



## CLASS-VIII

### HUMAN RESOURCES

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER NUMBER: 08

CHAPTER NAME : HUMAN RESOURCES




CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

# INTRODUCTION

## Importance and Need of Human Resources

- All resources in nature gain importance only when people find some use for them.
- “UTILITY” adds importance to things. And **“PEOPLE”** adds **UTILITY**.
- The greatest asset and resources of a nation :- PEOPLE (HUMAN POPULATION or HUMAN RESOURCE)


PAST	PRESENT
MANUAL WORK	MACHINE WORK (After Industrial Revolution)
SIZE OF POPULATION DETERMINED THE POWER OF A COUNTRY.	Machine Age- MACHINE COULD PERFORM THE TASK OF SEVERAL PERSONS. HENCE, HAVING A WELL-TRAINED AND SKILLED POPULATION DECIDES POWER OF A COUNTRY



Humans are interdependent on each other.

Farmers provide food grains for everyone.

and scientists find new ways to fight problems in agriculture.



Thanks to all my team's learning and knowledge, we could find a solution!

Human Resource is the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical qualities) of people. Though there are differing views about considering humans as a resource, one cannot deny the fact that it is people's skills that help in changing ordinary things into valuable resources.

# HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

## SKILLS AND DIVISION

HUMAN RESOURCE :- The labour input into the production process.

SKILLS :- The ability to know, understand and accomplish a task with dexterity (skills in performing tasks).

UNSKILLED

SKILLED

HIGHLY SKILLED

# SQA

1. What are the factors on which a nation's human resource depends on ?
2. Name the government body of India responsible for the improvement of people's skills.
3. What is population?
4. Define census.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>1. Doctor</b> <b>2. Domestic helps</b> <b>3. North-eastern states</b> <b>4. Northern plains</b> <b>5. Rural people</b>	<b>a. Thin population</b> <b>b. Skilled human resources</b> <b>c. Un-skilled human resources</b> <b>d. Agriculture</b> <b>e. Thick population</b>

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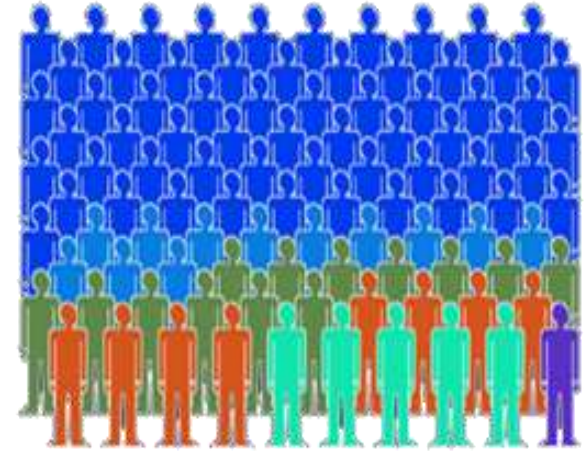


CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

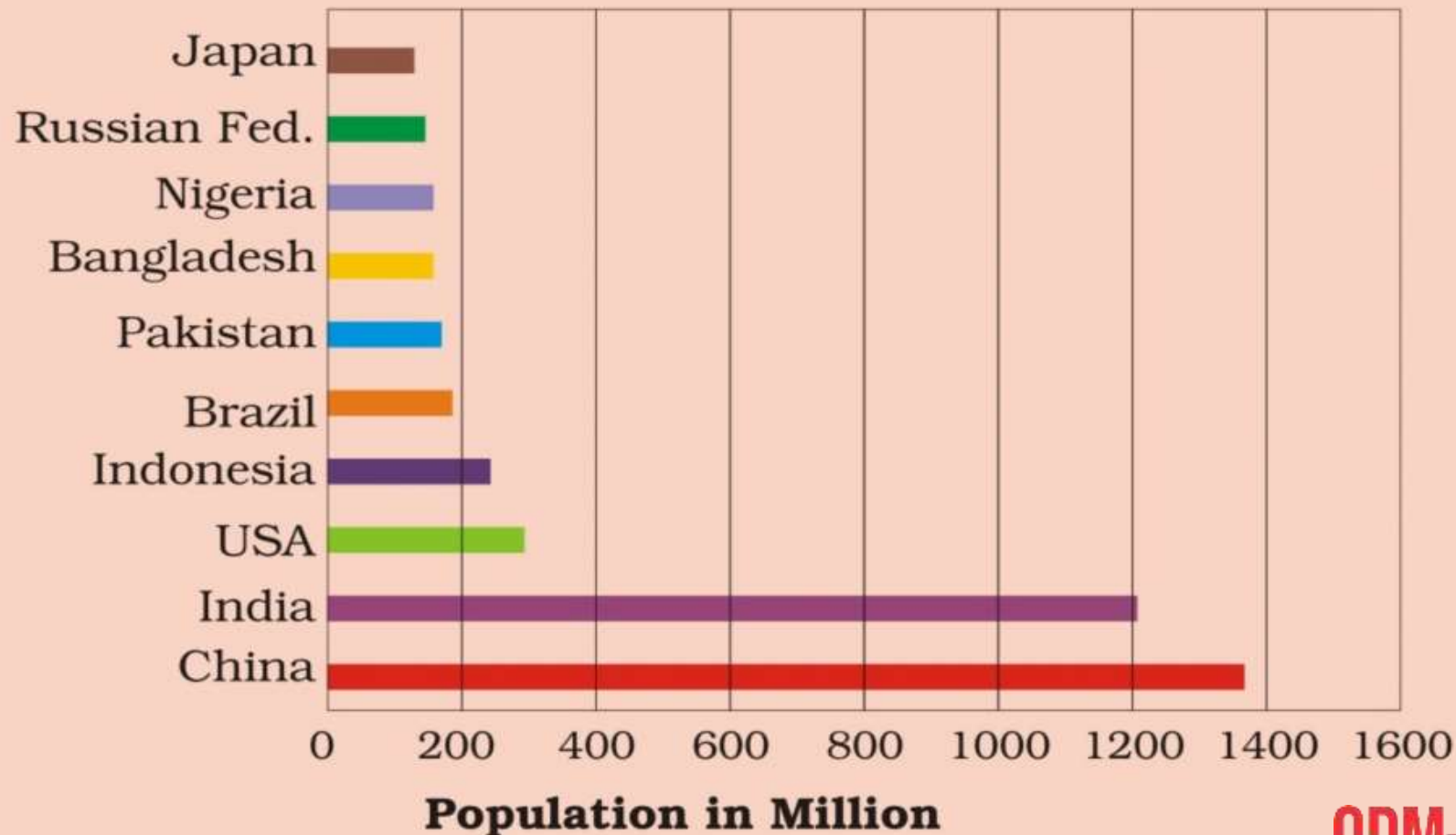
- The distribution of population in the world is highly uneven.
- The way in which people are spread across the earth's surface is known as a pattern of population distribution.
- Nearly 90 percent of the world's population lives in about 10% of the land surface
- High altitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests are sparsely(low) populated. Whereas South and Southeast Asia, Europe and northeastern North America are densely (thick) populated.

Of every 100 people in the world



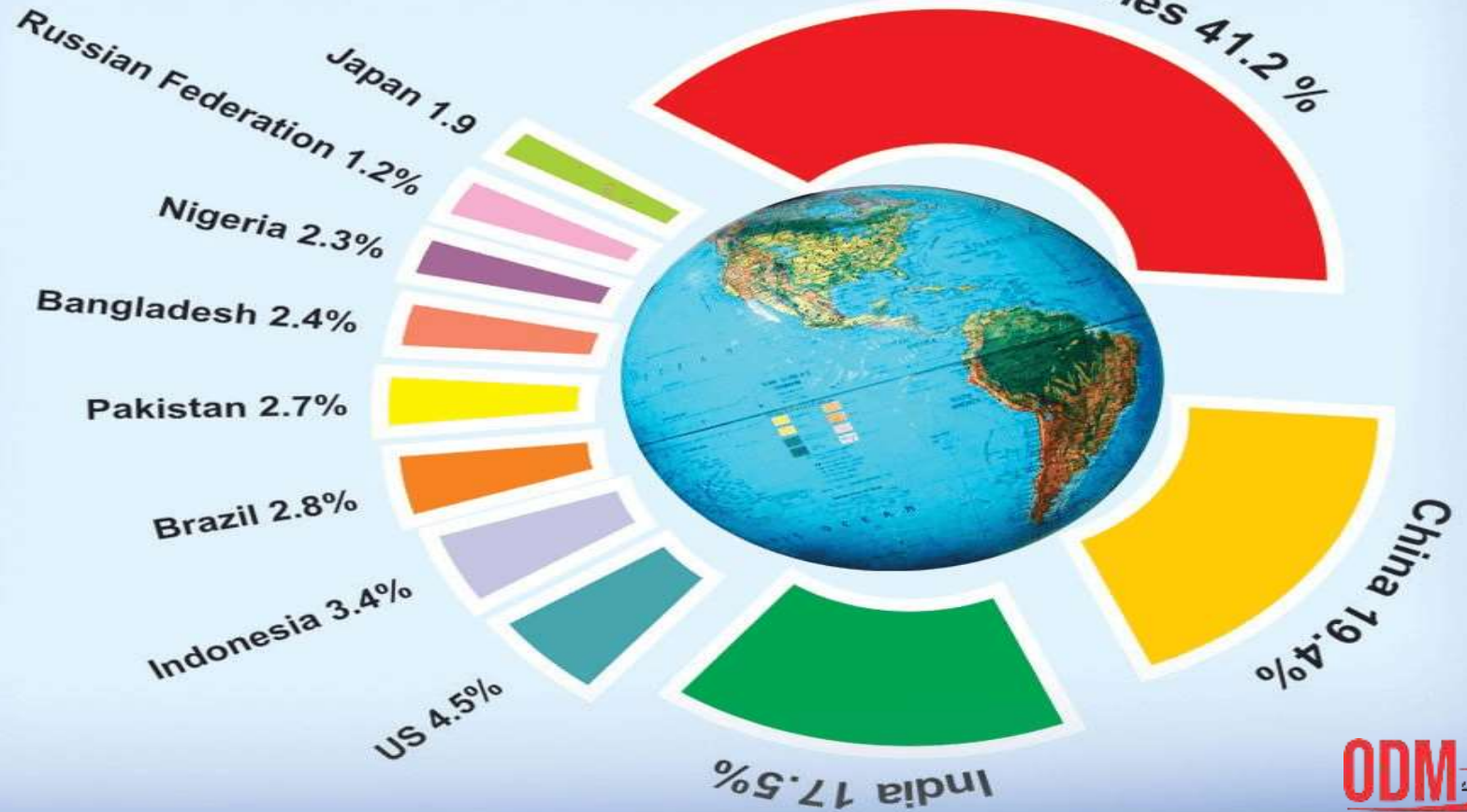


**Countries**



# World Population

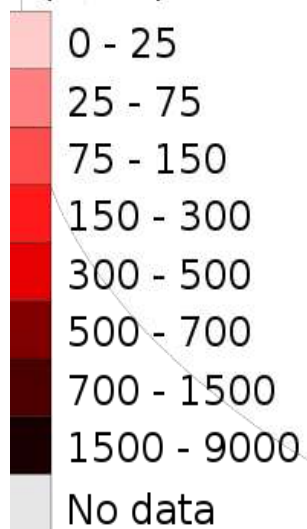
## Countries with most Population



# POPULATION DENSITY

- The number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface is called density of population.
- Population Density = Total Population of the World/ Total land area of the world.
- Expressed as persons per square km.
- World's Population Density is 45persons per square km.
- India's Population Density is 324people per square km.
- Classification of World regions on the basis of population density :-
  - I. AREAS OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY (Above 100persons per square km)
  - II. AREAS OF MODERATE POPULATION DENSITY ( 50 to 100persons per square km)
  - III. AREAS OF LOW POPULATION DENSITY ( Less than 50persons per square km)

Population density  
(per square kilometer)



# DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE WORLD



# DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA



## AREAS OF HIGH POPULATION DENSITY (Above 100 persons per square km)

REGIONS	COUNTRIES/CITIES	FACTORS
EASTERN ASIA	CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA, Philippines together 25% of the world's population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertile soils of the river basins like Yangtze Yang and Hwang Ho rivers supports agriculture.</li> <li>- Abundant Rainfall</li> <li>- Industrial Regions</li> </ul>
SOUTH ASIA	INDIA, PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, INDONESIA together 25% of the world's population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indo-Gangetic plains, banks of the Irrawaddy river in Myanmar</li> <li>- Equable climate</li> <li>- Fertile soil promoting agriculture.</li> </ul>
WESTERN EUROPE	Parts of UK, FRANCE, BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, WESTERN RUSSIA, UKRAINE around 16% of the world's population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of mineral resources.</li> <li>- Industrial development</li> <li>- Suitable climate for settlement.</li> </ul>
NORTH-EASTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN COASTS OF NORTH AMERICA	BEIJING, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MUMBAI, KOLKATA, NEW DELHI, KARACHI, DHAKA, JAKARTA, LONDON, PARIS, ROME, MOSCOW, NEW YORK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of mineral resources.</li> <li>- Industrial development.</li> <li>- An equable climate.</li> <li>- Excellent transport network.</li> </ul>

## AREAS OF MODERATE POPULATION DENSITY ( 50 to 100persons per square km)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS	FACTORS
Coastal parts of Africa, Europe, Asia around the Mediterranean Sea, Central USA, Tropical West Africa, Temperate Russia, Eastern Europe, Deccan Plateau of South India, parts of Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Eastern China, Coastal South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Agriculturally developed</li><li>- Semi- urban</li><li>- Initial stage of industrial development</li></ul>



## AREAS OF LOW POPULATION DENSITY ( Less than 50persons per square km)

COUNTRIES/REGIONS	FACTORS
<p>Deserts like the Sahara, the Kalahari, the Arabian Desert, the Gobi, Atacama and the Great Australian desert.</p> <p>Extreme Cold- North Russia, Norway, North America, Greenland.</p> <p>The Himalayas, the Andes, the Rockies, the Alps</p> <p>Equatorial thick forest- Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Physical environment and climatic conditions are inhospitable and harsh.</li><li>- Unfavourable conditions for human settlement like hot-cold desert, high mountainous areas, dense forest etc.</li></ul>

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# FACTORS AFFECTING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

- Topography, climate, soil, water, minerals, social, cultural and economic conditions are the important factors that affect the distribution of the population.



<b>Physical factors</b>	<b>High density</b>	<b>Low density</b>
Relief (shape and height of land)	Plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities and thus have high densities of population, e.g., the Indo-Gangetic Plains.	Mountains with steep slopes do not provide much scope for agriculture, industries, transport. They have low densities of people, e.g., the Himalayas.
Climate	Areas with equable and moderate climate tend to be densely populated, e.g., eastern China, Western Europe, India.	Places experiencing extreme cold, heat or aridity, are inhospitable for permanent settlement, e.g., the Sahara, Antarctica.
Water	People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available, e.g., all the major river valleys of the world.	Deserts which are dry are sparsely populated, e.g., the Sahara.
Resources	Areas rich in resources like coal, oil, fishing, tend to be densely populated, e.g., Western Europe, eastern USA.	Areas with less resources tend to be sparsely populated, e.g., the Thar Desert.
<b>Human factors</b>	<b>High density</b>	<b>Low density</b>
Political	Countries with stable governments tend to have denser populations, e.g., Singapore. Government policies can also decide the density of population.	Countries with unstable governments which engage in frequent wars tend to have sparse populations as people migrate from there, e.g., Afghanistan and Sudan.
Social	Areas with better education and health facilities (e.g., Pune) or having religious significance (e.g., Varanasi, Vatican City) tend to be heavily populated.	Areas with poor access to facilities like health care and education tend to have fewer people, e.g., the Sahel in the Sahara.

<b>Human factors</b>	<b>High density</b>	<b>Low density</b>
Economic	Places with industries that provide abundant employment opportunities, and places with good infrastructural facilities like efficient transport networks and electricity tend to be more densely populated, e.g., Western Europe, the Shanghai region of China, and the Bangalore-Coimbatore industrial region.	Lack of infrastructural facilities results in sparse population, e.g., Bastar region in central India, Amazon rainforest.

# POPULATION CHANGE

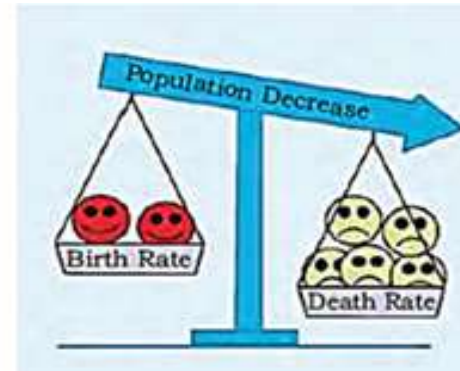
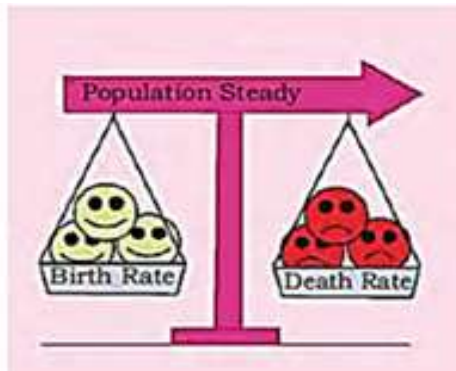


Change in the number of people in a specific period of time.

Population change refers to the change in the number of people in a specific period of time.

# POPULATION CHANGE

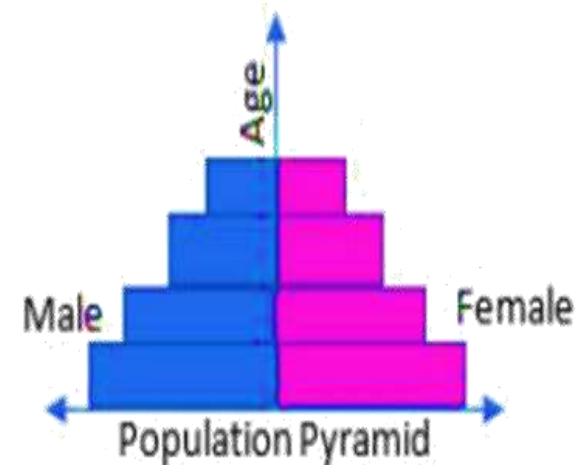
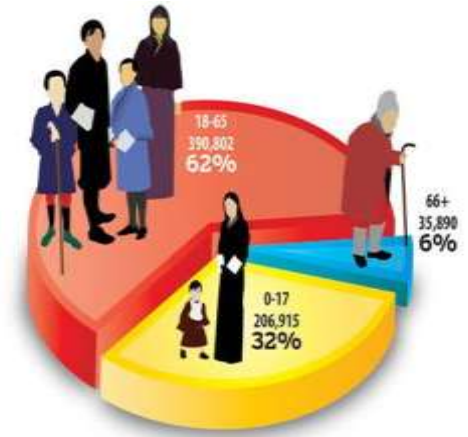
- Change in the number of people during a specific time is known as **population change**.
- **Birth Rate:** Birth rate is a statistic that measures the number of live births per 1000 people.
- **Death Rate:** Death rate is a statistic that measures the number of deaths per 1000 people.
- **Natural Growth Rate:** The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country.
- **Migration:** The movement of people in and out of an area.





# POPULATION COMPOSITION

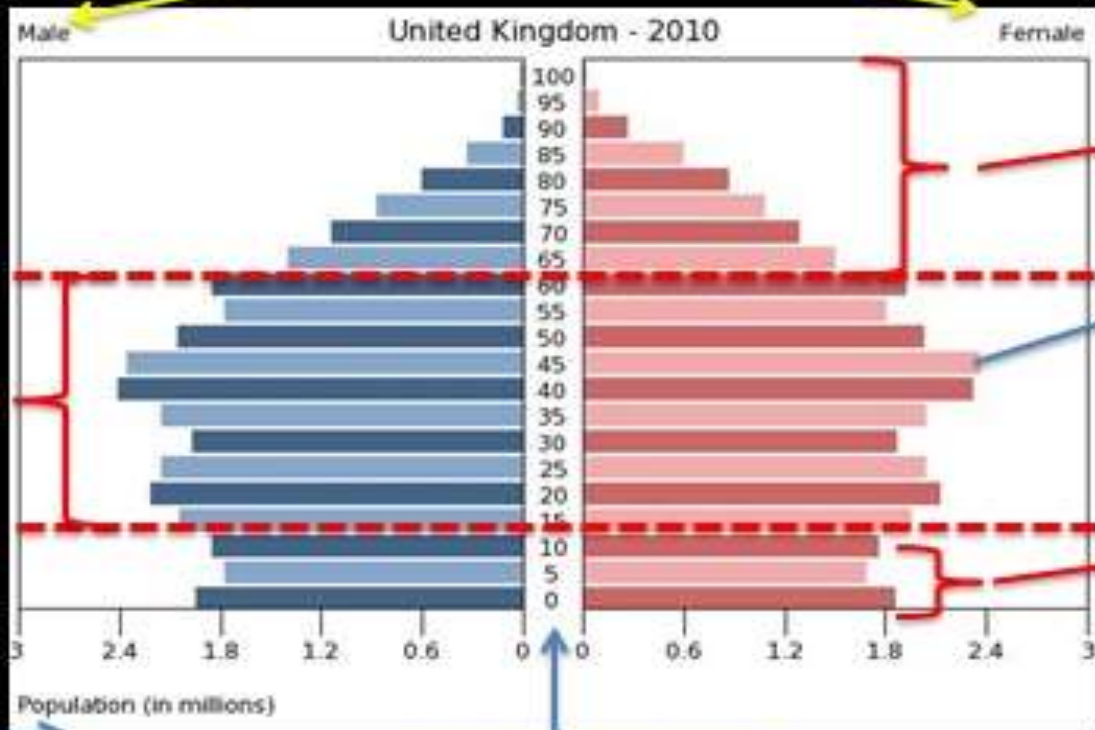
- Population composition refers to the structure of the population.
- This means the number of males and females, age group they belong to, education level, occupational distribution, income level, social status, etc.
- A **population pyramid**, also called the age and sex pyramid, helps us to understand the composition of population in any country.
- A population pyramid shows
  - The total population divided into various age groups: eg 5 to 9yrs, 10to 14yrs etc. (AGE GROUP)
  - The percentage of the total population subdivided into males and females. (SEX RATIO is defined as number of females per thousand males.)



# INTERPRETING POPULATION PYRAMIDS

The gender split of a country is indicated, look for differences!

Larger numbers high up the pyramid indicate HIGH life expectancy



Working Age - how many people within the population are capable of working to sustain the 2 dependent groups

The elderly (60+), a dependent group of the population

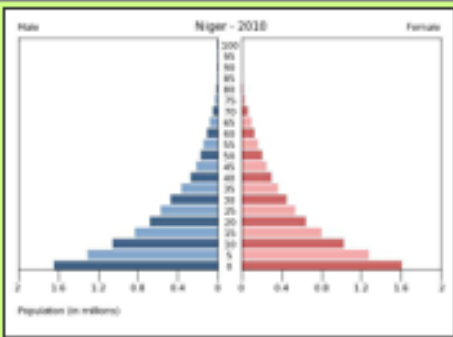
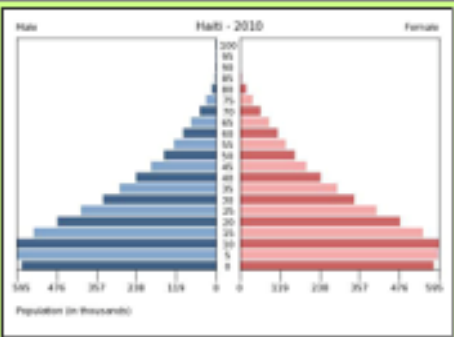
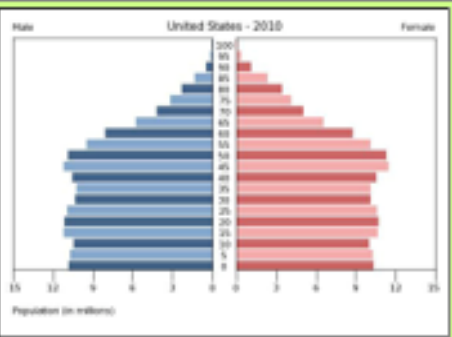
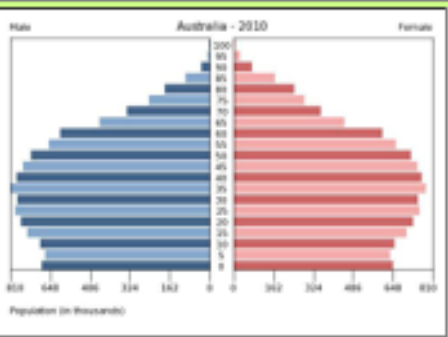
Bulges in the pyramid indicate higher fertility than normal (a baby boom) or a mass migration event

The young (0-14), another dependent group in the population

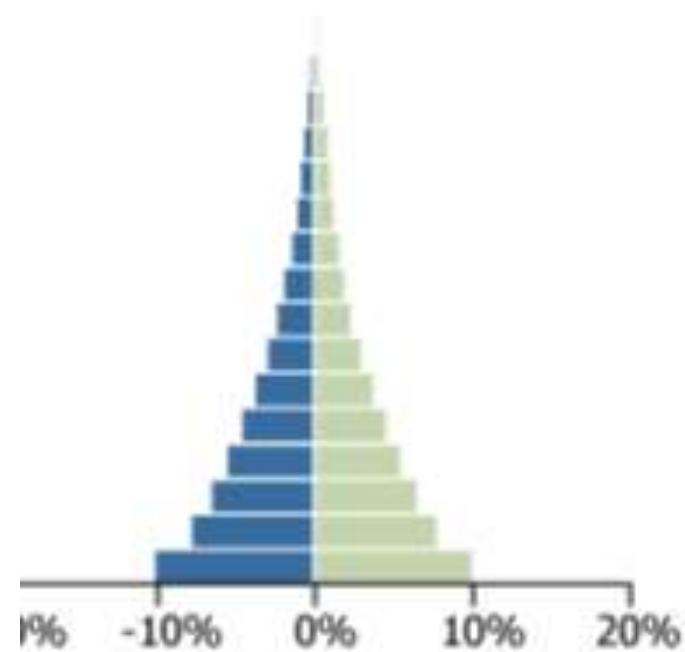
The population is expressed in Millions or %

The age categories divide the population further

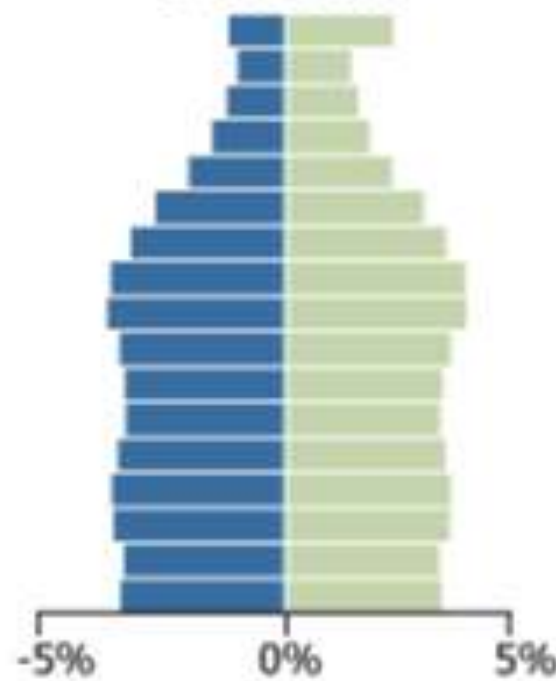
Large numbers of children indicate high birth rates

 <p>Niger - 2010</p>	 <p>Haiti - 2010</p>	 <p>United States - 2010</p>	 <p>Australia - 2010</p>
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>
Expansive.	Expansive.	Stationary.	Contractive.
Concave sides.	Straight sides.	Convex sides.	Convex sides.
High birth rate.	Still high birth rate.	Declining birth rate.	Very low birth rate.
High death rate.	Falling death rate.	Low death rate.	Low death rate.
Short life expectancy.	Slightly longer life expectancy.	Long life expectancy.	Longer life expectancy.
Rapid fall in each upward age group due to high DR.	Fall in DR so more people living into middle age.	An increasing proportion of the population is in the 65+ age group.	Higher dependency ratio.
Niger	Haiti	Morocco	Australia

**Rapid Growth**  
Democratic Republic of Congo



**Slow Growth**  
United States

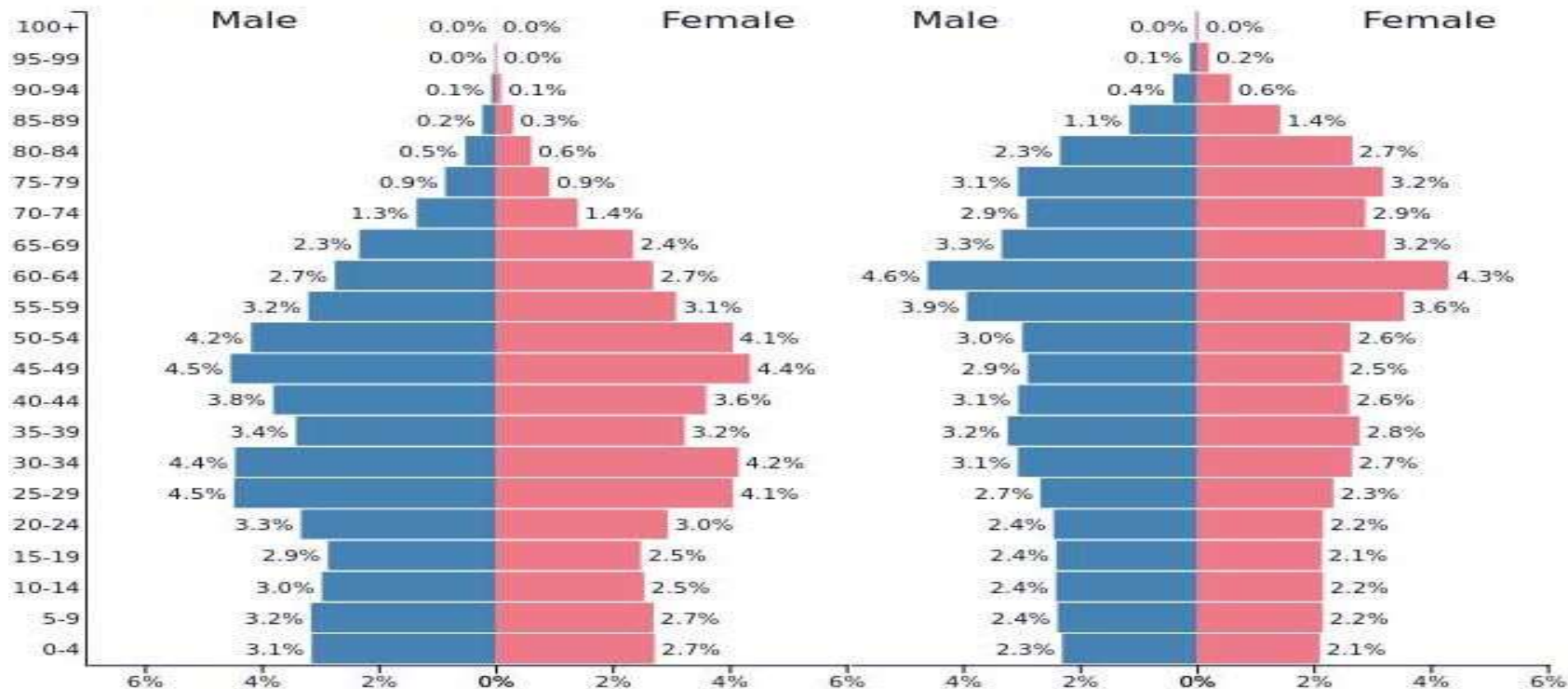


**Negative Growth**  
Germany



Female Male

# CHINA



**China - 2018**

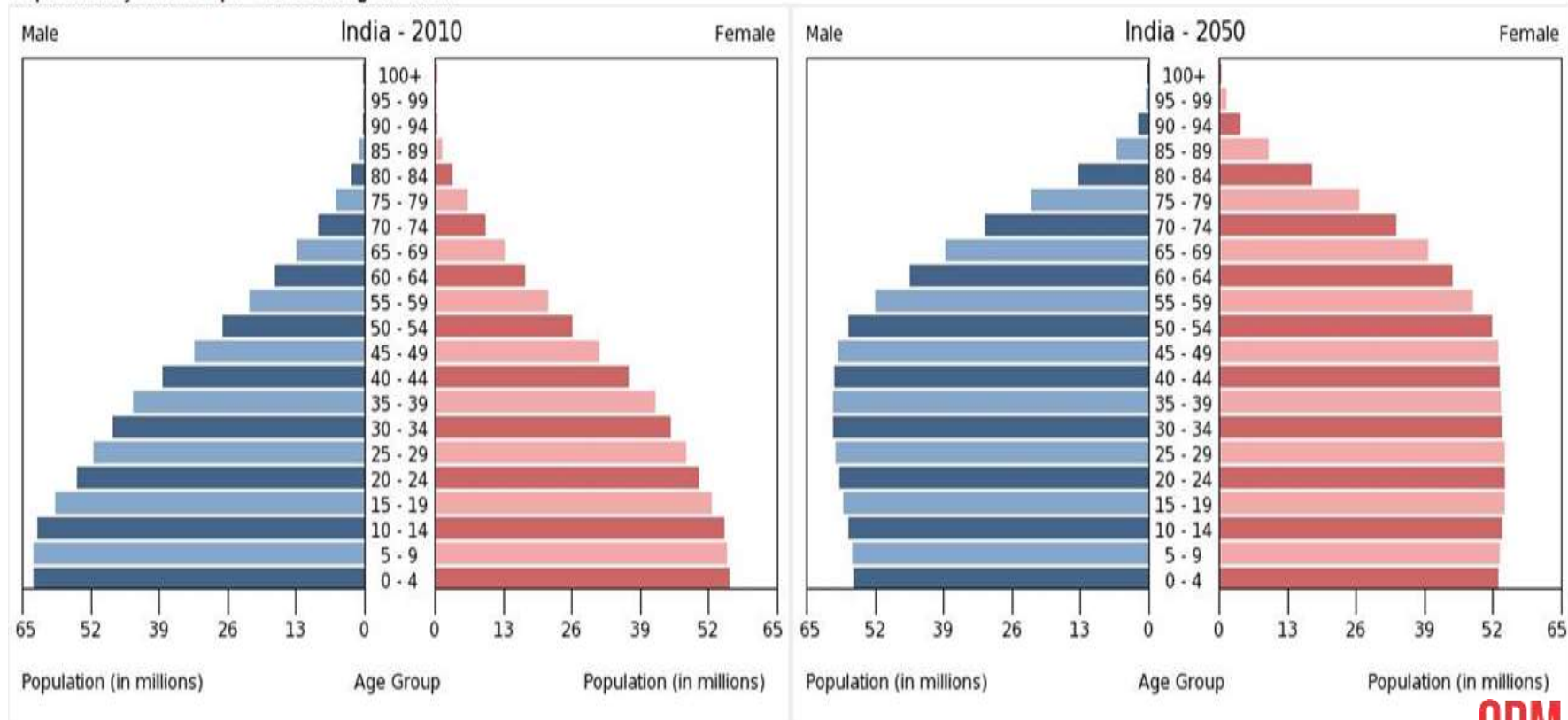
Population: **1,393,686,493**

**China - 2050**

Population: **1,348,056,330**

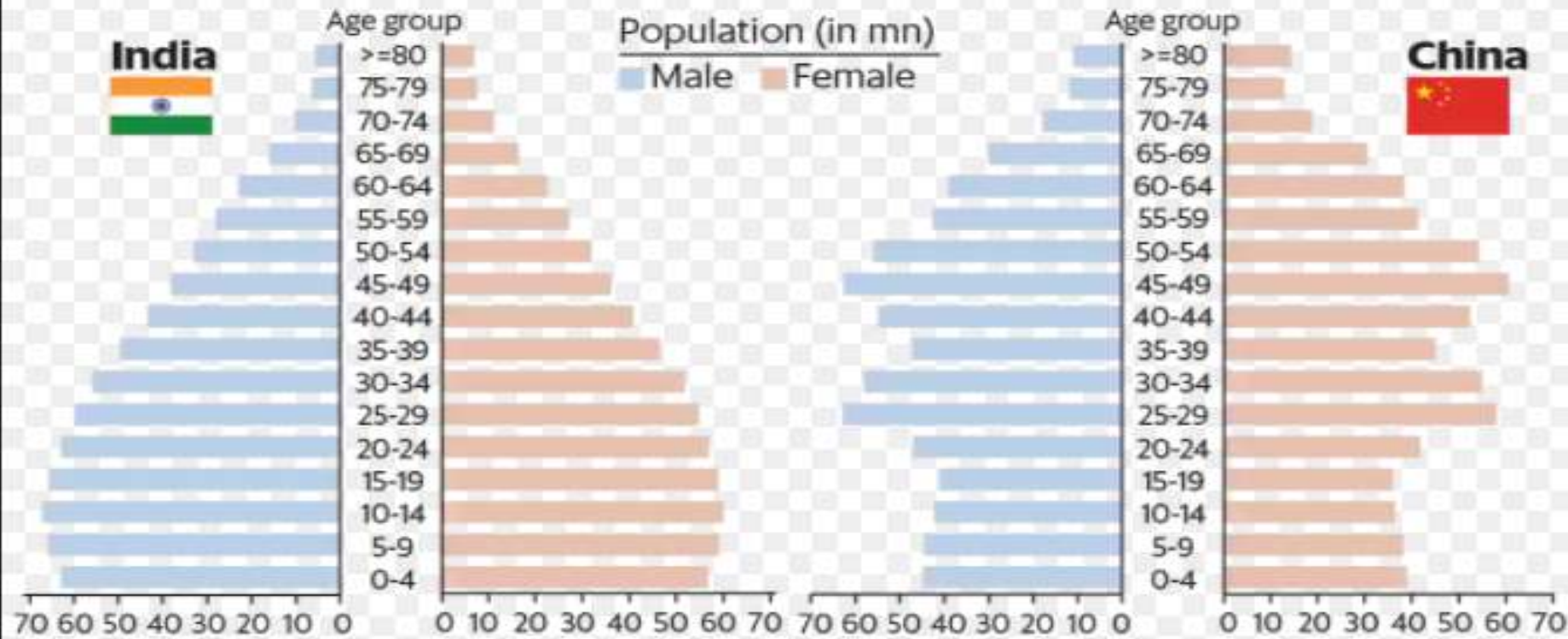
# INDIA

Population Pyramid Graph - Custom Region - India

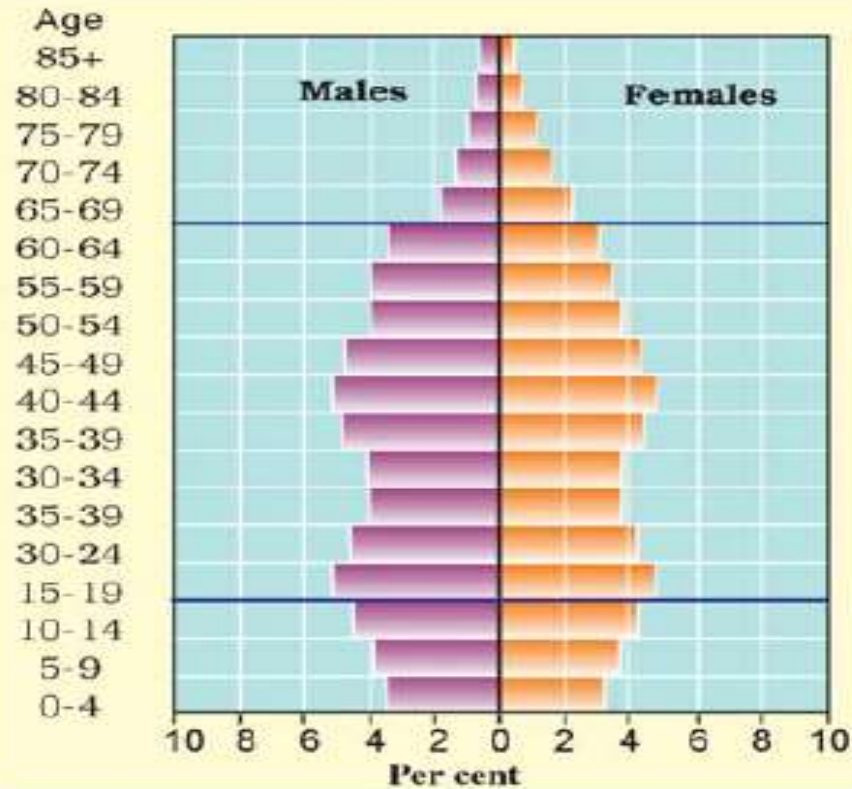


# India's demographic edge over China

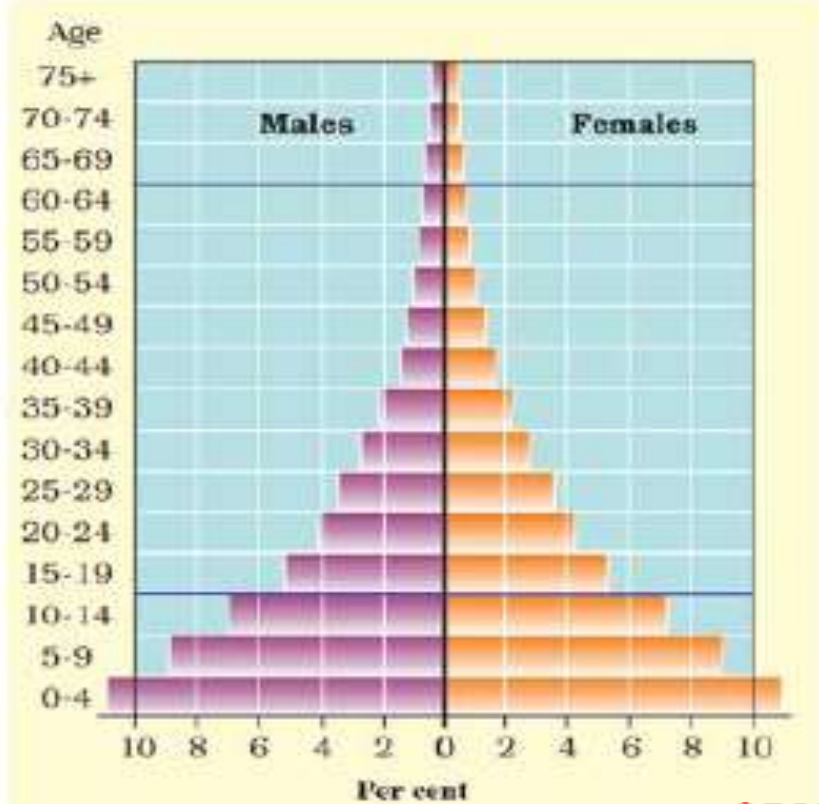
India has 650 mn people in the working-age group of 25-65, while China has 830 mn. By 2040, India will have 170 mn more working-age people than China.



# JAPAN



# KENYA





- **Human Resources:** Human beings who are healthy, educated, and mentally strong can prove to be useful for a country or community and are treated as resources themselves, called human resources.
- **Population:** The total number of people living in a particular region is said to be the population of that particular region.
- **The pattern of Population Distribution:** The way in which people are spread across the earth's surface is known as the pattern of population distribution.
- **Population Density:** The average number of people living in a unit area of a particular region, calculated by dividing the total population of the region by the total area of that region, is called the population density of that region.
- **Population Change:** The change in the population, when described over a certain length of time, is called population change.
- **Dependency Ratio:** 
$$\frac{\text{Number of people aged 0 to 14} + \text{Number of people aged 65 and above}}{\text{Number of people aged 15 to 64}}$$

(A comparison of the two groups is used to calculate the dependency ratio of a country\*)

- **Life Expectancy:** Life expectancy is the number of years that an average person can expect to live, calculated according to existing data for the particular region.
- **Migration:** Migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another.
- **Natural Death Rate:** The difference between the birth and death rate is called a natural death rate.
- **Emigrants/Emigration:** People leaving a country are called emigrants and the phenomenon is called emigration.
- **Immigrants/Immigration:** People arriving in a country are called immigrants and the phenomenon is called immigration.
- **Population Composition:** The structure of the population with various respects like age, sex, literacy, occupations, health facilities, economic condition, etc. is called population composition.
- **Population Pyramid:** A population pyramid is a pictorial way to describe the population composition.

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