

What Is Need of Population Geography?

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ABSTRACT

A definition of population geography was provided by Trewartha, who is considered to be the "Father of Population Geography." Population geography is the study of the geographical differences in the distribution of human populations on Earth. In his theory, John I. Clarke stated that the primary aim of population geography is to illustrate the link between regional variation in population and its features, such as composition, migration, and growth, as well as the spatial variation in the characteristics of various areas. When we talk about the population of a city, we are referring to the total number of people that live in the region that around the city. Occupants or residents are terms that are widely used to refer to these certain persons.

INTRODUCTION

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

A population is a group of things that inhabit in a common environment and may not have been distinguished at the beginning of their existence. When we talk about the population of a city, we are referring to the total number of people that live in the region that around the city. Occupants or residents are terms that are widely used to refer to these certain persons. What is meant by the term "population" is the total number of people who live in a certain geographical area. The term "population density" describes the average number of people living in a certain region per square meter in a particular location. In the United States, metropolitan regions are broad conglomerates that are distinguished by significant population densities. In this region, the people who live there are located in close proximity to one another. In places with a low population density, people are often found at larger distances from one another than they are in regions with a higher population density that are located in open countryside. The total number of people who live in a certain district is referred to as the "continuous population" throughout the whole district. There are times when it is used in this context in regard to animals. A population that is considered to be ideal and that may be observed in a certain area is said to be situated at a considerable distance.

Definition of Population Geography

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bruce Newbold (2017) The primary subjects of investigation in population geography, which is a branch of human geography, are people, the geographic distributions of people, the characteristics of people, and the density of people. The topic of this area of inquiry is the geographical variance that occurs in births, deaths, population distribution, composition, migration, and growth. Geographers that specialise in population study focus their attention primarily on the societal backdrop, population structure, and the dynamics of population change. Not only is there a strong connection between population geography and geographical demography and spatial demography, but it also demonstrates the diversity that exists within geography. The discipline has been quickly adopting new theoretical viewpoints in an attempt to ensure that it continues to exist in the scientific community.

Godslove Nnadi (2017) The study of population geographers involves the investigation of the connections that exist between the regional disparities in population density, age distribution, and other demographic data and the physical characteristics of the regions in question. In addition to being a subfield of human geography, this subfield of population studies is already a subfield. The field of study known as population geography is concerned with the study of the distribution of human populations throughout time and place, with the goal of identifying

patterns and causes of change. As a result, the population geographer is interested in a variety of topics, one of which is the following: how do people in a certain region normally behave? The existing pattern of population dispersion is a result of what happened in the past? When it comes to the natural environment, how do the people who live in a particular place connect to it and how are they influenced by it? As a consequence of this, the types of topics that are often investigated in population geography include size, growth, density, dispersion, and composition. Migration, fertility, mortality, ethnicity, ageing, and many more instances are also examples of this phenomenon.

Adrian J. Bailey (2019) It was from the study of human geography that the discipline of population geography evolved as a way of analyzing and commenting on the spatial arrangement of human populations. Within the context of the neoliberal and restructuring capitalist global system, there is a rising interest in migration, population/environment/development links, and transition theory. Additionally, there are greater concerns about social difference, life course, and demographic issues. This larger interest is reflected in the proliferation of methodologies that use multidisciplinary approaches. Scholars who are interested in investigating the links between the demographic, geographical, and political organization of societies may discover each other via growing discourses of transdisciplinarity. These talks may result in the revitalization of a tradition of service and a desire for social justice.

Nissa Finney (2020) The field of population geography is distinguished by its emphasis on quantitative research techniques. On the other hand, the sub-discipline's methodological and epistemological variety, which has developed concurrently with theoretical breakthroughs over the course of many decades, has been largely disregarded. Due to the fact that population geography is a multilingual field from a methodological standpoint, this research argues that it is an ideal field for adopting mixed techniques. This would make epistemological opportunities available to population geographers, which would in turn move the subject forward and promote engagement in contexts that are not academic in nature. Because of the confluence of theoretical and methodological advancements as well as global challenges that need the attention of population studies, there has never been a better time to purposefully pursue mixed methods agendas in population geographies. This is because of the fact that there has never been time like this before.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the conceptual framework of population geography.
2. To analyze the necessity of studying population geography.
3. To examine the significance of population geography.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study will only be focused on the population geography and its related parameters

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. Population geography focuses on the spatial patterns and dispersion of human populations.
2. Population geography focuses on analyzing the demographic characteristics of a population.
3. Population geography emphasizes the socio-economic condition of individuals.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Population geography looks at the spatial distribution, characteristics and aggregation of population. Credibly, on the other hand the terms population geography and spatial demography are used interchangeably. Essentially more explicitly, however, population geography is a sub-disciplinary area of geographic inquiry that addresses population issues and population processes in an explicitly spatial manner, with a specialty on the relationships between people and places.

Spatial demography, while similar to population geography, is a regularly used term to indicate the formal exploratory strategies used to make these connections between people and places. The importance of a spatial perspective to segment research has helped to take a long-term view over the years. Geographers were the first, yet apparently not the only population

educated authorities, to embrace the importance of spatial thinking. Today, population geography is a subfield of the discipline of geography. It is other than a subfield of demography.

Scheduled Tribe-

Geographical distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the district-

Along with Scheduled Castes, distribution of Scheduled Tribes is also found in Sri ganganagar district, which has maintained its own identity in the district. The district is mainly dominated by Meena tribe along with various other tribes. Meena tribe is considered to be the most prosperous tribe of the state. Their main occupation is agriculture, but currently the participation of this tribe in government services has increased rapidly. The main reason for which is the reservation received from the government. This tribe is rapidly developing its social, economic and political development. Tribes have been mentioned under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution. Apart from the Meena tribe, tribes like Rebari, Raika, Kanjar etc. also reside in the district.

Decadal distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the district-

In Sri ganganagardistrict, distribution of Scheduled Tribes is found in the entire district. From 1961 to 1991, the distribution of Scheduled Tribes has increased at almost the same rate. In 1961, the population of Scheduled Tribe in the total population of the district was 209931, which increased to 270694 in 1971 and increasing at the same pace, it reached 348130 in 1981 and 443469 in 1991. After the separation of district, there was a slight decrease in the growth rate of Scheduled Tribes in the district in 2001, but between 2001 and 2011, there was a greater decrease in the population growth of Scheduled Tribes like the total population of the district. Thus, the population of Scheduled Tribes of the district reached 241078 in 2001 and 285848 in 2011.

CURRENT STATE OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY AND IT'S IMPORTANCE

Population Geography had minimal importance until after the Second World War, partly because there was no firm theory on the nature and purpose of this specific branch of Geography. Traditional Geography placed a considerable focus on the study of population, but Population Geography did not have a substantial impact until after the war concluded. In the 1950s, a group of pioneering geographers endeavored to create Population Geography as a separate specialty under Human Geography, while at the same time ensuring that it remained connected to the larger discipline of Geography. Pierre George (1951 and 1959), Jaqueline Beaujeu-Garnier (1965 and 1966), Glenn Trewartha (1953 and 1969), John Clarke (1965 and 1971), Wilbur Zelinsky (1966), and a number of other notable individuals were among those who contributed to this endeavor.

It is because of the foundation of Population Geography as a subsection of Human Geography that a number of methodological and conceptual trends have been able to arise, which has resulted in a wider variety of study themes. The conventional current is the initial current that we are able to recognize. Their areas of focus continue to have a strong link with the subjects that are continuously discussed in Human Geography. These topics include the geographical distribution of people, the rise in population, demographic structures, and migrations. On the other hand, the current emphasis is different from that which was prior to it. At the present time, the fast rise in population, particularly in nations that are less developed, together with migration, is no longer seen to be a localized concern but rather a global one.

NATURE OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY:

When it comes to the study of population geography, the phrase "population" refers to the primary subject of investigation, while the term "geography" describes the methodology or perspective that is utilized in the investigation. The field of study known as population geography examines the ways in which people inhabit and engage with the many cultural and physical components of the planet. In the early 21st century, population geography has developed into a well-established subfield of human geography, despite the fact that this was not always the case.

In 1953, G. T. Trewartha presented the first suggestion for the establishment of a subfield within the area of population geography. This proposal led to the foundation of the subfield. Due to the fact that the majority of the world's population lives in countries that are considered

to be undeveloped, a far larger proportion of the total rise in the world's population during the first half of the twentieth century stemmed from these regions.

NEED OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Vidal contends that the technological and organizational capabilities of socially organized organizations are directly proportional to the degree to which a certain way of life functions effectively.

This idea remained prevalent for the entirety of the first half of the 20th century. On the other hand, after the end of World War II, the discipline of Geography saw a renewal, which resulted in the development of new trends in Human Geography and, later, Population Geography. In light of the fact that the majority of human civilizations are presently in an advanced stage of development, Derruau contends that the possibility for change does not lay in nature but rather in the acts of individuals who are connected to social organizations. On the other hand, Le Lannou defines Human Geography as the study of people who live in a certain area. In order to provide further clarification on his definition, he states that "to inhabit is to reside in a particular region of the Earth and, as a result, to fulfill basic needs as well as some additional or acquired needs to a certain extent."

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