

A Study of Population Distribution

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Abstract: Population distribution describes the way that people are spread out across the Earth's surface¹. In this paper my aim is to study about population distribution in aspect of world and India. We also studied about Population density, Urbanization. Population distribution is uneven in the world.

Keywords: *Population distribution, Population density, Urbanization, Rural and Urban Development.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Population distribution is the arrangement of the population on a certain area in accordance with conditions and requirements of the society².

Population geography is a division of human geography. It is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations are related to the nature of places. Population geography involves demography in a geographical perspective. It focuses on the characteristics of population distributions that change in a spatial context. Examples can be shown through population density maps. A few types of maps that show the spatial layout of population are choropleth, isoline, and dot maps.⁴

Population distribution is a social phenomenon exist by the combined affection of series of factors. In addition, the factor helps to decide how the population distribute is the level of the labor force, the property of the economy then to the cause of natural conditions, history of the exploitation of that area, the migrations².

World population is uneven as some places are considered rural and are sparsely populated, while others are more urban and are densely populated. Population geographers interested in population distribution often study past distributions of people to understand how and why specific areas have grown into large urban centers today.

The world's population is growing very rapidly. In 1820 the world's population reached 1 billion. In 1990 it reached 6 billion people.⁵. The population of the world is

now over 7 billion people, the vast majority of whom live in the developing world.

Population growth increased significantly as the Industrial Revolution gathered pace from 1700 onwards. The last 50 years have seen a yet more rapid increase in the rate of population growth due to medical advances and substantial increases in agricultural productivity, particularly beginning in the 1960s, made by the Green Revolution. In 2007 the United Nations Population Division projected that the world's population will likely surpass 10 billion in 2055.

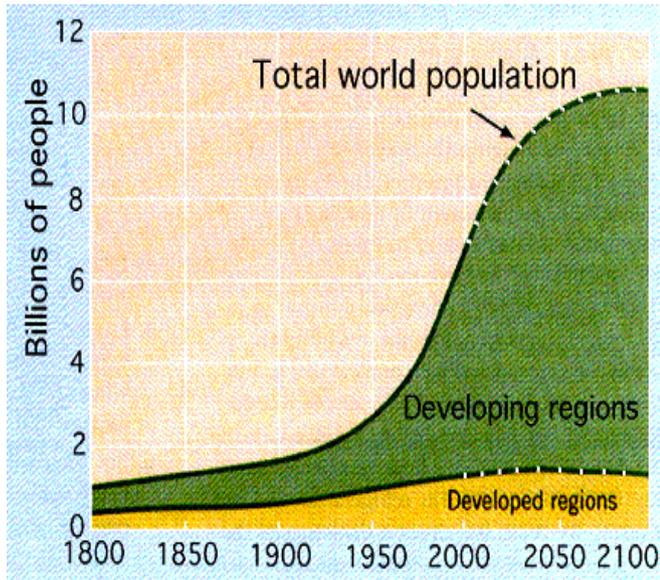
In the future, the world's population is expected to peak, after which it will decline due to economic reasons, health concerns, land exhaustion and environmental hazards. According to one report, it is very likely that the world's population will stop growing before the end of the 21st century. Further, there is some likelihood that population will actually decline before 2100. Population has already declined in the last decade or two in Eastern Europe, the Baltics and in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

According to papers published by the United States Census Bureau, the world population hit 6.5 US billion/6500 million on 24 February 2006. The United Nations Population Fund designated 12 October 1999 as the approximate day on which world population reached 6 US billion/6000 million. This was about 12 years after world population reached 5 US billion/5000 million in 1987, and 6 years after world population reached 5.5 US billion/5500 million in 1993. The population of some[which?] countries, such as Nigeria, is not even known to the nearest million, so there is a considerable margin of error in such estimates.

Population geography studies:

- Demographic phenomena (natality, mortality, growth rates, etc.) through both space and time
- Increase or decrease in population numbers
- The movements and mobility of populations
- Occupational Structure

- The way in which places in turn react to population phenomena e.g. immigration



Source: Internet Geography, www.geography.learnontheinternet.co.uk/

Research topics of other geographic sub-disciplines, such as settlement geography, have also a population-geographic dimension:

- Grouping of people in settlements
- The way from the geographical character of places e.g. settlement patterns

Factors that Affects Population Distribution:

1. Economic, Political Factors: Population Distribution is depends upon Economic Factors. population was directed to parts of Siberian plains, which were hitherto not suitable for human habitation. Likewise, in China, planned colonization of the interior, encouraged by the communist government, has resulted in significant change in population patterns¹³.

The type of technology employed, social policy, economic activity affect Population Distribution. When the Government of India set i steel plants in the public sector at Durgapur, Rourkela people were attracted to these "steel towns" for employment.¹⁴

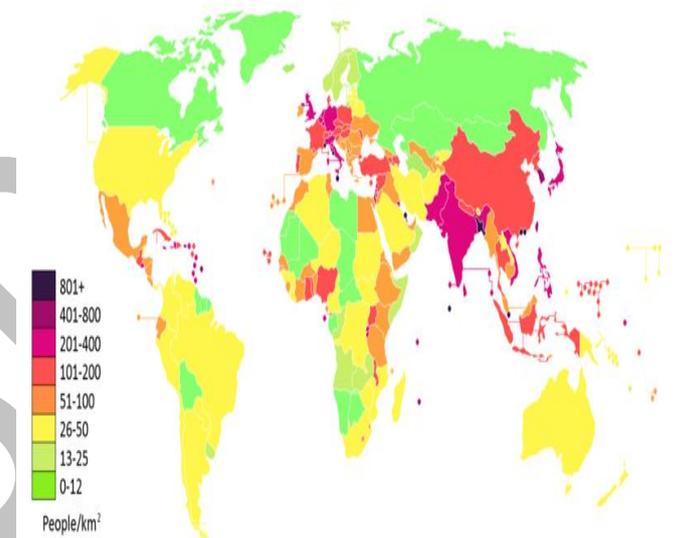
2. Physical Factors: Physical Factors affect Population Distribution indirectly. It include like Water Bodies, Climate, Soils, altitude and latitude, Staszewski, in his exhaustive analysis of the vertical distribution of population, has shown that both numbers and densities in different parts of the world decline with increasing altitude. climate must be something to which people can

adapt. Extremely hot or cold places are difficult in which to live as well as places with extreme weather¹³.

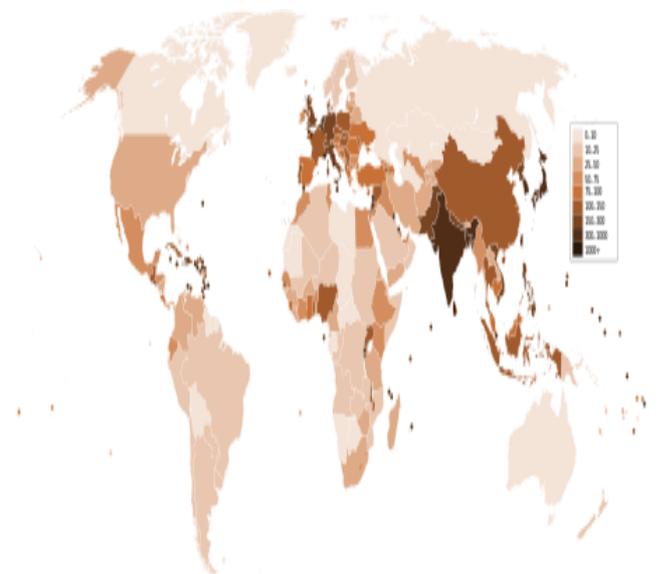
3. Historical Factors: it affecting Population Distribution in the sense of in earlier year people are forcibly relocated to another location like that .

II. POPULATION DENSITY

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume; it is a quantity of type number density. It is frequently applied to living organisms, and particularly to humans. It is a key geographic term.



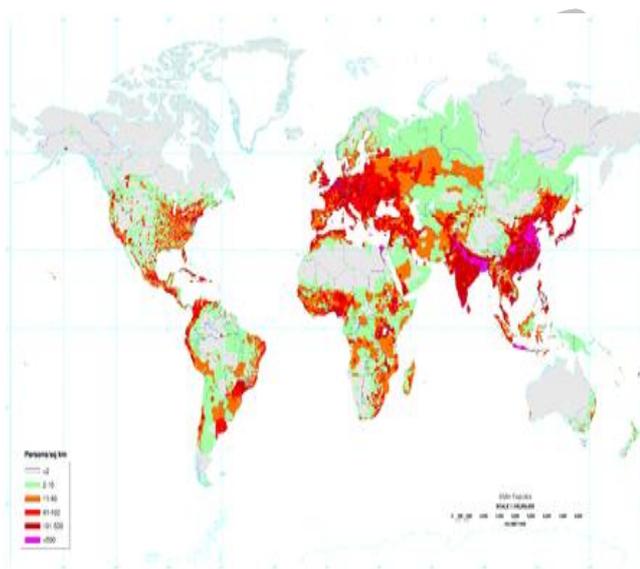
Population density (people per km²) by country, 2012. Source: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_density²



In above figures we see population density how it is increased. In upcoming year it is increase fastly because in many countries of world there are no rule in the sense in some countries like china have taken steps to control population.

The world's population is around 7 billion, and Earth's total area (including land and water) is 510 million square kilometers (197 million square miles). Therefore, the worldwide human population density is around 7 billion ÷ 510 million = 13.7 per km² (35 per sq. mile). If only the Earth's land area of 150 million km² (58 million sq. miles) is taken into account, then human population density increases to 47 per km² (120 per sq. mile).

Several of the most densely populated territories in the world are city-states, microstates, and dependencies. These territories have a relatively small area and a high urbanization level, with an economically specialized city population drawing also on rural resources outside the area, illustrating the difference between high population density and overpopulation.



Population Density = Number of People in an Area / Size of Area

III. URBANIZATION

Urbanization is a process of economic and social which has a sign is a rapid increase in number and size of the urban population, the gathering of population in cities, especially large city also the spreading of urban lifestyle². By 2050 it is predicted that 64.1% and 85.9% of the developing and developed world respectively will be urbanized⁴¹.

Urbanization is closely linked to modernization, industrialization, and the sociological process of rationalization⁴¹.

Indeed, today, in Asia the urban agglomerations of Dhaka, Karachi, Mumbai, Delhi, Manila, Seoul and Beijing are each already home to over 20 million people, while the Pearl River Delta, Shanghai-Suzhou and Tokyo are forecast to approach or exceed 40 million people each within the coming decade⁴¹.

Urbanization in India began to accelerate after independence, due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. Urbanisation is taking place at a faster rate in India. Population residing in urban areas in India, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%. This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16%. According to a survey by UN State of the World Population report in 2007, by 2030, 40.76% of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas. As per World Bank, India, along with China, Indonesia, Nigeria, and the United States, will lead the world's urban population surge by 2050.

Mumbai accommodates 12.5 million people, and is the largest metropolis by population in India, followed by Delhi with 11 million inhabitants. Witnessing the fastest rate of urbanisation in the world, as per 2011 census, Delhi's population rose by 4.1%, Mumbai's by 3.1% and Kolkata's by 2% as per 2011 census compared to 2001 census. Estimated population, at the current rate of growth, by year 2015; Delhi stands at 26 million; Mumbai at 24 million, Kolkata at 16 million, Bangalore at 11 million, Chennai, and Hyderabad at 10 million.

The Industrial Revolution in the 18th century caused countries like United States and England to become superpower nations but the present condition is worsening. India's urban growth rate is 2.07% which seems to be significant compared to Rwanda with 7.6%. India has around 300 million people living in metropolitan areas.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we see about how population is rapidly increasing, population distribution. In upcoming year population distribution will increase rapidly. Countries where large population are there, If they makes law like china then they will control population and population density. Otherwise in future large population countries

will face a many problem related to place, economy etc, due to population. We see in figures how population density is increase mostly in Asia. Population distribution is uneven in the world because of some factors like climate, Soils, altitude and latitude.

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