

# POPULATION- RESOURCE REGION

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# INTRODUCTION

- Geographers are concerned with regions and often examined problems of resource adequacy and population at great length.
- **Edward Ackerman (1970)** has tried to classify World in Population Resource Region.
- He used **three** basic criteria for devising the World's Regional Scheme of Population-Resource Ratio.

- ⦿ These are population factor, resource factor and technology factor.
- ⦿ Magnitude and quality of technology is the most critical factor.
- ⦿ Where the technology is highly developed and technically skilled persons are abundant, the resources and prosperity is adequate though not optimum.
- ⦿ It is true even if the country is devoid of natural resources.

# FIVE POPULATION -RESOURCE REGIONS

- ◉ **Technology-Source areas of low population potential/resource ratio or USA type**
- ◉ **Technology-source areas of high population/resource ratio or, European type**
- ◉ **Technology-deficient areas of high population-resource ratio or Brazilian type**
- ◉ **Technology-deficient areas of high population/resource ratio, or Egyptian type**
- ◉ **Technology-deficient areas possessing a few food processing resources, or Arctic or desert type.**

## A. UNITED STATES TYPE

- Cover large territories well stocked with resources
- Technologies are highly advanced and rapidly expanding.
- Technologically skilled persons are in abundance.
- Thus, the society is well equipped with social and technological means to maximise the national as well as individual affluence.
- **USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, parts of Russia. Argentina.**

## B. EUROPEAN TYPE

- ◉ Favourable relationship between population, technology on the one hand and supporting capacity of their resources on the other hand.
- ◉ These regions could also be elite regions.
- ◉ Territories are small, the resources are limited and populations are larger in comparison to the United States type.
- ◉ The narrow territories and still narrower resources coupled with larger populations produce intensive local economies and conservative attitude towards resources.
- ◉ Wn, Sn, En Europe excluding Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Japan.

## C. BRAZILIAN TYPE

- Technology deficient but fairly stabilised in terms of population.
- Among the technologically deficient regions, the Brazilian type is the most fortunate in terms of current population and developed resources.
- Fairly substantial size, population below the size that the region can support.
- A higher order of development can lead to European style,
- Lower order can bring down to Egyptian style.
- Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela, Argentina, Paraguay.

## D. EGYPTIAN TYPE

- ◉ Discouraging type of population-resource region.
- ◉ Great imbalance of population and resource.
- ◉ Most densely populated region.
- ◉ Confined to alluvial region.
- ◉ Intensive agriculture.
- ◉ Physical resources are limited.
- ◉ Capital resources are also limited.
- ◉ Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco in Africa
- ◉ India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka.



## E. ARCTIC OR DESERT TYPE

- Extensive areas uninhabited due to excessive aridity, or cold, physical isolation or inhospitable terrain.
- No settlements at all or they are the home of small or marginal groups.
- Their significance lies in the abundant supply of raw materials-mineral ores or fuels, furs, marine life and hydroelectric power potential.
- Entire Antarctica, Greenland, all deserts of the World, Central Australia, Southwest Africa.

**Thank You**