

Physical factors (shape and height of land)	High density	Low density
Climate	Plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities and thus have high densities of population, e.g., the Indo-Gangetic Plains.	Mountains with steep slopes do not provide much scope for agriculture, industries, transport etc. They have low densities of people, e.g., the Himalayas.
Water	Areas with equable and moderate climate tend to be densely populated, e.g., eastern China, Western Europe, India	Places experiencing extreme cold, heat or aridity, are inhospitable for permanent settlement, e.g. the Sahara, Antarctica
Resources	People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available, e.g., all the major river valleys of the world.	Deserts which are sparsely populated e.g. the Sahara.
	Areas rich in resources like coal, oil, fishing, tend to be densely populated, e.g., Western Europe, eastern USA.	Areas with less resources tend to be sparsely populated, e.g. the Thar Desert.



## Human factors

### Political

### High density

Countries with

stable govts tend to have denser populations, e.g., Singapore, Giout. policies can also decide the density of population

### Low density

Countries with govts which engage in frequent wars tend to have sparse populations as people migrate from there e.g.,

Afghanistan and Sudan.

### Social

Areas with better education and health facilities (e.g., Pune) or having religious significance (e.g., Varanasi, Vatican City) tend to be heavily populated

Areas with poor access to health care and education tend to have fewer people e.g., the Sahel in the Sahara.

### Economic

Places with industries that provide abundant employment opportunities, and places with good infrastructural facilities like efficient transport networks and electricity tend to be more densely populated, e.g., Western Europe

Lack of infrastructural facilities results in sparse population, e.g., Bastar region in central India, Amazon rainforest.