

CHAPTER - 6



HUMAN RESOURCES

Human beings are also considered to be resources. The term Human Resources can also be defined as the skills, energies, talents, abilities and knowledge that are used for the production of goods or the rendering of services.

Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ in their educational levels, age and sex. Their numbers and characteristics also keep changing.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated.



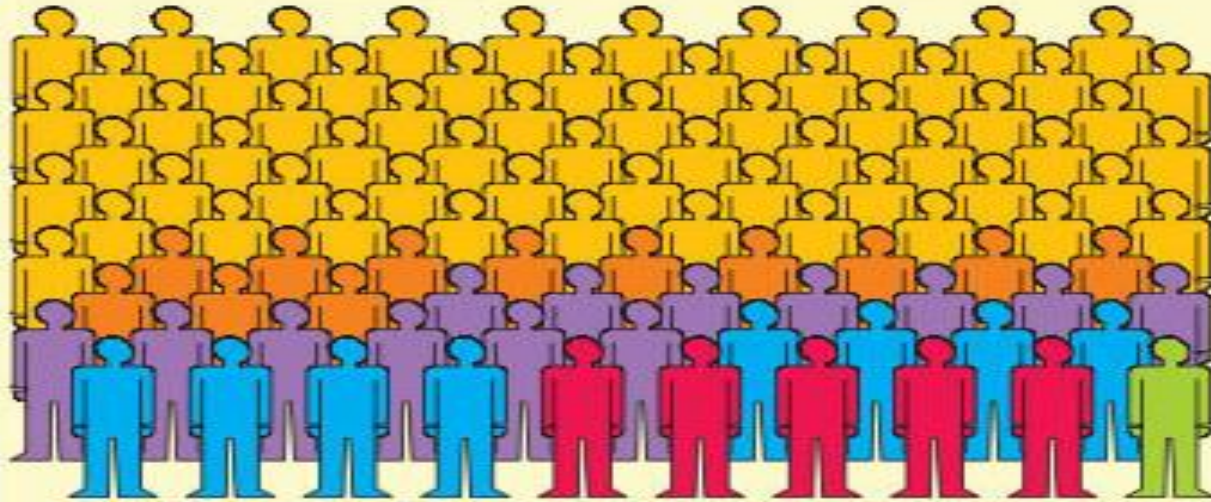
- 1) More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives on the land surface.
 - 2) The densely populated areas- The crowded areas are south and south east Asia, Europe and north eastern North America.
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- 3) The sparsely populated areas- Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests.
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- 4) Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa. 5) Sixty per cent of the world's people stay in just 10 countries. All of them have more than a 100 million people.

WORLD POPULATION BY CONTINENTS

Of every 100 people in the world...



live in Asia



live in Europe



live in Africa



live in Central
and South
America

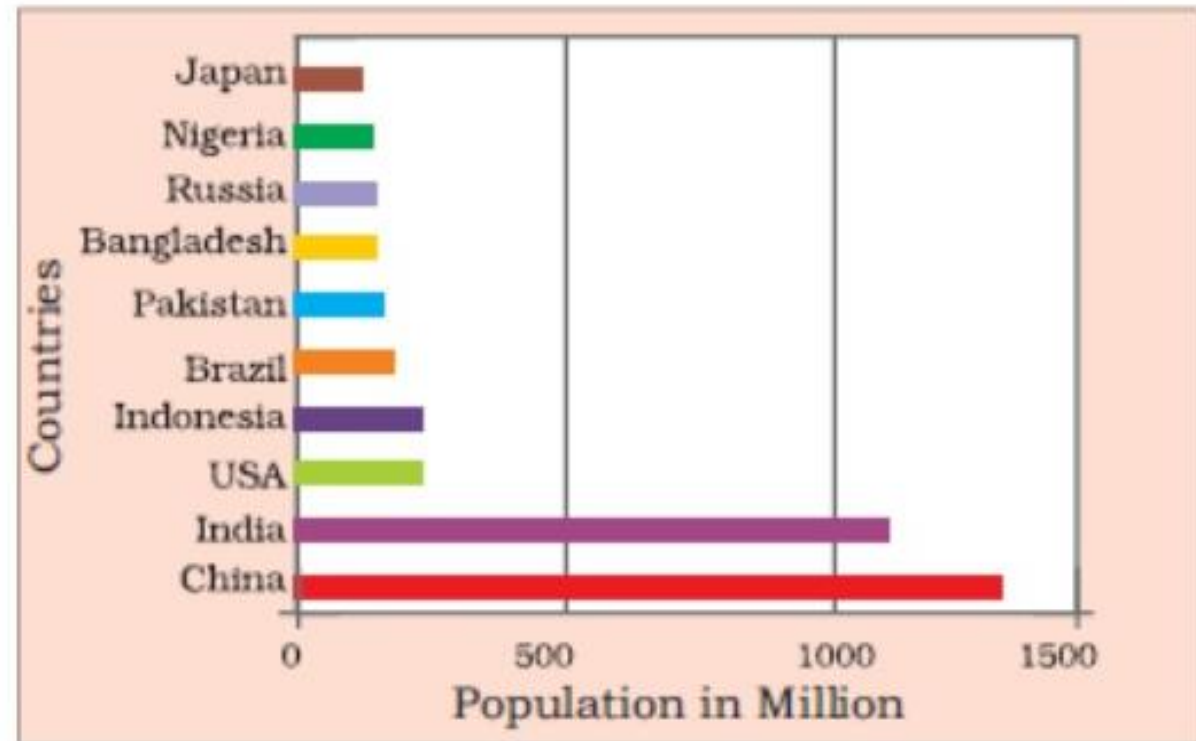


live in Northern
America



live in Oceania
(Australia, New
Zealand and the
Pacific island)

World's most populous countries



DENSITY OF POPULATION

The number of the people living in a unit area of the earth's surface is called **Population Density**.

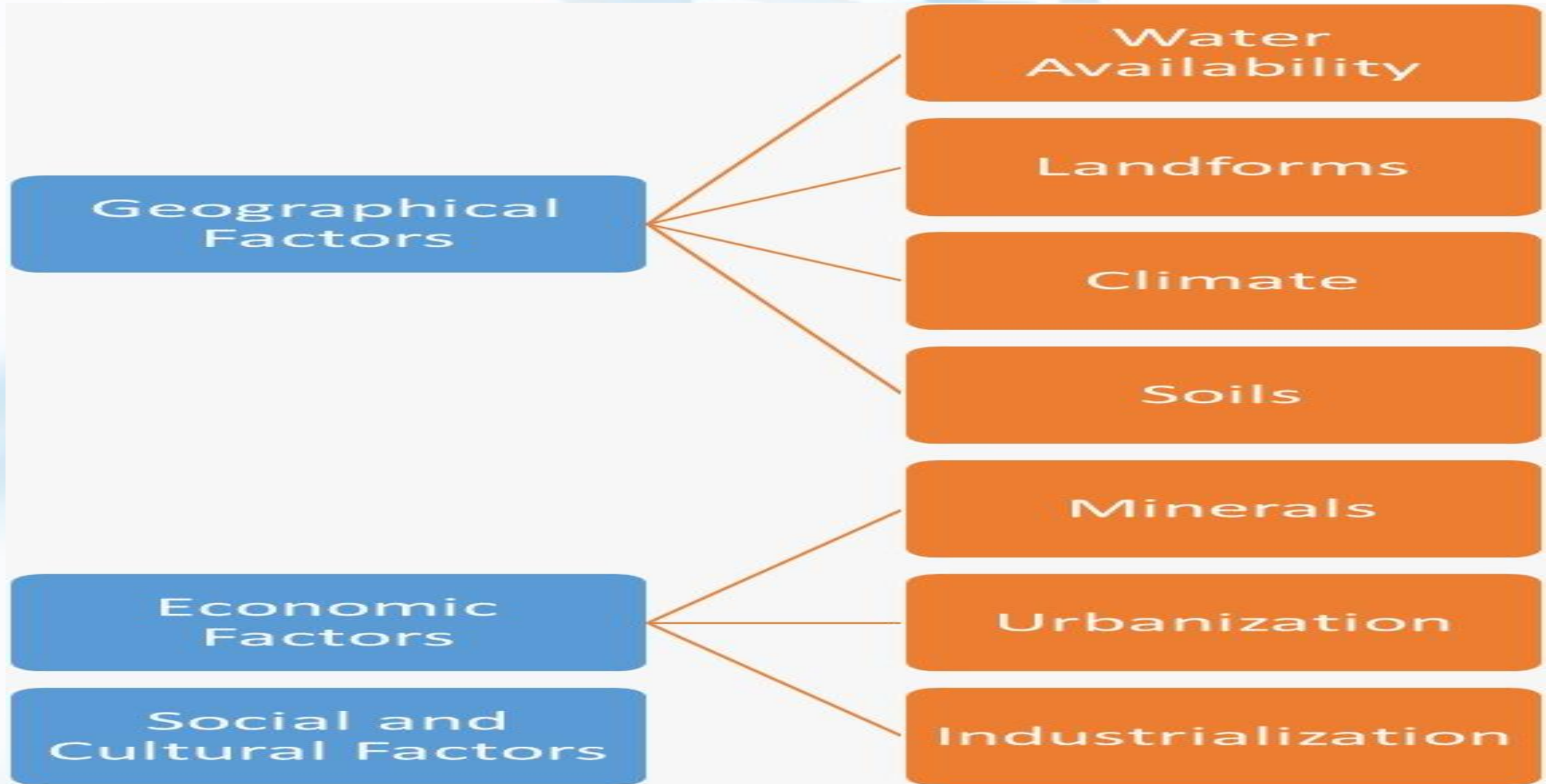
The average density of population in the whole world is 51 person per square km.

South Central Asia has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia.

Indonesia is the densest nation of the world.

Density of India is 382 persons per sq. km, which is one of the highest in the world.

FACTORS AFFECTING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION





People prefer to live on plains because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities.



Climate: People prefer to live in moderate climate. They avoid extreme climates that are very hot or very cold.



Soil: Fertile soil provides suitable land for agriculture. These areas are densely populated.



Water: People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.



Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits are more populated.



Topography: Most of the population resides in plain areas as it provides better conditions to live and employment as well.

FACTORS AFFECTING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



Social, Cultural and Economic Factors:



Areas of better housing, education, health facilities are more densely populated.



Places with religious or cultural significance attract people.



Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large number of people are attracted to these areas.



Countries which are politically stable give better living conditions to people.

FACTORS AFFECTING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

POPULATION CHANGE

1

The change in the number of people during a specific time is called population change.

2

Population change is due to changes in the number of births and deaths and migration.

3

Natural growth rate refers to the difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country.

4

Advancement in food supplies, better medicines led to reduced death and birth rate remained intact. this gave rise to increase in population.

5

Birth/Death rate : the number of live birth/Death per 1000 people.

6

Migration: movement of people in and out of an area.

7

Life expectancy: Number of years that an average person live.

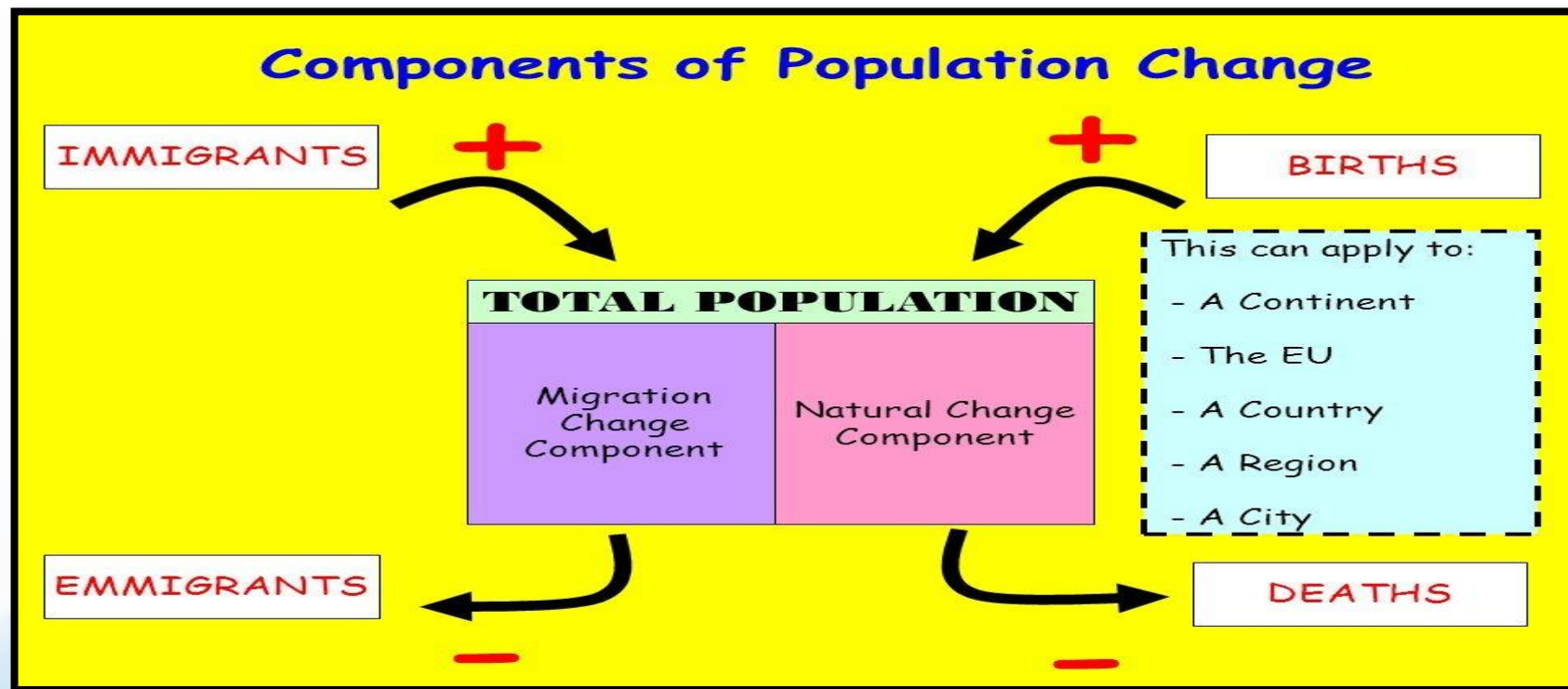
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The world population has grown very rapidly because due to changes in the number of births and deaths. The rapid increase in natural growth that is difference between birth rate and death rate is also causing population to grow rapidly.

POPULATION INCREASE: 1) When birth rate is more than death rate. 2) It increases the population of the country.

POPULATION DECREASE: 1) When the death rate is more than birth rate. 2) It decreases the population of the country.





MIGRATION- Emigration and immigration.

EMIGRATION: 1) When a person leaves a country. 2) It decreases the population of the country.

IMMIGRATION: 1) When a person enters a new country. 2) It increases the population of the country.

PATTERN OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution .

There is no relation between the economic status and population of a country.

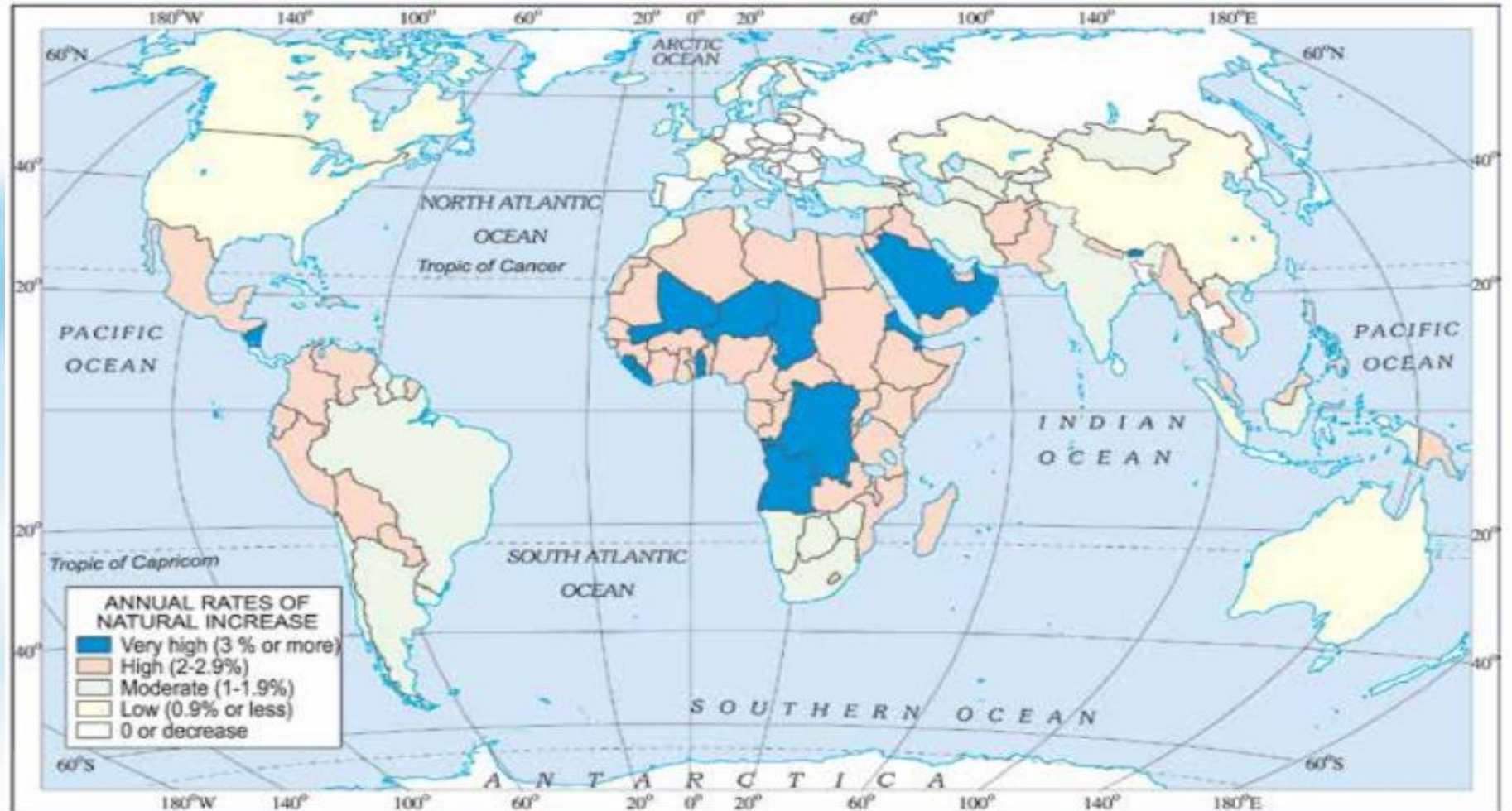
Developing and underdeveloped countries shows more population birth rate parameters.

The present population of the world is 7.6 billion and by it is expected to be rise by 9.6 billion by 2045.

By 2020 India is expected to surpass the population of China.

WORLD: DIFFERING RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH

Rates of population growth vary across the world. Although, the world's total population is rising rapidly, not all countries are experiencing this growth.

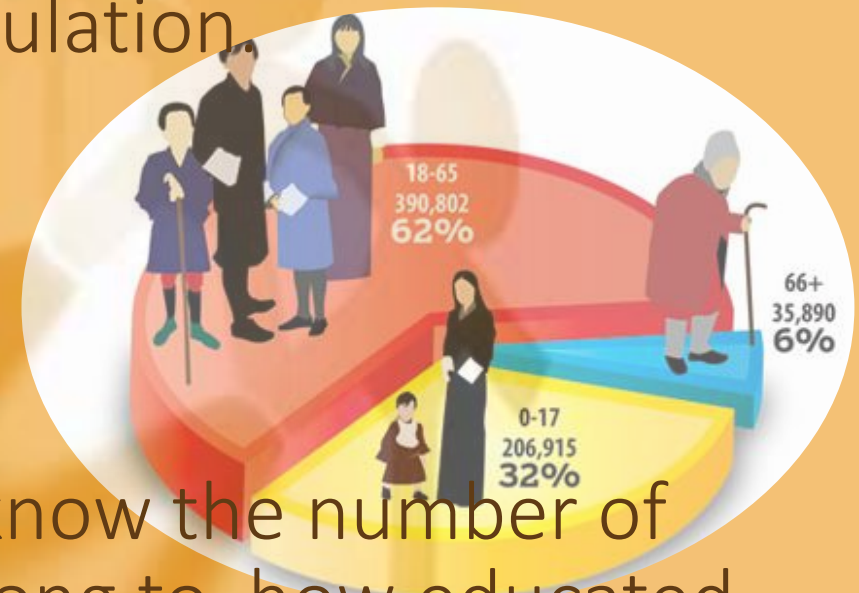


POPULATION COMPOSITION

Population composition refers to the structure of the population that is number of males and females, age group, education, occupation, income levels and health of population.

Importance of Population Composition:

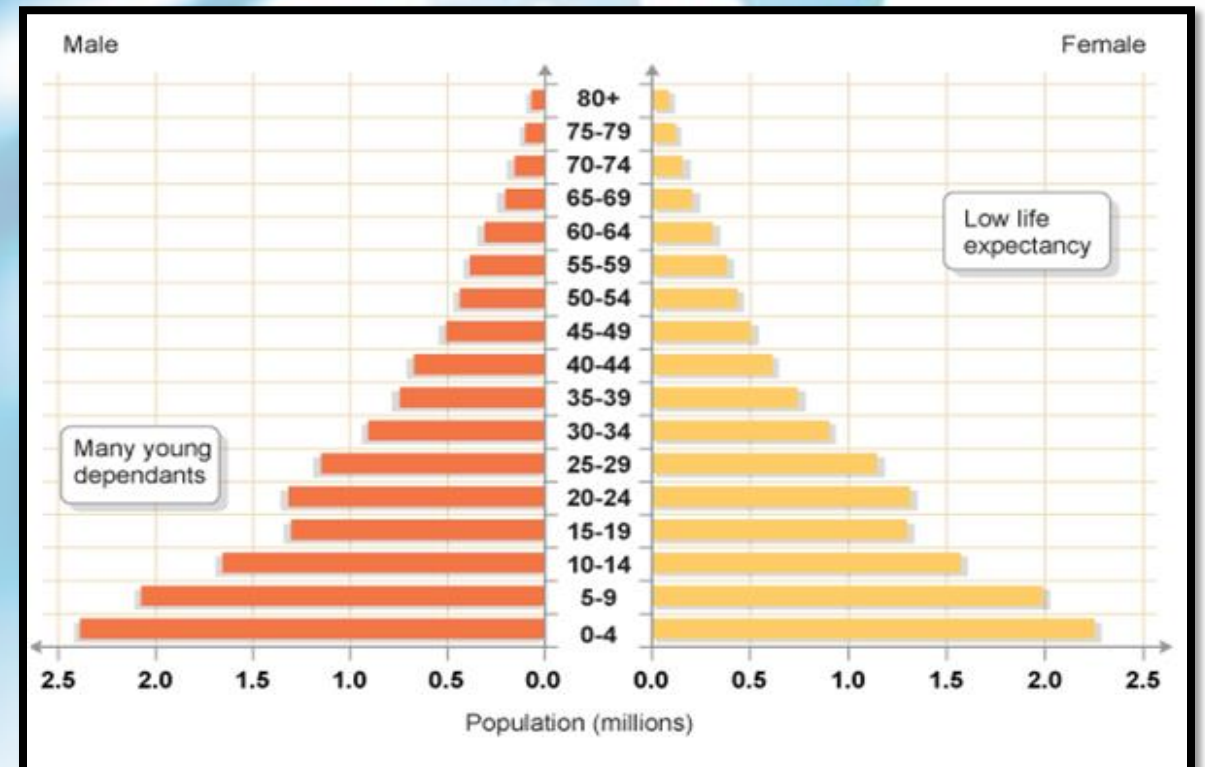
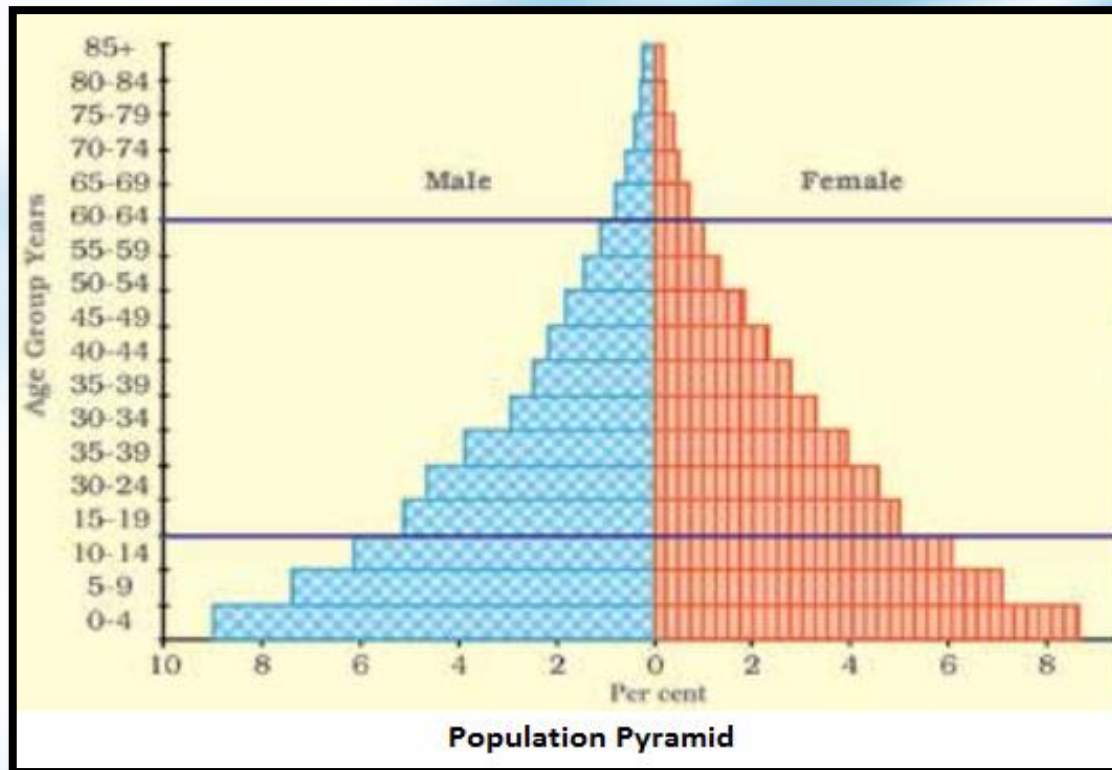
The composition of population helps us to know the number of males or females, which age group they belong to, how educated they are and what type of occupations they are employed in, what their income levels and health conditions are.



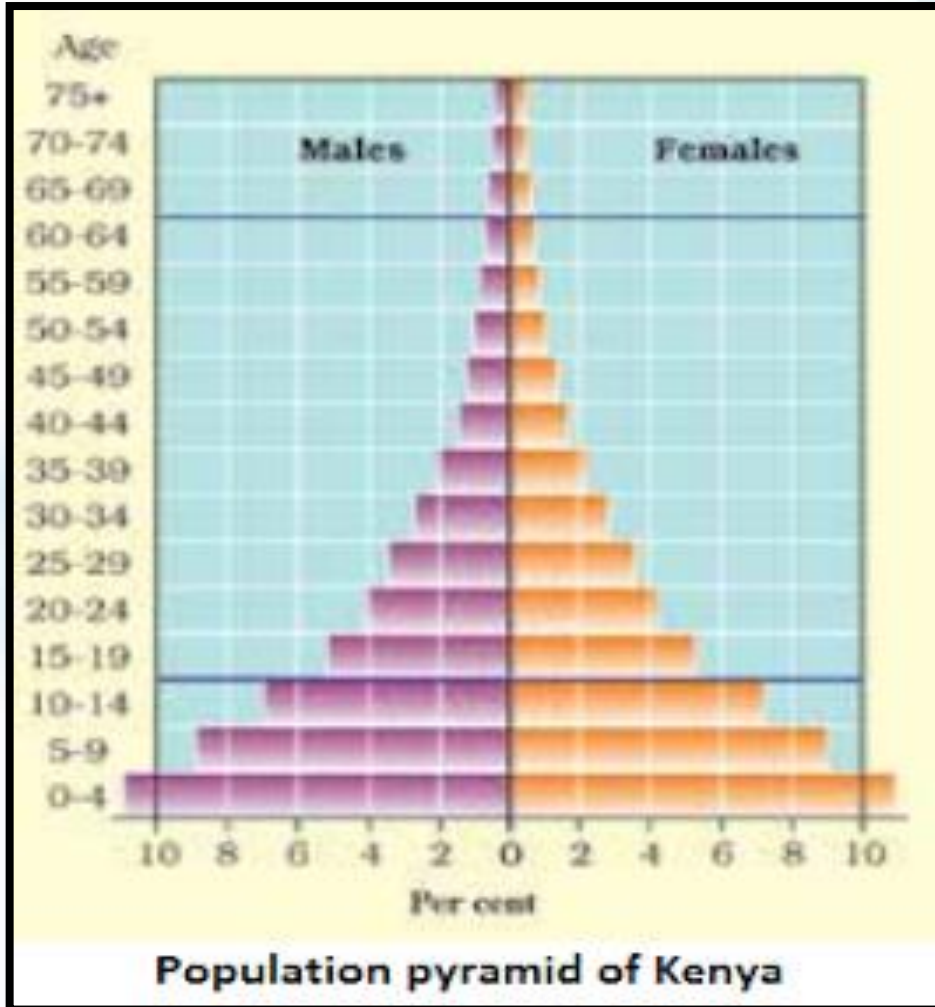
POPULATION PYRAMID

Population pyramid is also called the age-sex pyramid. Population pyramid shows:-

- 1) The total population which is divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years.
- 2) The percentage of the total population sub-divided into males & females, in each of those groups.



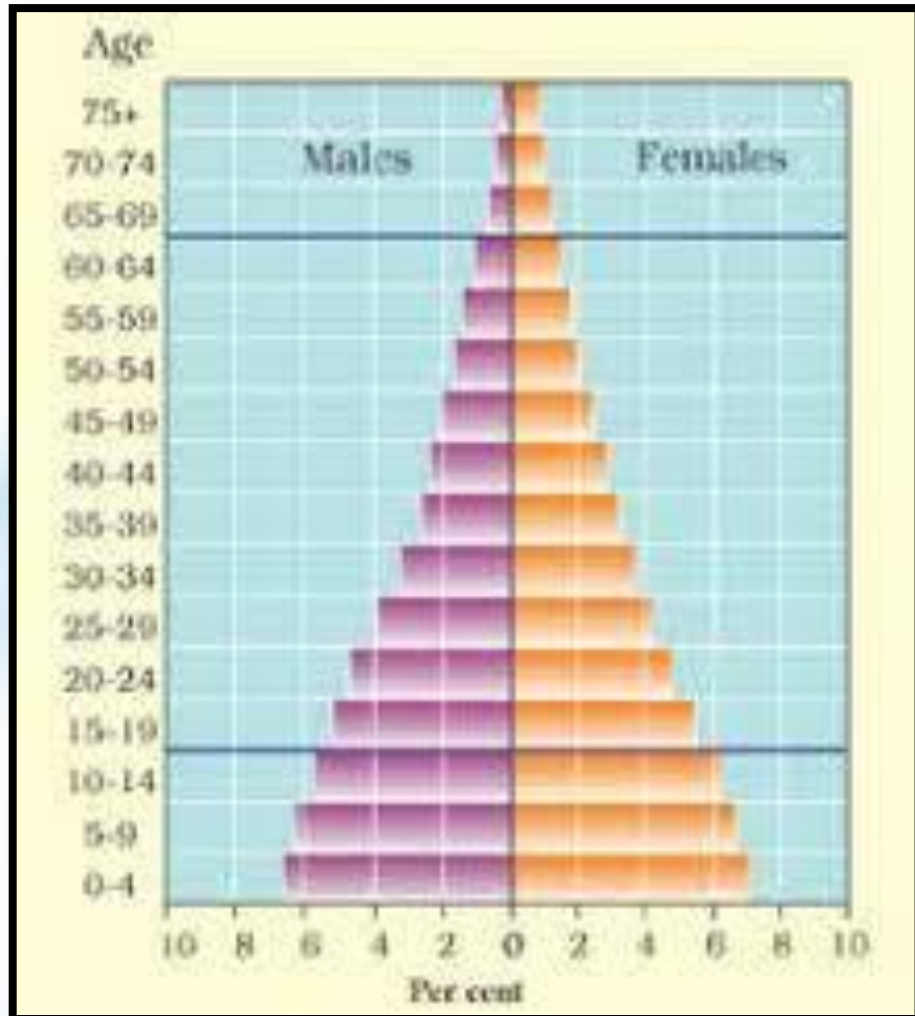
POPULATION PYRAMID OF KENYA



HIGH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

- ❖ A Population pyramid that shows high birth and death rates has broad base and narrow top.
- ❖ This type of pyramid shows that many children were born every year, but they die in their infancy.
- ❖ There are few adult and old people.
- ❖ This type of pyramid is shown for Kenya of Africa continent.
- ❖ The economic status of such a country as indicated by the pyramid is of Underdeveloped.

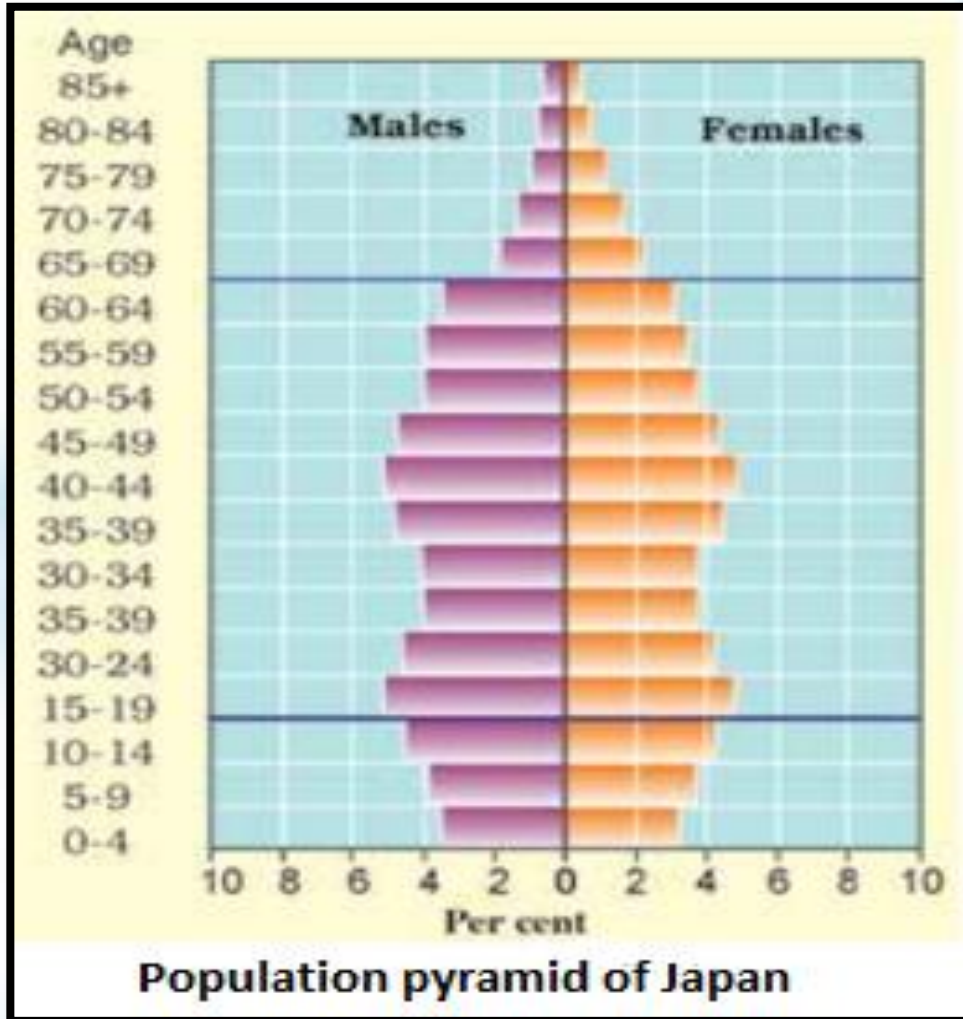
POPULATION PYRAMID OF INDIA



FEWER DEATH RATES THAN BIRTH RATE

- ❖ Population pyramid of such countries that have less death rates, are broader in the younger age group.
- ❖ This type of pyramid is shown for India and other populated countries that have a large number of young and working people.
- ❖ The economic status of such a country as indicated by the pyramid is Developing.

POPULATION PYRAMID OF JAPAN



LESSER BIRTH RATE THAN DEATH RATE

- ❖ The countries with low birth rates have a population pyramid narrow at the base.
- ❖ This type of pyramid is used to show the age structure of Japan.
- ❖ The economic status of such a country as indicated by the pyramid is Developed.

**Thank
You**

