

10-2-22

Population Geography.

Population for Nigeria as at 2021 was 7.9B
China had 18.47% and the actual population
was 1439323776 as of 2021.

India had 17.70% of the total world
population as at 2021 and the exact
population was 138013004385.

The U.S had usual population of 4.25%
and the precise no of people are
331002651.

Indonesia had about 3.5% of the
population which amount to 273523615

The National Average population change
in China is 0.39%, India 0.99%,
US 0.59%, Indonesia 1.04%

The yearly change of Nigeria is 2.42%
Cote d'Ivoire had a population growth of 0.03%
Gabon had a population 2235.44

Population Geography can be variously
defined to identify features respon-
sible for the differentials in population
of places resulting from certain conditions.

For instance, Trewartha (1969) stressed that population geography was concerned with understanding the regional differences in the earth's covering of people also. John Clarke destroyed the geography of population as been concerned with demonstrating how spatial variation in distribution, composition, migration, and growth are related to the spatial variations in the nature of places.

Wilbur Zelinsky (1966) the first defined population geography as the science that deals with the ways in which the geographic character of the place is formed by, and in turn reacts upon a set of population phenomena that vary within it through both space and time - as they follow their own behavioural laws, interacting ~~with~~ ^{at} all one another and with numerous non-demographic phenomena.

In (1970) Church Judge George et al described population geography as a branch of geography which treats the Special Variation in demographic and non-demographic qualities of human populations and the economic and Social Consequences stemming from the interaction associated with the particular set of conditions ~~exist~~^{existing} in a given areal unit. In other words

In other words the content of population geography was considered to be concerned with about three (3) areas;

- (i) The temporal spatial expression of ~~(i)~~ population attributes
- (ii) The Explanations for such temporal spatial expression
- (iii) The processes involved in the creation of this temporal spatial expressions.

Pokshishchevskir proposed or discovered that the basic goal of population geography was the discovery and administration of laws that govern the followings;

- (i) Distribution and Dynamics of Population.
- (ii) Formative processes affecting Settlement network
- (iii) Development of settlement and their relationship.

Themes of Population Geography.

Trewartha (1953) proposed a Scheme of the content and organization of material in population geography -

- (a) Geography of population in the past
- (b) Population Numbers including distribution, density, migration, growth etc.
- (c) Qualities of Population and their regional patterns of distribution including physical as well as Social economic qualities.

John Clark explained that human characteristics that formed the content of population Geography fall into three groups;

(1) Absolute numbers

(2) Physical (Age, Sex, race, Intelligence etc.)

~~(3)~~ Social (Marital status, family, household, residence, literacy, education, language, religion,

~~(4)~~ Nationality, ethnic group etc- and

~~(5)~~ Economic (Industry, Occupation, Income, etc characteristics).

(3) ~~(4)~~ Population Dynamics (Fertility, Mortality & Migration).

24/02/22. Frontiers of Research in population Geography.

Preston & James in 1954 suggested that the research in population geography should focus majorly on 4 frontiers which include;

(i) The development of more satisfactory methods of mapping the distribution of

there are 3 major factors that influence population distribution & density of physical factors

- (i) Physical factors
- (ii) Social Cultural factors
- (iii) Demographic factors

(1) The physical factors include all environmental elements which acts as both the positive and negative factors where the conditions are positive the population in such areas is high & dense. The physical factors include all the elements of weather and climate and some other geographical elements e.g. rainfall, Sunshine (temperature), topography, relative humidity, soil, energy resources and minerals and accessibility.

(2) Social and Cultural factors :- This factors directly affects or support the growth or further distribution of population. Some of the cultural factors that have

Natural increase \rightarrow Fertility & mortality.

Controlling effect upon the spread on population are;

- (a) History of settlement
- (b) Type of economy
- (c) Advancement in Technology.
- (d) political situations and
- (e) Social organizations.

3 Demographic Factors:- The demographic factors changes the distribution and density of population in part of the world today through variations with the rate of natural increase and also through the medium of migration between places. There are wide regional variations in the pattern of fertility, mortality and Mobility. Hence, the variations in operation population distribution and population Density.

3-3-2022

Life Table.

- Calculate of Longevity }
- Population projection }

* Population

The Malthusian Theory of Population.

Thomas Robert Malthus was an English Clergy man who lived between (1766 - 1834), He was regarded as the first professional demographer when he published a book titled 'Essay on the Principles of Population' which was regarded as the first most influential work relating to population growth and its consequences. Malthus argued ~~so~~ that ^{human} population beings like plant and animals are forced to increase their population by the urge to reproduce in which if there is no constraint, human being will continue to increase in numbers is definitely.

The most important of the natural checks in increasing the number of

human being is the lack of food where in malthus argued that population tends to grow more rapidly than food supply. He assumed that while population can increase in geometric progression (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc) agricultural production could not increase faster than arithmetical progression (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc).

It could be established that given the scenario as painted by malthus, population tend to grow faster than food production. Therefore there are two factors which lead to balance the situation, these are captured in terms of checks.

- (i) Positive checks :- These are categorized as all measures that cause death at an increased rate, for example, poverty, disease, epidemics, famine and war.
- (ii) Preventive checks :- These are factors that reduce birth rates such as abstinence.

Note: Critica on malthus 1 food pattern will only increase on arithmetic progression.

In pesticide, Contraception and abortion.

According to Malthus, these preventive checks are unacceptable because they can be regarded as misery or vice. He suggested that the only acceptable means of preventing a birth was to exercise moral restraint which implied delayed marriage until a man feels that he is able to support a viable family.

Demographic Transition Theory (DTT).

Note: Talks about development as it relates to population.

At the beginning of the 20th century the pattern of population growth and development as been documented in various part of the world which debated a pattern that is associated with population characteristics. The Demographic Transition theory was documented to explain the population development Nexus. There are 3 main Stages of the theory.

- (a) A period of high fertility and high mortality.
- (b) A stage of declining mortality and high or medium fertility.
- (c) A stage of low mortality low fertility.

1. High Fertility & High Mortality :- This first stage in the transition theory is characterized by high fertility and high Crude death and infant mortality rate. As a result, the population of any area in this stage of population transition is largely stable, young, and small. This stage is known as the "high growth potential stage" because a decline in mortality in the absence of other changes would result in very high rate of population growth.

2. Declining mortality and Medium mortality.
This second stage is said to have

been introduced by industrialization and urbanization. The rapid population growth is associated with this stage where also the age composition of a population undergoes changes. There is typically a slight increase in the proportion of elderly persons which could be described as an increased longevity. There is an even marked increase in the proportion of young persons which derives from high fertility and also from reduced infant and child mortality.

3. A stage of low mortality low fertility
The third stage which is characterized by low fertility leads to a relatively stable, older, and larger population. This stage is often ~~derived~~ by divided by two groups

- ⇒ Late expanding regime
- ⇒ Matured regime.

Race & Culture

- (i) Caucasoid
 - (ii) Mongroid → reddish brown skin
 - (iii) Negroid → black people (black skin)
 - (iv) Austroid → full lips found in Australia, Asia
 - (v) Capoid → South Africa, America, Short, yellow
- Note; Read population data