

Class	VIII	Subject	Geography	Plan For	Toppers
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Prd	1	Chapter	8. Human Resources
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Sub-Concepts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is Human Resource?</li> <li>2. Human Resource Development</li> <li>3. New Terms Human resources</li> </ol>
Teaching Aid To be used	Chat paper presentation

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	<b>Human Resource:-</b> All resources in nature gain importance only when people find some use of them. For Example: coal was just another rock till humans discovered its use a fuel.
2.	<b>Human Resource Development:-</b> Human resources can be referred to as labour input into the production process. On the basis of skill, we can classify labour employed in process.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Unskilled labours( no specific skill)</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Skilled ( has the basic skill required for the job)</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Highly skilled ( has expertise in the skill required for the job)</b></li> </ul>
4.	The productivity of a nation's human resources depends on certain factors, such as <b>health, literacy, technical skill, technological development, and infrastructural development.</b>
5	The government of India has a Ministry of Human Resource Development (formed in 1985) which works for the improvement of people's skills.
6	Human resources are also not equally distributed over world. They also differ in their educational levels, age and sex. Their numbers and composition is dynamic and keep changing. It is therefore necessary check up in regular intervals, the size and other characteristics of the population. <b>Census is the process of taking a count of total no.of people in a country. In India , the census is taken every 10 years.</b>

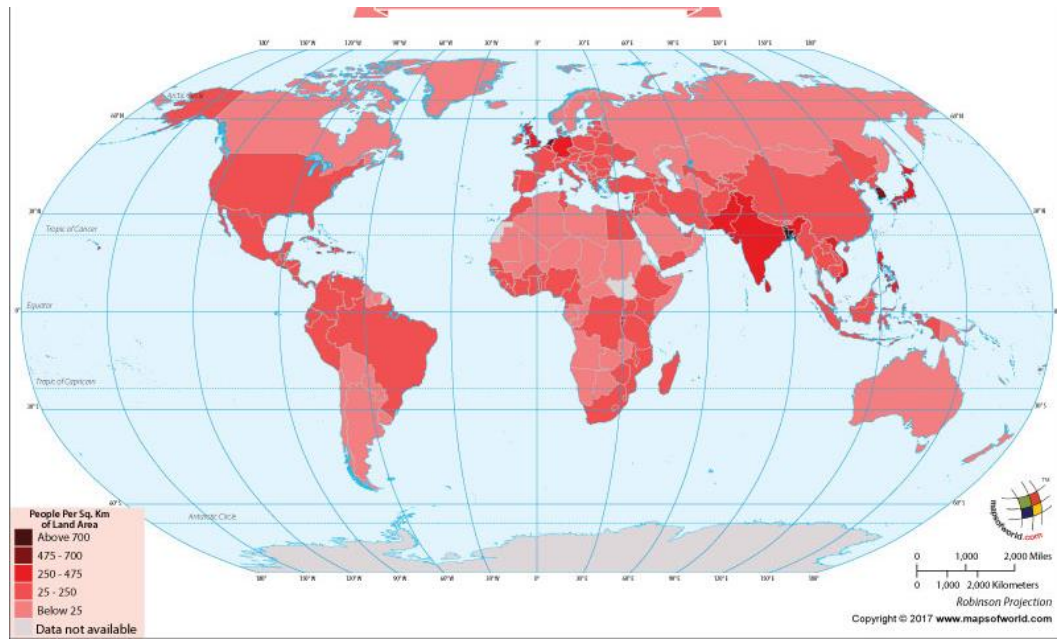
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Prd	2	Chapter	8. Human Resources
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Sub-Concepts	Distribution of Population Density of Population
Teaching Aid To be used	World Map of Population Density( Atlas)

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of Population:</li> <li>• More than 90% of the world's population lives in 10% of the land surface.</li> <li>• Many more people live in the northern hemisphere than in the southern hemisphere.</li> <li>• 60% of the world's population lives in just 10 countries.</li> <li>• Out of every 100 people in the world:</li> <li>• 61 people live in Asia,</li> <li>• 12 people live in Europe,</li> <li>• 13 people live in Africa,</li> <li>• 8 people live in central and South America,</li> <li>• 5 people live in northern America and</li> <li>• 1 people live in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands).</li> </ul> <p>Thickly populated regions of world are those that usually enjoy an equable climate, population is low in places where the climate is hospitable like, high altitude regions, deserts, cold zones etc.</p>
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Density of Population:-</b> The number of people living in a unit area is <b>called density of population. It is usually expressed as number of persons per square km.</b> The average population density of the world is 51 persons per square km. South Central Asia have the highest population density; followed by East and South East Asia. The population density in India is 382 persons per square km.</li> </ul>
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of high population density (above 100 person per sq km)</li> <li>• Area of moderate population density( 50 to 100 per sq km)</li> <li>• Area of low population density ( less 50 per sq km)</li> </ul>

4.



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<b>Prd</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Chapter</b>	<b>8. Human Resources</b>
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<b>Sub-Concepts</b>	<b>Factors affecting distribution of population. Population change</b>
<b>Teaching Aid To be used</b>	<b>World Map of Population Density( Atlas)</b>

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Step Wise (What to be done)</b>
<b>1</b>	<p><b>Geographical Factors</b></p> <p><b>Topography:</b> A larger number of people live in the plains than in the mountains or plateaus. Plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing and most of the other activities. The Ganges plains are the most densely populated area of the world.</p> <p><b>Climate:</b> People prefer to live in moderate climates and avoid extreme climates. Hence, less number of people lives in the Sahara Desert and in the polar regions of Russia, Canada.</p> <p><b>Soil:</b> Fertile plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra (India), Hwang-he, Chang Jiang (China) and the Nile (Egypt) are the areas with a high population density.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> Water is essential for survival of people and hence, more people live in the river valleys than in the deserts.</p> <p><b>Minerals:</b> Areas with mineral deposits attract people because of potential of economic development.</p>
<b>2.</b>	<p><b>Social, Cultural and Economic Factors</b></p> <p><b>Social:</b> Areas with better housing, education and health facilities are more densely populated. Pune, Bangalore and Delhi are the cities which attract people because of better facilities.</p> <p><b>Cultural:</b> Places with religion or cultural significance always attract people. Due to this, Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican City are densely populated.</p>

**Economic:** Industrial areas give lot of opportunities to people. Mumbai's population grew because of this reason. In recent years, areas around Delhi have attracted a large number of migrants from across the country; because of industrial development.

3.

### **POPULATION CHANGE**

Until the 1800s, the world's population grew at a slow and steady pace. The birth rate and death rate were very high during this period. There were no proper health facilities. Agricultural production was low and hence food availability was a problem.

The world's population reached one billion in 1804. Within 150 years after that, the world's population reached 3 billion in 1959. This is usually referred to as the population explosion.

40 years after that, the world's population doubled and became 6 billion in 1999. This could happen because of better food supplies, health facilities. Death rate reduced and birth rate remained fairly high during this period.

**Birth Rate:** The number of live births per 1,000 people is called birth rate.

**Death Rate:** The number of deaths per 1,000 people is called death rate.

When the death rate is more than the birth rate, it will lead to de-growth in population. When the birth rate is equal to death rate, there will be no growth in population. When the birth rate is higher than death rate, it will lead to growth in population. The difference between birth rate and death rate is called natural growth rate of population.

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

**Life expectancy:** Number of years that an average person lives.

**Dependency Ratio:** - 
$$\frac{\text{Number of people aged 0 to 14} + \text{number of people aged 65 and above}}{\text{Number of people aged 15 to 64}}$$

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Prd	4	Chapter	8. Human Resources
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Sub-Concepts	Population Composition Population Pyramid
Teaching Aid To be used	World Map of Population Density( Atlas)

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	<p><b>Population Composition</b></p> <p>Population composition is the structure of the population with various aspects such as <b>sex, age, literacy level, health condition, occupation and income level.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population composition of a country is described as population pyramid, which also called an age-sex pyramid.</li> <li>The total population is divided into various groups: 5-9 years, 10-14 years.</li> <li>The percentage of the total population is subdivided into males and females, in each of those groups.</li> <li><b>The shape of population pyramid, shows the people living in that particular country.</b></li> <li>The number of children (below 15 years) are shown at the bottom and reflect the level of births. The size of the top shows the number of aged people (above 65 years) and reflects the number of deaths.</li> <li>The population pyramid shows young dependents (aged below 15 years) and elderly dependents (aged over 65 years). The working people are in the middle group constitute the economically active segment.</li> <li>Different countries show different patterns of population pyramids.</li> <li>In Japan, low birth rates make the pyramid narrow at the base. Decreased death rates allow numbers of people to reach old age.</li> <li>India shows the birth pyramid which is broad at the base and thick in middle</li> </ol>

and taper towards end. it means India has a healthy population at middle age which shows the availability of human resource.

10. Least developed countries pyramids are broad at base but starts tapering in the middle which shows higher death rate.

2.

### Population Pyramid:

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of population composition. the total population is divided into various age groups, In a population pyramid, e.g. 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, etc.

The relative number of children shows the relative number of dependents in the population, who are below 15 years and that of the elderly above 65 years.

The relative number of people in the working age between 15 and 65 years shows the relative number of productive people.

3.

### Population Pyramid of Kenya:

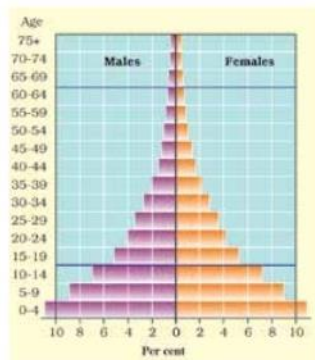
The population pyramid of Kenya is very wide at the bottom and very narrow at the top. This means that while the birth rate is very high; so is the death rate.

### Population Pyramid of India:

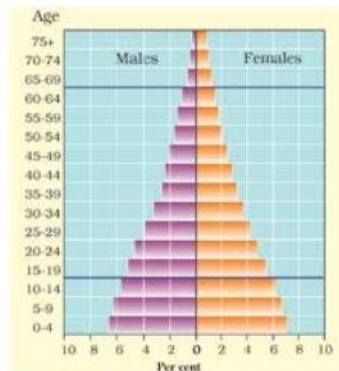
The population pyramid of India tops is narrow. Shows a wider base but the middle portion of the pyramid is in healthy shape. This shows that there is a sizeable proportion of people in an economically productive age group.

### Population Pyramid of Japan:

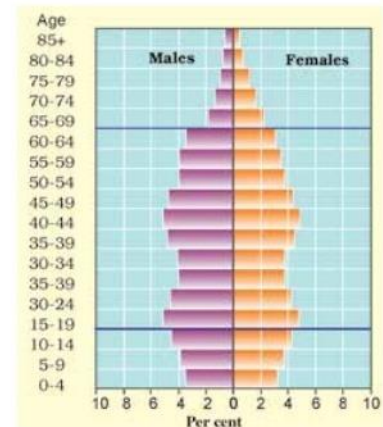
The population pyramid of Japan shows a wider middle and narrower base and top. This indicates a low birth rate and death rate. Even the dependency ratio is less because at age of 15 above all have their on way of income sources.



Kenya



India



Japan

