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Grade 8
Geography (Note)

Chapter - 2. Population Dynamics

➢ **What is population?**

Population refers to the existing number of humans in the world. Currently the world population is more than 7 billion.

The distribution of population is uneven in the world. Except Antarctica, all the other six continents are inhabited by people. Asia is the most populated continent with about 60% of the world population followed by Africa with about 15% population.

➢ **Population distribution**

Population distribution refers to the pattern in which people give some areas of the world have a very less number of people, some areas have a large number of people. Thus to determine the concentration of people in an area we find out the population density.

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total number of people of t}\square\text{at are}}{\text{Total area}}$$

The unequal, distribution of population happens due to various physical & human factors.

They can be explained through the following flowchart.

➢ **Physical & human factors responsible.**

Physical	Human
Climate	Employment opportunities
Relief features	Transport & communication
Natural resources	Emigration & Immigration
Soils	Birth & death rate

➢ **Density of population – overpopulation & underpopulation**

➢ **Over population:-** A situation when there are more number of people living in a place than its physical & human resources can support the basic requirements is less than the number of people living in that area.

This situation results into many serious problems like low standard of living, lack of employment opportunities or unemployment, shortage of social resources, over crowding, high crime rates.

➢ **Under population:-** A situation when there are less number of people giving in a place than its physical & human resources can support. The available resources are abundant as compared to the number of people living.

This situation results into wastage a resources due to no utilization, lack of skilled force due to many opportunities, adequate supply of basic necessities, enough scope for housing, better law & order management.

- ➢ **Population Composition:-** Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age, gender, literacy, occupation, socio-economic status & religion. The three most important of them are:
  - ➔ **Age composition**: The population is divided into three main groups.
a) **0 – 14 years**: This group consists of children amounting to about 34% of the total population.
b) **15 – 16 years**: This group consists of the working population amounting to about 61% of the total population.
c) **65 years and more:** This group consists of old people amounting to 5% of the total population.

  The first & third groups, i.e. children & old people are called the dependant population as they are majorly dependant on the working population for their livelihood.
  - ➔ **Sex ratio**: The relative numbers of males & females is an important demographic characteristic. It is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population or vice versa. This ratio is important as it is an important social factor which indicates the gender equality between males and females at a given point of time. Factors that influence the sex ratio:-
  1. Different social practices like female feticide, domestic violence.
  2. Gender ratio at birth.
  3. Gender difference in population enumeration.
- ➢ **Population pyramid**.

  Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the sex ratio of populations. It is a bar graph in which the length of the bar represents the number or percentage of persons. Meaning to say Y – axis has the age and X – axis has the population starting from the youngest to the oldest on top. Males are shown conventionally on the left whereas females on the right.

Chapter - 3. Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. The reason may vary from person to person. But this movement affects the population of a place.

When we have the movement from one country to another it is known as International migration and if the movement is within the country it is called Internal migration.

Some people choose to move, willingly. This is called voluntary migration. Sometimes they are forced to move. This is called involuntary or forced migration. The reasons which lead to migration are called Push and Pull factors.

The factors which attract a person to new places are called Pull factors.

The factors which lead a person leave a place are called Push factors.

The generic factors responsible for migration can be categorized into four:
a) **Economic** – Better employment opportunities, better pay/returns on work.
b) **Social** – better quality of life, social circle.
c) **Environmental** – Climate, to avoid natural disasters.
d) **Political**: To escape political or religious regional conflict.

➤ **Push & Pull factors:**

Factors that lead to migration are push & pull factors. Given below are a few examples.

Push	Pull
Unemployment	Better employment opportunities
Not enough basic amenities	Safe & comfortable
Natural disasters	Lifestyle
Extreme weather	Favourable climate
High crime rates	Low crime rates

➤ **Types of Migration:** The basic categories in which we can classify migration is:

a) **Internal Migration:** It refers to the movement within the national boundaries or changing places within the same country. For example: A person shifting from Ahmedabad to Delhi.

b) **International Migration:** It refers to the movement across the boundaries. For example, A person moving to America for better job opportunities.

Migration can also be classified into the following types:

a) **Emigration**: Emigration means movement of people from ones resident country with the intention of settling in another country. This generally happens when the living conditions are not favourable and suitable for the person in this/ her own resident country. For e.g. shortage of resources, racial discrimination, lack of job opportunities, etc.

b) **Immigration**: Immigration means movement into a new country leaving one's own, resident country. Immigration means arrival of new people from other countries. They are sometimes permanent or semi permanent residents in the country. The USA has many immigrants who flock in there for better work opportunities.

c) **Rural – Urban** : The movement of people from villages & towns to cities or larger area of a city. It usually happens for better job opportunities, quality of housing, cost of living and education.

d) **Urban – Rural**: The movement of people from one city to another city (bigger city) in search of better opportunities and livelihood or any other factor.

e) **Some other types:**
  - **Intercontinental**: This type of migration is when people move across continents.
  - **Intracontinental**: This type of migration is when people move across countries of the same continent.
  - **Return**: This type of migration involves voluntary return of migrants to their original country.
  - **Forced**: This type of migration is when the government or authorities of a place force people to migrate for a reason.
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Socio – economic impact of migration.

➤ **Positive impact on destination & home country.**

Destination	Home
1) Cheap labour	Better job for locals
2) skilled labour	Racism

3) Cultural diversity	Dises

➢ **Negative impact on destination & home country.**

Destination	Home
1) Job loss	1) Loss of skilled labour
2) Racism	2) Fall in population leads to fall in demand
3) Social resources are exploited	3) Affects the psychological needs of the family.
4) Breakdown of culture & tradition	
5) Risk & diseases	

➢ **Brain drain**: The process in which a country loses is most educated and talented workers to other countries through migration. It is also referred to as human capital flight.

   A large number of highly skilled and qualified people move to prosperous countries for better job prospects. This results into a serious problem for home countries.

➢ **Causes:**
   ➔ **Push factors:**
- Unemployment
- Political instability
- Economic underdevelopment
- Poor working conditions
- Discrimination in work place

   ➔ **Pull factors:**
- High wages
- Better quality of life
- Stable political environment
- Freedom to explore in research & education

   ➔ **Effects of Brain drain:**
- Loss of potential future entrepreneurs.
- Shortage of quality skilled labour.
- Loss of innovative ideas.
- A chance of missing opportunities of wealth creation.
- Effect on tax revenue & employment.
- The new skills & expertise learnt can be used in the home country.
- Remittances sent back to home country helps in boosting the economy.
- Exchange of knowledge & innovative ideas.