



R.B.D.A.V. SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, BATHINDA

“A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN AND GROW”

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE PLANNING SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

SESSION	CLASS	TOPIC	SUBTOPIC	DESCRIPTION
2021-22	8 th	HUMAN RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Distribution Of Population➤ Population Density of India (2011)➤ Factors effecting distribution of population➤ Growth of Population	PPT

HUMAN RESOURCES

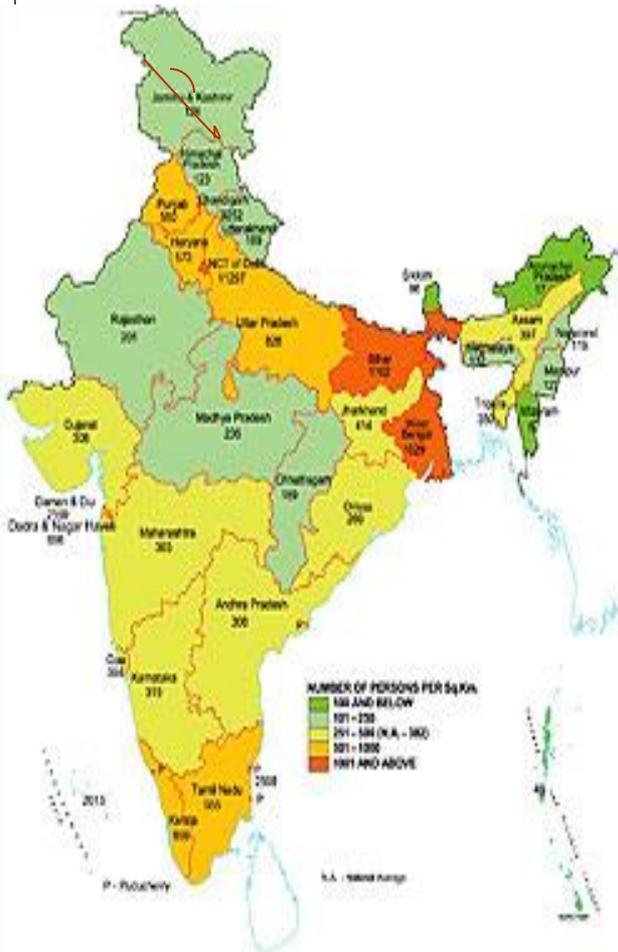
Human beings are the biggest and most valuable resources because they are endowed with intelligence ,thinking and creative skills.

- ❖ It is important to provide basic education, better healthcare and employment opportunities so that they can contribute fully in the development of the country
- ❖ When a human is regarded as asset in terms of skill and ability ,is known as human resource.

Distribution Of Population

- ❑ It means how human beings are spread over the earth's surface.
- ❑ The distribution of population is highly uneven in the world.
- ❑ It is concentrated in those areas which are rich in natural resources like fertile river valley basins and in industrially developed regions.
- ❑ The population is sparse in polar regions , hot deserts and thickly forested areas.
- ❑ At present world's population has crossed a seven billion mark. China is the most populous country. India comes after that.

Population Density of India (2011)



States with low density of population:

Arunachal Pradesh (17), Mizoram (52) and Sikkim (86).

States with a moderate density of population:

Odisha(269), Gujarat (308), Karnataka (319) and Tripura(350).

States with a high density of population:

Bihar(1102), West Bengal(1029), Kerala(859), Uttar Pradesh (828).

Population Density Map of India, 2011

FACTORS
EFFECTING
DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION

GEOGRAPHICAL
FACTORS

ECONOMIC
FACTORS

RELIEF

VEGETATION

CLIMATE

MINERALS

INDUSTRIES

ADVANCE
TRANSPORT

DISCRIMINATORY
GOVERNMENT
POLICIES

Growth Of Population

- ❓ The net change in population between two fixed periods of time expressed in percentage is called the growth rate of population
- ❓ It is affected by the birth rate , death rate and by large scale migration.
- ❓ It increases when birth rate is more than the death rate or when the in migration is more than the out migration.

**BIRTHS ARE USUALLY MEASURED
USING THE 'BIRTH RATE i.e. THE
NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER
1,000
PEOPLE.**

**DEATHS ARE USUALLY MEASURED
USING THE 'DEATH RATE' i.e. THE
NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000
PEOPLE.**

Composition of human resources

- ❑ It includes different attributes of the population like age structure, sex ratio, literacy rate, ratio of rural urban population, working and non – working population etc.
- ❑ **Age Structure** : It refers to the number of people belonging to different age groups. Population is categorized into three broad age groups

Age structure

People below 14 years comprising young population. (Dependent population)



People between 15 years to 59 years make up adult population.
(productive population)



People between 59 years and above as old population. (Dependent population)



Sex ratio

- It is a ratio between the number of females and males in a population.
- It is expressed as number of females per thousand males.
- In India ,the sex ratio was recorded as 943 in 2011 which has declined from 972 as recorded in 1901.
- Kerala has highest sex ratio of 1084 and Haryana has the lowest sex ratio of 877 in 2011.

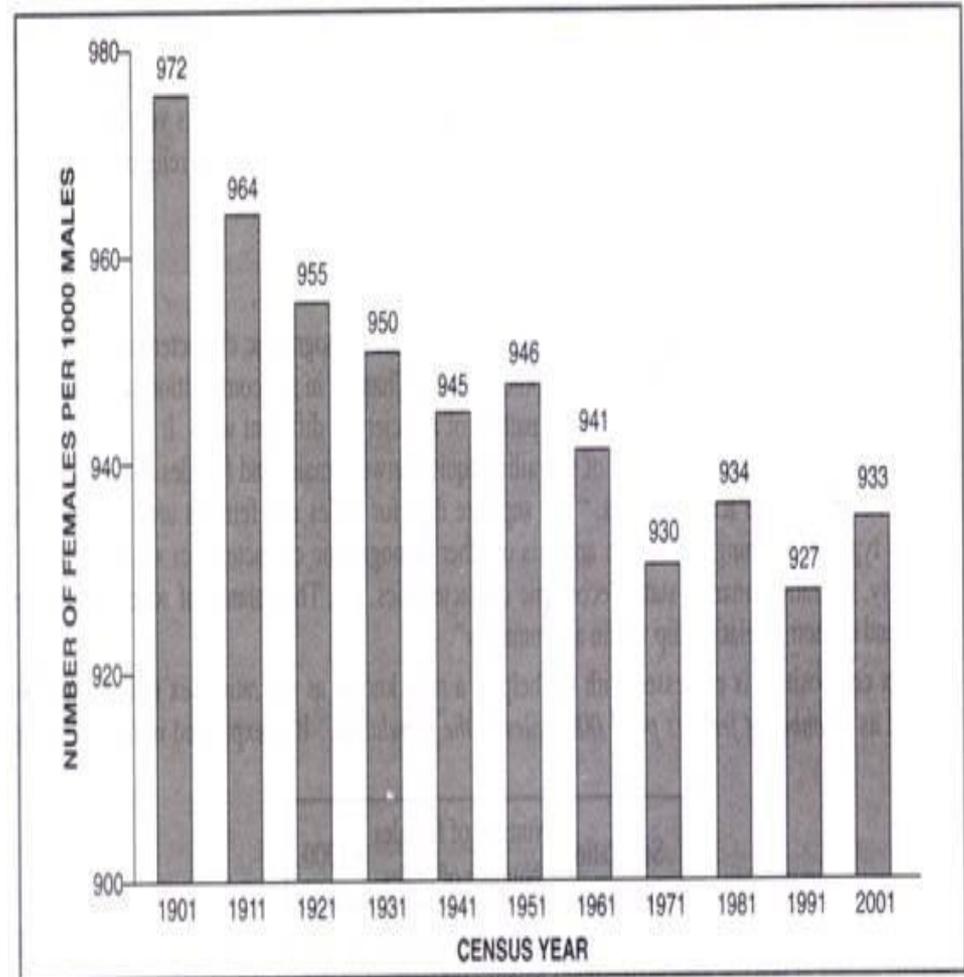
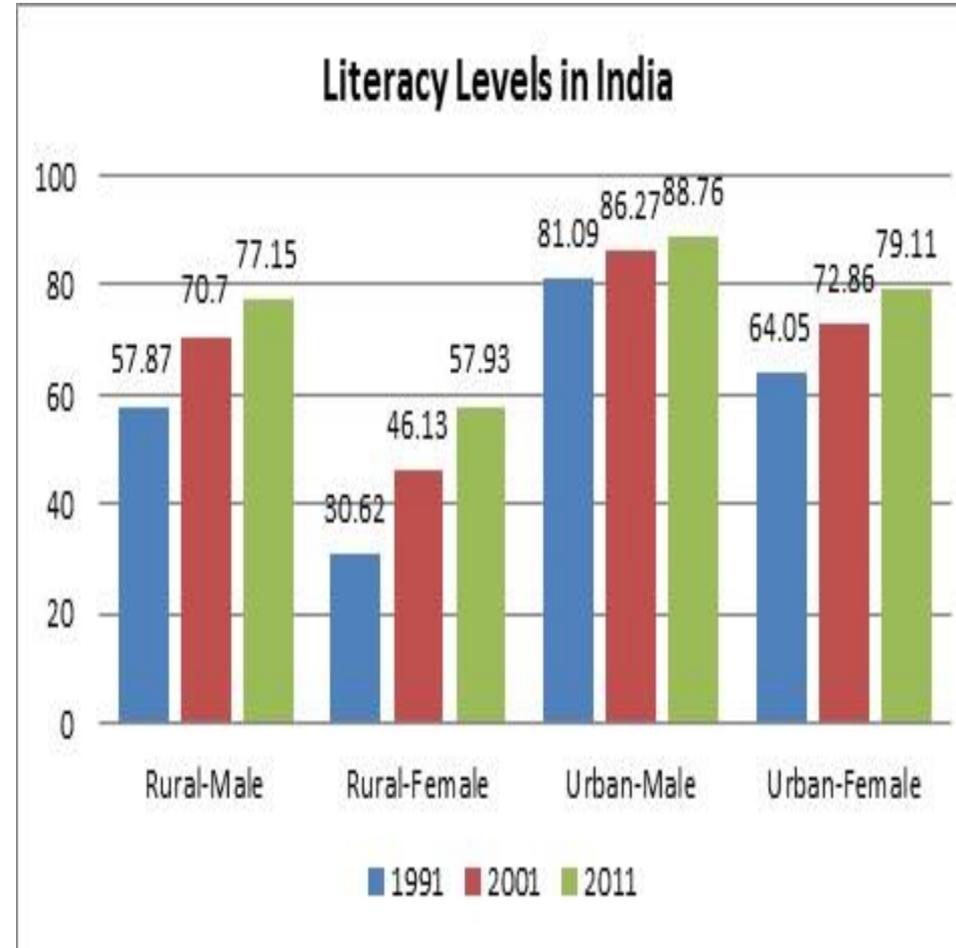


FIG. 11.11. Sex Ratio in India, 1901-2001

Literacy rate

- ❓ Literacy rate is the percentage of people who can read and write in a certain language.
- ❓ It is more among male than in female population , more in urban areas than in rural areas.
- ❓ Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in education, health and skill development . Thus investment in human capital yields highest return.



LITERACY RATE IN INDIA

Literacy Rate

<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Literacy gap</i>
1901	5.35	9.8	0.7	-
1911	5.92	10.6	1.1	-
1921	7.16	12.2	1.8	-
1931	9.5	15.6	2.9	-
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3	-
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source: Census of India 2011

ACTIVITY

Solve the crossword puzzle

1. The number of live births per 1000 people in a particular year.
2. State with least population.
3. State having moderate density of population .
4. The state having density of population as 550.
5. The most populous country in the world.
6. It refers to number of females per thousand males.
7. Area of sparse population.

G	J	L	I	D	U	G	A	T	N
A	H	D	A	C	H	I	N	D	E
R	F	C	H	I	N	A	E	T	S
P	E	N	T	A	G	O	A	I	S
U	F	S	A	H	A	R	A	B	E
N	H	K	A	S	H	M	I	T	X
J	A	S	I	T	I	C	H	E	R
A	J	F	R	O	P	E	R	C	A
B	N	I	G	U	J	A	R	A	T
H	B	R	N	D	I	E	C	U	I
H	I	M	A	L	D	W	H	J	O

THANK YOU