

# 6

## Human Resources

### Activity

Every student will write information about his/her family which will include name, study, age, sex, profession, residence details etc. Collect this information from the whole class and classify the information into various groups for example, education upto SSC, upto HSC, graduation, post graduation etc.

### Do you know ?

As we collect information about the whole class, similarly we can collect information from the entire population and it is done at regular intervals. We will know about it.

### What is population census ? Why ?

To collect information and register about people living in a particular area or any part of country is known as population census. It is done every 10 years as per the order of central government. It is known as 'Census'

The last census in our country was carried out in the year 2011. It was done for the 7<sup>th</sup> time post independence. This time there is a provision of providing a unique ID number and identity card to every citizen, which is the speciality of census 2011. It is our duty to provide correct information to the government. Human resource is the human capital of our country. The development of nation depends on human capital.

'Human resource is the wealth of nation. Development of the country depends not only on the area of the country or natural resources but it is also based upon the quality of human resource who

contribute a lot to economic development. The health, education, work expertise and the desire to achieve something increases the productivity of the nation and as a result, the country develops.

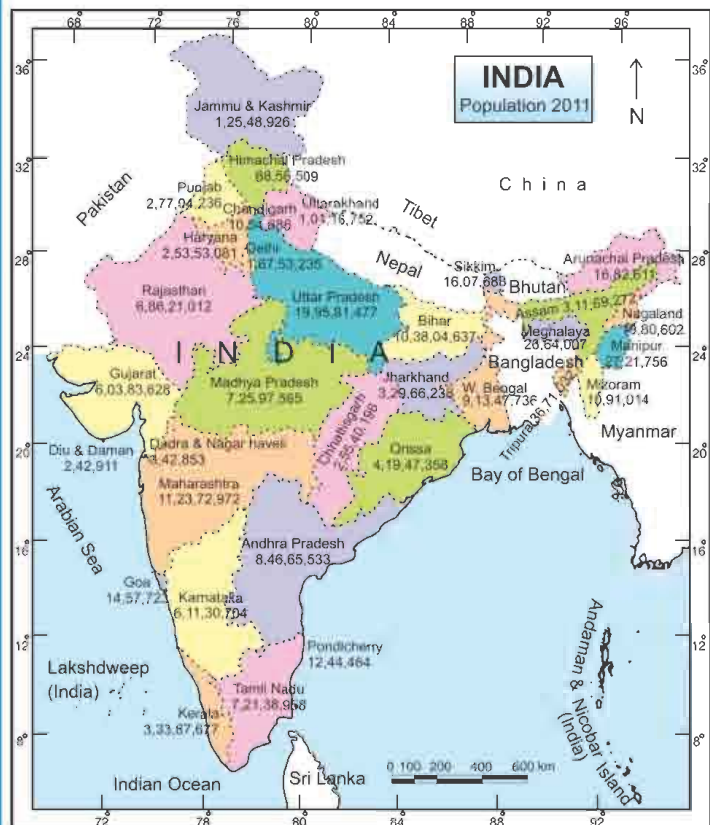
The census is done in order to know the quality of human resource and to plan for economic development. The census becomes important for development five year plans, food, water, residence management, industries, electricity, employment, education, defence etc.

Now a days the animals, birds and trees that are getting extinct are also counted by the forest department. Even the counting of domestic animals is done. So that necessary measures can be taken.

**Conceptual view of population of India :**

The land portion of our country is 32, 87, 263 sq. km which is 2.42% of total world's land area. Area wise, India stands at 7<sup>th</sup> position in the world. More than 16% of the world's population lives in India. China stands first in population. India stands 2<sup>nd</sup> in terms of population.

**Activity**



According to 2011 census

Fill in the details in the following table. Get information as per census 2011.

	Male	Female	Total
Country			
State			
District			
Village			

The qualitative human population is also called human resource. The human strength depends on intelligence and literacy. Various influential citizens like doctors, educationists, engineers, sportsmen, industrialists, businessmen, farmers, artists, workers and other responsible citizens are the sources of human strength. The children and youngsters are also the treasure as human resource.

### **Population explosion :**

There has been an increase of 18.1 crore in the population of India from 2001 to 2011. Still, the rate of population growth has shown a decrease. This is a noteworthy point. Moreover, there has been an increase in educated citizens. The population of India in 2001 was 102.87 crores which has increased up to 121.01 crores in the year 2011.

The central government has been really worried about the population explosion and thus, it has always tried to control it through various policies and other measures. Consequently, the rate of population growth has declined by 1.7%.

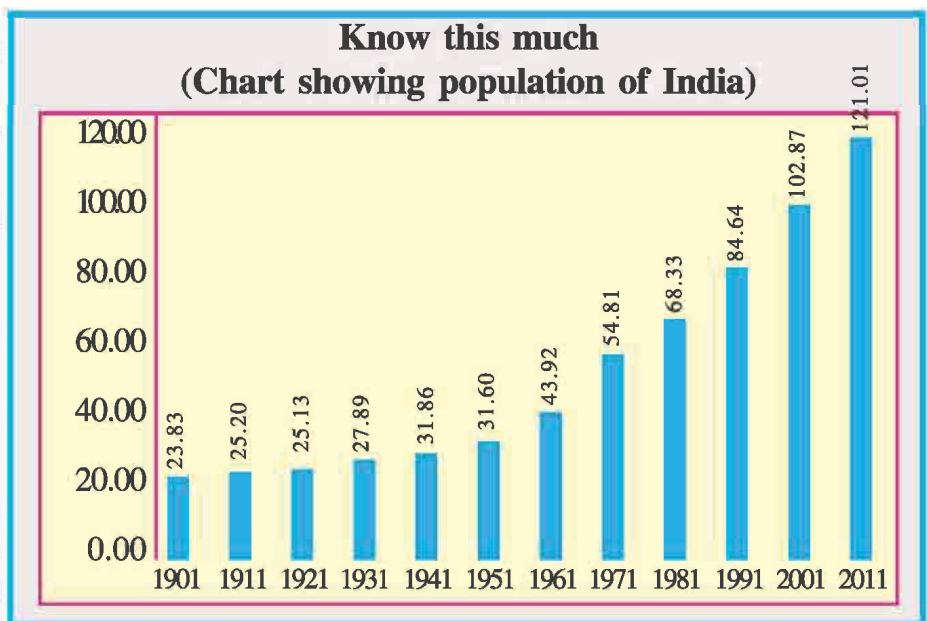
### **Reasons for Population explosion :**

Population increase is as natural as birth and death rate, but there are various factors responsible for population explosion which include migrants from other countries, industry and business. People migrate for education and business.

The rate of population growth has gone up in last two decades. Previously, the rate of population growth was low as infant mortality rate was high. There was no control over diseases like cholera, typhoid, plague etc. People died due to hunger during famine and there was

no facility of immediate medical treatment. The mode of transport and roads were improper. The number of deaths of pregnant women was high. Thus, these reasons contributed to decrease rate of growth of population.

The scenario today has completely changed. Food and nutrition is now easily available. Communicable diseases are under control due to advanced medical treatment. Immediate medical facility, speedy mode of transport and communication are easily available. Pre disaster management and post disaster management has become possible and people who get affected are rehabilitated and thus, death rate has decreased. This has led to population explosion. Apart from the above factors, the life span of human being has improved. The average life span of human being in 1920



was 40-41 years which has now improved to 63-64 years. Various reasons have been responsible for increase in birthrate. The main reasons that can be cited are illiteracy, superstitious beliefs, orthodox thinking, customs, child marriage, poverty, widow re-marriage, lack of ideal concept of small family etc. All the above factors have led to population growth.

Due to population explosion certain management related problems have cropped for eg. food, water, residence, environmental pollution, conservation, employment, traffic control etc. Many laws and careful measures have to be planned.

### For your knowledge

According to the law banning child marriage the appropriate age group for males for marriage is 21 years and for females it is 18 years. Marriage before this age is a crime.

### Activity

Let's think about this and discuss.

(1) Less children, Jai Gopal (2) Small Family happy family

- Is the concept of small family, happy family ideal for every society and family ? Discuss and prepare a note.
- What should be done to remove the superstitious beliefs, orthodox views and illiteracy from our society ? Discuss and prepare a note.

**Know about the population court between 1901 to 2011 and make necessary interpretations.**

Census Years	Population	Change in Population between Censuses	Percent change between Censuses	Annual Growth Rate (percent)
1901	238,396,327	–	–	–
1911	252,093,390	13,697,063	5.8	0.6
1921	251,321,213	– 772,177	– 0.03	0
1931	278,977,238	27,656,025	11.0	1.0
1941	318,660,580	39,683,342	14.2	1.3
1951	316,088,090	42,427,510	13.3	1.3
1961	439,234,771	78,146,681	21.6	2.0
1971	548,159,652	108,924,881	24.8	2.2
1981	683,329,097	135,169,445	24.7	2.2
1991	846,421,039	163,091,942	23.9	2.2
2001	1,028,737,436	182,316,397	21.5	2.0
2011	1,210,193,422	181,455,986	17.6	1.6

- (1) Note down the duration when there has been a rise and decline in population.
- (2) Which year shows the maximum increase in population ? What can be the possible reason ?
- (3) Which year shows the maximum decrease in population ? What can be the possible reason ?
- (4) What can be the reasons for decrease in the growth rate of population in the last year ?

### Population density :

The proportion of population residing in a specific area is population density. In short, the average number of persons living per sq. km. area is termed as population density. Population density is associated with social, economical and geographical situation.

#### For your knowledge

Rate per Area	Total Population (Million) 2008	Average rate of growth % 2005-10	Rate of total Productivity 2007	Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	Average Age (in years)	
					Male	female
Whole World	6749.7	1.2	2.54	49	65.1	69.6
Developed Nations	1226.3	0.3	1.60	7	73.0	80.2
Developing Nations	5523.4	1.4	2.73	54	63.8	67.4
India	1186.2	1.5	2.78	54	63.3	66.6

#### Top ten countries in terms of population

2008 A.D.			(Estimated) 2050 A.D.		
Sr. No.	Country	Population (in million)	Sr. No.	Country	Population (in million)
1.	China	1324.7	1.	India	1755.2
2.	India	1149.3	2.	China	1437.0
3.	U.S.	304.5	3.	U.S.	438.2
4.	Indonesia	239.9	4.	Indonesia	343.1
5.	Brazil	195.1	5.	Pakistan	295.2
6.	Pakistan	172.8	6.	Nigeria	282.2
7.	Nigeria	148.1	7.	Brazil	259.8
8.	Bangladesh	147.3	8.	Bangladesh	215.1
9.	Russia	141.9	9.	Congo	189.3
10.	Japan	127.7	10.	Philippines	150.1

I Million = 10 lakhs

The population in all the countries is very different. In our country also, various area and states don't have same population. There is no uniformity. Population density is high in areas near the bank of rivers, industrial area, fertile regions of peninsular area etc. But in other areas like desert, hilly areas, forest area, the population density is low due to unfavourable situations.

**Activity**

Fill different colours in the states having high population density.



**6.1 Population density of India**



**6.2 India political**

**Factors affecting dense population :**

Density of population is affected by various factors of environment like altitude climate, weather, energy sources etc. Apart from their availability, transport, communication, education facilities, health, industrialization, employment opportunities, urbanization, latest technology etc. also effects density of population.

**Read and understand :**

Top 5 districts in population				
	District	Males	Females	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	3783010	3521150	7204200
2.	Surat	3393742	2679489	6073231
3.	Vadodara	2158229	20,07,339	4165568
4.	Rajkot	975131	9824639	3799770
5.	Banaskantha	16,09,148	5,06,897	2116045

Top 5 district in population density		
Sr. No.	District	Population density (159 m)
1.	Surat	1376
2.	Ahmedabad	890
3.	Anand	711
4.	Gandhinagar	660
5.	Navsari	602

**Five states having maximum population :**

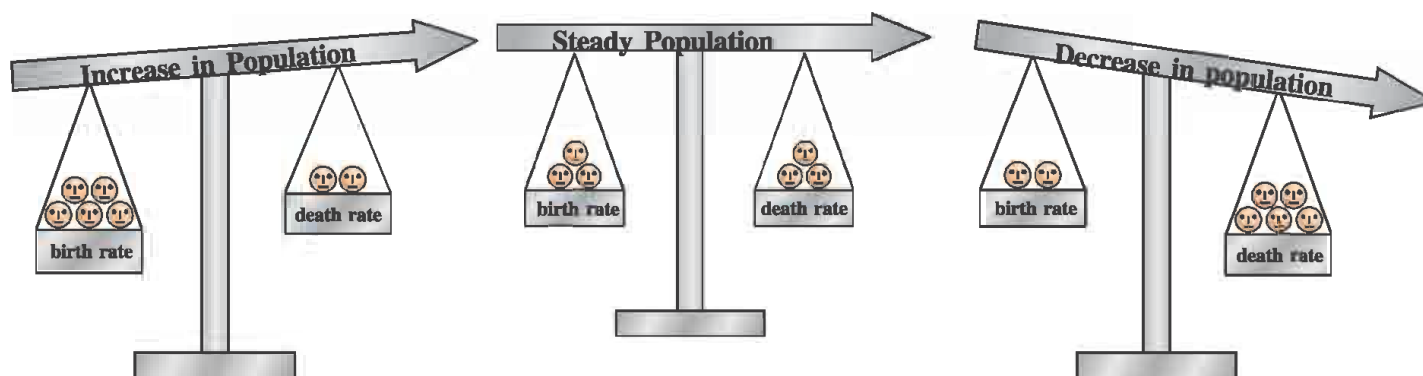
Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

**Five states and Union Territories having least population :**

Lakshwadeep islands, Diu and Daman, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Anaman-Nicobar islands and Sikkim.

**Birth rate :**

The total births in one year per 1000 persons in a specific area is known as birth rate. Since many years, birth rate in India has been declining consistently. People are adopting family planning. But still in remote areas, the birth rate remains high due to lack of education, lack of health facility, poverty, unemployment and families avoid family planning.



6.3 Comparison of birth rate and death rate.

**Death rate :**

The number of deaths in one year per 1000 persons in a specific area is termed as death rate. The one who takes birth has to die surely. So, death rate can never be brought to zero. Still various researches, medical treatments, medicines, vaccination, control over diseases, new technology etc. can bring down the death rate.

### Migration :

“When human population changes their place of habitat from one place to another, it is known as migration.” Human beings have to undertake many activities in order to develop and earn a living and this results in birth of various socio-cultural needs and requirements. To meet these needs, human being tries to shift to a better place and keeps on changing the habitat as and when required. The village population is attracted towards urban areas for reasons like education, business, industries, employment administration work etc. Currently, 62% of population of Gujarat resides in rural areas and 38% resides in urban areas.

#### Activity

- Make a list of all those foreign countries where people from your area have settled.
- Make a list of all those states from where people have come to Gujarat and settled down.

### Population Structure :

“The classification of total population into various groups is called population structure.” These various groups include male-female group, age group, literacy proportion group, rural-urban area group, religions and linguistic group, professional group etc. It is necessary to know the population structure in order to obtain the information group wise.

### Age group :

The total population of the nation comprises of children, adult and senior citizens. They are all divided into various groups.

Group of children	Group of adults	Group of senior citizens
0 to 14 years	15 to 59 years	Above 59 years

Among the above three groups maximum and most important difference is seen in first and third group. 3-4% of total population are children where the 7% comprises of senior citizens. Rest all are adults.

#### For your knowledge

The proportion of senior citizens is high in Japan.

### Let's do a project

#### Project work

Obtain the population count of 10 families in your area and classify them into various group, specially age group



### Think

- India stands at 7<sup>th</sup> position in terms of area. Which countries occupy the first 6 bigger areas ?
- Which birds and animals have been counted in Gujarat ?
- Why is the state of Uttar Pradesh densely populated ?
- Why is the state of Sikkim sparsely populated ?
- Observe the family with the highest number of members and least number of members in your society. List out the facilities and difficulties observed in these families.

### Sex ratio :

Sex ratio can be defined as number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio has been reducing consistently since 1951.

### For your knowledge

#### Sex ratio based on 2011

Sr. No.	Census	Females
*	India	940
1.	Gujarat	918
2.	Uttar Pradesh	908
3.	Bihar	916
4.	Kerala	1084
5.	Paschim Bengal	947
6.	Jammu-Kashmir	883
7.	Delhi	866
8.	Haryana	877
9.	Assam	954
10.	Andaman-Nicobar	878

#### Red Alert !!!

In Amreli : Surprising ratio of 964 females per 987 males.

In Junagadh : 3 females decreased per 1000 Males. From 955/1000 to 952/1000.

In Bhavnagar : It was 937/1000 which reduced to 931/1000

In Kutch : the ratio here is of serious concern. It is 942 males and 907 females.

In Rajkot : 924 females per 930 makes.

**The Gujarat government has started 'Beti Bachaao' – 'Save the girl child' campaign to stop female foeticide.**

## Literacy :

The development of any country depends on the literacy-rate of that country. Literacy is the important criteria to measure the standard of living of population and its social development. Literacy is also the key to economic development of any nation.

During the population census of year 1991, the criteria of literacy has been fixed. According to it, any individual 6 years or above who knows to read, write and understand any one language, then he or she may be considered literate. The literacy rate in India has been increasing consistently, which is a positive sign.

### For your knowledge

Year	Total	Male	Females	Sr. No.	Country / State	Total Literacy	Literacy rate of males	Literacy rate of females
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60					
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	1.	India	74.04	82.14	65.46
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81		<b>States :</b>			
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93	1.	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3	2.	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93	3.	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	4.	Pondicherry	86.55	92.12	81.22
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69	5.	Bihar	3.82	73.39	53.33
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82	6.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17	7.	Rajasthan	7.06	80.51	58.66
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	8.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46					

### For your knowledge

After literacy rate criteria being fixed in 1991, if we think about the population minus the population comprising the age group of 0-6 years, the literacy rate calculated for the rest of the population has shown a positive increase.

Top 5 district in terms of literacy			
District	Total	Male	female
Ahmedabad	86.65%	92.44%	80.29%
Surat	86.65%	91.05%	81.02%
Anand	85.79%	93.23%	77.76%
Gandhinagar	85.73%	92.59%	77.37%
Kheda	84.31%	93.40%	76.67%

### Answer the following question :

- (1) Which district has the highest literacy rate ?
- (2) Which district has the lowest literacy rate ?
- (3) What is the literacy rate of male female in India ?
- (4) Which districts in Gujarat has similar literacy rate ?
- (5) Think and write the possible reasons for low literacy rate.

### Professional structure :

The persons engaged in various professions from the total population of the nation can be included in the professional group. In it (1) Working group (2) Non-working group. The working group is constantly increasing due to rapid industrialization in the country.

### Change in the population :

The population of our country experiences two types of changes :

**(1) Quantitative Changes :** Sometimes, we find variation in population count getting. This happens due to rate of growth of population and migration of people. The quantitative change in population is seen due to condition of landless people, less land proportions, urbanization as well as social and administrative reasons are responsible.

**(2) Qualitative Changed :** The changes observed in thinking and nature, style of living standard of living can be termed as qualitative change. The reasons responsible for qualitative change is the dedication, hard work, national feeling, enthusiasm, bravery etc. These factors bring about thoughtful, social and cultural change.

**Religious group :** India is a secular state. People following different religions stay together. Among all the religions Hindus are in majority. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis etc.

**Linguistic groups :** India is a large country with diversity as its prime characteristic. Currently, there are 22 languages as mentioned in our constitution. Then Come Hindi has been given the status of official languages and English has been called as the global language. The states have been formed on the based of languages..

### Activity

Count the number of languages used on our currency note. Make a list of those languages that are not mentioned.

**Health group :** The health of a person can be defined as the prosperity achieved through all the elements—physical, mental, social, economic and spiritual ! the highest level of health helps in speeding up the process of national development.

**Think**

- Why is healthy population important for development of nation ?

**National Population Policy :** The population of a nation is its strength. When human resources are educated, trained, healthy and strong, the development of nation will be enhanced. The use of human strength is the foundation for the development of nation. To keep up the pace with the developed nations and to keep our self constantly dynamic, it is very important that the human resource is awakened. In the prosperity of nation, the key role of human strength should not be neglected. They have to be given prime importance.

As a part of National Population Policy, the various programmes like nutritious food programme, care for mother and child, clean drinking water, school health programme, safe guarding rights of children. have to be made more active and wide spread. The factors hindering the progress of nation will have to be controlled. Thus, it has become important to implement the National Population Policy of 1951 in an effective manner so as to control, the population explosion. Even the five year plans are made keeping the National Population Policy in mind. We should also become committed to render our cooperation by being aware and alert.

**“Healthy India, Prosperous India.”**

**“That country is prosperous whose citizens are mentally and physically prosperous.”**

**“We two, Our two.”**

**“Small family, happy family.”**

**Exercise**

**Q.1 Answer the following questions in short.**

- (1) Why is census done ? Write your views.
- (2) Why is there a speedy rate of growth of population ? Discuss.
- (3) What do you understand by birth rate and death rate ?
- (4) Define population density.
- (5) What do you understand mean by ‘migration’ ?

**Q.2 Explain the terms given below.**

- (1) Literacy (2) Age group (3) Population structure

**Q.3 Answer the following questions in detail.**

- (1) Give information about qualitative change ?  
(2) Why is the human resource considered as the most important capital of nation ?

**Q.4 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.**

- (1) The density of population noted during 2011 census is .....
- (2) India stands at ..... position in the world in terms of population.
- (3) The population of people following ..... religion is more in India.
- (4) The sex ratio in Gujarat as per 2011 census is .....
- (5) Approximately ..... % of total world's population resides in India.

**Activity for students :**

- (1) Prepare a chart showing the factors affecting the population distribution.
- (2) Draw a graph showing the sex ratio, literacy rate and increase in population in India.
- (3) Collect information from the articles in newspapers regarding child marriage, literacy, population problems, articles related to various problems, poems, cartoons and other literature pertaining to the same and present the cutouts on bulletin board.
- (4) Make a note on factors affecting the increase in population and density of population.

