Everyone, I'm Arati Panshekar

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Today I'm going to deal with the

topic density of population in the

world from the unit introduction

to population geography.

Model number 8.

This is the outline of this module.

After completing this module,

students will be able to understand

the meaning of population density,

its calculation, factors

affecting density of population,

and spatial distribution of

density of population in the world.

Before I start with population density,

it is important for you all to

understand the meaning of density.

Density is the spacing between

the particles in a given volume.

Whenever there is more spacing,

it represents low density and

whenever there is less spacing,

It represents high density.

Population density refers to

the number of people staying in

one square kilometer of area.

It is expressed in person

per square kilometer.

There are two methods by which

population density can be calculated.

The first one is arithmetic density.

It is also called crude density.

It is calculated by dividing total

number of people in a given region

divided by the total area of the region.

The next one is physiological density.

It is calculated by dividing

total population with its

total arable land.

Arable land means the land which

is used for agricultural purposes.

And this is the chart which shows the

density of population in the world.

I have shown all the continents

in this chart here.

I have not included Antarctica because

we don't have any human settlement in

Antarctica among all the continents,

Asia is the continent which has

very high density of population

That is 146 people per square kilometer.

Here the density is high basically because

of suitable environmental conditions.

I'm not reading all these values.

If you see the Australia,

it is the continent which

has very low density.

It is 5 person per square kilometer.

The reason why the density is low

because the Australia is a huge land,

it covers an vast area of about 77

lakh square kilometer in proportion

to this the population is very less.

This is the another chart which shows

the countries having high density

and low density among all countries.

Bangladesh is a country where the

density of population is very high.

It is 1174 person per square kilometer.

It is basically becaused Bangladesh

is located in low lying areas

where there is very fertile soil.

I'm not reading all these values.

If you focus on India population,

density is 415 person per square kilometer.

Please consider that this is

an average value in India.

The density of population is not uniform.

For example,

in Delhi the density of population is

more than 11,000 person per square kilometer.

And in Arunachal Pradesh it

is 17 person per square kilometer.

Now these are the countries

which has a low density.

It is mainly because of

unsuitable climatic conditions.

Now let us discuss about

the factors which are.

Affecting the density of population.

These factors are classified

into four categories.

Geographical factors, economic factors,

political factors, and social factors.

First one is Relief relief is.

Topography, highly elevated areas

like mountainous regions have

cold climatic conditions and the

region has very poor soil,

And it also has a dense vegetation due to

which the human settlement is very less.

And there are also difficulties

in the construction of transport

network as against this in the

plain areas we have very fertile

soil which encourages agriculture.

It is also providing raw material

to the agro based industries.

Due to this industries are

flourishing in plain areas which

attracts more number of settlements.

Next is climate.

Extreme climatic conditions like too hot,

too wet and two cold are not

suitable for human settlement.

Next is water.

Water is very important for life

as we have observed that most of

early settlements were established

on the banks of rivers.

The regions which are having

very fertile soil.

Like alluvial and black soil,

have very high density mainly because

of its high productivity. Regions which

are having huge deposits of minerals

they encourage mining activity which

attracts more numbers of human settlements.

The next one is economic factors.

The regions which are more urbanized

and industrialized have high density

of population because they are

providing best of the infrastructural

facilities to the people and people

are also getting employment in

secondary and tertiary sector.

Even the areas where the transport

network is well developed in those areas

We have very high density of population.

Another one is political factors.

Sometimes government decides to

have industries in isolated and interior areas in order to provide

employment opportunities to the people.

For this reason,

governments gives tax relief to

these industries and also provide

them free land which encourages

industries to emerge in those areas.

It is also attracting more

number of human settlements.

Next is social factors.

Social factors like desire to have at

least one male member in the family.

Bigger sizes of family,

early marriages,

poligamy,

these are the factors responsible

for increase in population.

Based on the density of population,

the world is divided into three divisions.

First one is high density region,

second one is moderate density region

and third one is low density regions.

The first one we have that

is high density regions.

The regions where the density of population

is more than 200 person per square kilometer

are considered as high density regions.

Here we have four important zones.

The first one is East Asia.

Here we have China.

North Korea and Taiwan here,

the density is very high,

mainly because of

industrialization and urbanization.

The next zone is South Asia.

In South Asia we have countries like India,

Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Here the density of population

is very high mainly because of

the monsoon climatic condition

and high rainfall which provide

a lot of scope for agriculture.

Third zone is the northwestern

part of Europe.

Here the density is very

high mainly because of.

Urbanization industrialization,

Cool climatic conditions

and high standard of living. last one

is eastern part of North America.

Here the density is very high,

mainly because of huge deposits of minerals.

Urbanization, industrialization,

and high standard of living.

This is the map which shows the

density of population in the world.

The countries which are

shown with darker shade.

They are representing higher density.

2nd Zone is of moderate density.

Here the density of population varies

from 100 to 200 person per square kilometer.

The important zones in this

region are central part of USA,

Western Africa, USSR, Eastern Europe,

Brazil and South America.

The third zone is the zone of low density

here that the population density is

less than 10 person per square kilometer.

The important areas in low density

regions are Equatorial region,

where the population density is very less.

It is because the temperature is

very high and the rainfall is also

very high along with dense vegetation.

Important regions in the Equatorial

areas are Amazon and Congo Basin.

Second zone is the Arctic regions

which are permanently covered with ice.

Here there is less scope for

human settlement.

The important regions are Greenland.

Alaska and other polar areas.

Even the desert zones where the

temperature is very high and

rainfall is very less along with

very less fertile soil has lesser

scope for human settlement.

The important regions are Sahara,

Kalahari and at Comma Desert.

Even the mountainous regions like Himalayas,

Alps, Rockies,

and Andes have lesser human settlement.

It is mainly because of dissected topography,

cold climatic conditions and dense forest.

The conclusion of this module

is the areas which has extreme

climatic conditions like too hot,

too wet and two cold are not suitable

for human settlement as against this

the plain areas with fertile alluvialL soil

has very high density of population.

These are some of the references

for this module and this was a

brief description of density of

population in the world.

Thank you.