

# Lesson-12

## Human Resources

### Human Resources-

Can you imagine a world without human beings? A human being utilizes human resources available in nature and builds social and cultural environment. There is great contribution of human beings in the development of society and economy. Human beings not only build and utilize resources; they themselves are resources of different merits. Coal was merely a piece of rock until human beings invented technique of obtaining and making it a resource.

Looking at the population from production point of view it emphasizes on the capability of contributing in generating national gross production. Population is a resource like any other resource. Resource is a huge positive point of population.

### Population-

Population means the total number of persons living at a particular place at a particular time; social study has population as a base element. It is a reference point which observes other points and finds out their meaning and importance. Human population in any region, its growth, distribution and characteristics provide a background to understand and discuss all the forms of environment. Man uses resources on the earth so it is important to know how many people live in which country? How and where do they live? Why are they increasing in number and what are their qualities and characteristics?

Indian census provides us information regarding the population of the country. We mainly study these points in the definition of population-

#### 1. Size, distribution and density of population-

Total number of persons

means ratio of men, women and children, population distribution, population density to evaluate population pressure on resources in particular regions etc.

#### 2. Population growth and population change-

reason of change in population in a particular place at a particular time period.

#### 3. Characteristics of population-

Age and sex ratio of people- means ratio numbers of male and female, their literacy and level of education, commercial structure and health status etc.

### Size and Distribution of Population-

Table 12.1 : Countries of the world with highest population

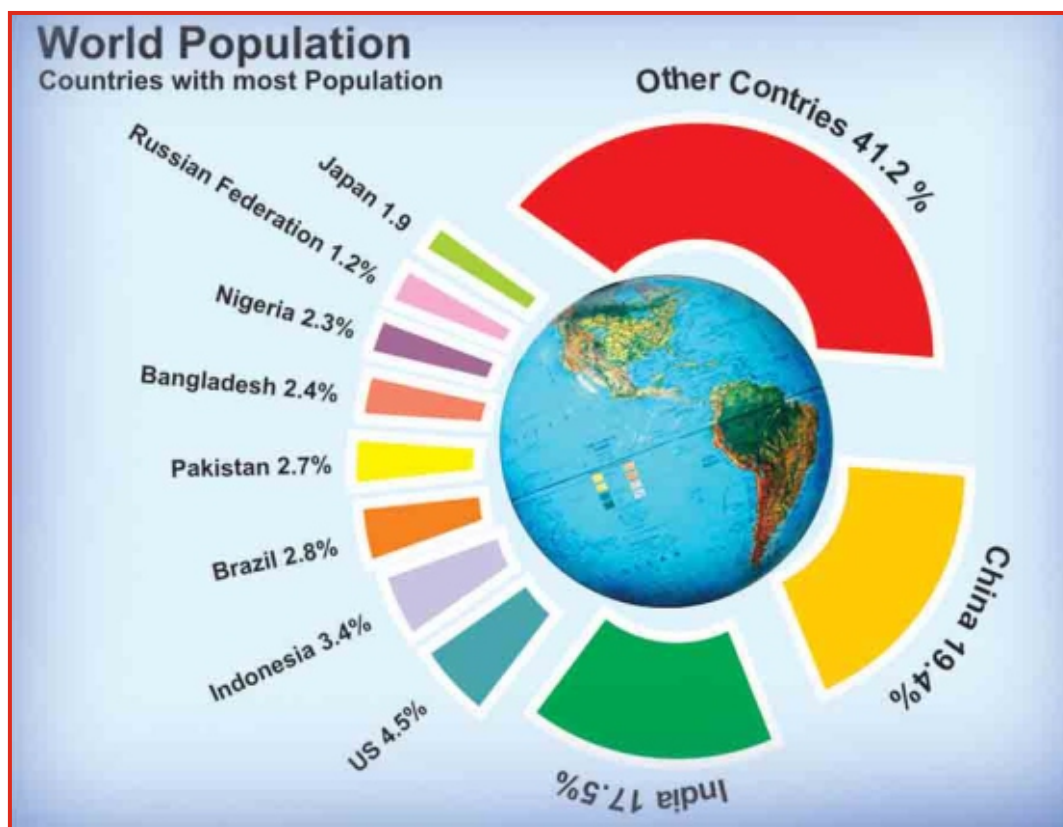
Sr. No.	Country	Date of basis	Population (in Crore)	Decadal increase (in %)
1.	China	01.11.2010	1,34.10	5.43
2.	India	01.03.2011	1,21.02	17.64
3.	USA	01.04.2010	30.87	7.26
4.	Indonesia	31.05.2010	23.76	15.05
5.	Brazil	01.08.2010	19.07	9.39
6.	Pakistan	01.07.2010	18.48	24.78
7.	Bangladesh	01.07.2010	16.44	16.76
8.	Nigeria	01.07.2010	15.83	26.84
9.	Russian Republic	01.07.2010	14.04	-4.29
10.	Japan	01.10.2010	12.81	1.10
11.	Other countries	01.07.2010	284.47	15.43
12.	World	01.07.2010	690.87	12.97

Sources — [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in)

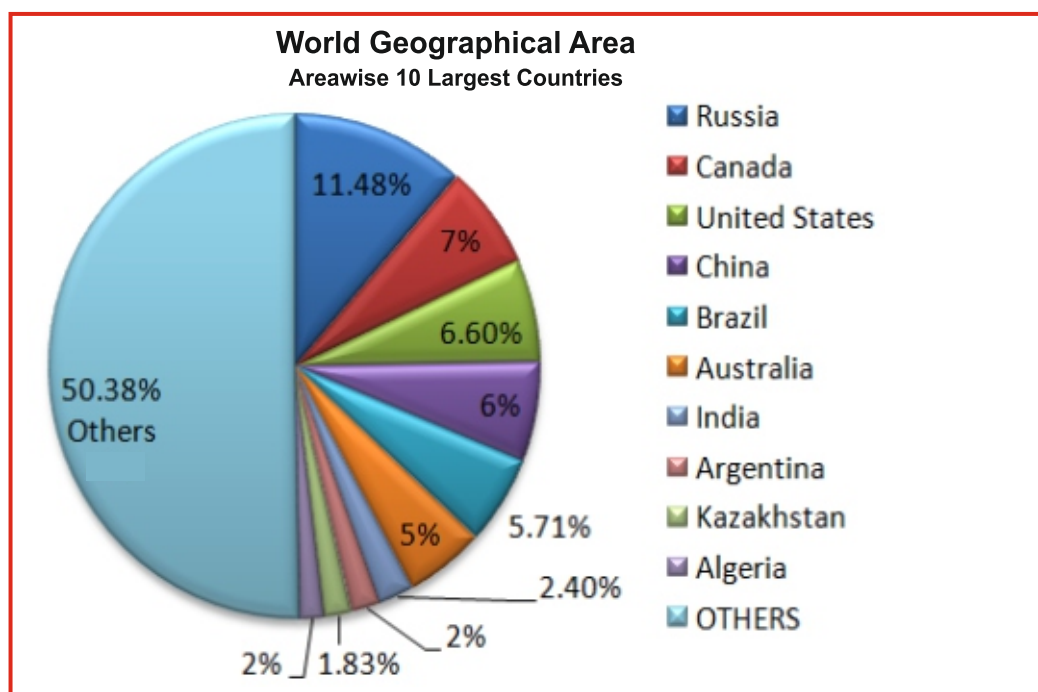
The population of India is large in size. It is

second in the world after China, U.S.A is third, Indonesia is fourth and Brazil is at fifth position. According to 2011 census the population of India

was 1,21,01,93,432 which was 17.3% of world population. This population lives in 32.6 lakh sq km. of India (2.4% of world)



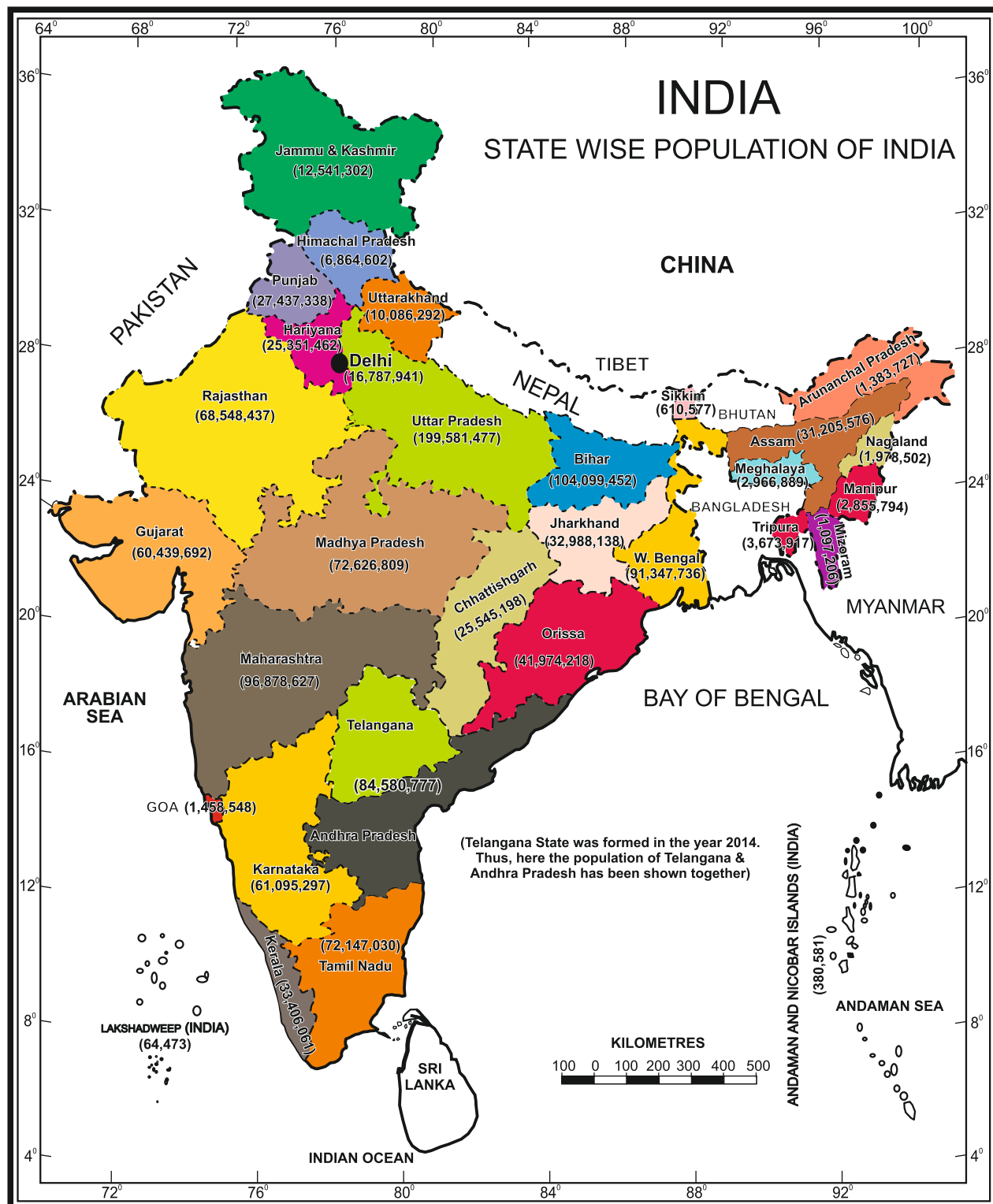
Diag. 12.1 : India's share in world population



Diag. 12.2 : India's share in area of the world

According to 2011 census Uttar Pradesh is the largest populated state in the country. Its total Population is 19,95,81,477 16.49% of total population of India resides in Uttar Pradesh where

as the population of Sikkim a Himalayan state is only 6,07,688 which is 0.5% of total population of the country. Only 64, 629 people live in Lakshadweep.



Map 12.1 : State wise population of India

50% population of India resides only in five states. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh. Rajasthan is the largest in area in

**Table 12.2 : Total population of districts of Rajasthan and their rank in State according to Census - 2001 and 2011**

Rank in State 2011	District	Population 2011	Population 2001	Rank in State 2001
1	Jaipur	6663971	5251071	1
2	Jodhpur	3685681	2886505	3
3	Alwar	3671999	2991552	2
4	Nagaur	3309234	2775058	4
5	Udaipur	3067549	2481201	5
6	Sikar	2677737	2287788	6
7	Barmer	2604453	1964835	10
8	Ajmer	2584913	2178447	7
9	Bharatpur	2549121	2100020	8
10	Bhilwara	2410459	2020969	9
11	Bikaner	2367745	1902110	12
12	Jhunjhunu	2139658	1913689	11
13	Churu	2041172	1696039	15
14	Pali	2038533	1820251	13
15	Ganganagar	1969520	1789423	14
16	Kota	1950491	1568705	16
17	Jalore	1830151	1448940	18
18	Banswara	1798194	1420601	19
19	Hanumangarh	1779650	1518005	17
20	Dausa	1637226	1323002	21
21	Chittorgarh	1544392	1330360	20
22	Karauli	1458459	1205888	23
23	Tonk	1421711	1211671	22
24	Jhalawar	1411327	1180323	24
25	Dungarpur	1388906	1107643	26
26	S.Madhopur	1338114	1117057	25
27	Baran	1223921	1021473	27
28	Dholpur	1207293	983258	28
29	Rajsamand	1158283	982523	29
30	Bundi	1113725	962620	30
31	Sirohi	1037185	851107	31
32	Pratapgarh	868231	706807	32
33	Jaisalmer	672008	508247	33

the country and in at eighth position in population.

According to 2011 census the population of Rajasthan is 6,86,21,012 which is 5.67% of total population of India. It is scattered in 3.48 lakh sq km. area. Jaipur is the highest populated district with 66,63,971 population and Jaisalmer is the lowest populated district with 6,72,008 population.

### Population Growth-

Population growth means the change in number of residents of a country, state or place in a particular time period (example : in ten years). Such change can be described in two forms, first total growth and second change in percentage every year or every ten years.

Increase or decrease in population of a particular place is directly influenced by birth rate, death rate and migration.

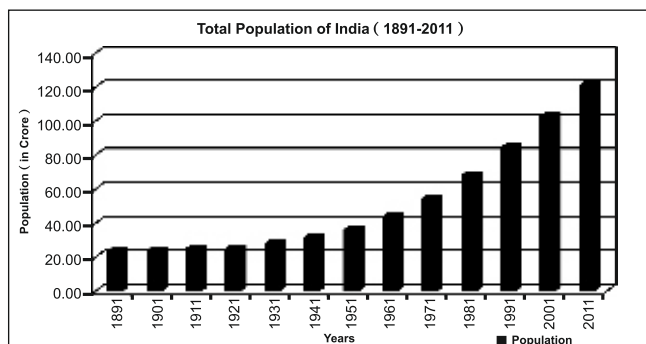
Change in population in a year or a decade is the result of positive or negative growth in total population. It can be calculated by deducting the population of earlier years (For Exa: 2001). From the later year (For exa: 2011). It is known as absolute growth. Population growth rate is the increase in number of people on every 100 people is the original population of a particular year. If there is an increase of 4 persons per 100 people in annual original population of a country or place, the population growth rate every year will be 4%.

The population of India which was 361

**Table 12.3 : Population, Absolute growth and decadal growth rate in India**

Year	Total Population (in ten lakh)	Absolute population increase in a decade (in ten lakh)	Decadal increase rate (percent)
1951	361.0	42.43	13.31
1961	439.2	78.15	21.64
1971	548.2	108.92	24.80
1981	683.3	135.17	24.66
1991	846.4	163.09	23.86
2001	1028.7	182.32	21.34
2011	1,21,0.6	131.45	17.70

million in 1951 has increased to 1210.6 million in 2011.



Diag. 12.3 : Population growth in India

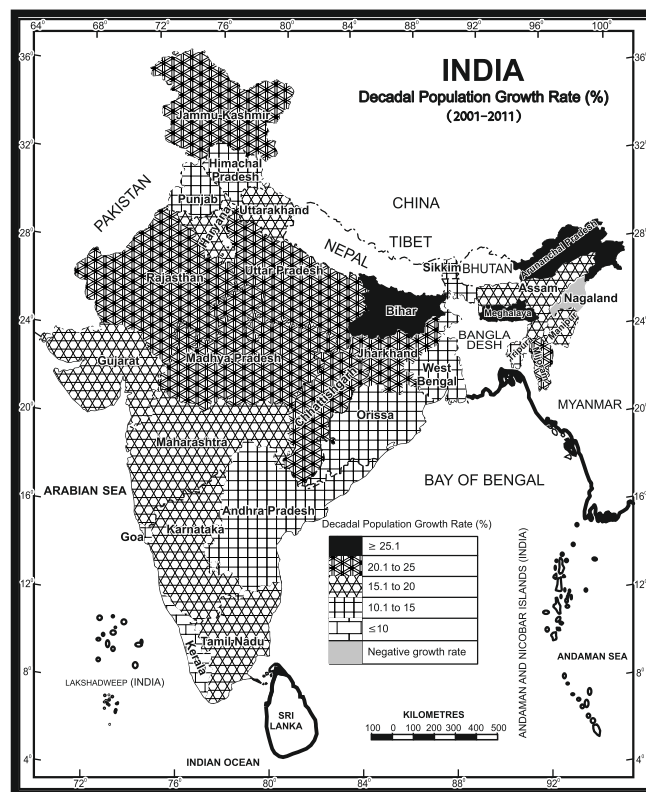


Diag. 12.4 : Population growth rate in India

The table and the chart show that the growth rate of population was increasing continuously from 1951 to 1981 which increased from 3,610 million in 1951 to 6,830 million in 1981. It shows rapid growth in population. But growth rate declined gradually in 1981. There was a decline in birth rate too during this period.

Population in Rajasthan is growing rapidly. The growth rate of population in a decade was 32.97% in 1981. Although later census has shown decline in population growth rate. The decadal growth in population declined to 28.41% in 2001 and 21.44% in 2011. Even then the decadal growth rate of 17.64 in 2011 in India was high. During the decade of 2001-2011 in Rajasthan the highest growth rate was 32.55% in Barmer and lowest 10.06% in Ganganagar district.

It is important to note that the population of



Map 12.2 : Decadal growth rate of population in India

India is huge. The present annual growth rate of India is 122 lakh persons per year which creates enormous pressure on resources and environment and is enough to destabilize the conservation of environment and resources.

Decline in growth rate indicates the successful efforts in controlling the birth rate. In India, since independence, such efforts are under taken to control population. Even after all these efforts, population is increasing continuously. This is an indication of the failure of our efforts in this direction. By 2045 India might exceed China in population and can become the country with highest population in the world.

### Reasons of Population Growth-

There are three major factors for increase and change in population- birth rate, death rate and migration. Difference between birth rate and death rate is called the natural increase in population.

Birth rate refers to number of surviving children per thousand persons in a year. This

increase is important factor of population growth. After India's independence birth rate has always been higher than death rate.

Death rate refers to number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. Sharp decline in death rate after independence it is the major reason of population increase in India.

Till 1980 there was very significant difference between birth rate and death rate due to high birth rate and continuous decline in death rate and that is why rate of population increase was higher. Birth rate began to decline gradually from 1981 and due to which rate of population increase also declined.

Third major factor of population increase is migration. Movement of people from one place to another and change in their permanent residence is called migration. Migration can be internal (within a country) or international (to other countries). Internal migration brings no change in the size of population but it effects the distribution of population within a country. Migration plays a very important role in changing the factors and distribution of population.

Inter state migration in India is mostly from rural to urban areas because women migrate after their marriage. Secondly people migrate from rural to urban areas because weakening factors are inflectional in rural areas. Poverty and unemployment are negative factors in rural areas and employment opportunities and ambitions of good life style are the attractive factors in urban areas

### **Density of Population-**

Density of population presents unequal distribution of population and pressure on land. Density of population refers to the number of people living in per unit surface area.

In 2011 the density of population in India was 382 people per sq km. Bihar had the highest density of population of 1102 persons per sq. km.

and Arunachal Pradesh had lowest density of population of 17 persons per sq km.

The density of population in Assam and peninsular states is medium, Hilly, rocky areas, medium to low rainfall, less fertile soil affect the density of population in these states.

Northern plains and Kerala in South have high density of population due to plains fertile soil and sufficient rainfall.

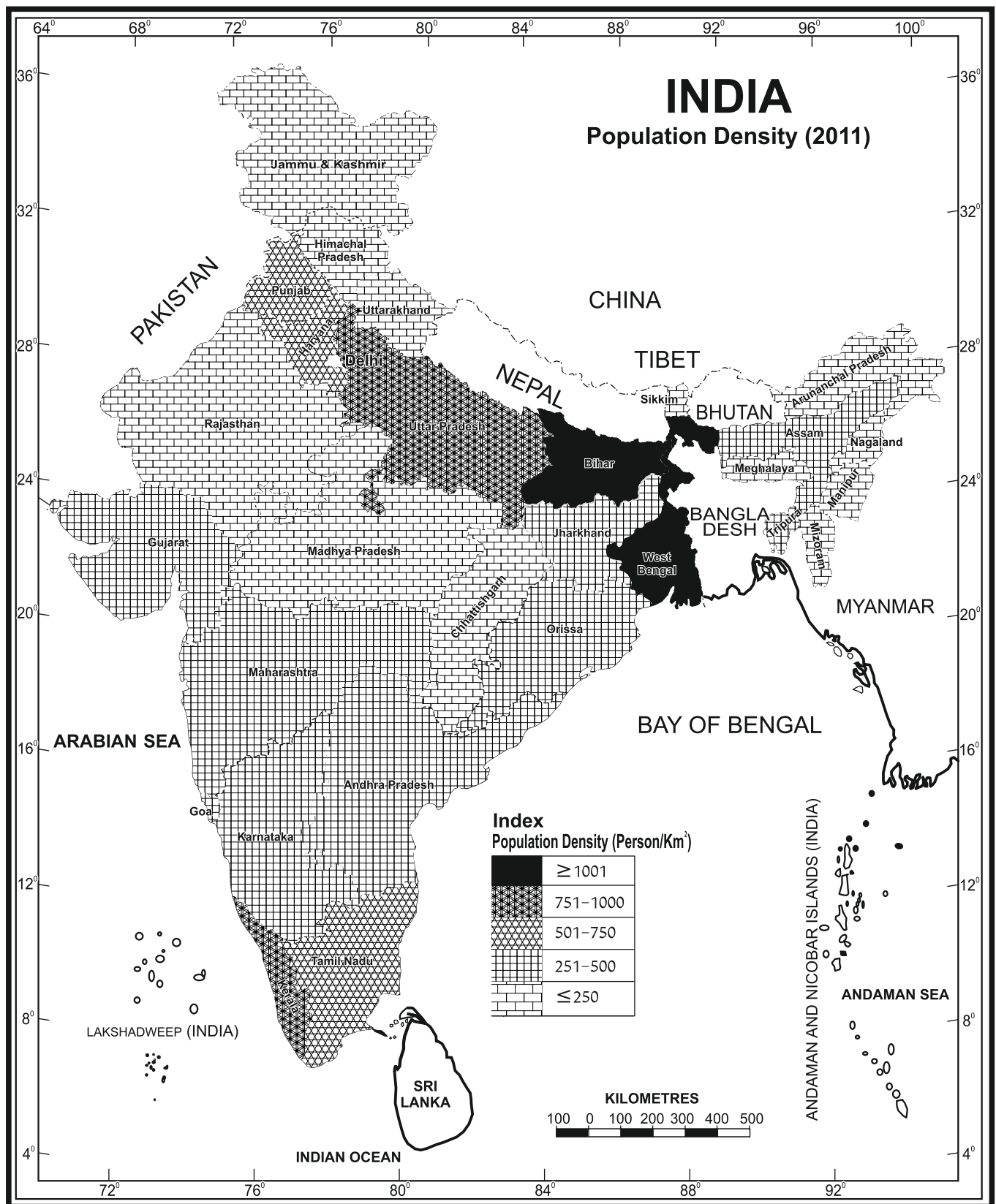
**Table 12.4 : Density of Population in India (1901-2011)**

Census Year	Population density (Persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	Growth in a decade
1901	77	—
1911	82	5
1921	81	—1
1931	90	9
1941	103	13
1951	117	14
1961	142	25
1971	177	35
1981	216	39
1991	267	51
2001	325	58
2011	382	57

The Density of Population in Rajasthan is 201 persons per sq. km as per 2011 census. In 2001 it was 165 persons per sq. km. That shows the increase of 36 persons per sq. km. Table 12.5 depicts the unequal distribution of population at state level.

There is significant inequality in density of population in districts of Rajasthan. According to 2011 census the highest density of population is 598 persons per km. in Jaipur district and the lowest density of population is 17 persons per sq. km. in Jaisalmer.

Even after continuous increas in the density



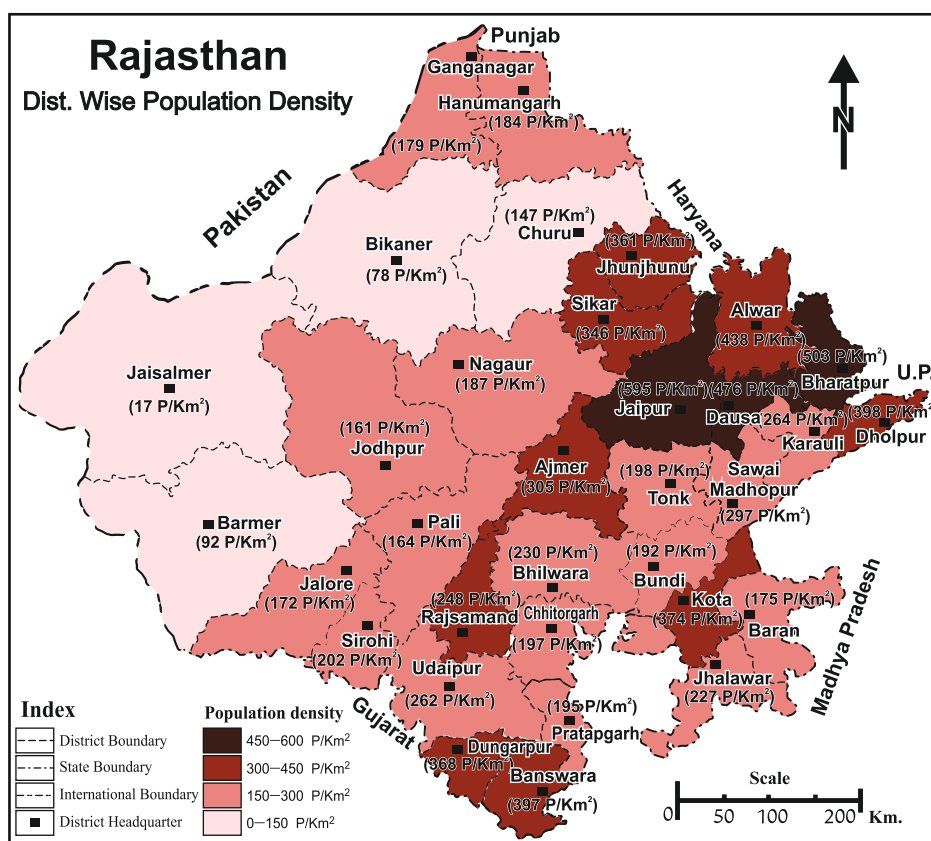
Map 12.3 : Population density in India

of population in Rajasthan, the density of population is lower than in India.

**Table 12.5 : Density of population in the districts of Rajasthan and their rank in the State (2001 and 2011)**

Rank in the State 2011	State / District	Density (Persons / km <sup>2</sup> )		Rank in the State 2001
		2011	2001	
—	Rajasthan	201	165	—
1	Jaipur	598	471	1
2	Bharatpur	503	415	2
3	Dausa	476	384	3
4	Alwar	438	357	4
5	Banswara	399	315	7
6	Dholpur	398	324	5
7	Kota	374	301	8
8	Dungarpur	368	294	10
9	Jhunjhunu	361	323	6
10	Sikar	346	296	9
11	Ajmer	305	257	11
12	Rajsamand	302	256	12
13	Sawai Madhopur	297	248	13

14	Karauli	264	219	14
15	Udaipur	242	196	15
16	Bhilwara	230	193	16
17	Jhalawar	227	190	17
18	Pratapgarh	211	172	18
19	Sirohi	202	166	22
20	Tonk	198	168	19
21	Chhittorgarh	193	166	21
22	Bundi	193	167	20
23	Nagaur	187	157	25
24	Hanumangarh	184	157	24
25	Ganganagar	179	163	23
26	Baran	175	146	27
27	Jalore	172	136	28
28	Pali	165	147	26
29	Jodhpur	161	126	29
30	Churu	148	123	30
31	Barmer	92	69	31
32	Bikaner	78	63	32
33	Jaisalmer	17	13	33



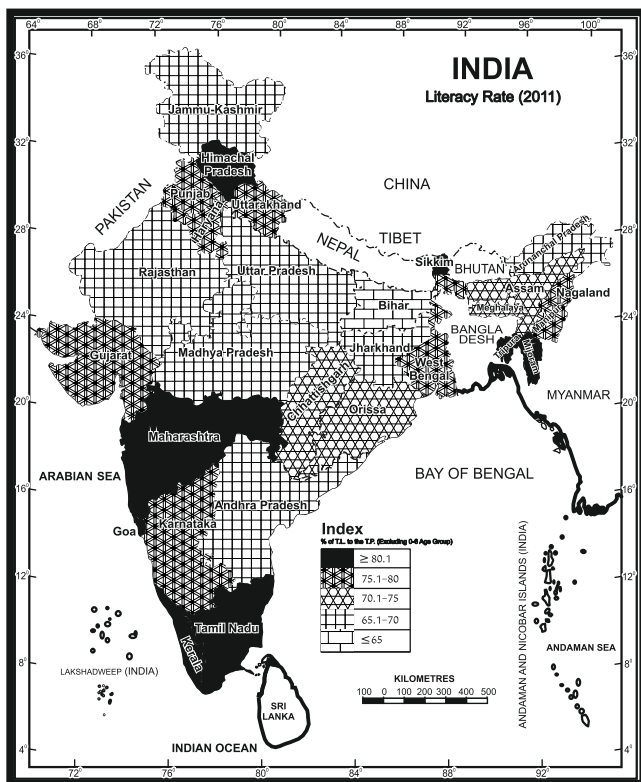
**Map 12.4 : Population density in Rajasthan**

## Characteristics of Indian Population

### Literacy rate-

Literacy is the most important quality of population. Only an educated and aware citizen can take right decisions and can be more helpful in development process. Low literacy rate is a serious obstacle in economic development.

According to census 2011 a child, who is seven years of age and who can read and write in any language with basic understanding can be considered as literate. Literacy in India is improving gradually. According to 2011 census literacy rate in the country is 73% in which literacy rate in males is 80.9% and 64.6% in females. According to 2011 census the highest literate state is Kerala where literacy rate is 94% and the lowest literate state is Bihar where literacy rate is 61.8%.



Map 12.5 : Literacy rate in India

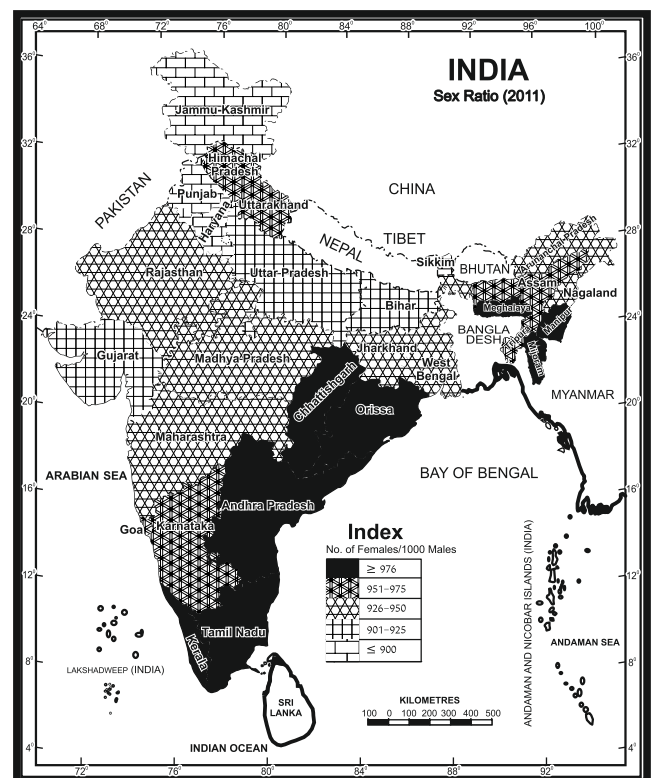
According to 2011 census 3,89,70,500 persons in Rajasthan are literate. The literacy rate of the state is 67.07% in which the literacy rate in males is 80.51% and literacy rate in females is only 52.66%. Literacy rate in Rajasthan has increased in

past decades but Rajasthan is still a backward state from literacy point of view and far behind from national average. There is poor literacy rates in rural areas of Rajasthan particularly in females. Kota district has the highest 77.48% literacy rate and Jalore district has the lowest 55.58% literacy rate.

Increase in literacy rate in the state has been possible due to various schemes like literacy campaigns, adult education, continuous literacy programs, special attention and focus on girl education, free and compulsory education etc. But female literacy is still much lower than male literacy. Various schemes are being run to promote girl education in which Kasturba Gandhi Aawasiya Balika Vidhyalaya (KGBV), transport vouchers to rural girls, Gargi awards, Aapki Beti Yojna, distribution of Devnaryana Chhatra-Scooty, free bicycle to girls and other encouragement schemes for girls.

### Sex ratio:-

Sex ratio is the ratio of number of male and female of a particular place, state or country. In



Map 12.6 : Sex ratio in India

India, number of females per thousand males residing in some geographical region is its measurement unit. It means sex-ratio is the number of females per thousand males.

The information is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality or condition of inequality between male and female members of the society. According to 2011 census the sex ratio of the country is 940, means number of females per thousand male is merely 940. Sex ratio of Kerala is highest at 1084 and sex ratio of Haryana is lowest at 879 only.

According to 2011 census the sex ratio of Rajasthan is 928 which is slightly higher than sex ratio of 2001 census (921 females per thousand males). The sex ratio of 2011 census is the highest of all other census since 1901. This is an indication of social progress in the state.

The number of females per thousand males is highest in Rajsamand and Dungarpur districts of Rajasthan. There are 990 females in Dungarpur and 968 females in Rajsamand per thousand males. Dholpur has lowest sex ratio in the state where there are 845 females per thousand males.

Sex ratios in urban areas have been higher than rural areas. The reasons behind sex ratio in favour of males are sub standard position of females in society and their poor access to social, economic and health related services. Other than this female feticide is also an important reason for this. Government is trying its best to save the girl child. But the solution to this problem can be possible only through public awareness and spread of education in society.

### Urbanization-

Urbanization means the ratio of urban population to the total population of a region. The responsible factors for the increasing level of urbanization in India are migration of people from rural areas to urban areas, physical expansion of cities, population increase in urban areas and transformation of rural areas in new urban centers.

After independence the number and size of

cities have increased rapidly and percentage of urban population has also increased. On one side urbanization and modern industrialization are the indications of development but on the other side it is creating imbalance between environment and exploitation of natural resources and responsible for degradation of environment in many ways.

As per Indian census an urban center is a place where population size is 5000 persons and above, population density is 400 persons per sq. km. and above and minimum 75% male working population engaged in non agricultural works. Other than this a place with municipality, municipal council, municipal corporation, cantonment boards and notified areas are also considered in the category of urban areas.

The rural population of India is more than the urban population. About 2/3 population of India lives in villages. It shows that agriculture is the main occupation in the country. In India rural population is declining gradually and the proportion of urban population is increasing accordingly. The main reason behind it is the migration of people from villages to cities for employment, education and other facilities in cities.

**Table 12.6 : Percentage of rural and urban population in India (1901 - 2011)**

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1901	89.2	10.8
1911	89.7	10.3
1921	88.8	11.2
1931	86.0	12
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3
1961	82	18
1971	80.1	19.9
1981	76.7	23.3
1991	74.3	25.7
2001	72.2	27.8
2011	68.8	31.2

Out of 121 crore total population of India 83.3 crore population lives in villages and 37.7 crore population lives in urban areas. That means about 70% of population of India is living in rural areas. Table No. 12.6 shows the ratio of rural and urban population in various decades. These figures are clearly depicting that the proportion of urban population is increasing in every decade which indicates the migration of rural population towards urban areas.

In Rajasthan 75.13% of total population lives in rural areas and 24.87% lives in urban areas. Although, the tendency of urbanization is increasing in state but still three - fourth population of Rajasthan lives in rural areas and agriculture is their main occupation.

### **Population Problem :**

The base of population of India is very broad that is why small annual increase in population is also contributing in big way in the total increase of population. In case of India this excessive increase in population is an obstacle in the economic development of the country. Over population also effects the life style of people. We have to use more resources in order to fulfil the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, and education and health care services. Apart from this it creates problems of unemployment and poverty. There are also other problems like scarcity of drinking water, electricity, means of transport and housing.

Decline in death rate in population of India has also been its good characteristic. The main reason of population problem is decline in birth rate which can be solved by reducing birth rate.

### **Population Policy-**

Health and welfare of the population of the country can be improved by keeping the family size small. Keeping it in mind the Government of India started Family Planning Programme on a large scale in 1952. Family welfare programme is working to encourage responsible and planned fatherhood. National Population Policy is the result of planned efforts of many years.

### **National Population Policy 2000 -**

In this population policy the issues related to population are given in three parts, which indicates the time bound efforts of population control and the aims of this policy.

**Short term issues :** In this part those issues are focused for which immediate action was required such as expansion of birth control measures along with improvement in basic health infrastructure.

**Medium term issues :** In this it was aimed to bring down the birth rate of India at replacement level by 2010.

**Long term issues :** In this part to achieve the objective of sustainable economic and social development with environmental conservation, it was aimed to get stable population level for population of India by 2045.

### **Population Policy of Rajasthan-**

The reason of population growth in the state is its special geographical, social, economic and cultural background. Two third part of the state is desert and larger part is hilly and tribal area. Female literacy is low, only 52.66% and lack of social awareness is an issue of concern. In rural areas this is still in practice that females prefer delivery by a midwife than to a hospital delivery. Due to this the infant mortality rates are higher in this region. The birth rate in the state are higher because of less possibility of survival of the child, poor health of child, marriage at early age and desire to have a male child.

To face the challenge of increasing population efforts are being made in Rajasthan for stabilising of population through various programs and schemes. Eligible couples are being educated to keep the size of family limited by providing them family welfare services. Regular vaccination schemes ( Matra Shishu Swasthya Poshan Diwas , Mukhya Mantri Panchamrat Abhiyan) nutritious meal to pregnant women and children are being provided with all the necessary services in order to reduce child and mother death rate.

Resources are being provided from village to village under Jan Mangal Jod Pariwar Kalayan through Jan Mangal Yojana. Women play important role in family welfare programmes to strengthen women health care centers so that women living in different areas may get information about family welfare and public health programmes and get benefit. Government is also providing health care and family welfare schemes in remote areas under various schemes.

### Important Points

1. Human resource is a concept that takes population as an asset rather than liability.
2. Total number of persons living at a particular place at a particular time is called the population of that place.
3. India is at second position from population point of view after China.
4. Official counting of population during a fixed interval is called census.
5. According to 2011 census the population of India was 1,21,01,06,000.
6. According to 2011 Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state and Rajasthan is at eighth place.
7. Jaipur is the highest populated district and Jaisalmer is the lowest populated district in Rajasthan.
8. According to the data of 2011 census the growth rate of population during the decade of 2001-2011 has been 17.64 %
9. Ten years population growth rate of a place is called decadal population growth rate. It may be positive or negative.
10. The increase and decrease of population takes place due to the difference between birth and death rate.
11. The number of persons living in per square km. is known as density of population.
12. According to 2011 census the literacy in India is 73%.
13. Kerala is the most literate state in India where the literacy rate is 94% according to 2011 census.
14. Literacy rate in India is increasing. Male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate.
15. Females per thousand males are known as sex ratio According to 2011 census the sex ratio of India is 943 and 928 in Rajasthan.
16. Family planning programme plays an important role in controlling the size of population. Government is providing health care and family welfare services in remote areas through the programmes.
17. A little more than 2/3 population lives in villages.

### Exercise

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Which state has the highest population?
2. At which place is Rajasthan in area in India?
3. Which state has the highest density of population?
4. What is the sex-ratio in Rajasthan according to 2011 census?
5. At which place is India ranked in population in the world?
6. After how many years of interval is census conducted in India?
7. What are main reasons of increase and decrease in population of a place or country?
8. Which is the highest populated district in Rajasthan?
9. Which three factors are responsible for change or increase in population?
10. What is sex-ratio?
11. What is literacy rate of the country according to 2011 census?

12. Which programme did govt. start to limit the size of the family?
13. Which district of Rajasthan has the highest density of population?

#### **Short Answer Type Questions-**

1. What is literacy rate?
2. What do you mean by resources?
3. What is population growth rate and in which decade it began to decline and why?
4. What important information does the census of a country provide?
5. Write measures to control the growth rate of population?
6. Mention the reasons of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas.

#### **Essay Type Questions-**

1. Describe some important features of population policy.
2. Describe in detail the reasons of rapid increase in population and the problems associated with it.
3. What is urbanization? Mention its advantages and problems caused by it.
4. What is population policy? Describe the population policy of Rajasthan.