

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.