K.T.S.P Mandal's

Hutatma Rajguru Mahavidyalaya, Rajgurunagar

Tal.Ked, Dist.Pune.410505

DEPARTMENT OF BBA

FYBBA

SEM-I

SUBJECT – Business Demography

PROF. Y.R.SEMLANI

Chapter3. Population as Resources

UNIT-3

Population as Resources

Importance of human resource as development of nation

1. Utilization of natural resources- The natural resources like mineral, water, oil and forest are utilized by the human resource. The utilization of natural resources increases the national income. The per capital income and living standards of the people increase. The dearth of proper human resource is one of the causes of non-utilization of natural resources in world.

2. Compensate the deficiency of natural resources- The utilization of human resource compensates the deficiency of natural resources. Many countries poor in natural resources have been able to achieve high economic and human development on the basis of the human resources.

3. Utilization of physical capital- The more existence of physical capital is on guaranteed of development. They should be property utilized. They are utilized by human resource. Human resources are essential to operate machinery and equipment and to run factories and industry.

4. Increase production- The skilled, educated and healthy human resources increase the productivity and production. The production may be done even by the use of unskilled and semiskilled manpower .But the production of goods quality and variety of goods need skilled manpower.

5. Reform in tradition cultural and attitude- The traditional culture, values and attitude have been inimical to the development of developing countries including world. The educated manpower reforms the traditional cultural and attitude.

6. Increase in managerial capacity and entrepreneurship Human resources increase the managerial capacity and entrepreneurship. It leads to innovation. The new production technique, new market and new technology are developed. This increase the production and national income.

7. Development of agriculture and industry- The modern and superior technologies should be use for the modernization of agriculture and rapid industrialization's. This is made possible only by human resource. Theodore Schultz observes "It is simply not possible to have the fruits of a modern agriculture and the abundance of modern industry without making large investment in human being

8. Remove economic background- Human resource helps directly to remove the economic backwardness. It increases labor efficiently and specialization. It increases labor mobility from which the executing resources can be made more productivity. The development of human resources increases the knowledge of natural resources. New production technique, market and opportunities of economic activities. The human resource also helps in the proper utilization of imported capital. These all lead to the increase in production, employment opportunities and levels of living of people.

Concept and importance of literacy

In the past, definitions of literacy focused on only the ability to read and write print texts, but these definitions are no longer enough for the modern world, it must include those facets of literacy as we know it today: not only the basic view of literacy as the ability to read and write but also what are termed social literacy, critical literacy, mathematical literacy, cultural literacy and technological literacy.

Importance of literacy

1. An essential component of social justice

2. Enhances effective learning skills in students

3. Country's social and economic development

4. Interpret a wide range of texts

5. Technological advances

6. Online learning

CONCEPT OF SEX RATIO

The ratio of males to females in a population is called the sex ratio, and it can have a pretty big impact. The sex ratio, at its broadest, applies to any species with male and female sexes. But when we use the term sex ratio, we actually could be talking about a few different things. The primary sex ratio is the ratio at fertilization, or the sex ratio of unborn offspring in a population.

The secondary ratio recalculates this as the ratio at birth, and the tertiary sex ratio is the ratio at sexual adulthood. There's actually a fourth one as well, the quaternary sex ratio, which calculates the male/female ratio in adults past the age of sexual reproduction.

By measuring these four different ratios, you get a good idea of what's going on in a population throughout an average lifetime. Ideally, all of these ratios should stay roughly balanced, but imagine that one of them, let's say the ratio at adulthood, is greatly off. That means that somewhere between birth and adulthood, you have a lot more females dying than males, or vice versa, so now you know there's an issue here that needs addressing.

For almost all species, including humans, the average sex ratio is about the same at 1:1 which means an average of one male to one female. That's a simple ratio, although it's also common to see it in terms of 100s. A perfectly balanced ratio in that form would look like this: 100:100.

AGE AND SEX PYRAMID

• An age-sex pyramid breaks down a country's or location's population into male and female genders and age ranges. Usually, you'll find the left side of the pyramid graphing the male population and the right side of the pyramid displaying the female population.

• Along the horizontal axis (x-axis) of a population pyramid, the graph displays the population number. It can represent a total population of that age—the total number of males/females who are of a certain age. Or, the number can stand for a percentage of the population at that age—how many percent of the entire population are of a certain age. The center of the pyramid starts at zero population and extends out to the left for males and right for females in increasing size or proportion of the population.

• Along the vertical axis (y-axis), age-sex pyramids display five-year age increments, from birth at the bottom to old age at the top.

• This entry provides the distribution of the population according to age. Information is included by sex and age group as follows:

• 0-14 years (children),

• 15-24 years (early working age),

• 25-54 years (prime working age),

• 55-64 years (mature working age),

• 65 years and over (elderly).

• The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. Countries with young populations (high percentage under age 15) need to invest more in schools, while countries with older populations (high percentage ages 65 and over) need to invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to help predict potential political issues. For example, the rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment can lead to unrest.

CONCEPT OF WORKING AND DEPENDENT POPULATION

 The concept of working and dependent population could be understood through the study of dependency ratio.

What Is the Dependency Ratio?

The dependency ration is a measure of the number of dependents aged 0 to 14 and over the age of 65, compared with the total population aged 15 to 64. This demographic indicator gives insight into the number of people of non- working age, compared with the number of those of working age. It is also used to understand the relative economic burden of the workforce and has ramification for taxation. The dependency ratio is also referred to as the total or youth dependency ratio.

The Formula for the Dependency Ratio Is

Dependency Ratio= No. of dependents x 100

 Population Aged 15 to 64

Key points of dependency ratio

• As the overall age of the population rises, the ratio can be shifted to reflect the increased needs associated with an aging population.

• A high dependency ratio means those of working age, and the overall economy; face a greater burden in supporting the aging population.

• The youth dependency ratio includes those only under 15, and the elderly dependency ratio focuses on those over 64.

• The dependency ratio is adjusted to reflect more accurate dependency. This is due to the fact those over 64 often require more government assistance than dependents under the age of 15.

Limitations of the Dependency Ratio

• The dependency ratio only considers age when determining whether a person is economically active. Other factors may determine if a person is economically active aside from age including status as a student, illness or disability, stay-at-home parents, early retirement, and the long-term unemployed.

• Additionally, some people choose to continue working beyond age 64.