**POPULATION OF NIGERIA**

**MAIN OBJECTIVES:** At the end of the lesson students should be able to:

1. Define population and mention some terms associated with population
2. Show using diagram (map of Nigeria) population distribution of Nigeria.
3. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of high population density
4. Define population movement (migration)

**DEFINITION OF POPULATION**

Population is defined as the member of people living in a geographical area of particular time.

**POPULATION CONCEPTS (TERM ASSOCIATED WITH POPULATION)**

1. **OVER-POPULATION:** A situation whereby the population is more often than the available resources, for the people to enjoy the highest standard of living
2. **UNDER- POPULATION:** A situation whereby the population can be supported by the available resources.
3. **OPTIMUM POPULATION:** This is situation whereby the population can be supported by the available resources, so as achieve the highest of living.
4. **POPULATION DENSITY:** This is the number of persons per unit area of land or per square kilometer of land   
   Population of = total/ land area

**EXAMPLE:** if the total population of a country 25,000,000 and her total land area is 100,000 square kilometers. What is her population density?

**SOLUTION**

Population density = 25,000,000/ 100,000 =250 person /km2

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN NIGERIA**

The population of Nigeria is not evenly distributed. Some areas have high population density. Some areas are moderately populated. Also, some areas here low population density.  
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**REASONS FOR HIGH POPULATION DENSITY**

1. Favorable climate
2. Fertile soil
3. Administrative headquarters
4. Employment opportunities
5. Presences of minerals
6. Presences of industries.
7. Availability of social workers and infrastructure
8. Commercial activities.
9. Migration
10. Natural attachment/ Historical factors

**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY**

**ADVANTAGES:**

1. Large market
2. Large labor
3. Quick information dissemination
4. Togetherness
5. Defense
6. Effective planning
7. Attraction of for foreign aids.
8. Diversity of skills and talents which would increase output and income

**DISADVANTAGES:**

1. Pressure on natural resources
2. Increase in crime waves
3. Unemployment /underemployment
4. Inadequate housing
5. Traffic congestion
6. Environmental pollution
7. Pressure on social amenities
8. Development of slums and ghettos.

**POPULATION MOVEMENT**

There are 2 types of migration.

1. Emigration
2. Immigration

**EMIGRATION:** this is the types of migration which involves people leaving their own countries. For example, Nigeria who travelled out of the country to the U.K. to study is a emigrant.

**IMMIGRATION:** This is the type of migration in which people go into another country. For example: a French man in Nigeria an immigrant.

**FORMS OF IMMIGRATION**

1. Rural – urban migration
2. Rural-rural migration
3. Urban- rural migration
4. Urban – urban migration
5. International migration
6. Seasonal migration

**FACTORS AFFECTING MIGRATION**

1. Natural disasters
2. Physical condition e.g. soil, relief and climate
3. Insecurity
4. Differences in economic opportunities
5. Differences in sexual amenities
6. Changes in status e.g. high level of education and wealth

**ADVANTAGES OF MIGRATION**

1. It promotes cultural integration
2. Its leads to development of social amenities
3. It reduces population pressure on the social amenities at the source region
4. It ensures flour of capital to the receiving region
5. It boosts markets at the receiving region.

**DISAVANTAGES OF MIGRATION**

1. It increase high cost of living of destinations region.
2. It leads to pressure on social amenities at the receiving region.
3. It breeds social vices t the destination region
4. It results to brain drain at the source region
5. It leads to congestion in housing and transportation at the receiving region
6. It leads to unemployment at the destination region
7. It can result to cultural disintegration at the destination region