

Chapter – 2 | People as Resource

QUIZ
PART-02

1. What are the three main factors that determine the quality of population?
- A. Education, wealth, and occupation
 - B. Literacy rate, health, and skill formation
 - C. Age, gender, and income
 - D. Birth rate, death rate, and migration (B)

Explanation: The quality of population depends on literacy rate, health (life expectancy), and skill formation.

2. What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?
- A. Provide mid-day meals to students
 - B. Provide vocational training to youth
 - C. Provide elementary education to all children aged 6–14 years
 - D. Build universities in rural areas (C)

Explanation: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aims to provide elementary education to all children between 6–14 years.

3. By how much did India's literacy rate increase from 1951 to 2018?
- A. From 18% to 85%
 - B. From 20% to 75%
 - C. From 25% to 80%
 - D. From 30% to 85% (A)

Explanation: Literacy rate increased from 18% in 1951 to 85% in 2018.

4. Which state had a literacy rate of 94% as per the 2011 Census?
- A. Bihar
 - B. Kerala
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Maharashtra (C)

Explanation: Kerala had the highest literacy rate of 94% in 2011.

5. What is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India for the age group 18-23 years as of 2019-20?
- A. 15%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 27%
 - D. 35% (C)

Explanation : The GER in higher education for ages 18-23 years was 27% in 2019-20.

6. What was the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India in 1951 and how did it change by 2020?
- A. 147 to 36
 - B. 120 to 40
 - C. 100 to 50
 - D. 90 to 30 (A)

Explanation: IMR decreased from 147 in 1951 to 36 in 2020.

7. What is life expectancy in India as mentioned in the PDF?
- A. 65.2 years
 - B. 68.4 years
 - C. 69.4 years
 - D. 70.1 years (C)

Explanation: Life expectancy increased to over 69.4 years by 2016.

8. Which four states have the maximum number of medical colleges?
- A. Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan
 - B. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
 - C. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha
 - D. Kerala, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana (B)

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of medical colleges.

9. What is a major shortcoming in India's education system despite expansion?
- A. Lack of schools in urban areas
 - B. Poor quality of schooling and high dropout rates
 - C. Excess teachers without jobs
 - D. Too much expenditure on education (B)

Explanation: Despite expansion, the quality of schooling remains poor with high dropout rates diluting the impact.

10. What has been the trend of expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP from 1951–52 to 2019–20?
- A. Decreased from 3.1% to 0.64%
 - B. Increased from 0.64% to 3.1%
 - C. Remained constant at 2%
 - D. Increased from 1% to 2.8% (B)

Explanation: Expenditure on education increased from 0.64% to 3.1% between 1951–52 and 2019–20.