


**CHAPTER: 06 (HUMAN RESOURCES)**
**IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER:**

- *The government of India has a Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry was created in 1985 with an aim to improve the people's skills.*
- *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PKVY) was started in 2015 aiming to train one crore Indian youth. The objective of this scheme is to encourage aptitude towards employable skills by giving quality training.*
- *Population density is the number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface. Average density of population in India is 382 persons per square km.*
- *Life expectancy is the number of years than an average person can expect to live.*
- *Immigration is the migration when a person enters a new country and Emigration is the migration when a person leaves a country.*

**1. Answer the following questions;**
**i) Why are people considered a resource?**

**Ans.** People are a nation's greatest resource. 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. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements.

**ii) What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?**

**Ans.** The causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world are Topography, climate, soil, water, vegetation types, mineral and energy resources, employment opportunities and other social, cultural and economic factors.

**iii) The world population has grown very rapidly. Why?**

**Ans.** The world population has grown very rapidly because of high natural growth rate. Due to improved health facilities a number of diseases and epidemics have been controlled. Life expectancy increased, so the death rate declined significantly while as the birth rate still remains high consequently the population grew very fast.

**iv) Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change.**

**Ans.** Many factors influence the population change e.g, birth rate, death rate, migration and urbanization etc.



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The birth rate and death rate are two factors that influence population change. The birth rate is the no of live births per 1000 people while the death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people. These are the natural causes of population change.

When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, population increases. When the death rate is more than the birth rate, population decreases. When two rates are equal, the population remains constant. Thus, the birth and death rates affect the balance of population.

## v) What is meant by population composition?

**Ans.** Population composition refers to the structure of people in the form of age, gender, literacy, health conditions, occupation and income level. Population composition helps to know the number of males or females, their age-groups, literacy, their occupation, their income level and health conditions etc. these data are often compared over time using population pyramids.

## vi) What are population pyramids? How do they help in understanding about the population of a country?

**Ans.** Population pyramids are the graphical representation of the total population divided into various age-gender groups. They help us in studying the population of a country as it tells us how many males and females (belonging to different age groups). It also tells us about the number of dependents in the country.

## 2. Tick the correct answer.

- i) (c) The way in which people are spread across a given area.
- ii) (b) Births, deaths and migration.
- iii) (c) 6 billion
- iv) (a) A graphical presentation of the age, sex composition of a population.

## 3. Complete the sentences below using some of the following words.

When people are attracted to an area it become densely populated.

Factors that influence this include favourable climate; good supplies of natural resources and fertile land.


**CHAPTER: 07 (INDUSTRIES OF JAMMU, KASHMIR AND LADAKH)**
**1. Answer the following questions.**
**i) Kashmir is known for its handicrafts. Discuss?**

**Ans.** Kashmiri handicrafts are renowned all over the world for their artistic work, beauty and grandeur. The Kashmiri handicrafts include the making of qaleens, paper machie, embroidery, metal ware, wicker work, leather and wood carving. The finished products are exported all over the world.

In Kashmir valley, Namdas and Gabbas are made from the medieval times. Namdas and Gabbas are embroidered with thread which gives them colour, beauty and strength. This industry is concentrated in Anantnag, Rainawari in Srinagar and Baramulla.

**ii) Discuss the mineral based industries of Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans.** The state has vast deposits of minerals like coal, gypsum, bauxite, lignite, graphite, limestone etc. The extraction of the minerals has come up in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir and as such many mineral based industries have been established in both private and public sector. The minerals like limestone, gypsum, bauxite and clay re the main ingredients of cement industry. Some public sector cement plants have been established such as Wuyan cement factory, PCF Bari Brahmana run by JK Minerals Ltd. and Khrew Cement factory run by JK Cements Ltd.

**iii) Write a short note on the agro based industry of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?**

**Ans.** Jammu and Kashmir is an agrarian economy. In fact, agricultural products not only yield over 50% of the states Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it provides raw materials to a number of industries. Fruit canning, edible oil extraction, flour mills, rice husking factories, bakery etc. draw their raw materials from agriculture. Fruits such as apples, cherries, apricots etc. are exported in large quantities and also have a well developed infrastructure for producing finished products like jams, juice and beverages in and around Srinagar, Sopore and Bari Brahmana.

**iv) Write a short note on the tourism industry of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh?**

**Ans.** Tourism Industry is being considered as the backbone of the economy for Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The beautiful valleys, snow clad peaks, lakes and springs, attracts people from all over the world. Besides archaeological, cultural, religious places offer the opportunities for trekking, mountaineering, skiing etc.



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many high end hotels are fast coming up at various places across the union territories.

**v) Write a short note on ‘Paper Machie’?**

**Ans.** It is a unique, attractive and exclusive handicraft of Kashmir. Paper and pulp are shaped into a variety of decorative articles and colourful designs are painted on them. The centres of production include Rainawari in Srinagar and Anantnag districts.

**2. Match the following.**

i. Carpets (Qaleens)	Oldest industry
ii) Kangri making	Wicker willow
iii) Paper Machie	Unique and exclusive handicraft of Kmr.
iv) Pashmina shawl Industry	Shahtoosh, Ring shawl, Kanijama.
v) Basohli Painting	Jammu Region.

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

i) The ancient and medieval rulers patronized the handicrafts and crafts were flourished very well during the reign of Zain-ul-Abidin

ii) Rambah silk factory was established in 1897.