

GEOGRAPHY OF POPULATION

UNIT I

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY:SCOPE AND DEVELOPMENT-SOURCES OF POPULATION DATA:CENSUS,REGISTERS,AND SAMPLE SURVEY-HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Geography relates spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations to the terrain. Population geography involves **demography** in a geographical perspective.^[a] It focuses on the characteristics of population distributions that change in a spatial context. This often involves factors such as where populations are found and how the size and composition of these populations is regulated by the demographic processes of **fertility**, **mortality**, and **migration**.^[1] Contributions to population geography are cross-disciplinary because geographical epistemologies related to environment, place and space have been developed at various times.^[2] Related disciplines include geography, demography, **sociology**, and **economics**. Since its inception, population geography has taken at least three distinct but related forms, the most recent of which appears increasingly integrated with human geography in general. The earliest and most enduring form of population geography emerged in the 1950s, as part of spatial science. Pioneered by Glenn Trewartha, Wilbur Zelinsky, William A. V. Clark, and others in the United States, as well as Jacqueline Beujeau-Garnier and Pierre George in France, it focused on the systematic study of the distribution of population as a whole and the spatial variation in population characteristics such as fertility and mortality.^[1] Population geography defined itself as the systematic study of:

1. The simple description of the location of population numbers and characteristics
2. The explanation of the spatial configuration of these numbers and characteristics
3. The geographic analysis of population phenomena (the inter-relations among real differences in population with those in all or certain other elements within the geographic study area).

Accordingly, it categorized populations as groups synonymous with political jurisdictions representing gender, religion, age, disability, generation, sexuality, and race, variables which go beyond the vital statistics of births, deaths, and marriages.^[1] Given the rapidly growing global population as well as the baby boom in affluent countries such as the United States, these geographers studied the relation between demographic growth, displacement, and access to resources at an international scale.^[1]

Examples can be shown through population density maps. A few types of maps that show the spatial layout of population are **choropleth**, **isoline**, and dot maps.

□ **population census** is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating **demographic**, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country

Population registers are accounts of residents within a country. They are typically maintained via the legal requirement that both nationals and foreigners residing in the country must **register** with the local authorities

A **survey** that collects data from the entire **population** is called a census. In most situations, however, data are collected from only a subset of the **population**, in which case the **survey** is called a **sample survey**.

Human Resources

It may feel a bit weird to refer to people as ‘human resources’. Human Resources are all the people that in one capacity or another work for or contribute to an organization.

These people make up a company’s workforce. They can be regular employees, for example, but also contractors. Especially with the rise of the gig economy, more and more people are starting to work for an organization on a contract basis without having a traditional labor contract.

These people include independent contractors, workers provided by contract firms, on-call workers, and temporary help agency workers.

An independent contractor can be under contract for years at the same organization, while an agency worker can work at 20 different companies throughout one year. Because these people are all involved in the company to a different extent, the way they are managed and involved in the organization should also be different.

In addition, there are increasingly non-humans at work at the company.

In this case, we’re talking about the increase in robotization. Robots are increasingly involved in day-to-day work and the interaction between man and machine is becoming increasingly essential to the success of the organization. Although these machines are not considered ‘human resources’, there is a case to be made that they should be included in some way as they are part of the workforce.