

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5: The NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Geography Chapter 6, "Human Resources," explain why people are important for the economy and culture. This chapter talks about where people live, how many people live in different areas, and what affects population growth.

It also shows how human resources help different sectors and why education, health, and jobs are important. These solutions help students understand these ideas clearly and make learning easier.

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Overview

These notes are prepared by subject experts of Physics Wallah for NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5, "Industries." They provide a clear overview of various types of industries and their significance. The notes explain how industries are classified based on raw materials, size, and ownership.

They cover topics such as agro-based and mineral-based industries, small-scale and large-scale industries, and public and private sector industries.

By studying these notes, students can gain a better understanding of industrial activities, their role in economic development, and the factors influencing their location and growth.

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 PDF

The PDF link for the NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5, "Industries," is provided below.

The chapter covers classifications based on raw materials, size, and ownership, helping students understand concepts like agro-based and mineral-based industries, small-scale and large-scale industries, and public and private sector industries.

By referring to these solutions, students can enhance their understanding of industrial activities and their impact on economic development.

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 PDF

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Geography (Resources and Development) Chapter 6 Human Resources

Below, you will find the NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Geography (Resources and Development) Chapter 6 - Human Resources. These solutions provide clear explanations and answers to questions about human resources. They discuss topics such as where people live, how many people live in different places, and how this affects a country's development. By using these solutions, you can better understand how human populations are distributed and why this matters for countries.

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Why are people considered a resource?

Answer: People are the greatest resource of a nation. All other natural resources become important only when people utilize them effectively. It is through people's demands and abilities that these resources gain value. Therefore, human resource is considered the ultimate resource, as it drives the development and utilization of all other resources.

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

Answer:

Population distribution in the world is uneven due to geographical and social factors.

Geographical factors include:

- **Topography:** People prefer living 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 area in the world, while mountains like the Andes, Alps, and Himalayas are sparsely populated.
- **Water:** People prefer living in areas where fresh water is easily available. The river valleys of the world are densely populated regions, while deserts have a lower population.

Social factors include:

- **Social:** Areas with better housing, education, and health facilities are more densely populated. For example, Pune has a high population density due to these amenities.
- **Economic:** Industrial areas provide employment opportunities, attracting a large number of people. Osaka in Japan and Mumbai in India are examples of densely populated industrial areas.

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

Answer: The world population has not been stable and has increased significantly due to advancements in science and technology. These advancements have led to increased food production and improved healthcare facilities, which in turn have helped reduce the death rate.

As a result, more people are able to live longer and healthier lives, contributing to the rapid growth of the global population.

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

Answer: Two factors influencing population change are the birth rate and the death rate. The birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 people, while the death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 people. Births and deaths are natural causes of population change. When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, the population increases, and when the death rate is higher than the birth rate, the population decreases. The difference between a country's birth rate and death rate is called the natural growth rate.

(v) What is meant by population composition?

Answer: Population composition refers to the structure or makeup of a population. It includes various demographic details such as the number of males and females, their age distribution, education levels, types of occupations, income levels, and health conditions. Understanding population composition helps to analyze the demographic characteristics and social structure of a population. This information can be visually represented through a population pyramid, also known as an age-sex pyramid, which shows the age and gender distribution of a population.

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

Answer: The population pyramid is a graphical representation used to study the composition of a country's population. It displays the total population divided into different age groups, typically in a bar chart format. The pyramid also illustrates the percentage of the population subdivided into males and females within each age group. Moreover, it provides insights into the number of dependents in a country, such as children and elderly people.

When a country experiences high birth and death rates, the population pyramid tends to have a broad base and narrow top. This shape indicates a large proportion of young people (high birth rates) at the base and fewer elderly individuals (high death rates) at the top. As birth and death rates change over time due to factors like healthcare improvements and socio-economic conditions, the shape of the population pyramid may also evolve, reflecting shifts in population dynamics and demographic trends.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) What does the term 'population distribution' refer to?

1. **How the population in a specified area changes over time.**
2. **The number of people who die in relation to the number of people born in a specified area.**
3. **The way in which people are spread across a given area.**

Answer (c) The way in which people are spread across a given area

(ii) Which are the three main factors that cause population change?

(a) Births, deaths and marriage

(b) Births, deaths and migration

(c) Births, deaths and life expectancy

Answer (b) Births, deaths and migration.

(iii) In 1999, the world population reached

(a) 1 billion

(b) 3 billion

(c) 6 billion

Answer (c) 6 billion

(iv) What is a population pyramid?

(a) A graphical presentation of the age-sex composition of a population.

(b) When the population density of an area is so high that people live in tall buildings.

(c) Pattern of population distribution in large urban areas.

Answer (a) A graphical presentation of the age-sex composition of a population

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

(sparsely, favourable, fallow, artificial, fertile, natural, extreme, densely)

When people are attracted to an area, it becomes populated. Factors that influence this include climate, good supplies of resources and land.

Answer: When people are attracted to an area, it becomes **densely** populated. Factors that influence this include **favourable** climate, good supplies of **natural** resources and **fertile** land.

Chapter 6 – Human Resources Summary

Chapter 6 of the Class 8 Social Science Geography textbook explores human resources as a vital asset for national development. It emphasizes that humans, with their skills and abilities,

are important in transforming and adding value to other resources, making human resources the most significant resource.

The chapter discusses the unequal distribution of human resources globally. Population distribution refers to how people are spread across the Earth's surface, with some regions being densely populated and others sparsely populated due to various factors influencing population distribution.

Population density, which measures the number of people living in a unit area of the Earth's surface, is highlighted. For instance, India has a population density of 382 persons per square kilometer, which is among the highest in the world.

Overall, Chapter 6 provides insights into the importance of human resources, the uneven distribution of population globally, and the concept of population density, fostering a deeper understanding of demographic patterns and their implications for development.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Social Science Geography Chapter 5

- **Concept Clarity:** The solutions provide clear explanations of various types of industries, including primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. They help students understand the role of industries in economic development.
- **Exam Preparation:** The solutions include practice questions and answers based on the NCERT curriculum. This helps students prepare effectively for exams by familiarizing them with the type of questions likely to be asked.
- **Comprehensive Coverage:** The solutions cover topics such as industrial classifications based on raw materials, size, and ownership. This comprehensive coverage ensures that students grasp the entire spectrum of industrial activities.
- **Improves Knowledge:** By using these solutions, students can learn more about how industries develop, why they are important, and how they impact the environment and society.