

CHAPTER-6 | Population

QUIZ-01

1. What was the population of India according to the 2011 Census?

- A. 1,102 million B. 1,210.6 million
C. 846.4 million D. 1,028.7 million (B)

Explanation: The total population of India in 2011 was 1,210.6 million.

2. Which state had the highest population density in 2011?

- A. West Bengal B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Bihar D. Kerala (C)

Explanation: Bihar had the highest population density of 1,102 persons per sq. km in 2011.

3. What is meant by the term 'birth rate'?

- A. Deaths per thousand persons
B. Number of births per family
C. Live births per thousand persons in a year
D. Population growth per year (C)

Explanation: Birth rate is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 persons in a year.

4. Which factor does not affect the size of the population but changes its distribution?

- A. Birth rate B. Death rate
C. Migration (internal) D. Fertility rate (C)

Explanation: Internal migration changes the distribution of the population, not the total size.

5. What is the main cause of population growth in India until 1980?

- A. Low birth rate and high death rate
B. High birth rate and low death rate
C. Low migration
D. Increase in urban areas (B)

Explanation: High birth rates and declining death rates led to high population growth.

6. What is the meaning of 'population density'?

- A. Population growth per year
B. Number of people per square kilometer
C. Ratio of males to females
D. Number of families in an area (B)

Explanation: Population density refers to the number of people living per square kilometer.

7. What is the trend of population growth rate in India since 1981?

- A. Increasing rapidly B. Constant
C. Declining gradually D. Zero growth (C)

Explanation: Since 1981, the population growth rate has been gradually declining.

8. What is the sex ratio?

- A. Number of males per 1000 females
B. Number of females per 1000 males
C. Number of children in the population
D. Difference between birth and death rate (B)

Explanation: Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

9. What is the significance of adolescent population in India?

- A. Less important than adult population
B. Economically inactive
C. Important future resource
D. Not counted in census (C)

Explanation: Adolescents (10–19 years) are considered a key resource for the country's future.

10. What does the National Population Policy 2000 promote?

- A. Early marriage of girls
B. Reduction in literacy rate
C. Free education up to age 14
D. Encouraging large families (C)

Explanation: NPP 2000 promotes free and compulsory education up to 14 years and family welfare.