

12. Human Resources

Very Short Answer

1. Question

Which state has the maximum population in India?

Answer

Uttar Pradesh is the state having highest population in India. According to 2011 census the state has 199,812,341 population size which is about 16.49% of the total population India.

2. Question

Which position does have Rajasthan area-wise among the states?

Answer

Rajasthan is the largest state of the country with an area of 3, 42, 239 km². It constitutes 10.41% of the total area of India.

3. Question

Which state has maximum population density?

Answer

Population density is the measurement of population per unit area or per square kilometre is known as population density. National Capital Region, Delhi is the most densely populated area in the country with a density of 11,320. Among states, Bihar is the densely populated state in India with a density of 1,106. This data is according to the 2011 census.

4. Question

What is the sex ratio of Rajasthan according to the census of 2011?

Answer

Sex ratio is described as the number of females per 1000 males. According to the 2011 census in Rajasthan, there are 928 females per 1000 males. Therefore the ratio will be 1.08 which means the population is leaned towards male society.

5. Question

At the difference of how many years the census is conducted in India?

Answer

Census in India is conducted every 10 years starting from 1872. The post-1949 census has been conducted by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Since 1959 the census is conducted under 1949 Census of India Act. Currently, the census has been conducted 15 times, in which 8 times is pre Independence and 7 times in post Independence. Next census is to be held on 2021.

6. Question

India stands at what position in the world in population point of view?

Answer

India is the second most populated country in the world followed by China. India has a population over 1.2 billion, which is 17.3% of the entire world population. China and India together constitute to 26.4% of the total human population. Therefore India has the second position in the world population.

7. Question

What are the major causes responsible for the growth or a decline in the population of any country or place?

Answer

Causes for growth in population

- Urbanization

Urbanization makes a favourable condition for the people because of technological development in urban areas. This technological development will attract people to employment opportunities, better education, health care, etc.

- Industrialization

Industrial belts offer job opportunities and magnetize large numbers of people. These comprise not just industrial unit workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers, and other service providers.

Causes for a decline in population

- Climate

An extreme climate such very hot and very cold makes uncomfortable for the human habitation. Hilly regions make harsh climate for transportation and network facility which will make very difficult to make human habitation in such places.

- Soil

People prefer the fertility of soil before the habitation. Fertile soils are significant for agricultural and associated activities. Therefore people will not prefer soil which is not fertile.

- Water

Water is the most important factor in life. People have a preference over the places where there is fresh water availability. The regions like deserts and barren land are not preferred by the habitats due to this reason.

8. Question

Which district of Rajasthan does have maximum population?

Answer

Jaipur is mostly populated district in Rajasthan with a population of 6,626,178. This district has a population density of 595. Jodhpur is the district mostly populated followed by Jaipur.

9. Question

What are the three main factors responsible for population growth or change?

Answer

Factors responsible for population growth:

- Fertility rate

The factor that affects the growth of the population in a major way is the fertility rate. The fertility rate is typically calculated by the number of children per one woman of child-bearing age.

- Mortality rate

An important factor affecting the growth of the population is the death, or mortality, rate. The birth of new people increases the population size; deaths decrease it.

- Migration

Migration is the act of people moving from one state to another. It affects the population size of both the host and destination countries.

10. Question

What is the sex ratio?

Answer

The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is an

important source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India.

11. Question

What is the literacy rate of the country according to the census of 2011?

Answer

According to Census of India 2011, the literacy rate of the country is 74%. Literacy rate indicates the total number of literate persons in the economy who can read and write their regional language with understanding. The total male literacy rate is 82.14%, and 65.46% is the female literacy rate.

12. Question

Which scheme was started by the government to reduce the size of families?

Answer

Comprehensive family planning programme was started in 1952 to reduce the family size and to increase the welfare of the people. It is for providing responsible parenting guidance, increase the rate of vaccination and increase the marriageable age of girls. The National Policy for Population introduced in 2000 also complements the efforts.

13. Question

Which district of Rajasthan does have maximum population density?

Answer

Jaipur is the district which has high population density with 595. Jaipur is followed by the district Bharatpur with a density of 503. The density is calculated by population per square km.

Short Answer

1. Question

What is the literacy rate?

Answer

The literacy rate is defined as the total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. The adult literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 years and above, and the youth literacy rate measures literacy among persons aged 15 to 24 years. Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of expansion achieved by a society. The spread of literacy is generally related to important traits of modern civilization such as modernization, urbanization, industrialization, communication, and commerce. According to Census of India 2011, the literacy rate of the country is 74%. Literacy rate indicates the total number of literate persons in the economy who can read and write their

regional language with understanding. The total male literacy rate is 82.14%, and 65.46% is the female literacy rate.

Literacy is a significant input in the overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social, political and cultural environment better and respond to it appropriately. When people are provided with higher levels of education and literacy, it will lead to greater awareness and also contributes majorly to the improvement of economic and social conditions.

2. Question

What do you mean by resources?

Answer

Everything available in our environment which can satisfy the human needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as Resources. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an inter-dependent relationship between nature, technology, and institutions. Resources are the function of human activities. The human being themselves is an essential component of resources. Human being transforms the materials in the environment and converts them into a usable form.

Resources are broadly classified into two - Human resource and Natural resources. The resources which are created by humans are known as human resources. Most known human-made resources are roads, bridges, institutions, etc. Natural resources are those resources which are being gifted by nature. The natural environment such as forest, solar, wind, fossil fuel, etc., Natural resources can be further classified into renewable and non-renewable. Renewable resources are those resources which can be used continuously, and they will not be exhausted. Solar, wind energy and so on can be termed as renewable resources. Non Renewable resources are those resources which get exhausted by the continuous usage of resources, for example, Fossil fuels, metals, etc.

3. Question

What is the population growth rate and from which decade Indian population growth rate started to decrease and Why?

Answer

Population growth is the increase in the number of individuals in a population. The "population growth rate" is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population has been increased in a given time period, and the rate is expressed in fraction to the initial population. The population growth rate refers to the change in population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period. A positive growth rate indicates there is an increase in the individuals compared to the initial population. If the population growth is negative, then there is a decrease in the number of

individuals, and when the growth rate is zero, then there will be no increase or decrease in the number of individuals.

From 1981 onwards, India's population is rising consistently, but the growth rate of population has been falling. According to census 2011 average annual growth rate of population was 1.64 percent in 2011. The average annual growth rate was 2.16 in 1991 and 1.97 in 2001. But in its absolute size, the population continues to rise. From 1981 to 2011 53 crore people were added to the country's population. This period is the period of the declining trend in population.

4. Question

Which type of information about the population of any country is provided by census?

Answer

The census is a unique, wide-range activity, which takes place once a decade in the entire country. The purpose of the census is to collect information about the general population, in order to present a full and dependable picture of the population in the country; it also considers the housing conditions and demographic, social and economic characteristics. The information collected from the census includes data on age, gender, country of origin, year of immigration, marital status, housing conditions, marriage, number of children, education, employment, travel habits, etc.

The population census is the most in-depth information source on the population at the level of small localities, neighbourhoods in cities and small groups in the population. The data collected forms a basis of information that is obtainable to public and private elements, at the national and local level, which can be used for decision making in different fields of the sectors or societies in our economy.

5. Question

Note down the methods to control the population growth rate.

Answer

Control of population growth rate is the huge task for the country which has the highest growth rate as India. India is the country which is ranked second in terms of population growth. There are many factors which contribute to the growth rate of the population such as birth rate, death rate, migration, etc. ... The main factor responsible for the growth rate of population is the birth rate. The birth rate is the number of newly born infants in the country.

Methods to control population

- Spread education

Education makes people aware of the welfare of the individual and society. The educated men have a preference to delay marriage and adopt small family norms. Moreover educated women will be conscious about their

health condition, and this will avoid frequent pregnancies, this will reduce the birth rate in the society.

- Standard of Living

Improved standard of living acts as a restraint to a large family norm. In order to sustain their higher standard of living people prefer to have a small family. When the size of the family increases, it will increase the cost of living for the family. Therefore that will reduce the standard of living.

- Employment to Woman

Another best alternative to control the population is to provide employment to women. Women should be provided with an incentive to provide services in different fields. Women should be motivated to take part in competitive examinations. As it will result in the increase of women in teaching, medical and banking, etc. and will increase awareness on population control.

6. Question

Note down the causes of migration of population from rural to urban areas.

Answer

The migration is the common situation in which people from rural areas will move to urban migration due to attraction towards employment, education, health, and some other factors. The migration mainly happens from rural to urban due to many reasons.

The main reasons for the migration are:

- Employment

Lack of employment in rural areas is the main reason for the migration from rural to urban occurs. In urban areas, there will be more employment opportunities due to the factories and industries.

- Better education

Another reason for the migration from the rural to urban is for the attraction towards the better education facility in urban. Schooling in rural areas is minute and will lack in the quality of teaching.

- Better health care

Urban areas provide better health care and infrastructure facility which will attract the migrants from the rural to urban. Health facility in the interior areas will be worse than the facility in urban areas.

Long Answer

1. Question

Describe the main characteristics of population policy.

Answer

National policy for population (2000) provides the framework for establishing the family planning as a people-centric program along with vaccination of huge number of children to get rid of the diseases, to increase the age for marriage of girls by providing sufficient education; by providing education to the children under the age group of 14 and also by reducing the infant death rate.

The National Population Policy 2000 (NPP 2000) affirms the assurance of the government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of productive health care services, and continuance of the target free approach in administering family planning services.

It provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies during the next decade, to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of India, and to achieve net replacement levels (TFR) by 2010.

Characteristics

- Under regular vaccination programme, pregnant ladies and children are getting nutrition services to reduce infant and mother death rate.
- Jan Mangal Yojana is providing different services in the village to village by Janmangal Jod Parivar Kalyan.
- Different government schemes are running in remote areas for providing health and welfare services.

2. Question

Explain the reasons behind the fast growth of the population and also note down the problem created by it.

Answer

India is the country which is ranked second in terms of population growth. There are many factors which contribute to the growth rate of the population such as birth rate, death rate, migration, etc. The main factor responsible for the growth rate of population is the birth rate. The birth rate is the number of newly born infants in the country.

Reasons for the fast growth of population

- Poverty

Poverty is believed to be the most important cause of overpopulation. A lack of educational resources, coupled with high death rates leading to higher birth rates, result in indigent areas seeing large booms in population. The lack of poverty will reduce the overall income of the society; hence there will be no enhancement in the standard of living which will reduce the population.

- Migration

Migration is a major problem in some parts of the world. If the population of various countries migrates to a particular part of the world and settles over there, the area is bound to experience from the ill effects of overpopulation. If the rates of emigration from a certain nation do not match the rates of immigration to that country, overpopulation makes its way. The country becomes overly populated.

- Education

Illiteracy is another significant cause of overpopulation. Those lacking education be unsuccessful to understand the need to prevent extreme growth of population. They are unable to understand the adverse effects that overpopulation has. They are ignorant of the ways to control the population. Lack of family planning is normally seen in the illiterate lot of the world. This is one of the major factors important for overpopulation. Due to ignorance, they do not take to family planning measures, thus causative to a rise in population.

Problems created by population

- Environmental issue

Rapid population growth leads to environmental change such as pollution. Rapid population growth has swelled the ranks of unemployed men and women at a frightening rate. Due to this, a large number of people are being pushed in ecologically responsive areas such as hillsides and tropical forests. It leads to the cutting of forests for development leading to several environmental changes.

- Increases unemployment

With the growth of the population without any increase in natural resources, there will be a massive increase in unemployment. The increase in unemployment will also increase poverty in the country. The economy cannot generate adequate employment opportunity for advancement in the employment opportunity in the economy.

- Food production

The food production cannot be increased to the level of growth in the population. The under-developed countries with rapidly growing population are generally faced with a problem of food shortage. Since the resource is limited the production cannot be increased to meet the full needs of the population.

3. Question

What is urbanization and what are the pros and cons of urbanization?

Answer

The urbanization is the common situation in which people from rural areas will move to urban due to attraction towards employment, education, health,

and some other factors. The migration mainly happens from rural to urban due to many reasons. The main importance of the urbanization is:

- Employment

Lack of employment in rural areas is the main reason for the movement of people from rural to urban occurs. In urban areas, there will be more employment opportunities due to the factories and industries. Employment status of the society can be improved by the Urbanization.

- Better education

Another importance for the migration from the rural to urban is the attraction towards the better education facility in urban. Schooling in rural areas will lack in the quality of teaching. Therefore urbanization provides a better education facility for the students. The higher educational institutions are also only available in urban areas which increase the urbanization.

- Better health care

Urban areas provide better health care and infrastructure facility which will attract the migrants from the rural to urban. Health facility in the interior areas will be worse than the facility in urban areas.

Consequences of the urbanization

- Pollution

Urban areas will be most affected by high pollution and diseases. Because of the increase in the population, there will be industrial development in the society. The industrial waste will be disposed of such a way that there will be pollution in rivers, land, and air.

- Lack of affordability

The cost of living in urban areas will be costlier than the rural areas. This cost is higher because there is a lack of houses and free space for the migrants. This less supply of houses makes the price of the houses and accommodation costlier.

- More densely populated

The urban areas will be more densely populated because of increase in population in the urban areas. This makes the shortage in available drinking water, pollution, etc. The dense population will also affect the atmosphere.

4. Question

What is the population policy and describe the population policy of Rajasthan?

Answer

National policy for population (2000) provides the framework for establishing the family planning as a people-centric program along with vaccination of huge number of children to get rid of the diseases, to increase the age for marriage of girls by providing sufficient education; by providing education to the children under the age group of 14 and also by reducing the infant death rate.

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Population policy of Rajasthan

- Under regular vaccination programme, pregnant ladies and children are getting nutrition services to reduce infant and mother death rate.
- Jan Mangal Yojana is providing different services in village to village by Janmangal Jod Parivar Kalyan.
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