

**L-1 POPULATION
DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Consider and evaluate the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options.

I India's Population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.

II Such a large population invariably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country.

Options-

- a) Both the statements are correct
- b) Both the statements are correct and statement II gives correct logic for statement I
- c) Both the statements are correct but not related with each other
- d) Both the statements are incorrect

2. Which of the following states are having highest population in India?

- a. Bihar
- b. West Bengal
- c. Odisha
- d. Uttar Pradesh

3. Which of the following options present the correct chronological order of states according to their population?

- a) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal
- b) Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
- c) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra
- d) Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh

4. Which of the following factors mainly determine the pattern of population distribution?

- a. Physical setting
- b. Availability of water
- c. Climate
- d. All of the above

5. Consider the following statements and explain the cause and effect relationship between these two by choosing correct answer from the given options

I. The areas which were previously very thinly populated have now become the regions of Medium to high concentration of population

II. Development of irrigation, availability of minerals and energy resources and the development of network of transport is mainly responsible for it

Options-

- a) Only statement I is true
- b) Only statement II is true
- c) Both the statements are correct and the statement II correctly explains the statement I
- d) Above both the statements are incorrect

6. Which of the following regions always remain the areas of high concentration of Population?

- a) North-western state
- b) River plains and coastal region
- c) Low lying areas of Himalayas
- d) Hilly regions having tourism potential

7. Which of the following factor is responsible for the rural-urban migration in large number in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Jaipur?

- a) Availability of good quality of water
- b) Availability of well reputed college and universities
- c) Industrial development and urbanization
- d) Bright history

8. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options.

I. The uses of natural resources like land and water in the river plains and coastal areas of India have shown the sign of degradation

II. The concentration of population remains high because of an early history of human settlement and development of transport network.

- a) Only statement I is correct
- b) Both the statements I and II are correct
- c) Only statement II is correct
- d) Both the statements are incorrect

9. Due to which of the following factors, it is necessary to know about the population density of a place?

- a) It gives us better understanding of spatial distribution of population in reference to land.
- b) It gives an idea of available resources in reference of needs of population
- c) It gives an understanding about the distribution of land per person
- d) It gives total number of persons

10. According to the census 2011, the population density of India is --.

- a) 388 persons/ km²
- b) 398 persons/km²
- c) 382 persons/km²
- d) 392 persons/ km²

11. Which of the following options present correct chronological order of states in terms of Population density?

- a) Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh
- b) West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala
- c) Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala
- d) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal

12. In which of the following states, highest density of population is found?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Nagaland
- c) Assam
- d) Mizoram
- e)

13. In which of the following Union Territories, density of population is low?

- a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- b) Puduchery
- c) Lakshdweep
- d) Andaman and Nicobar Island

14. Which of the following is the induced factor of population growth?

- a. Migration
- b. Crude birth rate
- c. Death rated.
- d. All of the above

15. Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes-

STAGES OF POPULATION GROWTH

- I Period between 1901 to 1921
- II. Period between 1921 to 1951
- III. 1951-1981
- IV. After 1981 till present

FEATURES

- 1. Period of stagnant growth
- 2. Phase of slow growth
- 3. High but decreasing growth rate
- 4. Period of population explosion

Codes-	I	II	III	IV
a.	1	2	3	4
b.	1	2	4	3
c.	4	3	2	1
d.	2	1	3	4

16. Consider the following statements, establish the cause and effect relationship and choose the correct answer from the given options

- I. In the post 1981, the growth rate of country's population though remained high, has started slowing down gradually.
- II. A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth.

Options-

- a) Only statement I is true
- b) Only statement II is true
- c) Both the statements are true and statement II presents the valid cause for statement I
- d) Both the statements are irrelevant

17. Which of the following features is not related with the phase IV of population growth in India?

- a) Increase in age at marriage
- b) Increment in standard of living
- c) Improvement in women's education
- d) Improvement in income

18. Which of the following pair is not matched correctly?

- a) Kerala -Lowest population growth
- b) Migration -Induced population growth
- c) Andaman & Nicobar -Highest population density among all the UT's.
- d) Phase IV of population growth -Improvement in women's education

19. Consider the following and choose correct answer with the help of given codes-

AREAS

CAUSES OF POPULATION GROWTH

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| I Rajasthan | 1. Availability of fertile land and soil |
| II. Jharkhand | 2. Development of transport network |
| III. Peninsular States | 3. Development of irrigation |
| IV. Northern Plains | 4. Development of minerals and energy resources |

Codes-

	I	II	III	IV
a.	3	4	2	1
b.	1	2	3	4
c.	4	3	2	1
d.	3	4	1	2

20. In which of the following states, maximum concentration of population is found?

- a) Maharashtra and Sikkim
- b) Bihar and Sikkim
- c) Maharashtra and Bihar
- d) Sikkim and Goa

21. In which of the following union territories, maximum concentration of rural population found?

- a. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- b. Daman and Diu
- c. Puducherry
- d. Lakshadweep

22. Which of the following factors are responsible for the rapid growth of population in urban Areas?

- a. Economic development
- b. Improvement in health and health related facilities
- c. Government incentives
- d. Only (a) and (b)

23. In which of the following areas level of urbanization is slow?

- a. Telangana
- b. no irrigated areas of western states
- c. Flood prone areas of Peninsular India
- d. All of the above

24. 22 languages are recognized as scheduled language in India. Which of the following Languages are mostly spoken among the scheduled languages?

- a. Hindi
- b. Urdu
- c. Sanskrit
- d. Kannad

25. Which of the following languages are least spoken in India?

- a. Kashmiri and Urdu
- b. Kashmiri and Sanskrit
- c. Urdu and Sanskrit
- d. Sanskrit and Kannad

26. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?

LANGUAGE FAMILY BRANCH/CATEGORY

- a. Austric-Maan - Khmer
- b. Chinese-Tibetan -Northern Assam
- c. Indian European -Dardi
- d. Dravidian -Munda

27. Which of the following is the smallest religious group of India?

- a. Jain and Muslim
- b. Buddhist and Christian
- c. Jain and Buddhist
- d. Jain and Christian

28. Consider the following and choose the correct answer from the given options-

I. Work participation rate tend to be higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development.

II. Number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic activities

Options-

- a. Only statement I is correct
- b. Both the statements are correct and statement II correctly explains statement I
- c. Only statement II is correct
- d. Both the statements are incorrect

29. Which of the following persons may be put in to the category of main workers?
- A person who works for at least 200 days in a year
 - A person who works for 283 days in a year
 - A person who works for at least 183 days in a year
 - A person who works less than 183 days in a year
30. Which of the following point is correct regarding the occupational composition of India?
- Occupational composition of India depicts the major proportion of workforce indulge in primary sector as compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - Numbers of male workers are greater than female workers in all the three sectors
 - Numbers of farmers are more in the states like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland
 - All of the above
31. “Beti bachao beti padhao” social mission launched by Indian government is inspired by which of the following thought?
- According to UNDP, if all the genders are not included in the agenda of development, such Development is vanished.
 - Discrimination based on gender is crime towards humanity.
 - It is necessary to all to get equal opportunities in education, employment, political representation and equal wages for same work and leading a respectful life.
 - All of the above
32. Which of the following factors control the concentration of rural population?
- Relative quantity of urbanization on both the levels of interstate and intra state.
 - Extent of rural-urban migration
 - Level of basic amenities available in villages
 - Only (a) and (b)
33. Which of the following states have the highest concentration of urban population?
- Goa and Maharashtra
 - Maharashtra and Gujarat
 - Goa and Gujarat
 - Maharashtra and Karnataka
34. In the year 2015, a policy was formulated for the adolescents to give them proper guidance and the better development of their talent
- Skill development and entrepreneurship
 - Universalisation of education
 - Rejuvenation of schools
 - None of the above

