. Some Basic Geographical Ideas for People:

Population Growth: Population change somewhere between two time points is known as population growth.

Natural Growth = Birth - Death

Real Human Growth: This Birth - Death + In Migration - Migration Out

Elements of Human Change: There are three stages of demographic change - birth, death and migration.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births each year per thousand people. It is calculated as:

CBR = Bi / Px100

Here, CBR = Raw Birth Level; Bi = born alive during the year; P = Number of people in the area during the year.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) = The death rate per year per thousand people

CDR = D / P × 1000

CDR = Unnatural death rate D = Death rate P = Average number of people in the middle of the year

9. Migration, Immigrants and Emigration:

Migration is a continuous movement of a person from one place or region to another. When people move from one place to another, their place of origin is called the Place of Sorrow and the place they move to is called the Place of Appointment. The traditional area shows a decline in population as the population grows in the destination. Migration may be permanent, temporary or seasonal. It can happen from rural-to-rural areas, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural.

"Immigrants" who move to a new place are called Immigrants. "Emigrants" from another area are called Emigrants. People are migrating for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors influencing migration. Push factors make the traditional environment less attractive for reasons such as unemployment, poor living conditions, political unrest, bad weather, natural disasters, epidemics, and socio-economic backwardness. The Pull factor makes your destination seem more attractive than a traditional one for reasons such as better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, health and property security and a pleasant climate.
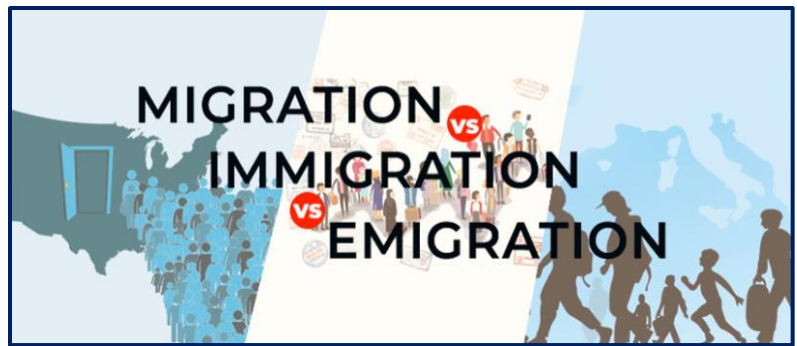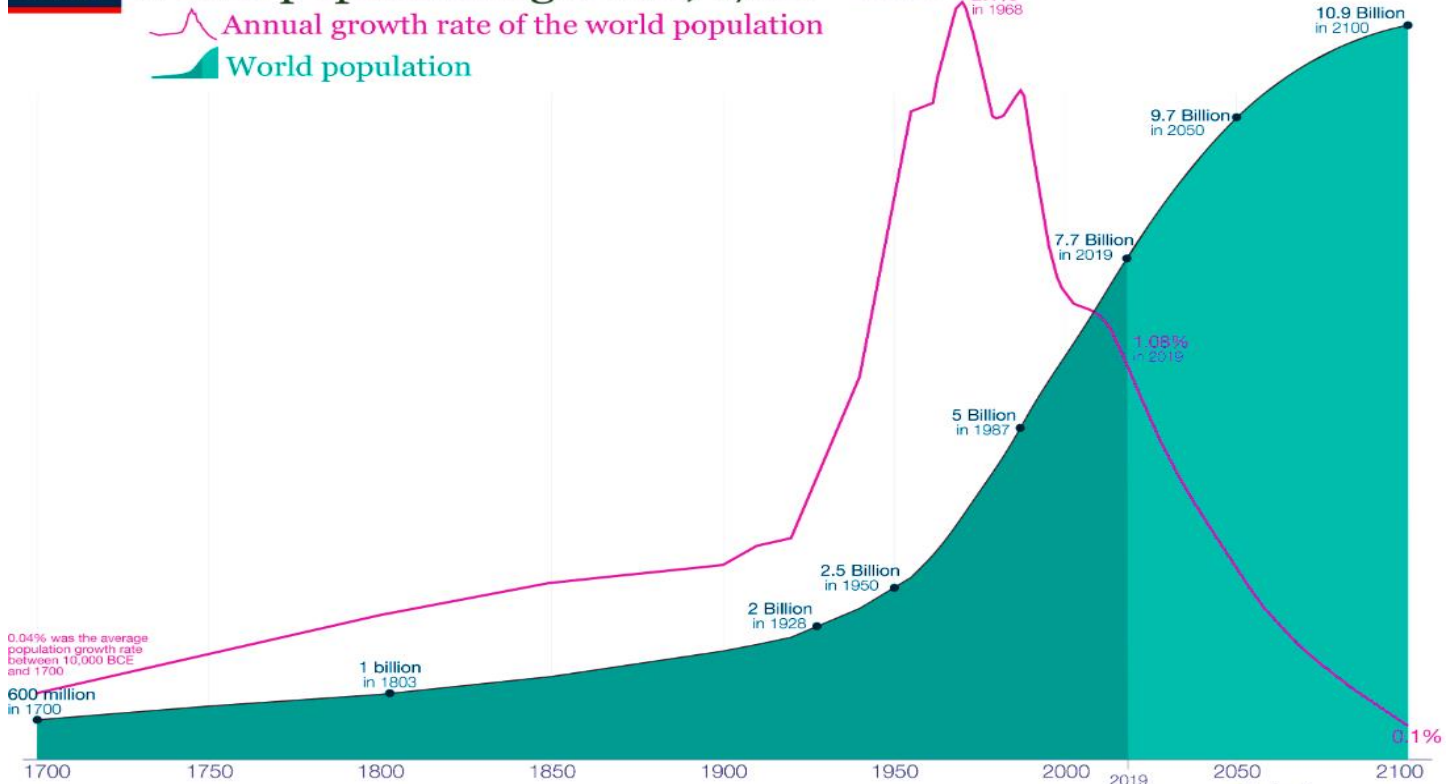
> **DO YOU KNOW?**
> Human population increased more than ten times in the past 500 hundred years.
> In the twentieth century itself the population has increased four times.

10. Trends in Population Growth:

1. Trends show that at first the population growth was slow but after the development of Science and Technology, there was a huge population growth called population explosion.
2. After the emergence of nature and the introduction of agriculture about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, the population size was small - about 8 million. In the first century A.D. was less than 300 million. Increasing world trade between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries paved the way for rapid population growth. By about 1750, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the world's population had grown to 550 million.

3. Global population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution. Technological advances achieved so far have helped reduce mortality and provided a platform for rapid population growth.

11. The repeating period of the people's world:
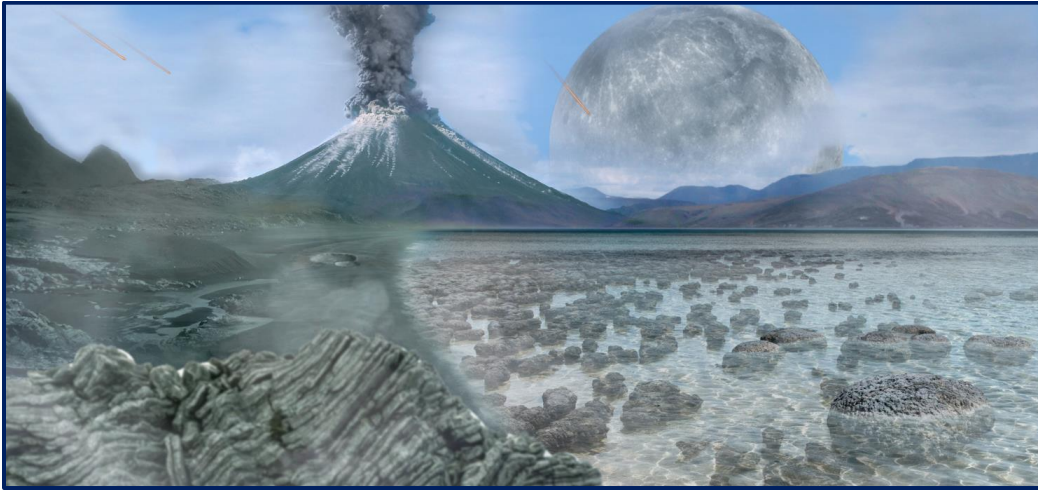
Developed countries take longer to double their population compared to developing countries. Oman, Saudi Arabia, Liberia, Yemen have the highest growth rates while Latvia, Estonia, Russia, Germany, etc.

12. Transformation Station Research

Population growth is low in developed countries compared to developing countries. There is a negative link between economic development and population growth.

This is because: If a small amount of the year is spent on too many people, it will lead to a change in a large number of people. Even as growth rates continue to decline, the population grows each year. Infant mortality rates are likely to rise as they have increased maternal mortality rates.

DO YOU KNOW?

The annual population growth rate in India is 1.64 per cent. Some developed countries will take 318 years to double their population whereas some countries still do not show symptoms of doubling their population.
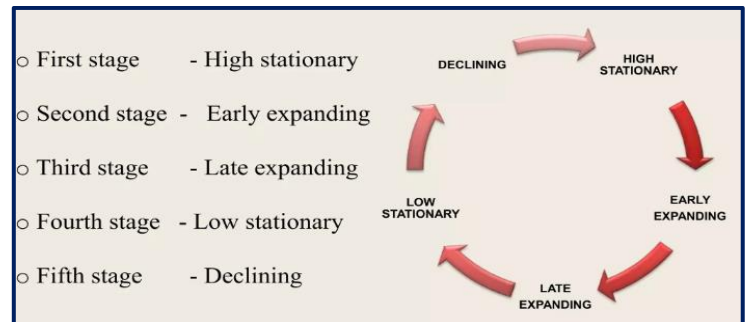
13. The impact of human transformation

A small increase in population is a desirable factor in a growing economy. However, population growth over a certain level leads to problems. High population growth leads to problems such as declining natural resources, unemployment and shortages. Population decline indicates that resources are not sufficient to maintain the population.

14. DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION:

The theory of human evolution can be used to predict and predict the future population of any place. Theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high birth and high mortality to young children and low mortality as the community progresses from rural and illiterate agriculture to urban industrial society and literacy. These changes occur in stages known collectively as the census cycle.

o First stage   - High stationary

o Second stage - Early expanding

o Third stage   - Late expanding

o Fourth stage - Low stationary

o Fifth stage   - Declining
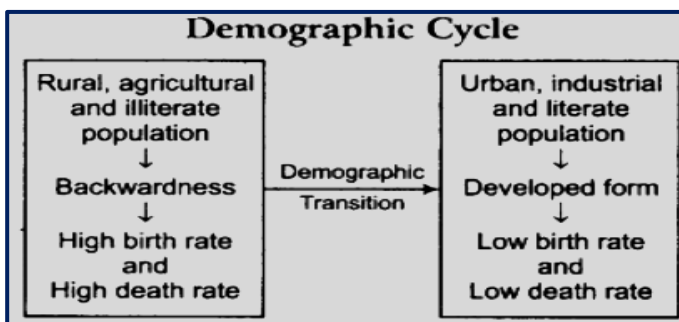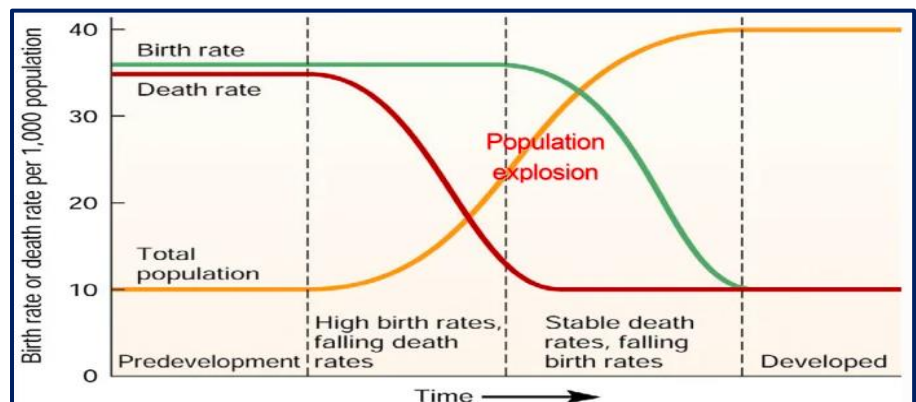
Activity

Q1. Make a short note on the repeating period of the people's World?

Q2. Make a short note on the TRANSFORMATION STATION RESEARCH?

Q3. Make a short note on the IMPACT OF HUMAN TRANSFORMATION?

Q4. Make a short note on the DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION?

Questions For Practice

1. What is the average density of the world population? (Per sq. km.)
   (a) 31   (b) 35
   (c) 38   (d) 54

2. Which of these statements is not true?
   (a) Human population increase more than ten times in the past 500 years.
   (b) Human population rose from 5 billion to 6 billion in 100 years.
   (c) It took more than a million years for the human population to attain the one billion marks.
   (d) In the twentieth century itself the human population has increased four times.

3. Which one of the following is not a fact?
   (a) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
   (b) Nearly 80 million people are added to the world population each year
   (c) It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion
   (d) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition

4. How many times has the world population increased during the last 500 years?
   (a) 4   (b) 6
   (c) 8   (d) 10

5. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
   (a) Africa
   (b) South America
   (c) Asia
   (d) North America

5. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
   (a) Africa
   (b) South America
   (c) Asia
   (d) North America

6. What was the world population at the beginning of the 21st century?
   (a) 4 billion   (b) 6 billion
   (c) 8 billion   (d) 10 billion

7. What is the present growth rate of population in the world?
   (a) 1.0%   (b) 1.2%
   (c) 1.4%   (d) 1.6%

8. Which of the following geographical factors affect the distribution of population?
   (a) Climate   (b) Minerals
   (c) Soil   (d) Availability of water

9. Which country has the highest density of population?
   (a) China   (b) India
   (c) Singapore   (d) Indonesia

10. Which of the following is not one of the most populous countries?
    (a) India   (b) China
    (c) Norway   (d) Brazil

11. Which of the following is not an area of the sparse population?
    (a) Atacama   (b) Hemisphere
    (c) Southeast Asia (d) Polar regions.

12. Which of the following is not a push factor?
    (a) Water shortages
    (b) Inactivity
    (c) Medical and Educational Resources
    (d) Epidemics.

13. Which of the following continents has the highest population growth?
    (a) Africa
    (b) South America
    (c) Asia
    (d) in North America.

14. The Ten most populous countries in the world with population?
    (a) 50%   (b) 60%
    (c) 70%   (d) 80%

15. Which is the most populated country?
    (a) China   (b) India
    (c) Russia   (d) Germany

16. How many people were there on earth during the Industrial Revolution?
    (a) 30 million   (b) 40 million
    (c) 50 million   (d) 60 million

17. Which continent has the highest population growth rate?
    (a) Asia   (b) Africa
    (c) Europe   (d) in Australia

18. What was the world population at the beginning of the 21st century?
    (a) 4 billion   (b) 6 billion
    (c) 8 billion   (d) 10 billion

19. What is the growth rate of the global population today?
    (a) 1.0%   (b) 1.2%
    (c) 1.4%   (d) 1.6%

20. What is the world's population density? (Per square km.)
    (a) 31   (b) 35
    (c) 38   (d) 54

21. Which is the most populated country?
    (a) China   (b) India
    (c) Russia   (d) Germany

22. Which of the following is not a push factor for migration?
    (a) Climate
    (b) Unemployment
    (c) Epidemics
    (d) Security of life

23. Which one of the following is not a fact?
    (a) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
    (b) Nearly 80 million people are added to the world population each year
    (c) It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion
    (d) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition.

24. The ten most populated countries have a world population?
    (a) 50%   (b) 60%
    (c) 70%   (d) 80%

25. Which one of the following is not an area of sparse population?
    (a) The Atacama
    (b) Equatorial Region
    (c) South-East Asia
    (d) Polar Regions

26. What was the world population at the beginning of the 21st century?
 (a) 4 billion   (b) 6 billion
 (c) 8 billion   (d) 10 billion

27. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
 (a) Africa
 (b) South America
 (c) Asia
 (d) North America

28. Which one of the following is not a fact?
 (a) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
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29. Which of these statements is not true?
 (a) Human population increase more than ten times in the past 500 years.
 (b) Human population rose from 5 billion to 6 billion in 100 years.
 (c) It took more than a million years for the human population to attain the one billion

 (d) In the twentieth century itself the human population has increased four times.

30. What is the average density of the world population? (Per sq. km.)
 (a) 31   (b) 35
 (c) 38   (d) 54

31. Which one of the following is not an area of sparse population?
 (a) The Atacama
 (b) Equatorial Region
 (c) South-East Asia
 (d) Polar Regions

32. What is the present growth rate of population in the world?
 (a) 1.0%   (b) 1.2%
 (c) 1.4%   (d) 1.6%

33. Which of the following geographical factors affect the distribution of population?
 (a) Climate
 (b) Minerals
 (c) Soil
 (d) Availability of water

34. The ten most populated countries have a world population?
 (a) 50%   (b) 60%
 (c) 70%   (d) 80%

35. Which are the components of population change?
 (a) Birth rate   (b) Death rate
 (c) Migration   (d) Literacy

36. Which one of the following is not a fact?
 (a) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
 (b) Nearly 80 million people are added to the world population each year
 (c) It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion
 (d) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition.

37. Which of the following is not a push factor for migration?
 (a) Climate
 (b) Unemployment
 (c) Epidemics
 (d) Security of life

38. Which is the most populated country?
 (a) China   (b) India
 (c) Russia   (d) Germany

39. What was world population at the beginning of the 21st century?
 (a) 4 billion   (b) 6 billion
 (c) 8 billion   (d) 10 billion

40. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
 (a) Africa
 (b) South America
 (c) Asia
 (d) North America

Solutions

1. (d)	5. (a)	9. (c)	13. (a)	17. (b)	21. (a)	25. (c)	29. (b)	33. (b)	37. (d)
2. (b)	6. (b)	10. (c)	14. (b)	18. (b)	22. (d)	26. (b)	30. (d)	34. (b)	38. (a)
3. (c)	7. (b)	11. (c)	15. (a)	19. (b)	23. (c)	27. (a)	31. (c)	35. (d)	39. (b)
4. (d)	8. (b)	12. (c)	16. (c)	20. (d)	24. (b)	28. (c)	32. (b)	36. (c)	40. (a)