

Carmel School Madhupur

Std—VIII

Subject---Geography

Chapter –2

Population

1.What is human resource? Why is it important for a country?

And—People who work to produce goods and services, a country its literature, music ,art and culture and impart education and skills to other people is known as human resource.

It is important for a country because population provide human capita. Development depends upon the availability of skilled people who can work in agriculture, industry, mines , offices, banks etc.

2. Briefly describe the effects of overpopulation and underpopulation..

Ans—The effects of overpopulation.

There is joblessness, or unemployment, and even many of the working people earn very little. In the worst cases there may be a famine .Due to the lack of good health care and education, people suffer from ill health and cannot develop skills to use their resources efficiently.

The effects of underpopulation

Underpopulation leads to a shortage of labour , meaning there are not enough people to do all the jobs that can be provided . Generally , food, shelter, health care and education are available to everyone. Due to the shortage of labour creates difficulties for industries that need a lot of workers, like mining and construction.

3. Briefly discuss how different factors affect the distribution of population.

Ans—The distribution of population is influenced by various factors, which may be physical or nonphysical. The physical factors are determined by nature and cannot be completely controlled by man.

Physical Factors--- (I) Landforms (ii) Climate (iii) Soil (iv) Availability of water  
(V) Mineral and power resources

(I) Landforms--: Plains have the highest concentrations of population . Plateaus are less populated than Plains. Mountains have the low concentrations of population.

(ii) Climate--: Regions having extremely hot or cold climate are thinly populated. So are Regions that do not receive much rainfall, like deserts. Regions with moderate temperature and abundant rainfall are heavily populated.

(iii) Soil--:Areas with fertile soils usually support large population.

(iv) Availability of water--: Areas having an abundant supply of water are densely populated.

(V) Minerals and power resources--:Areas that are rich in minerals and sources of power usually support large population.

#### Nonphysical Factors

- Political stability
- The availability of educational and healthcare facilities.
- The presence of industries and employment opportunities are some of the conditions that encourage people to settle in an area.
- Centres of religious or cultural activity also attract people.

4. Why have death rates generally declined throughout the world? How has this affected the population of the world?

Ans—The death rates generally declined throughout the world because after the Industrial Revolution, the conditions of living improved, better medical facilities were developed the production of food increased, bringing down the number of deaths caused by starvation.

The developed countries experienced a high rate of population growth. Later on, these countries also succeeded in lowering the birth rate. These countries have managed to reduce death rates substantially, but continue to have high birth rates.

5. Mention the major characteristics of population? How do they reflect a nation's level of development?

Ans—The major characteristics of population are:

- Age Composition
- Sex Ratio
- Working and dependent population
- Population Pyramid

Age Composition—The population of a country comprises three broad groups

- People aged below 15 years, people aged between 15 years and 65 years, and people aged above 65 years.

Sex Ratio—The sex ratio gives the relative number of males and females in the population.

It is expressed as the number of females per thousand males.

Working and dependent population—People aged between 15 and 65 years comprise

the working population. Children aged below 15 years and old people above 65 years usually do not contribute in production. They depend on the working population for the goods and services they require.

Working population engaged in industry, agriculture etc.

Population Pyramid—It divides the total population in five – year age groups. It shows the number of people or the proportions of the total population in each age group separately for males and females, working and dependent population.

The age – sex composition of the population, hence the needs of the people, are different in countries at different levels of development. Healthy and educated people of working age can contribute a lot towards a country's economic development.

6. What kind of information do we get from a population pyramid? Explain with an example how it helps us plan for a future.

Ans—A population pyramid gives a clear picture of the age –sex composition of a population and also tells us about the birth and death rates, and the life expectancy. Such information help us plan for future needs. For eg- a high death rate would mean the need for better medical facilities, a large proportion of young people in the population could mean the need for more schools

and colleges to educate them, and so on.

B . Distinguish between the following.

1. Overpopulation and underpopulation

Overpopulation

Overpopulation is a condition in which the population is so large that the available resources are not enough for all the people to get basic necessities such as food.

Underpopulation

Underpopulation is a condition in which the Population is so small that there are not enough people to Utilise the available resources.

2. Immigrant and emigrant

Immigrant.

An inward migrant, or a person moving into a country is known as immigrant.

Emigrant

An outward migrant, or a person leaving a country is known as emigrant.

3. Birth rate and death rate

Birth rate.

The number of live births per thousand people in a year is known as birth rate.

Death rate

The number of deaths per thousand people in a year is known as death rate.

4. working and dependent population

Working population.

Working population is the section of the population, generally aged between 15 and 65 years, that is engaged in agriculture, industry, trade and other economic activities.

Dependent population

Dependent population is the section of the population, generally aged below 15 years or above 65 years, that usually does not contribute in

