

## Human Resource

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A. very short questions : for 1 marks

i. Define human resource.

⇒ Human resource refers to the knowledge, skill, efficiency or physical and mental capacity to do work inherent in the people of the country. Thus, human resources is meant the physical and mental quality of the people of the country.

ii. Distinguish between human resource and human beings.

⇒

| Human Resource                                                                               | Human Beings                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1) They are skilled individuals who are educated, skilled, experienced and have good health. | 1) They are all individuals of a nation. |
| 2) They are of working age group.                                                            | 2) They can be of any age.               |

iii. Define human development index.

⇒

Human development index is a composite index which is used to measure the development of a country on the basis of three key dimensions of human development : health, education and standard of living.

- iv. State the major indicators of human development.
- ⇒ The major indicators of human development are:
- 1) Health indicator
  - 2) Education indicator
  - 3) Economic indicator
  - 4) Human security indicator
  - 5) Demographic indicator

- v. State the size and composition of current population of Nepal.
- ⇒ The total population size of Nepal is 29192480 out of which 48.96% are male and 51.04% are female.

B. Short questions: For 5 marks

- i. Explain the roles or importance of human resource.
- ⇒ Human resource refers to the knowledge, skill, efficiency or physical and mental capacity to do work inherent in the people of the country. The importance or role of human resources are explained below:

1) Utilization of natural resources: Nepal has vast potential for natural resources like water, forest, minerals, etc. Human resource is essential for maximum utilization of these resources. Nothing can be done without human efforts.

2) Basis of agriculture and industrial development: Modern and superior technologies should be used for modernization of agriculture and rapid industrialization. This is possible only by the use of skilled manpower.

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3) Increase in production: Human resource development improves knowledge of natural resources availability, introduces new production techniques, and expands market and economic activities. These all lead to an increase in production. Moreover, it helps to remove economic backwardness.

4) Utilization of physical capital: Existing physical capital should be properly utilized for economic development. Human resource is essential to operate machinery and equipment and to run factories and industries.

5) Basis of social development: Civilized society is a sign of human resources development. Human Resource Development makes society aware of the rules and regulations, the rights and duties and so on, because only a well educated person can convey the right message to society.

Hence, human resources are important.

11. Describe the various indicators of human development.

⇒ There are five major indicators of human development. They are described below:

1) Health Indicator

It includes average life expectancy at birth, access to clean drinking water, access to health posts, the number of hospitals and doctors per person etc.

2) Education Indicator

It includes the variables like, expected years of schooling, literacy rate of males and females, gross enrollment ratio or pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher level etc.

3) Economic Indicator

It includes income indicator and poverty indicator. Income indicator is measured in term of GNI per capital and poverty indicator measures head count poverty index, multidimensional poverty index, people living below the poverty line.

4) Human Security Indicator

This includes aggregates like, homicide rate, homeless people due to natural disaster, prison population, refugees by country of origin, suicide rate of both male and female etc.

5) Demographic Indicator

It includes information regarding the features, size, the composition of the population. It includes aggregates like, total population, number of the active population, crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality rate, birth rate etc.

iii. Explain the current situation of population of Nepal.

⇒ The current situation of population of Nepal is explained below:

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1) Size of Population

According to Preliminary Report of National Population Census 2021, the total population of Nepal is 29,192,480. The male and female compositions of population of the country are 14,291,311 (48.96%) and 14,011,699 (51.04%) respectively.

2) Average Household size

Average household size at the national level has decreased from 4.88 in 2011 to 4.32 in the current census 2021. The household size is recorded highest (5.92) in Rautahat district and lowest (3.45) in Dolakha.

3) Density of Population

The average number of people living in an area of land is called density of people living in an area of land is called density of population. Density of population in Nepal is ~~998~~ 198 persons per square kilometre. The district with the highest density of population is Kathmandu (5108 persons per sq. km) whereas the district with the lowest density is Manang (3 persons per square kilometre).

4) Geog. Geographical Distribution

Geographically, Nepal is divided into Himalayan, Hilly and Terai Region. The population census 2021 (2078) has shown the geographical distribution of the population of Nepal as follows:

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| Mountain | 60.09% |
| Hill     | 40.25% |
| Terai    | 53.66% |

### 5) Rural Urban Distribution

33.92% of Nepalese population resides in rural area and 66.08% resides in urban area.

