

Class 8:: (GEOGRAPHY)

Chapter no .9 - Human resource

D)

1. What do understand by human resource?

Ans). Human beings engaged in useful activities are called human resource. Human resource includes the population as well as the physical and mental abilities of the people like health, education and skill.

2. Define 'population density.' What is the average population density of India?

Ans). Density of population is the number of person living in one sq km or a unit area.

According to the census of 2011,the population density of India is 382 persons per sq km.

3. Define 'sex ratio'. What is the average sex ratio of India?

Ans: Sex ratio means ratio between males and females in the total population. It is defines as the numbers of female per thousand females.

According to 2011 senssex the sex ratio is approximately 943 females per thousand males.

4. How can nation ensure that its population is healthy?

Ans). It is the duty of all the country's government to ensure that its population is healthy by the following:

1. All individual gets balanced and nutritious diet.
2. Provide adequate sanitation amenities and health facilities to all the people.

5. Mention the steps that a government should take to educate the people of a country?

Ans). A government should take steps to educate the people of a country by providing:

1. Basic education at the primary level
2. Higher education at the school and college level.
3. Research facilities and training facilities to harness various skills of the people.

6. Give some examples of skilled and unskilled labours .

Ans} Examples of skill labours – physician, mechanics, electricians, carpenter, tailors, computer programmers and sales man.

Examples of unskilled labours – agricultural labours, sweepers, cleaners, domestic maids, watchman, loaders and unloaders.

7. Name the regions which are moderately populated.

Ans): The states of GUJARAT, MAHARASTRA, MADHYA PRADESH, JHARKHAND, ORISSA, ASSAM have moderate population density.

E.)

Q.1.) Humans are the most important resource. Justify the statement.

Ans) All materials available in our natural environment became resource only when human put them to use and attached sum values to them. Resource is developed by human effort and increased by the application of human knowledge and skill. They should be provided with adequate training to improve their skills, apt technology to increase production and adequate employment opportunities.

Q 2) Compare the states of Kerala and Haryana in terms of sex ratio.

Ans) 1.the state of Kerala has the most favourable sex ratio, with 1084 females per thousand males. The reason responsible for this difference are high literacy, increasing rates of employment among woman and higher levels of awareness among people.

2.Haryana has only 877 females per thousand males and , there is the state having the most unfavourable sex ratio. This is because of various reasons like female infanticide, female foeticide, lack of awareness among parents and neglect of girl child.

Q3) Describe the impact of skilled human resource on the socio- economic development of a nation.

Ans) There is a direct relationship between skilled human resource and socio-economic development of a country –

1. Educated and skilled people make a significant and positive impact on the economy.
2. They help in the optimum use of resource, increase productivity and generate income, thus, leading to economic growth.
3. They influence birth rate ,health and the general work environment

Q4).How does health of a citizen contribute towards the nations growth an development?

Ans) Health is an important component of population which affect the process of development. A healthy workforce is an asset for a nation .People can utilise their ability to the fullest only if they are healthy and free of disease.

Q5). Write a short note on the rural – urban distribution of population in India.

Ans:) According to 2011 census , around 37.7% of India's population is urban , while the remaining live in village . 62% of its people living in cities , Goa has the maximum % of urban people , followed by Mizoram 51%,Tamilnadu 48%,Kerala 47%,Himachalpradesh has the maximum % of rural population with 89% of its people living in village . Bihar 88%, Assam 85%, and Orissa 83%.

F).

Q1).Divide the states of India according to density of population and give reasons for the same.

Ans) The density of population the states of India can be divided into 3 categories:

1) **Densely populated states**- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar , West Bengal, Punjab, and Haryana.

Reasons – The flat plains with fertile soil and abundant rainfall

2) **Moderately populated states** – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

Reasons – Rocky and undulating terrain , less fertile soil and moderate to low rainfall.

3) **Sparely populated states** - jammu and kasmir, himachal Pradesh, uttarpradesh,rajasthan,states of north east.

Reasons – Rugged relief and inhospitable climatic conditions.

Q2. Distinguish between skilled human resource and unskilled human resource.

Ans)

SKILLED HUMAN RESOURCE	UNSKILLED HUMAN RESOURCE
A) It refers to people who have specialised training or a specific skill to perform a task	A) It refers to people who do not have any special training or skilled.
B) They may have different level of education or training, but they have a thorough knowledge of their job and capable of working independently.	B)They perform simple functions which do not require any previous experience or independent decision making.
C) Example : Computer programmers, Mechanics etc.	C)Swipper, watchman etc.

Q3. Discuss the development of skilled human resource in India.

Ans: 1) In India, vocational education has been emphasised right from the primary level, with the aim of making children self sufficient.

2) Schools and colleges all over the country produce educated and self dependent individuals who contribute significantly to the country's socio economic development.

3) A large number of technical and vocational institutions impart various skill to the students and make them employable .This not only meets the domestic demand , but also caters to foreign market.

G).

Why do u think so?

1) The Northern plains of India are densely populated.

Ans) Because:

Of the flat plains with fertile soil and abundant rainfall.

2) Education is an important component in the process of development.

Ans).Because

I) Education provides knowledge to people ,equips them with various skills, prepares them for the job market and helps in their mental and spiritual development. A country will not able to make any headway in the path of development, if the majority of its population ignorant

II)It should provide basic education at the primary level , higher education at the school and training facilities to harness various skill of te people.

3)The Skill India Programme will be beneficial in the long run.

Ans). Because

this will help them to get relevant jobs and thereby reduce unemployment .Thus it will contribute to the industrial growth and the overall industrial development of the country.