

Class:-8th

Geography, Chapter:-13

A. Choose the correct option:

1. Human resource lies in the
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Industry
 - c. Service
 - d. All of these
2. India's sex ratio is
 - a. Favorable to women
 - b. Unfavorable to women
 - c. Favorable to men
 - d. Unfavorable to men
3. The percentage of rural-urban population in India according to the 2011 census is
 - a. 68.84% and 32.16%
 - b. 32.16% and 68.84%
 - c. 68.84% and 68.84%
 - d. 32.16% and 32.16%
4. Which of the following is a cultural factor?
 - a. Religion
 - b. Language
 - c. Education
 - d. All of these
5. Factors which affect the distribution of population are
 - a. Climate
 - b. Topography
 - c. Soil
 - d. All of these

B. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Developing countries have a **high** rural population.
2. Unskilled workers are available in **large** numbers.
3. A healthy population is **organised** efficient.
4. Trained and efficient human resources is called **skilled** resources.
5. India is the **seventh** largest country with the **second** largest population.

C. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What do you mean by human resources?

Ans.1 Human resources are the special abilities of people who make up the work force of an Organization in an economy.

2. How do you distinguish between rural and urban population?

Ans.2 Rural population includes that part of the population living in rural areas or villages, whereas urban population is that part of the pop that lives in towns and cities following their occupational patterns and their way of life.

3. Explain the factors which encourage densely populated areas. Give examples.

Ans.3 The factors which encourage densely populated areas are relief and physical landforms, climate, soil, water availability, availability of other natural resources and cultural factors.

For example soil is one of the most vital resources, the availability of which determines the possibility of agriculture and thus densely populated areas. Infertile soil areas do not encourage dense concentration.

4. What are the differences between skilled and non-skilled workers?

Ans.4 Skilled workers are more commonly engaged in mentally demanding work

The term skill may be defined as a measure of the amount of worker's expertise and specialization.

Unskilled worker's category deals with that segment of workforce associated with limited skill. When measured by educational achievement, it refers to jobs that require a high school degree only.

5. Mention two examples of skilled workers and non-skilled workers. Explain why it is so?

Ans.5 Skilled Workers:- This type of work is exemplified in electricians, administrative assistants, doctors, plumbers and more. Skilled labor workers are either blue-collar or white-collar.

Unskilled Workers:- Unskilled labor consists of people with a high school diploma or less. However, when the economy is struggling, people with degrees may do unskilled work. Ex. cleaners and sweepers.

6. How does an educated population bring about a country's development?

Ans.6 The role of education is paramount. It makes a man positive minded, refined and flexible. Intellectual development accelerates economic and technological development. Healthy and technological development. Healthy and educated people are the very essence of a nation's progress. It is the base of organizational efficiency.