PARMAR SSC

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Topic:

Human Geography



Population Distribution

Pattern:

Top 10 most populous countries of the world contributes about 60% of the world's population in which 6 are located in Asia.

They are :

1. India : 17.78%
2. China : 17.20%
3. Indonesia : 3.47%
4. Pakistan : 2.90%
5. Bangladesh : 2.10%
6. Russia : 1.80%

Worldwide Five most Populous Countries are :

1. India
2. China
3. USA
4. Indonesia
5. Pakistan

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

$$\text{Physiological Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Arable Land}}$$

Factors influencing the distribution of Population

1. Geographical Factors
2. Economic Factors
3. Social and Cultural Factors

Geographical Factors

- Availability Of Water
- Landforms
- Climate
- Soil



Economic Factors

1. Minerals
2. Urbanisation
3. Industrialisation







Components of Population Change

1. Birth
2. Death
3. Migration







$$\text{Crude Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{Live Birth}}{\text{Population}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Crude Death Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of Deaths}}{\text{Population}} \times 1000$$

> India's crude birth rate (CBR) has declined from 19.1 in 2022 to 18.4 in 2023, according to data from the Sample Registration System

Migration



Emigration

Migrants who move out of a place

Immigration

Migrants who move into a new place

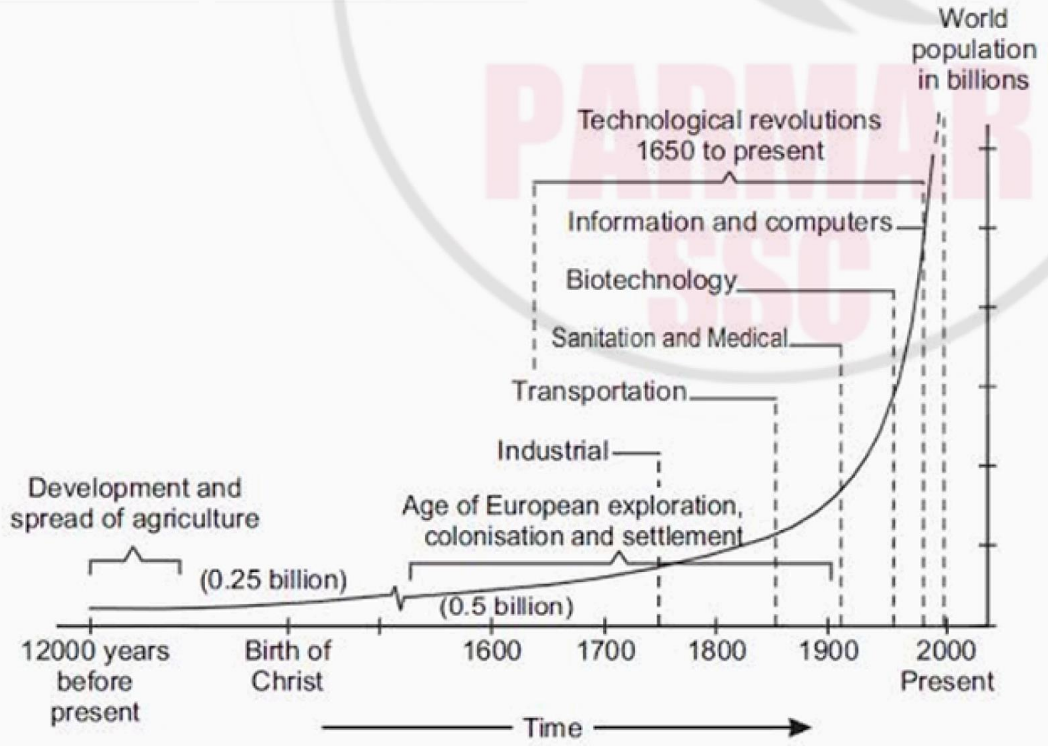
Push Factor

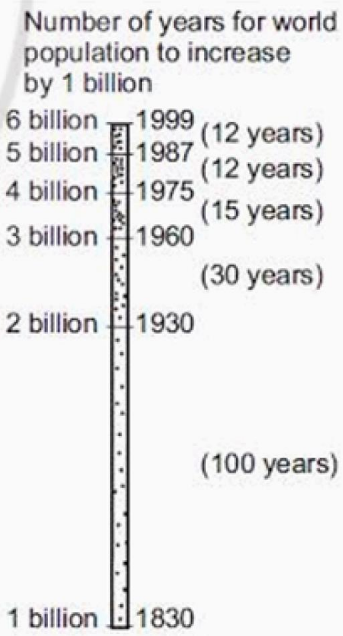
- Unemployment,
- Poor Living Condition,
- Political Turmoil,
- Unpleasant Climate,
- Natural Disasters,
- Epidemics,
- Socioeconomic Backwardness

Pull Factor

- Better Job Opportunities
- Better Living Conditions
- Peace and Stability
- Security of Life and Prosperity
- Pleasant Climate

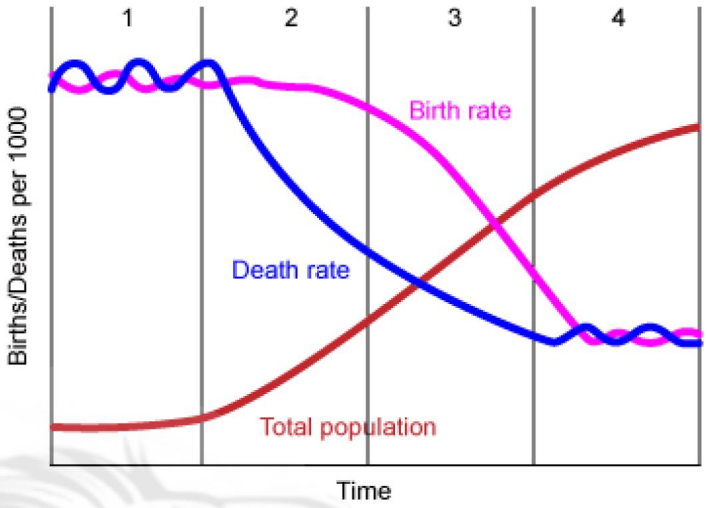
Trends in Population Growth





Demographic Transition

- First stage has high Birth Rate and Death Rate because people reproduce more to Compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.
- 200 years ago world was in this stage
- In the last stage both fertility and Mortality decline considerably



In India:

- 1901 - 1921 : Period of Stagnant Population
- 1921-1952 : Steady Population Growth
- 1951 - 1981 : Population Explosion
- 1981 - 2011 : High growth but signs of slowing Down

Population Control Measures

- Access to Family Planning Services
- Free availability of contraceptives

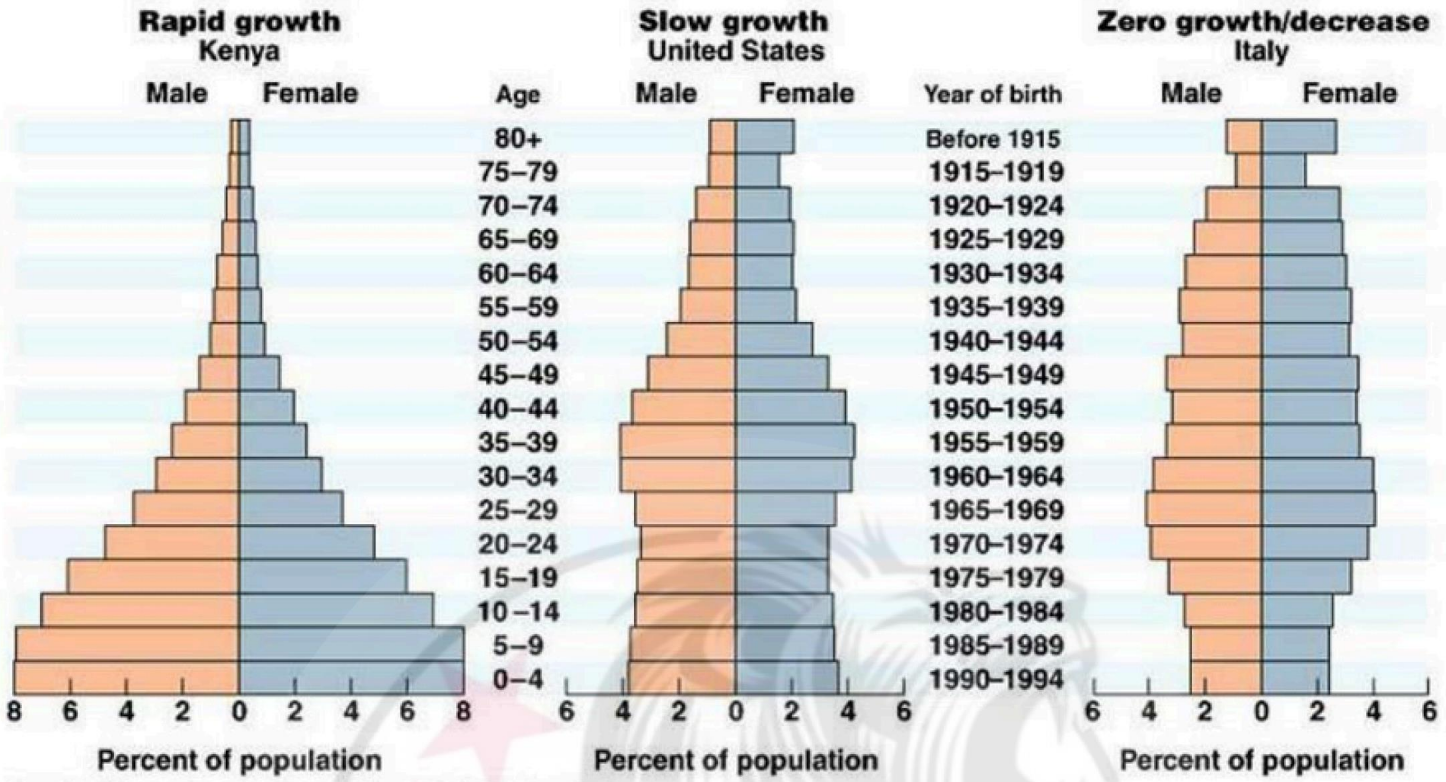
National Family Planning Programme

- The National Family Planning Programme was launched in 1952 in India during 4th Five Year Plan, making it the world's first national program of its kind. Its initial focus was on reducing birth rates to stabilize population growth,



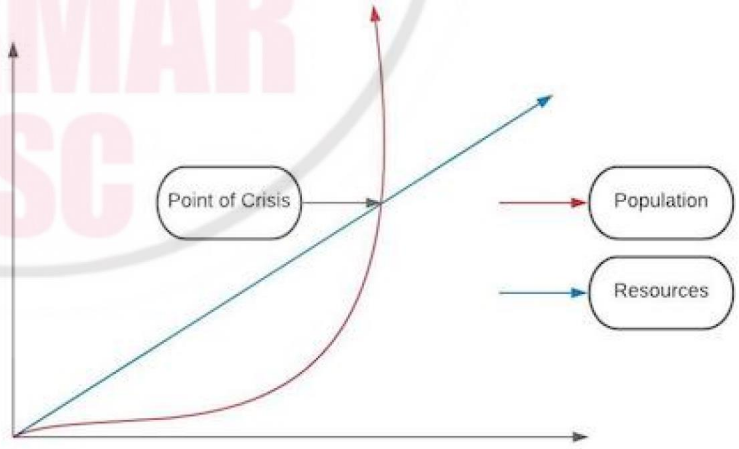
जोड़ी ज़िम्मेदार
जो प्लान करे परिवार

Three Shapes of Population Pyramid



Thomas Malthus theory

- Thomas Malthus's theory states that population grows at a geometric rate (multiplying) while the food supply grows at an arithmetic rate (adding)



OR

- 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.

Population Composition

- Working Population (Demographic Dividend) : Age 15-59 Yrs.

Age - Sex Pyramid

- Age-sex structure refers to the number of females and males in different age group.
- A Population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the poputaion.

Types of Settlement

1. Urban Settlement

- **Towns**: Urban settlements with a population of less than 100,000.
- **Cities**: Urban settlements with a population between 100,000 and 1 million.
- **Metropolitan Cities:** Urban settlements with a population between 1 million and 10 million.
- **Mega Cities:** Cities with a population exceeding 10 million.
- **Census Towns**: Settlements that exhibit urban characteristics (like having a population of 5,000 or more) but are not governed by a statutory local body like a municipality; they are governed by rural administrative structures.

2. Rural settlements

- Compact/Clustered/Nucleated: Houses are built closely together in a cluster.
- **Semi-compact/Semi-clustered/Fragmented:** A cluster of houses that may be divided into several sub-clusters.
- **Hamleted**: Consists of one or more hamlets scattered over a wider area, often at a distance from the main village.
- **Dispersed**: Houses are widely separated from one another.



Clusterd Nucleated



Semi Nucleated



Dispersed



Hamlet

Types of Class Town

Category	Type of Town/City	Population Range	Example
Class I	Large City	1,00,000 and above	Jaipur, Lucknow, Coimbatore
Class II	Medium Town	50,000 – 99,999	Saharanpur, Bhilai, Siliguri
Class III	Small Town	20,000 – 49,999	Satna, Ambikapur, Bhiwadi
Class IV	Very Small Town	10,000 – 19,999	Lonavala, Hoshiarpur (earlier stages)
Class V	Semi-Urban Area	5,000 – 9,999	Tirur, Balurghat (smaller urban centres)
Class VI	Transitional Settlements	Less than 5,000	Emerging urban villages

- The Census of India (under the Ministry of Home Affairs) defines urban areas for demographic and statistical purposes, while the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is responsible for urban planning, governance, and policy implementation.
- This system helps in Urban planning, allocation of resources, and implementation of govt. schemes.