FACTOR AFFECTING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ON THE EARTH

Population disruption is a measure of how spread out a population in any given area. The simplest way to measure population distribution is to calculate the percentage of a population over a specific geographic area. The other definition of population disruption is how individuals of a species spread out in the location that they live in. Geographical features such as resource availability drive population distribution. Example of what can drive population disruption are water, soil, energy, minerals, climate, landforms, topography, and accessibility. Since resources are not evenly distributed across the globe, this means locations with favourable climates and abundant resources are more densely populated while those with less favourable climates and fewer resources are sparsely populated. With regard to the human population, features of population disruption also include economics, politics, and history. size of geographical regions can be compared from census to census. For example, the province of koh Kong ,Cambodia ranked as the eighteenth largest providence in 1998 but fell in ranking to the twentieth largest in 2008. Indicators of population change, which would affect distribution, include both rate, death rate, immigration and emigration. The world's population has explored over the last few centuries. This is attributed to major changes in health care, food, and lifestyle which provide opportunities for people to live longer and healthier lives. On a global scale, this leads to exponential population growth, the change in population size dependent on birth and death. However, not every country experiences population growth some populations are actually shrinking. Population geography also includes people distributions across the world, their density in certain areas, and their movement or migration. In other word, population geography provides explanations and methods for understanding where people are, why they may be there, why they are moving, and where they might go. Population changes are usually

influenced by economics, cultural, political, or environmental circumstances. These Influences can be explained by push and pull factors. Push factors motivate people to move away from a country due to political, economic, cultural, or environmental failures. A lack of skilled jobs, religious persecution, or natural hazard such as tsunami are all push factors. Pull factors inactivate people to move to a country. Higher incomes, better education, or greater safety are examples of pull factors.

The factor affecting population distribution on the earth are numerous and can be broadly categorised into two groups: Physical factors and human factors.

PHYSICAL FACTORS

Physical factors that affect population distribution include relief, climate, soils, vegetation, water and locations of minerals and energy resources. It is important to note that most of the physical factors influence population distribution only indirectly through climatic conditions. The climatic conditions of the surrounding environment affect the soli type and crops grown in a particular region.

Climate

People prefer to live in temperate climate where there is enough rainfall and no extremes of temperature. A lack of fresh water for drinking or irrigation stops people living in an area.

Very high temperature makes farming difficult. Dehydration and heart stroke are other issues.

Areas with high humidity are also uncomfortable places to live and can be affected by disease such as malaria

Very cold temperatures make it difficult to grow crops or to build homes and transport links as the ground can be frozen for much of the year

Relief

Relief is a topography of a region. Lowlands plains , flat river valleys and volcanic areas with fertile soli tend to have high population densities.

Mountainous areas with steep slopes and poor quality soli tend to have low population densities. Because high mountain areas are often remote which makes them difficult to access .

Flat, low-lying areas have deeper soli which makes it easier to grow crops.

Natural resources

Few natural resources in an area means there is lack of industry therefore a lack of employment opportunities.

Areas rich in mineral resources tend to have a large concentration and density of population as such areas have great possibility of economic development and employment opportunities.

Soils

Areas with fertile soils example river are good for growing crops to feed the population.

Poor soils with few nutrition means there will be a low agricultural output.

Location

location is the most important geographical factor which affect the density of population because it suggests climate, Soil vegetation and human activities, trade transport. Based on the location the climate will be differing According to the climate change the soil will be differing and the crops the vegetation which is going to be cultivated. According to the vegetation the human activity are also going to be changed.

Areas with extreme climates such as hot and cold desert is make it difficult to grow crops and access water.

Regions with dense vegetation cover such as rainforests, provide challenges in terms of access and the lack of service make human inhabitation very difficult. If land is infertile humans are unable to grow food leading to a low population density.

locations that regularly experience natural hazards can discourage people from settling in the area. Coastal Environment is in the zoo's rivers provide good accesses and allow trading to occur encouraging the growth of economic activities.

Vegetation

Some types of vegetation make the development of settlement more likely, example grasslands, areas with particularly dense rainforest, Coniferous forest or those with little vegetation tend to have Spears population vegetation modifies land surface properties, mediating the exchange of energy, moisture, trace gases, and aerosols between the land and the atmosphere. This exchange influence the atmosphere on local , regional, and global scales. Through altering surface properties, vegetation change can impact on weather and climate.

Water supply

Many of so water systems that keep ecosystem thriving and feed a growing human population have become stressed rivers, lakes and aquifers are dying up or becoming too polluted to use.

more than half the world's wetlands have disappeared. agriculture consume move water than any other sources and wastes much through inefficiencies.

 climate change is altering patterns of weather and water around the world, causing shortages and droughts in some areas and floods in others.

When waters run dry people can't get enough to drink, wash ,or feed crops, and economic decline may occur. in addition in adequate sanitation a problem for 2.4 billion people can lead to deadly diarrhoeal disease including, cholera and typhoid fever in the other waterborne illness.

Human factors

Population distribution on the Earth's surface is not determined by physical element alone, for within the broad framework of physical forces, human factors also influence the way population is distributed over our planet. These s factors are economic, historical, political and social factors.

Economic factors

The economic factors is an indicator of employment opportunities people in ruler areas are largely dependent on agriculture for their

live hood . concentration Of population in urban areas is an outcome of diverse economic activities and live hood options offered by cities.

usually there is work for almost everyone which is unlike in village where are fewer options. Therefore, population density in the towns and cities tend to be higher than in rural areas, and will continue to increase.

 in this case regions with little or no economic opportunities tend to be sparely populated as people are unable to secure a regular income.

 location with little or no infrastructure including transport ,energy, water ,and some sanitation da not attract significant numbers of people .

poor transport infrastructure providers considerable challenges especially with regardless accessibility leading to a low population density .the availability of jobs and economic activity within a region leads to an increase in population density.

Social factors

Areas with better housing, health facilities and education are more populated. this has led to an increase in population of development areas where municipal service are well organised.

Health services

People tend to settle in on areas where there are good health facilities.

This has lead to an increase in the population of development areas where provisions of health service are well organised.

Education

Most people tend to settle in areas where there are good education facilities .this has led to an increase in the population of developed areas where education facilities are good.

Cultural

Places with cultural or religious attract people.

Historical factors

Duration of human settlement is an important determinant of the magnitude of population concentration in any area.

Most of the populated areas have a very long history of human habitation, such as the river valleys.

Historical factors can also explain the patterns of population distribution. past population distribution influence present and future population concentration. the duration of settlement is important in determining the population density. many of the areas with high population concentration have a very long history of human habitation, while spares populations in certain areas can, in part be explained by recent habitation.

Political factors

War, Political disturbance, conflict , and weak administration negatively affect population distribution

War and political conflict

Take a great role on human lives .death rates are high and people are forced to move out in research of safety.

 safer locations experience a sizable population grows because of the inflow of migrants. this is also the situation in regions near the political boundaries of countries that do not have peaceful relations. even if there is no conflict the fear of one compels people to move, making these areas the least populated ones.

Political unrest and discrimination

Are detrimental to population growth, clashes between different parties or people with different religions believe how often resulted in a reduction of population in the affected areas.

before settling in a new place permanently , migrants population looks for a place that not only provides economic opportunity, migrant population provide safe and healthy environment for whole leaving.

A politically unstable region is unstable to provide both these conditions and hence it discourages not only the incoming migrant population but also the already residing population which might be forced to leave the region in search of peaceful locations for settlement.