

Sr. No.

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL. SEC 33B. CHD.

Date:

Subject: Geography

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Class : VIII

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Chapter: 2 (Population Dynamics)

Introduction:

The total world population is estimated about at 7.4 billion, with an average density of 45 persons per square kilometer. The population is not evenly distributed all around the world. Some places have large concentration of people, while some are sparsely populated. The manner in which people are spread in the world across the continents is known as population distribution.

The number of people living in one square kilometer area of land is called density of population.

According to the density of population, the world can be broadly divided into three regions. They are:

1. Densely populated regions.
2. Moderately populated regions.
3. Sparsely populated regions.

Densely Populated Regions:

There are four regions of high population density in the world. They are Eastern Asia, South and South-East Asia, Western and

Central Europe and East-Central North America.

These regions have level lands, fertile soils, favourable climatic conditions and good transport network. They are agriculturally developed and also have many large industries and cities.

Moderately Populated Regions:

These regions are not found in a continuous belt. They are mostly found between the densely and sparsely populated regions. Central USA, Central America, Coastal areas of South America, Western and Northern Africa, South Africa, Northern and Deccan Plateau in India, Southern Russia, Eastern Europe, Central China and South-East Australia have moderate density of population. In many of these areas there has been improvement in existing economic activities such as introduction of irrigation facilities, mining or development of new industries.

Sparsely Populated Regions:

In these regions the harsh climatic conditions and the inhospitable terrain do not support human habitation. There are three regions which have low density of population. They are:

1. Equatorial Regions:

The high temperatures, heavy rainfall, swampy grounds and dense forests hinder the population growth in these areas. For example Amazon and Zaire basins.

2. Ice capped polar regions:

Regions such as Antarctica and Tundra and the high mountainous regions such as Himalayas, Rockies and Andes are also sparsely populated because of rugged relief and cold climate.

3. Hot and Cold deserts:

Deserts such as Kalahari, Sahara, West Australian and Atacama also have low density of population. These regions receive very scanty rainfall which is not sufficient for plant growth. Therefore these areas are sparsely populated.

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