



The World Population *Distribution, Density and Growth*



Not gold but only (Wo)men can make a people great and strong.

(Wo)men who for truth and honour's sake, stand fast and suffer long (Wo)men who toil while others sleep – who dare while others flee – they build a nation's pillars deep and lift it to the sky.

Ralph Waldo Emerson



The people of a country are its real wealth. It is they, who are the actual resources and make use of the country's other resources and decide its policies. Ultimately a country is known by its people.

It is important to know how many women and men a country has, how many children are born each year, how many people die and how? Whether they live in cities or villages, can they read or write and what work do they do? These are what you will study about in this unit.

The world at the beginning of 21st century recorded the presence of over 6 billion population. We shall discuss the patterns of their distribution and density here.

Why do people prefer to live in certain regions and not in others?

The population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Cressey about the population of Asia that "Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many" is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also.

PATTERNS OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE WORLD

Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area. The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface. Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.

The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population. Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia. Identify these six countries of Asia.

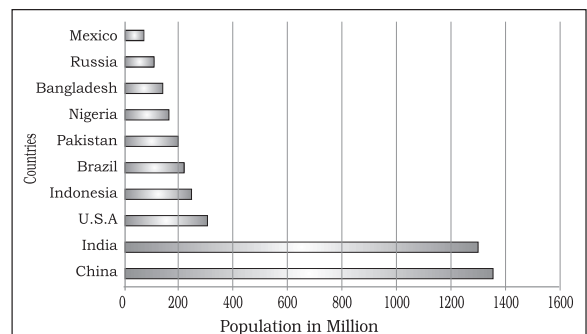


Fig. 2.1: Most Populous Countries

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it. Hence, it is necessary to understand the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land. This ratio is the density of population. It is usually measured in persons per sq km

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$

For example, area of Region X is 100 sq km and the population is 1,50,000 persons. The density of population is calculated as:

$$\text{Density} = \frac{1,50,000}{100}$$

$$= 1,500 \text{ person/sq km}$$

What does this tell you about Region X?

Look at Table 2.1 and observe that Asia has the highest density of population. Discuss in the class about what could be the reason for this.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

I. Geographical Factors

- (i) *Availability of water:* Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily

available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.

- (ii) *Landforms:* People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.

- (iii) *Climate:* An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.

Table 2.1: Region wise Density of Population

Region	Population (2018)	Land Area (Km ²)	Density (P/Km ²)	World Share (in percentage)
Asia	4,545,133,094	31,033,131	146	59.5%
Africa	1,287,920,518	29,648,481	43	16.9%
Europe	742,648,010	22,134,900	34	9.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	652,012,001	20,139,378	32	8.5%
Northern America	363,844,490	18,651,660	20	4.8%
Oceania	41,261,212	8,486,460	5	0.5%

Source: <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/as> on 26.10.18



(iv) *Soils*: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture. Can you name some areas in India which are thinly populated due to poor soils?

II. Economic Factors

- (i) *Minerals*: Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.
- (ii) *Urbanisation*: Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.

Yet city life can be very taxing.... think of some of the unpleasant aspects of city life.

(iii) *Industrialisation*: Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. These include not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

III. Social and Cultural Factors

Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. In the same way – people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest. Many a times governments offer incentives to people to live in sparsely

populated areas or move away from overcrowded places. Can you think of some examples from your region?

POPULATION GROWTH

The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time. This change may be positive as well as negative. It can be expressed either in terms of absolute numbers or in terms of percentage. Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

Some Basic Concepts of Population Geography

Growth of Population : Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. For example, if we deduct the population of India 2001 (102.70 crore) from population of 2011 (121.02 crore) then we shall get the growth of population (18.15 crores) in actual numbers.

Growth Rate of Population : This is the change of population expressed in percentage.

Natural Growth of Population: This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

$Natural\ Growth = Births - Deaths$

Actual Growth of Population : This is

$Births - Deaths + In\ Migration - Out\ Migration$

Positive Growth of Population: This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

Negative Growth of Population: If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of



population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

Components of Population Change

There are three components of population change – births, deaths and migration.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. It is calculated as:

$$CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1000$$

Here, CBR = Crude Birth Rate; Bi = live births during the year; P=Mid year population of the area.

Death rate plays an active role in population change. Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is a simple method of measuring mortality of any area. CDR is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region.

CDR is calculated as:

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

Here, CDR=Crude Death Rate; D= Number of deaths; P=Estimated mid-year population of that year.

By and large mortality rates are affected by the region's demographic structure, social advancement and levels of its economic development.

Migration

Apart from birth and death there is another way by which the population size changes.

When people move from one place to another, the place they move from is called the **Place of Origin** and the place they move to is called the **Place of Destination**. The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination. Migration may be interpreted as a spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources.

22% of migrants to Mumbai are kids

Bulk Of Influx From Villages; Main Pull Factors To City Are Employment, Marriage and Family

Migrant outflow: India No. 4

Country	Net Inward Migration	Net Outward Migration
USA	438	200
AFGHANISTAN	428	350
SPAIN	405	350
GERMANY	229	230
CANADA	210	230
UK	137	230
INDONESIA	132	200
ITALY	130	150
AUSTRALIA	110	150
RUSSIA	80	150
INDIA	230	230
PAKISTAN	230	230
IRAN	230	230
PHILIPPINES	140	150
UKRAINE	120	150
KAZAKHSTAN	120	150
SUDAN	104	150

Year	No of migrants
2001	5.2m
1991	3.7m

Year	No of migrants	Percentage
2001	1.9m	37%
1991	0.7m	19%

Annual rate of increase of migration: 3%

Age Group	Percentage
Below 25 years	68%
Above 35 years	11%
Child migrants	22%

One immigrant in UK per min

Some 65,000 eastern Europeans were officially classified as immigrants last year, but MigrationWatch suggests 1,500 foreigners arrived

Activity

Observe the news items and think of some reasons why certain countries become attractive destinations for migrants.

Migration to cities are traditionally age and sex selective i.e. more men of working age groups move to cities. Can you think of some reason why 22 per cent of migrants to Mumbai are kids?

Migration may be permanent, temporary or seasonal. It may take place from rural to rural areas, rural to urban areas, urban to urban areas and urban to rural areas.

Do you realise that the same person is both an immigrant and an emigrant?

Immigration: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants.

Emigration: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.

Can you think of reasons why people migrate?

People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

The **Push** factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

The **Pull** factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities

and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH

The population on the earth is more than seven billion. It has grown to this size over centuries. In the early periods population of the world grew very slowly. It is only during the last few hundred years that population has increased at an alarming rate.

Fig. 2.2 tells the story of population growth. After the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, the size of population was small – roughly 8 million. In the first century A.D. it was below 300 million. The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth century, set the stage for rapid population growth. Around 1750, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the world population was 550 million. World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution. Technological advancement achieved so far helped in the reduction of death rate and provided a stage for accelerated population growth.

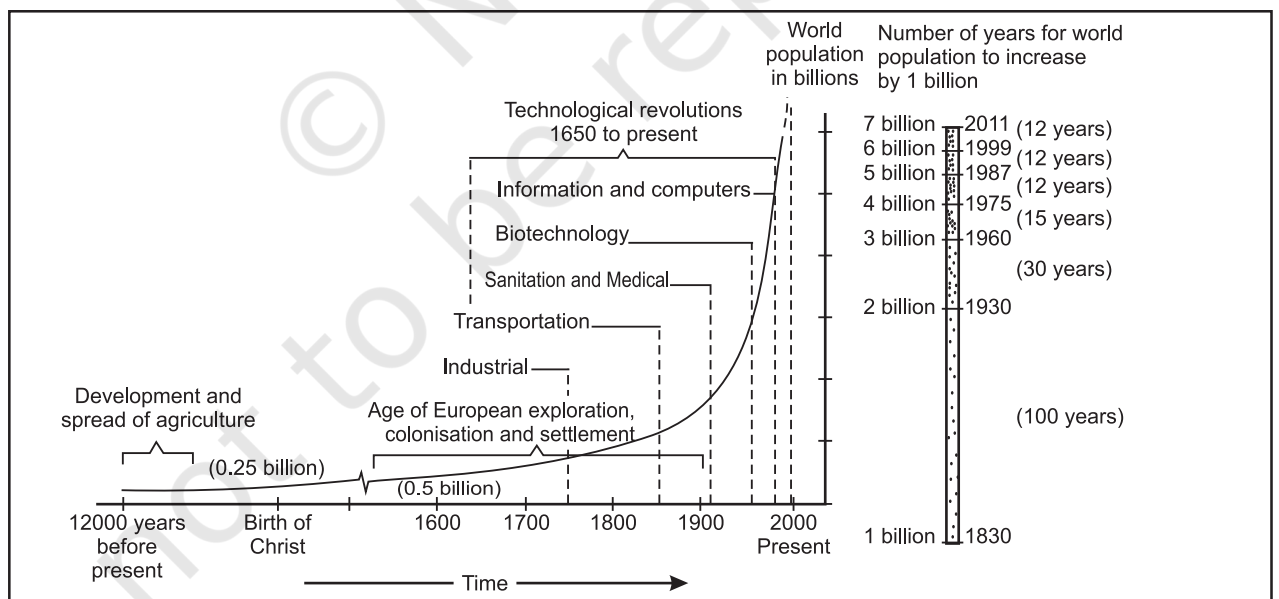


Fig. 2.2: Resource, Technology and Population Growth



Table 2.2: Doubling Time of World Population

Period	Population	Time in which Population Doubles
10,000 B.C.	5 million	
1650 A.D.	500 million	1,500 years
1804 A.D.	1,000 million	154 years
1927 A.D.	2,000 million	123 years
1974 A.D.	4,000 million	47 years
2025 A.D.	8,000 million projected figure	51 years

Source: Demographic Year Book, 2009–10

How Science and Technology helped Population Growth?

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

Inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases, improvement in medical facilities and sanitation contributed to a rapid decline in death rates throughout the world.

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.

DOUBLING TIME OF WORLD POPULATION

It took more than a million years for the human population to attain the one billion mark. But it took only 12 years for it to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion. See the Table 2.2 carefully which shows that doubling time of world population is reducing fast.

There is a great variation among regions in doubling their population. Developed countries take more time to double their population as compared to developing

countries. Most of the population growth is taking place in the developing world, where population is exploding. Why is this so?

SPATIAL PATTERN OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population growth in different parts of the world can be compared. The growth of population is low in developed countries as compared to developing countries. There is negative correlation between economic development and population growth.

Although the annual rate of population change (1.4 per cent) seems to be low (Table 2.3), it is actually not so. This is because:

- When a small annual rate is applied to a very large population, it will lead to a large population change.
- Even if the growth rate continues to decline, the total population grows each year. The infant mortality rate may have increased as has the death rate during childbirth.

Table 2.3: Growth of Population 2010-15 over 1990-95

Region	Growth Rate	
	1990-95	2010-15
World	1.6	1.2
Africa	2.4	2.6
Europe	0.2	0.1
North America	1.4	0.8
Latin America & Caribbean	1.7	1.1
Asia	1.6	1.0
Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and Fiji)	1.5	1.5

Source: Demographic Year Book, 2015



IMPACT OF POPULATION CHANGE

A small increase in population is desirable in a growing economy. However, population growth beyond a certain level leads to problems. Of these the depletion of resources is the most serious. Population decline is also a matter of concern. It indicates that resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to maintain the population.

The deadly HIV/AIDS epidemics in Africa and some parts of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Asia have pushed up death rates and reduced average life expectancy. This has slowed down population growth.

Population Growth Rate

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.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The 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. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the **demographic cycle**.

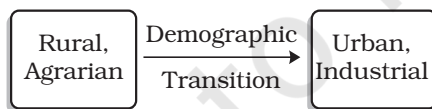


Fig. 2.3 explains the three-staged model of Demographic Transition Theory:

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are

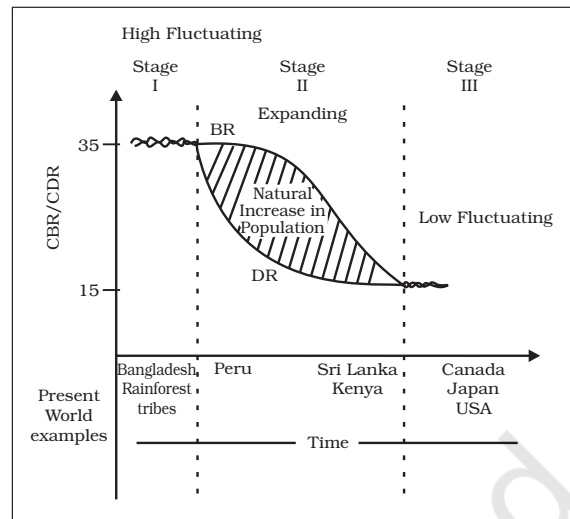


Fig. 2.3: Demographic Transition Theory

engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES

Family planning is the spacing or preventing the birth of children. Access to family planning services is a significant factor in limiting population growth and improving women's health. Propaganda, free availability of



contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families are some of the measures which can help population control.

Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply. Any

further increase would result in a population crash caused by famine, disease and war. The preventive checks are better than the physical checks. For the sustainability of our resources, the world will have to control the rapid population increase.



EXERCISES

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.
 - (i) Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
 - (a) Africa
 - (b) South America
 - (c) Asia
 - (d) North America
 - (ii) Which one of the following is not an area of sparse population?
 - (a) The Atacama
 - (b) South-east Asia
 - (c) Equatorial region
 - (d) Polar regions
 - (iii) Which one of the following is not a push factor ?
 - (a) Water shortage
 - (b) Medical/educational facilities
 - (c) Unemployment
 - (d) Epidemics
 - (iv) Which one of the following is not a fact ?
 - (a) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years.
 - (b) It took 100 years for the population to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion.
 - (c) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition?
2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.
 - (i) Name three geographical factors that influence the distribution of population.
 - (ii) There are a number of areas with high population density in the world. Why does this happen?
 - (iii) What are the three components of population change?
3. Distinguish between:
 - (i) Birth rate and death rate.
 - (ii) Push factors and pull factors of migration.



4. Answer the following questions in about 150 words.
- (i) Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.
 - (ii) Discuss the three stages of demographic transition.

Map Skill

On the outline map of the world, show and name the following.

- (i) Countries of Europe and Asia with negative growth rate of population.
- (ii) African countries with growth rate of population more than three per cent. (You may refer to Appendix 1).

Project/Activity

- (i) Has someone in your family migrated? Write about her/his place of destination. What made her/him migrate?
- (ii) Write a brief report on the distribution and density of population in your state.

