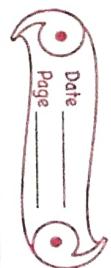
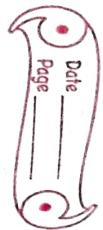


	Physical Factors High Density	Low Density
Relief & Shape and height of land)	Plains are suitable for farm ing manufacturing and ser- vice activities and thus have high densities of population. e.g. the Indo-Gangetic Plains	Mountains with steep slopes scope for agricultur- e, industrial transport They have low densities of people. e.g. the Himala- yas.
climate	Areas with equable and moderate climate tend to be densely populated, e.g. eastern China, Western Euro- pe, India.	Places experiencing extra- -me cold, heat or aridity are inhospitable for permanent settlement. e.g. the Sahara, Antarctica.
Water	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 dry are sparsely populated/ e.g. the Sahara.
Resources	Areas rich in resources like coal, oil, fishing tend to be densely populated, e.g. Western Europe, eastern USA.	Areas with less resource s tend to be sparsely populated. e.g. The Thar Desert.



Human factors	High Density	Low Density
Political	<p>Countries with stable governments tend to have more population, e.g., Singapore, Government policies can also decide the density of population.</p> <p>Areas with stable governments</p> <p>Areas with better education and health facilities (e.g. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru University) or having religious significance (e.g. Varanasi, Vatican City) tend to be heavily populated.</p>	<p>Countries with governments which engage in frequent wars tend to have sparse, e.g. Afghanistan and Sudan.</p> <p>Areas with poor access to facilities like health care and education tend to have fewer people, e.g. the Thar Desert.</p> <p>The Sahel in the Sahara</p>
Social		



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, the Shanghai region of China, and the Bangalore - Govt Coimbatore industrial region.

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

