Chapter 32 – Where are the People?

- **Population density** – is the average number of people per square kilometre
- **Population distribution** – the spread of people in a particular area

Italy

The North Italian Plain

- Also known as the Plain of Lombardy
- Northern Italy is the country's economic core
- Large-scale manufacturing occurs within the major cities of **Milan** (fashion), **Genoa** (finance) and **Turin** (cars)
- Collectively they are known as **The Industrial Triangle**
- Agriculture also thrives in this region, due to its flat, fertile soil
- Area is densely populated, 230 people per sq. km

Southern Italy (Il Mezzogiorno)

- This is the peripheral area of Italy and is similar to the West of Ireland
- Highly dependant on agriculture
- Mountainous terrain (Apennine mountain range) makes agriculture difficult due to thin soils
- Naples is the main city in this region
- Less densely populated, 160 people per square km

Some Factors that Affect Population Distribution in Italy

- **Land**

- **Agriculture**

- **Transport**

- **Manufacturing**

Answer

- **Land** – flat, making it attractive to set up and develop (large cities of Milan, Genoa, Turin) glacial deposits from Alps and River Po provide rich alluvial soil

- **Agriculture** – if land is deep, rich in alluvium and fertile and receives plenty of rainfall, agricultural industry will prosper, attracting people to the region (The Plain of Lombardy is one of the most fertile plains in Europe due to glacial deposits)

Answer

- **Transport** – if there is a good transport network in place, people will be able to access jobs, education, homes etc. easily (excellent motorways connect the cities of Northern Italy to each other and mainland Europe)

- **Manufacturing** – This is the industrial heart of Italy, providing many jobs for the inhabitants across a variety of different sectors

Case Study - Dublin

- Dublin can be divided into different population groups (**The Dublin Mountains, West County Dublin, North County Dublin, Dublin City and Older Suburbs**)
- Dublin Mountains – Low density
- West County Dublin – High density
- North County Dublin – Moderate density
- Dublin City and Older Suburbs – High density
- **What are the reasons for this pattern?**

The Dublin Region

- **The Dublin Mountains** – Very low density (urban development is prohibited here, isolated from city also)
- **West County Dublin** – high density and growing rapidly (new towns like Tallaght, Blanchardstown facilitate commuters
- **North County Dublin** – moderate density, hindered by the presence of Dublin Airport
- **Dublin City and Older Suburbs** – high density due to jobs, chief port, capital, universities, inward migration, etc.

The West of Ireland

- The population of the West of Ireland has fluctuated greatly over time
- Combination of social and historical factors have contributed to this
- Gender imbalances
- Economy
- Famine

Stage One

- Back in the 1800's, the West of Ireland was similar to a developing country

- There were high birth rates and large families as people were unfamiliar with "family-planning measures"

  – Dependant on one crop (potatoes) similar to most developing countries today in Africa

- Land was divided up amongst young males

Stage Two

- This dependency on potatoes led to the "Great Famine" in 1845-1849
- Potatoes failed
- Potatoes were a large part of peoples' diet and the lack of them led to starvation and emigration
- Population in Ireland and in the West in particular, plummeted
- One in four died or emigrated

Stage Three

- The country and region were poverty-stricken in the aftermath
- Land was no longer divided up into small lots as the farmers couldn't afford to do so
- This left young men (who had worked on farms all their lives) with no option but to emigrate in search of work
- This occurred between 1845-1960, leaving the population almost half of what it was

Stage Four

- Ireland as a country was beginning to develop and urbanise throughout the middle of the 20th Century
- The West lagged behind but still improved
- Universities (NUIG), Multinational Companies (Boston Scientific) and other industries began to develop here
- People were less dependent on agriculture
- The West was now an attractive place to live
- Population began to stabilise

Stage Five

- The Late 1990's saw the creation of the "Celtic Tiger" in Ireland
- A period of great wealth and development
- Jobs, schools, opportunities, communications all improved drastically
- People no longer had to travel to Dublin or abroad in search of work
- The population began to increase as emigration was replaced by immigration

Population Densities in the West

- The West of Ireland is now quite urbanised with cities like Galway and Limerick, and large towns like Sligo, Castlebar, Westport, etc.

- However, parts are still very underdeveloped (Connemara, Belmullet)

- These underdeveloped regions still experience emigration as people move to the developed cities and towns of The West and abroad

Why do they leave?

- Terrain

- Employment

- Education

- Social Life

- Gender Imbalances

Why do they leave?

- **Terrain** – infertile, rocky, thin, not conducive to farming
- **Employment –** employment is limited here, industries are small scale and traditional, unlike the large Multinational ones in Galway
- **Education –** lack of third level education in these areas
- **Social life –** only a few pubs
- **Gender imbalances –** Men dominate as women move to Galway etc. in search of work

Brazil – Case Study

- Brazil is a massive country located on the continent of South America
- It is so vast it takes up most of the North-Central and North-Eastern part of the continent
- Population distribution is very imbalanced in Brazil
- The coasts are densely populated, while inland in the Amazon rainforest the population is more sparse and spread out

Reasons for this trend

- Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the 16th Century
- The Portuguese settled along the coasts as it made it easy for them to sail back home more quickly
- These settlements grew over time into trading towns, which eventually grew into industrial cities
- Cities like Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paolo are two such examples

Rio de Janeiro

- City itself has a population of 6.3 million people
- The population of the city and surrounding area combined is a massive 12.3 million people
- The population density of the city is 4,783 per square kilometre
- It is the 6th largest city in the Americas and 26th largest in the world

Rio de Janeiro

Sao Paolo

Sao Paolo

- City has a population of around 11.3 million people
- The combines population of the city and surrounding area is 19.8 million people
- Population density of 2,469 per square kilometre
- 2nd largest city in Americas and among the ten largest on the planet

Fact!

- From humble trade beginnings these two Portuguese settlements have grown to become massive urbane sprawls over time
- Their coastal location has been a massive reason for this even to this day

The Amazon

The Amazon Rainforest

- Region was left largely untouched by the Portuguese
- Even today, it is very much as it was in the 16th Century
- Dense jungles and undergrowth made it difficult to settle in
- Technology at the time was lacking
- Temperatures were warm, muggy and diseases like malaria were easily picked up

The Amazon Rainforest

- Brazil has a population of 196 million people
- It is a developing country and is only coming to terms with family planning methods etc.
- Of this massive population, only little more than 7% of the entire population lives in the Amazon Basin!
- Made up mainly of tribes (Amerindians)
- The Amazon Basin accounts for just about half of the country of Brazil

Effects of High Population Densities

- Overcrowding

- Lack of Open Spaces

- Shortage of Clean Water

- Pollution

India (Kolkata)

- India is one of the most densely populated countries in the world along with China
- It is located in Asia
- It is a developing country
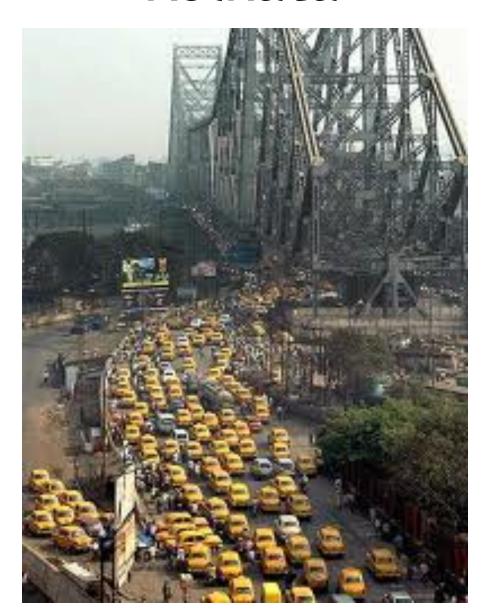- There are massive disparities between rich and poor in India

Kolkata

- Kolkata is located in north-eastern India close to the River Ganges
- It has a rapidly growing population of 16 million people
- Cities like Kolkata attract migrants from isolated rural areas in India who come in search of work
- These migrants settle on the outskirts of Kolkata in **Shanty Towns** or **Bustees**

Kolkata

Kolkata

Shanty Towns/Bustees

Shanty Towns/Bustees

- These are overcrowded, unplanned settlements which spring up on the edges of large cities in developing countries
- They are made up of any available materials (wood, metal, plastic)
- They have no sanitation facilities
- Diseases, unemployment and poverty are rife in these settlements

Kolkata - Overcrowding

- **Four million people** crowded into poorly-built bustees
- **Barabazar** has 100,000 people per square kilometre
- **Houses** – no bigger than average-sized bathroom, home to over ten people
- Only the "lucky" live in these bustees
- Half a million people live on the streets **(Pavement People)**

Kolkata – Lack of Open Space

- **City sprawls for 50 kilometres** down the banks of river Hooghly
- Bustees and Shanty Towns are constantly creeping outwards
- Unlike settlements in the Western World, there are no neat rows or green play areas
- Instead, anywhere land is free, homes are built

Kolkata – Shortage of Clean Water

- **Water quality is not maintained** here
- Pipes can become poisonous, contaminating fresh water
- Water taps are shared between up to 50 people as the supply cannot match the massive demand
- Unfiltered cleaning water is the alternative for most – diseases like dysentery

Kolkata - Pollution

- Human and Household waste is dumped randomly on streets

- Drains are open and not cleaned

- Garbage is not collected regularly, causing massive pile-ups of filth

- Heavy traffic congestion pollutes the air causing breathing difficulties for inhabitants

Garbage in Kolkata

Garbage in Kolkata

Class Activity

- Write an account from the perspective of a resident of Kolkata about your daily life and struggles under the headings of
  - Overcrowding
  - Lack of Open Space
  - Lack of Clean Water
  - Pollution
- High Population Density creates the same problems in cities but the results can be seen in different ways. Explain, in relation to Kolkata and Hong Kong
- Which city would you prefer to live in; Kolkata or Hong Kong? Explain your choice

West of Ireland

- In population terms, why is it important to provide a variety of jobs for different age groups, across a variety of different sectors?
Why do young adults mostly leave the West of Ireland?

- Marriage rates are important in rural areas, why is this?

- How does low population densities lead to the abandonment of agricultural land?

West of Ireland

- Explain in your own words, why it is important to have a number of young people working on farms

- Why might places like the West of Ireland become isolated economically from the EU and rest of Ireland?

- Historically, why has the West of Ireland failed to attract large-scale investment?

Chapter 34 – Life and Death in an Unequal World

- The North-South divide is a historical one
- Today there are some wealthy country in the South (China, Australia, etc.)
- They are emerging economies, which historically were poor and underdeveloped
- However, there are also severely poor countries in the South with massive food and health problems (most of the continent of Africa)
- The North contains the historical superpowers (USA, Russia, England, Germany, France)

The North

- Wealthy countries (USA, Russia)
- Contains only **one-fifth** of the world's population
- Uses **86%** of the world's wealth
- These countries are at **Stage 4-5** of Demographic Transition Model
- They have **controlled population** and excellent resources
- **Multinational Corporations** locate here, investing vast sums of money

The South

- Poor countries (Africa, South America)
- **80%** of the planet's population live here
- Uses only **14%** of word's wealth
- Countries like India are **densely populated** with little access to efficient resources
- Most African countries are former European colonies which are only at **Stage 2** of Demographic Transition Model
- **Few Multinational Corporations** locate here due to poor services

The Countries of the North and South

- U.S.A.
- Canada
- Ireland
- England
- Spain
- Italy
- France
- Germany
- Russia
- Belgium

- Australia
- China
- India
- Mexico
- Brazil
- Argentina
- South Africa
- Mali
- Nigeria
- Egypt

Ireland vs. Uganda

- When discussing information from tables (such as on page 216) **you must include the figures in your answer**
- Identify which country is developed and which is developing
- For each heading you make:
  - **Give the figures** (for both)
  - **Explain the reasons** for the figures (for both)

Answer

- **Water**
  - There is little fresh water in these countries
  - Many families share taps
  - Diseases like **gastroenteritis** (easily cured in the North) lead to **diarrhoea** and **death**
- **Food**
  - Children are malnourished as food is scarce
  - Immune systems decline
  - **Measles, Whooping Cough** (easily cured in North) lead to death
- **Medicine**
  - Money to invest in basic medical injections is unavailable
  - Children die from easily curable diseases

Child Mortality Rates

- **More children die in the Third World** (the South) than in the Developed World
- See Page 183 (**Factors Affecting Population Change** – same headings generally apply, with exception of War, Role of Women)
- Generally it is the things which we take for granted in the Developed World that leads to these mortalities

- **What do we take for granted in our daily lives?**

Page 217 - Cartoon

- What issues are raised here?

- Children in the North have endless opportunities when they grow up, their childhood is fun and stress-free

- Children in the South struggle to make it though their teens, for them, their childhood is one long struggle for survival

Class Exercise

- Identify five countries in each group of **Life Expectancy**

Life Expectancy – North and South

Over 75 Years (High)	60-75 Years (Medium)	Under 60 Years (Low)
U.S.A.	China	India
Canada	Mexico	Ivory Coast
Ireland	Russia	Nigeria
Germany	U.A.E.	Madagascar
Australia	Argentina	Mali