INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Subject: Geography
Worksheet No:16	Topic: Human Resources	Year: 2023-24

I	Choose the correct option.
1	The objective of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PKVY) was _____ . (a) to provide food (b) to provide free medical check-ups (c) to provide free Transport services **(d) to provide quality training to probable and existing wage earners.**
2	The average density of the world's population is (a) 10 persons per square km (b) 80 persons per square km (c) 20 persons per square km **(d) 51 persons per square km**
3	Which river in China is known for its fertile plains and high population density? (a) Chang Jiang **(b) Hwang-He** (c) Mekong (d) Xi Rive
4	In which region the discovery of Oil significantly led to population settlement and economic growth? (a) South America **(b) Middle East** (c) Southeast Asia (d) Central Asia
5	What turns nature's bounty into 'Resources'? (a) Technological advancements (b) Government policies **(c) People with demands and abilities** (d) Environmental conservation efforts
6	What characteristics of people contribute to the development of Resources? (a) Wealth and Social status **(b) Health and Education** (c) Political influence (d) Ethnic Diversity
II	Fill in the blanks: -
7	More than 90% of the world's population resides on just …………… per cent of the total land surface. **Answer: 30**
8	_____ has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia. **Answer: South Central Asia**
9	_____ are the most densely populated areas of the world. **Answer: The Ganga plains**
10	Industrial cities like _____ in Japan and _____ in India are two densely populated areas. **Answer: Osaka and Mumbai**
11	In 1804, the world's population reached upto _____. **Answer: one billion**
III	**Observe the given Picture and Answer the following Questions.**
12	**Questions:** a. Define 'Birth rate'. **Answer:** The number of live births per 1,000 people is called Birth rate.

	b. Define 'Death rate'.
	Answer: The number of deaths per 1,000 people is called Death rate.
	c. Define 'Migration'.
	Answer: Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area.
	d. What is meant by 'Natural Growth Rate'?
	Answer: The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate.
IV	**Very short answer type questions: -**
13	What information does the population pyramid provide about the number of dependents in a country?
	Answer: The population pyramid tells us how many dependents are there in a country.
	*There are two groups of dependents — Young dependents (aged below 15 years) and Elderly dependents (aged over 65 years). Those of the working age are the economically active.
14	What does Population Composition refer to?
	Answer: Population Composition refers to the structure of a population based on characteristics such as age, sex, education level, health status, occupation, and income.
15	Define 'Emigrants'.
	Answer: Emigrants are people who leave a country.
V	**Answer in brief: -**
16	Give an example illustrating the disparity between Population density and Economic development.
	Answer: Bangladesh and Japan are examples of disparity between Population density and Economic development. Both countries have high population densities, yet Japan, with a more developed economy, showcases how factors like education, technology, and healthcare can significantly impact economic prosperity despite dense populations.
17	How does migration contribute to the changes in population size?
	Answer: Migration affects population size by altering the number of people living in a specific area or country. Immigration adds to the population, while emigration reduces it, leading to demographic shifts within regions or nations.
18	Explain the Geographical Factors affecting distribution of population.
	Answer: 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 like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated.
	Climate: People usually avoid extreme climates that are very hot or very cold like Sahara Desert, polar regions of Russia, Canada and Antarctica.
	Soil: Fertile soils provide suitable land for agriculture. Fertile plains such as Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-He, Chang Jiang in China and the Nile in Egypt are densely populated.
	Water: People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available. The river valleys of the world are densely populated while deserts have spare population.
	Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits are more populated. Diamond mines of South Africa and discovery of oil in the Middle east lead to settling of people in these areas.
19	Explain the Social, Cultural and Economic Factors affecting the distribution of population.
	Answer: Social, Cultural and Economic Factors Affecting Distribution of Population are as follows,
	Social: Areas of better housing, education and health facilities are more densely populated e.g., Pune
	Cultural: Places with religion or cultural significance attract people. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican City are some examples.
	Economic: Industrial areas provide employment opportunities. Large number of people are attracted to these areas. Osaka in Japan and Mumbai in India are two densely populated areas

VI	On the given Map, Locate and label World's Most Populated Countries. **1.CHINA** **2. INDIA** **3. BRAZIL** **4.USA**