

## Nature and scope of Population Geography

### Introduction

Glen T Trewartha introduced the systematic study of population geography. The year 1953 is important for the study of population geography. In this year only the renowned scientist pleaded for the separate branch of study for population study. It is because man is the pivotal point in every respect. The first textbook was written by J.I Clark on Population Geography in 1965. The title of the book was population Geography.

Population Geography is the geographic organization of population and how and why this matter to society. This often involves describing where population are found, how the size and composition of this population is regulated by the demographic processes of fertility, mortality and migration and what these patterns of population mean for economic development, ecological change and social issues. For example, sub urbanization in the developed global north has been linked back to the migration decisions of many families who have central cities and re – allocate on the urban fringe.

Some of the popular definitions of population Geography are as follows-

- 1) According to Trewartha – Population Geography is concerned with understanding regional differences in the Earth's covering of people.
- 2) According to Clark- Population Geography is concerned with demonstrating how spatial variation in distribution, composition, migration and growth are related to the spatial variations in the nature of places.
- 3) According to Wilbur Zelinsky – Population Geography is the science that deals with the ways in which the geographic character of places is formed by and in term reacts upon a set of population phenomena that vary within it through both space and time.

### Nature of population Geography

- 1 Population Geography is a recent branch of Human Geography which has it roots in the mother discipline called the demography.
- 2 Population Geography tries to study population in the spatial context and seeks answers to areal differentiation patterns of population.

- 3. Population geography employs a lot of quantitative methods to predict population growth, computes lot of statistical operations like CDR,DR,FR etc.**
- 4. It is an empirical branch of Human geography which tries to study the problems based on some collected facts. It heavily depends on organization like census, NSS,CSO etc.**
- 5. Population Geography tries to study the population behaviours by some spatially designed tools like age sex pyramid, Applies population growth models to different parts of the world and tries to form the pattern of the study.**
- 6. population geography tries to study the population dynamics like past and present trends in growth and its spatial manifestations.**