

What are Human Resources?

- **Definition:** Human resources refer to the people who make up the workforce of a country. They contribute to economic development through their skills, knowledge, and abilities.
 - **Significance:** People are considered the most valuable resource because they can develop and use natural resources to improve the standard of living.
-

Distribution of Population

1. Uneven Distribution:

- Population distribution is uneven due to factors like geography, climate, soil, and availability of resources.
- Example: High population density in fertile river valleys (e.g., Ganga Valley) and sparse population in deserts and mountainous regions.

2. Factors Affecting Population Distribution:

- **Geographical Factors:**
 - Availability of water.
 - Fertile land.
 - Favorable climate.
 - Topography (flat or hilly terrain).
 - **Social Factors:**
 - Development of transport, health, and education facilities.
 - **Economic Factors:**
 - Availability of jobs and industries.
-

Population Density

- **Definition:** Population density refers to the number of people living per unit area of land.
 - Formula:
$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Land Area}}$$
 - **Examples:**
 - High density: India, China, and Japan.
 - Low density: Canada, Australia, and Siberia.
-

Population Growth

1. **Definition:** The increase in the number of people in a region over time.
 2. **Factors Affecting Population Growth:**
 - **Birth Rate:** Number of live births per 1,000 people per year.
 - **Death Rate:** Number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.
 - **Migration:** Movement of people from one place to another (in-migration and out-migration).
 3. **Impact of Population Growth:**
 - Rapid growth can lead to overpopulation, unemployment, and pressure on resources.
 - Low growth can lead to underutilization of resources and aging populations.
-

Qualities of Human Resources

- **Education:**
 - Improves skills, literacy, and employability.
 - Countries with higher literacy rates often have a better quality of life.
 - **Health:**
 - Healthy individuals are more productive.
 - Access to healthcare improves life expectancy.
 - **Skills:**
 - Training and development increase efficiency and innovation.
-

Population Composition

- **Definition:** The structure of a population based on age, sex, literacy, occupation, etc.
- **Age Composition:**
 - Divided into three groups:
 1. Children (0–14 years): Dependent.
 2. Working-age (15–59 years): Economically productive.
 3. Elderly (60+ years): Dependent.
- **Sex Ratio:**
 - The number of females per 1,000 males.
 - Example: India has a lower sex ratio due to gender discrimination.
- **Occupational Structure:**
 - Division of the population based on economic activities:

1. **Primary Activities:** Farming, fishing, forestry, mining.
 2. **Secondary Activities:** Manufacturing and industries.
 3. **Tertiary Activities:** Services like education, healthcare, and IT.
-

Population Change and Its Impact

1. **Advantages of a Growing Population:**
 - More human resources for development.
 - Increased demand for goods and services.
 2. **Disadvantages of a Growing Population:**
 - Strain on natural resources, infrastructure, and services.
 - Increased unemployment and poverty.
 3. **Role of Sustainable Development:**
 - Proper planning and resource management ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the future.
-

Key Terms to Remember

1. **Human Resources:** People with skills and abilities contributing to the economy.
 2. **Population Density:** Number of people living per unit area.
 3. **Birth and Death Rates:** Indicators of population growth.
 4. **Migration:** Movement of people from one place to another.
 5. **Occupational Structure:** Distribution of population among different economic activities.
-

If you'd like, I can create a quiz or visual notes for this chapter to help you study! ☺

40

O