****

**CHAPTER-6**

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

Qs 1(Imp). Why people are considered a resource?

Ans. Nature’s bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into resources. Hence, human resource is the ultimate resource. Skilled, spirited and hopeful young people endowed with a positive outlook are the future of any nation.

Qs 2. The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Pattern of population distribution.

Qs 3. Describe the population distribution in the world.

Ans. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven.

1. More than 90% of the world’s population lives in about 10% of the land surface.

2. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated.

3. The crowded areas are south and southeast Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests.

4. Many more people live north of the Equator than south of the Equator. Almost three-quarters of the world’s people live in two continents Asia and Africa.

Qs 4(Imp). What is population density?

Ans. Population density is the number of people living in a unit area of the earth’s surface. It is normally expressed as per square km.

Qs 5. What is the average population density in the world?

Ans. 45 persons per square km.

Qs 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the highest density of population.

Ans. South Central Asia.

Qs 7(Imp). What are the geological factors that affect the distribution of population?

Ans.1. TOPOGRAPHY: People always prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while mountains are sparsely populated.

2. CLIMATE: People usually avoid extreme climates that are very hot or very cold like Sahara desert, polar regions of Russia, Canada and Antarctica.

3. SOIL: Fertile soils provide suitable land for agriculture. Fertile plains are thus densely populated. EG: Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Nile in Egypt etc.

4. WATER: People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available. Thus the river valleys of the world are densely populated.

5. MINERALS: Areas with mineral deposits are more densely populated. Diamond mines of South Africa and discovery of oil in the Middle East lead to settling of people in these areas.

Qs 8. What are the social factors that affect the distribution of population?

Ans. Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more densely populated. EG: Pune.

Qs 9. What are the cultural factors that affect the distribution of population?

Ans. Places with religion or cultural significance attract people. EG: Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican.

Qs 10. What are the economic factors that affect the distribution of population?

Ans. Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large number of people are attracted to these areas. EG: Osaka in Japan and Mumbai in India.

Qs 11. What does the term ‘population change’ refers to?

Ans. It refers to change in the number of people during a specific time.

Qs 12. Why the population of the world is not stable?

Ans. This is actually due to the changes in the number of births and deaths. The population increase in the world is mainly due to rapid increase in natural growth rate.

Qs 13. Why did people use to die early in the 1800s?

Ans. It was because of the following reasons:

1. There were no proper health facilities.
2. Sufficient food was not available for all the people.
3. Farmers were not able to produce enough to meet the food requirements of all the people.

Qs 14. What was the main reason for population explosion during 1999?

Ans. The main reason for the growth in population was that with better food supplies and medicine, deaths were reducing, while the number of births still remained fairly high.

Qs 15. How the births and deaths are measured?

Ans. Births are usually measured using the birth rate i.e. the number of live births per 1000 people. Deaths are usually measured using the death rate i.e. the number of deaths per 1000 people.

Qs 16. \_\_\_\_\_ is referred as the movement of people in and out of an area.

Ans. Migration

Qs 17(Imp). The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Natural growth rate

Qs 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are the people who leave a country; \_\_\_\_\_ are the people who arrive in a country.

Ans. Emigrants; Immigrants

Qs 19. Why do people migrate?

Ans. People migrate in search of better employment, education and health facilities.

Qs 20. Define the patterns of population change.

Ans. Rates of population growth vary across the world. Although, the world’s total population is rising rapidly, not all countries are experiencing this growth.

Kenya has high population growth whereas in United Kingdom, the population growth is slowing.

Qs 21(Imp). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the structure of the population.

Ans. Population composition

Qs 22(Imp). What is the use of population composition?

Ans. It helps us to know how many people are males or females, which age group they belong to, how educated they are and what type of occupations they are employed in, what their income levels and health conditions are.

Qs 23(Imp). What is the age-sex pyramid?

OR

Describe the population pyramid. How do they help in understanding the population of a country?

Ans. It is the population pyramid that is used to study the population composition of a country. It shows:

1. The total population divided into various age groups, e.g. 5 to 0 years, 10 to 14 years.
2. The percentage of the total population, subdivided into males and females, in each of these groups.
3. The levels of births and deaths.
4. How many dependents are there in the country.

The population pyramid of a country in which birth and death rates are high is broad at the base and rapidly narrow towards the top. In countries where death rates are decreasing, the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups.

Qs 24. The number of children (Below 15 years) shown at the bottom reflect the \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Level of births

Qs 25. What are the two groups of dependents?

Ans.1. Young dependents (aged below 15 years)

2. Elderly dependents (aged over 65 years).