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TYBA : Population Geography II

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Outline of the Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Definition of Population Geography**
- **Nature and Scope of Population Geography**
- **Sources of Population Data**
- **Population distribution, growth & determinants**
- **Ecumene and non-ecumene areas**
- **Theories:-**
 - 1. Malthus**
 - 2. demographic transition**

Sources of Population Data

➤ Various Sources:-

a. Types of Population Data:-

1. Time Series Data- Long period data
2. Cross Section-Short period data

➤ b. Nature of population data collecting two types

1. Micro level data-
2. Macro level data-

➤ b. Types of Sources of Population Data:-

1. Primary Sources
2. Secondary Sources

Data is the cornerstone of demographic and population analyses.

Sources of Population Data

A) Census:-

✓ Census is the single largest source of data for population studies all over the world.

United Nations “the total process of collecting, compiling, and publishing demographic, economic, and social data pertaining at a specified time or time, to all persons of a defined territory”

Most of the countries including India, conduct census every 10 years.

B) Vital Statistics/ Vital Registration System:-

C) National Sample Survey:-

D) International Publication:-

E) Survey:-

Population Distribution

- 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.
- 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 term population distribution refers to the way the people are spaced over the earth’s surface.

Population Distribution

PEOPLE AND COUNTRIES

What is the **largest country in the world**?

Russia is by far the largest at about 6.6 million square miles (17.1 million square kilometers). Russia is followed in size by Canada, China, the United States, Brazil, Australia, India, Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Sudan.

How many **people live on the planet**?

As of 2008, approximately 6.7 billion people inhabit Earth. This number is increasing at a rate of around one percent per year.

Which **10 countries** have the **most people**?

Country	2008 Population
China	1.3 billion
India	1.1 billion
United States	303 million
Indonesia	234 million
Brazil	190 million
Pakistan	164 million
Bangladesh	150 million
Russia	141 million
Nigeria	135 million
Japan	127 million

How many **people** are projected to live on the planet in **2040**?

It is estimated that there will be approximately 9.25 billion people on the planet by the year 2040, even with a declining rate of growth.

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.
- Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.



Population Growth

Table 1.2. The Ten Most Populous Countries in the World, 2009 and 2050 (Projected)

2009		2050	
Country	Population (millions)	Country	Population (millions)
China	1,331	India	1,748
India	1,171	China	1,437
United States	307	United States	439
Indonesia	243	Indonesia	343
Brazil	192	Pakistan	335
Pakistan	181	Bangladesh	223
Bangladesh	162	Nigeria	285
Nigeria	153	Brazil	215
Russia	142	Congo (Kinshasa)	189
Japan	128	Ethiopia	150

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2009 World Population Data Sheet.

Trends In Population Growth

- In the early periods population of the world grow very slowly.
- It is only during the last few hundred years that population has increased at an alarming rate.
- After the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 8,000 to 12,000 years ago, the size of population was small – roughly 8 million.

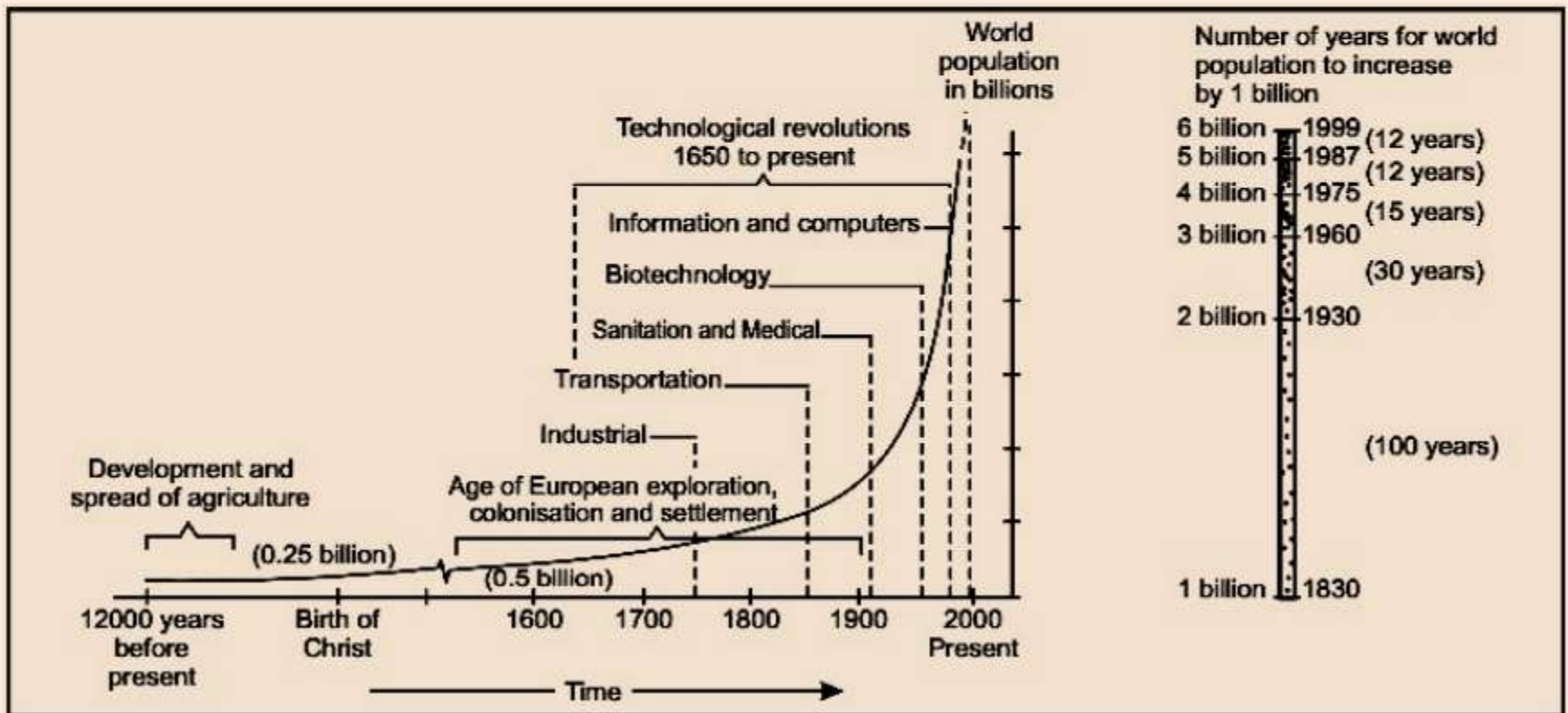


Fig. 2.3: Resource, Technology and Population Growth

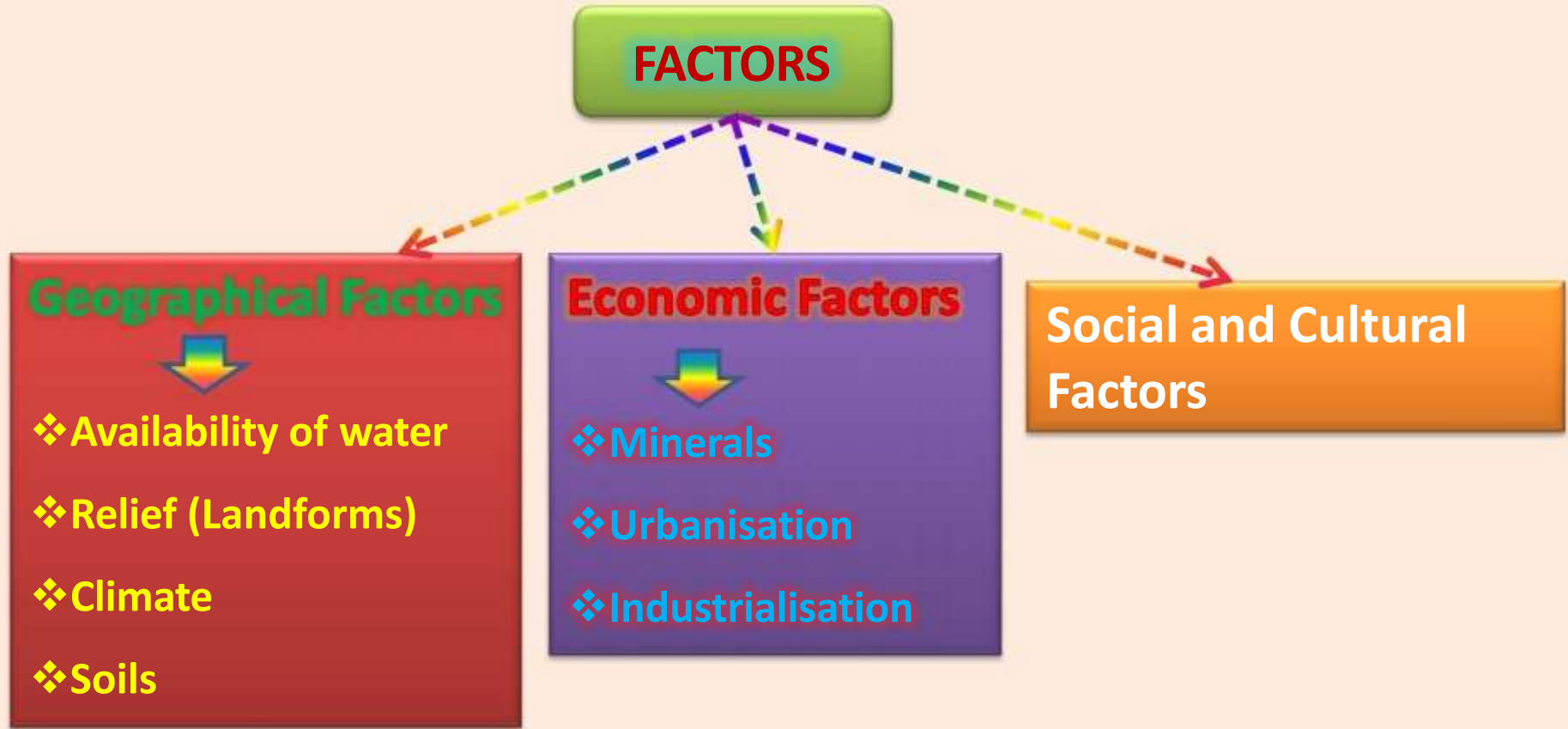
Trends In Population Growth

- 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.
- There is a great variation among regions in doubling their population

Table 2.1: 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
1850 A.D.	1,000 million	200 years
1930 A.D.	2,000 million	80 years
1975 A.D.	4,000 million	45 years
2012 A.D.	8,000 million projected figure	37 years

Factors Influencing The Distribution Of Population



The physical factors which influence the distribution of the world's population are climate, relief, vegetation soil and resources

Physical Factors	High Density	Low Density
Relief (shape and height of land)	Low land which is flat e.g. Ganges Valley in India	High land that is mountainous e.g. Himalayas
Resources	Areas rich in resources (e.g. coal, oil, wood, fishing etc.) tend to be densely populated e.g. Western Europe	Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel
Climate	Areas with temperate climates tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops e.g. UK	Areas with extreme climates of hot and cold tend to be sparsely populated e.g. the Sahara Desert

What human factors influence population distribution?

Human Factors	High Density	Low Density
Political	Countries with stable governments tend to have a high population density e.g. Singapore	Unstable countries tend to have lower population densities as people migrate e.g. Afghanistan.
Social	Groups of people want to live close to each other for security e.g. USA	Other groups of people prefer to be isolated e.g. Scandinavians
Economic	Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in MEDCs and LEDCs around the world.	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated e.g. Amazon Rainforest

Ecumene and non-ecumene areas

A) Ecumene:-

@ The ecumene is the part of the world that is permanently inhabited. @ People locally extend the ecumene through irrigation, terracing fields etc.



B) Non-Ecumene:-

@ Nonecumene is the unpopulated or sparsely occupied areas of the earth.

@ 35 to 40% of all land does not have any significant human settlement.
e.g.- Dry lands, Wet lands, Cold lands, High Lands,

Thank you