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## Physical factors

→ Relief (shape and height of land)

High density -

Plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities and thus have high densities of population. e.g., the Indo-gangetic plains.

Low density

Mountains with steep slopes do not provide much scope for agriculture, industries, transport. They have low densities of people, e.g. - the Himalayas.

→ climate

High density.

Areas with equable and moderate climate tend to be densely populated, e.g., eastern China, western Europe, India.

Low density

Places experiencing extreme cold, heat or aridity, are inhospitable for permanent settlement. e.g., the Sahara, Antarctica.

→ Water

High density

people prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available, e.g. all the major river valleys of the world.

low density

deserts which are they are sparsely populated, e.g. the Sahara.

→ Resources

high density

Areas rich in resources like coal, oil, fishing tend to be densely populated, e.g. Singapore.

~~Government policies can also decide the density of population,~~

western Europe, eastern USA.

Low density

Areas with less resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. the Thar desert.

## Human factors

→ Political

### High density

Countries with ~~the~~ stable governments tend to have denser populations, e.g. Singapore. Government policies can also decide the density of population.

### Low density

Countries ~~with~~ with governments which engage in frequent wars tend to have sparse populations - as people migrate from there, e.g. Afghanistan and Sudan.

→ Social

### High density

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

### Low density

Areas with poor access to facilities

like health care and education tend to have fewer people, e.g., the Sahel & in the Sahara.

→ Economic

High density

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, the Shanghai region of China and the Benglur - Coimbatore industrial region.

Low density

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