

Physical Factors	High Density	Low density
Relief - (shape & height)	plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing & service - e.g. = Indo-Gangetic plains.	Mountains with steep slopes do not provide much scope for agriculture, industry & transport. e.g. = Himalayas.
Climate	Areas with equable and moderate climate tend to be densely populated. e.g. = Western Europe, east China.	Places experiencing extreme cold, heat or aridity are inhospitable for settlement. e.g. = Antarctica, Sahara desert.
Water	People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. e.g. = major river valleys in world.	Deserts which are dry are sparsely populated. e.g. = Sahara.
Resources	Areas rich in resources like coal, oil, fishing, tend to be densely populated. e.g. = Western Europe.	Areas with less resources tend to be sparsely populated. e.g. = Thar Desert.



Human Factors	High Density	Low Density
Political	Countries with stable govt. tend to have denser populations, e.g. = Singapore	Countries with govt. frequent wars tend to have sparse populations as people migrate from there. e.g. = Sudan
Social	Areas with better edu. and health facilities or having religious significance. eg = Pune, Varanasi	Areas with poor access to facilities like health care and education. eg = Sahel in Sahara.
Economic	Places with industries that provide abundant employment opportunities, and places with good infrastructural facilities like efficient transport network and electricity. eg = Western Europe, Shanghai region of China.	Lack of infrastructural facilities results in sparse population. eg = Bastar region in Central India, Amazon rainforest.