

CHAPTER-6 | Population

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Migration affects the population in which areas?
A. The area of departure
B. The area of arrival
C. Both the area of departure and arrival
D. None of the above (C)

Explanation: Migration changes the number, distribution, and composition of the population in both the area people leave and the area they move into.

2. A large proportion of children in a population is mainly due to:
A. High birth rates
B. High life expectancies
C. High death rates
D. More married couples (A)

Explanation: High birth rates lead to a greater number of children being born, resulting in a larger proportion of children in the total population.

3. The magnitude of population growth refers to:
A. The total population of an area
B. The number of persons added each year
C. The rate at which the population increases
D. The number of females per thousand males (B)

Explanation: Magnitude of population growth means the number of people added to a population each year.

4. According to the Census, a "literate" person is one who:
A. Can read and write his/her name
B. Can read and write any language
C. Is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding
D. Knows reading, writing, and arithmetic (C)

Explanation: A person aged seven or above who can read and write with understanding in any language is considered literate.

5. Which of the following is not a component of population change?
A. Birth rate
B. Death rate
C. Migration
D. Life expectancy (D)

Explanation: The main components of population change are birth rate, death rate, and migration; life expectancy is an outcome, not a component.

6. What does "age structure" of a population indicate?
A. Number of people per square kilometer
B. Proportion of people in different age groups
C. Total number of births in a year
D. Ratio of males to females (B)

Explanation: Age structure refers to the distribution of population across different age groups within a country.

7. How does migration influence population change?
A. It increases the total population
B. It decreases the total population
C. It affects only the size of the population
D. It affects distribution but not the total size (D)

Explanation: Migration affects the distribution of people but does not alter the overall size of the population of a country.

8. What does a higher proportion of people engaged in primary activities indicate?
A. High level of industrialization
B. High level of economic development
C. Low level of economic development
D. Balanced economic growth (C)

Explanation: A large share of people working in agriculture and related primary sectors reflects a low level of development.

9. Why is a healthy population considered an asset?
A. It increases dependency ratio
B. It ensures higher productivity and better quality of life
C. It increases healthcare costs
D. It reduces employment opportunities (B)

Explanation: A healthy population contributes to economic growth through higher productivity and improved life expectancy.

10. Which of the following is a goal of the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000?
A. Free education up to 18 years
B. Reducing infant mortality below 30 per 1,000 live births
C. Early marriage for girls
D. Promoting population growth (B)

Explanation: One of the key aims of NPP 2000 is to reduce infant mortality rate below 30 per 1,000 live births and ensure universal child immunization.