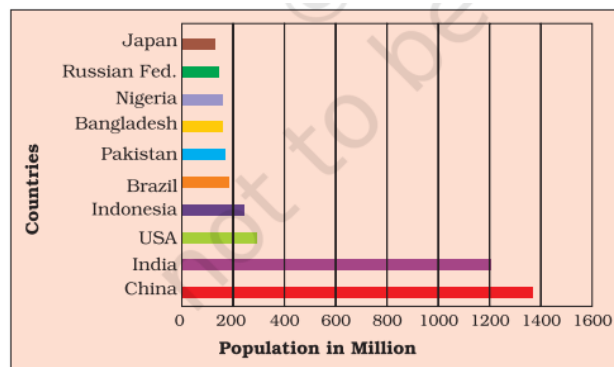


Chapter – 5: Human Resources

- People – nation's greatest resource
- Nature's gift – used better – people process it
- People's demands and abilities – make them resources
- Human resources – ultimate (main) resource
- Healthy, educated, motivated people – develop resources – as required
- Human resources – not equally distributed over world – different education levels, age, gender
- Numbers, characteristics – also changes

Distribution of Population

- The way - people spread across earth – pattern of population distribution
- More than 90 % population – living on – 30 % land – distribution – extremely uneven
- Some areas – very crowded – other areas – sparsely (very low) populated
- Crowded areas – south and southeast Asia, Europe, north and eastern North America
- High latitude (height) areas, tropical deserts, high mountains, equatorial forests – lower population
- North of Equator – more people than – South of Equator
- 3/4th population – 2 continents – Asia, Africa
- 60 % population – 10 countries – each country – more than 100 million people



Density of Population

- Number of people – per square km – population density
- Avg. density – 51 persons per square km
- South Central Asia – highest density – followed by – East and South East Asia

Factors Affecting Distribution of Population

- Geographical Factors –
 - Topography –
 - People – prefer plains – instead of – mountains, plateaus
 - Plains – more suitable – farming, manufacturing, etc activities
 - Ganga plains – most densely populated
 - Mountains – Andes, Alpes, Himalayas – sparsely populated
 - Climate –

- People – avoid – extreme climates – very hot or very cold – Sahara Desert, polar regions of Russia, Canada, Antarctica
- Soil –
 - Fertile soil – suitable for agriculture
 - Fertile plains –
 - Ganga, Brahmaputra in India
 - Hwang-He, Chang Jiang in China
 - Nile in Egypt
 - These places – densely populated
- Water –
 - People – prefer – areas – fresh water – easily available
 - River valleys – densely populated
 - Deserts – sparse population
- Minerals –
 - Areas – mineral deposits – more populated
 - Diamond mines, South Africa – discovery of oils, Middle East
- Social, Cultural, Economic factors –
 - Social –
 - Areas – better housing, education, health facilities – more population – Pune
 - Cultural –
 - Places – cultural, religious importance – attract people
 - Varanasi, Jerusalem, Vatican City
 - Economic –
 - Industrial areas – employment opportunities – lots of people – attracted
 - Osaka in Japan, Mumbai in India – densely populated

Population Change

- Population change – change in number of people – specific time
- World population – not stable – increased manifold (rapidly) – recent centuries
- Rapid increase – main reason – number of births and deaths – change
- Extremely long period – human history – until 1800s – world's population – increased slowly BUT steadily
- Lots of babies – born – BUT – died early – health facilities – not good – available food – not enough – total increase – very low
- 1804 – population mark – 1 billion
- 150 years later – 1959 – population mark – 3 billion – population explosion
- 40 years later – 1999 – population mark – 6 billion
- Main reason – better food supply, medicine – deaths reduced – births remained high
- Births – measured using – birth rate – number of births per 1000 people
- Deaths – measured using – death rate – number of deaths per 1000 people
- Migration – moving of people – in and out
- Births and deaths – natural causes – difference between birth rate and death rate – natural growth rate
- Population increase – reason – rapid increase – natural growth rate

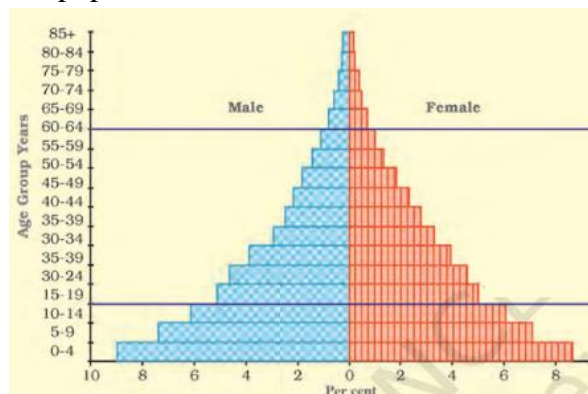
- Migration – another way – population change
- People – move – within a country – OR – between countries
- Emigrants – leave a country
- Immigrants – enter a country
- USA, Australia – increased population – Immigration
- Sudan – decreased population – Emigration
- General trend – international migration – less developed nations to more developed nations – search better opportunities
- Within country – migration – rural to urban areas – search – better employment, education, health facilities, etc

Patterns of Population Change

- Rate – population change – changes – across the world
- World's total population – increasing rapidly – BUT – all countries – not experience this growth
- Kenya – high population growth –
 - Previously – high birth rate, high death rate
 - BUT now – better health – death rate decreased – birth rate still high
- United Kingdom – population growth – slow – birth and death rate – both low

Population Composition

- Population density – does not affect – economic development
- Japan, Bangladesh – both densely populated – BUT – Japan – more developed than – Bangladesh
- To understand the role of people as resource – understand their qualities
- People – vary – age, gender, literacy level, health condition, occupation, income level
- Structure of population – composition
- How many males, females? – Which age group? – How much educated? – their occupation, income, health conditions?
- Interesting way – study composition – population pyramid – also called – age-gender pyramid
- Population pyramid –
 - Total population – divided into age groups – example – 5-9 yrs, 10-14 yrs
 - Percentage of total population – further divided into males and females



- Shape of population pyramid – story of people – living in the area
- Bottom part – number of children (<15 yrs) – level of births

- Top part – number of elders (>65 yrs) – level of deaths
- Population pyramid – also tells us – story of dependents
- 2 groups of dependents – young (<15 yrs) and elderly (>65 yrs)
- Those – working age – economically active
- Population pyramid –
 - Both birth and death rates – high – broad at bottom – narrows rapidly towards the top
 - Main reason – lots of children born – many – die early – few – reach adulthood – very few – reach old age
- Countries –
 - Death rates – decreasing – pyramid – broad at bottom (younger age groups)
 - Such population – large number of young people – strong and expanding labour
- Other countries –
 - Low birth rates – pyramid – narrow at bottom
 - Low death rates – lots of people – reach old age

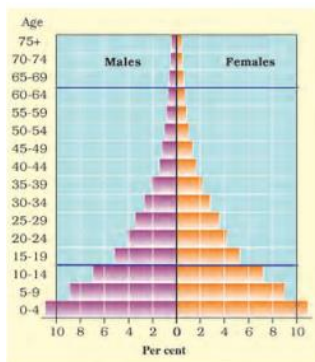


Fig. 5.7: Population Pyramid of Kenya

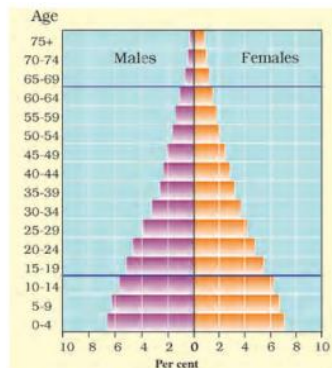


Fig. 5.8: Population Pyramid of India

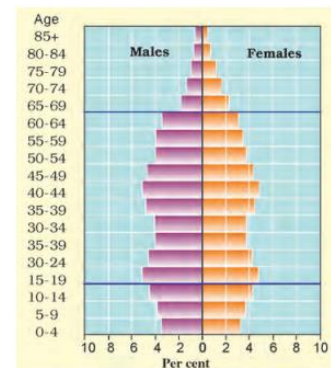


Fig. 5.9: Population Pyramid of Japan