

## SO6CRT12 POPULATION STUDIES

1. Among the following States, which has highest percentage decadal growth rate during the 2001 – 2011?  
(A) Arunachal Pradesh  
(B) Bihar  
(C) Rajasthan  
(D) Madhya Pradesh
2. As per 2011 Census of India, which is the overall sex ratio of the country's population?  
(A) 820  
(B) 840  
(C) 920  
(D) 940
3. Which among the following rate is referred as probabilistic rate?  
(A) Migration rate  
(B) Crude death rate  
(C) Marriage rate  
(D) Crude birth rate
4. Which among the following is not a non-probability sampling?  
(A) Accidental Sampling  
(B) Purposive Sampling  
(C) Quota Sampling  
(D) Simple Random Sampling
5. Which among the North-Eastern States of India has the highest literacy level as per 2011 Census?  
(A) Tripura  
(B) Mizoram  
(C) Meghalaya  
(D) Manipur
6. What is the estimated share of disabled persons in India according to 2001 Census?  
(A) Less than 2%  
(B) Less than 10%  
(C) Less than 15%  
(D) Less than 5%
7. Which one among the following term refers to number of children an average woman can bear in her reproductive span?  
(A) Fertility  
(B) Fecundity  
(C) Real birth rate  
(D) Crude death rate
8. . If sex ratio of birth is constant at 1.05, then the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) can be calculated using Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by the formula  
(A)  $GRR = (1.00 \text{ TFR}) / 1.05$   
(B)  $GRR = 1.00 / (1.05 \text{ TFR})$   
(C)  $GRR = (1.00 \text{ TFR}) / 2.05$

- (D)  $GRR = 1.00 / (2.05 \text{ TFR})$
9. If country A has a higher life expectancy than country B, but A has higher crude death rate, it is likely that
- (A) A's population is younger than that of B.
  - (B) A's population is older than that of B.
  - (C) A's population has a high infant mortality rate.
  - (D) None of the above is probable.
10. Which among the following does not explain the law of urbanization?
- (A) Push and Pull factors
  - (B) Dispersal and Segregation
  - (C) Distance-Decay function
  - (D) Laws of gravity
11. Assertion (A): International Migration leads to rise in productivity in both the sending and receiving countries.  
Reason (R): Emigrants are receiving better wages.  
Codes:
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (C) (A) is true and (R) is false.
  - (D) (A) is false and (R) is true.
12. Which of the following countries has the highest out migration of the nursing professionals?
- (A) The Philippines
  - (B) Pakistan
  - (C) Bhutan
  - (D) India
13. Which of the following did not give a model of city structure?
- (A) Homer Hoyt
  - (B) E.W. Burgess
  - (C) Harris and Ullman
  - (D) Michael & Todaro
14. Which of the following is known for his contribution towards theorising social composition of population?
- (A) Goldstein and Sly
  - (B) Shyrock and Siegal
  - (C) Talcott Parsons
  - (D) D.J. Bogue
15. In which stage of industrialization given below the fourth stage (4) of Demographic Transition Theory would occur?
- (A) Advanced Industrialization and Urbanization stage
  - (B) Pre-industrial stage
  - (C) Early Industrial stage
  - (D) Post-industrial stage
16. Which of the following is not a measure of socio-economic status?
- (A) Physical Quality of Life Index
  - (B) Human Development Index

- (C) Gender Empowerment Measure  
(D) Body Mass Index
17. Which one of the following is not a spacing method of family planning?  
(A) Hormonal Method  
(B) Barrier Method  
(C) Vasectomy  
(D) Intrauterine Device (IUD)
18. In which year, the Government of India launched the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme?  
(A) 1994  
(B) 1995  
(C) 1996  
(D) 1993
19. Which variable among the following are not demographic characteristics of the population?  
(A) Age structure  
(B) Sex structure  
(C) Marital status  
(D) Literacy level
20. When does National Sample Survey (NSS) started collecting data on births and deaths?  
(A) 1950 – 51  
(B) 1954 – 55  
(C) 1956 – 57  
(D) 1958 – 59
21. The number of live births per 1,000 people in a population in a year is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fecundity  
b) Fertility  
c) Crude birth rate  
d) Basic demographic equation
22. An enumeration or counting of a population is referred to as  
a) vital statistics  
b) Census  
c) fertility rate  
d) growth rate
23. Records of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, gathered through a registration system maintained by governmental units, are referred to as  
a) census  
b) demography  
c) vital statistics  
d) none of the above

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the change from high birthrates and death rates to relatively low birthrates and death rates.
- a) demographic transition
  - b) Growth rate
  - c) demographic rate
  - d) morbidity
25. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to relatively permanent movement of people from one place to another?
- a) immigration
  - b. emigration
  - c. migration
  - d. demographic transition
26. Which one of the following has higher population density as compared to India?
- a) Canada
  - b. India
  - c. China
  - d. Bangladesh
27. The main cause for the high growth of our population is
- a) decline of death rate
  - b. decrease in birth rate
  - c. rise in death rate
  - d. none of these
28. Which of the following is the most significant feature of Indian population?
- a) improvement in the literacy level
  - b. the size of its adolescent population
  - c. improvement in health condition
  - d. declining in birth rate
29. The number of people in different age group is referred as
- a) adolescent population
  - b. age composition
  - c. sex ratio
  - d. occupational structure
30. What is the average sex ratio of India as per 2001 census?
- a) 900
  - b.933
  - c. 923
  - d. none of the above
31. Which among the following States has shown fast decline in growth rate during 2011 compared to 2001

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Bihar

**Answer:** (C)

32. As per the 2001 Census of India the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute. What percentage to the total population of the country?
- (A) 24 percent
  - (B) 26 percent
  - (C) 28 percent
  - (D) 30 percent
33. According to 2011 Census of India the density of population is
- (A) 250 – 299 persons per sq. km.
  - (B) 300 – 349 persons per sq. km.
  - (C) 350 – 399 persons per sq. km.
  - (D) 400 – 450 persons per sq. km.
34. Child-Woman ratio is a measure of
- (A) Population growth
  - (B) Migration
  - (C) Mortality
  - (D) Fertility
35. As per the 2011 Census of India which State among the following has highest female literacy rate?
- (A) Delhi
  - (B) Goa
  - (C) Kerala
  - (D) Mizoram
36. What is the shape of the graph of human population growth to the present resembles?
- (A) 'U' shaped curve
  - (B) 'J' shaped curve
  - (C) 'S' shaped curve
  - (D) Horizontal curve
37. As per the Census of India 2011 the sex ratio in Kerala ranges in which of the category?
- (A) 850 – 900 females per thousand males
  - (B) 901 – 950 females per thousand males
  - (C) 951 – 1000 females per thousand males
  - (D) Above 1001 females per thousand males
38. For calculation of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The denominator is
- (A) Total number of women in reproductive age in given time

- (B) Total number of pregnancies in given time.  
(C) Total number of live births in given time  
(D) Total population in given time
39. For computation of Infant Mortality Rate, the denominator is www.netugc.com
- (A) Total number of pregnancies in given time  
(B) Total number of live births and still births in given time.  
(C) Total number of live births in given time.  
(D) Total population of areas in given time.
40. Which one of the following States is mostly urbanized?
- (A) Andhra Pradesh  
(B) Tamil Nadu  
(C) Maharashtra  
(D) Orissa
41. When did the national population policy came into effect?
- a. 1952  
b. 2001  
c. 2000  
d. 1947
42. The average number of persons per unit area, such as square kilometer, is termed as which of the following?
- a) population distribution  
b. population growth  
c. absolute population  
d. population density
43. India occupies ———— rank among the population of the different countries of the world?
- a) a. third  
b. first  
c. fourth  
d. second
44. Name the state having highest percentage of literacy level?
- a) West Bengal  
b. Punjab  
c. Kerala  
d. Maharashtra
45. Which is the most populous country of the world?
- a. Russia  
b. united states  
c. China  
d. India
46. The social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time?
- a) Death rate

- b. literacy rate
  - c. age composition
  - d. Sex ratio
47. Which is the year that experienced great demographic divide in the history of population?
- a) 1751
  - b. 1921
  - c.1931
  - d. 1911
48. Which of the following is the major concern about the study of population in a country?
- a. population size and distribution
  - b. characteristics of population
  - c. population growth and process of population change
  - d. all of the above
49. The time span for the official enumeration of population to carry out census?
- a. 1 years
  - b. 10 years
  - c. 2 years
  - d. 5 years
50. Sex ratio means.....
- a. difference between birth rate and death rate
  - b. Number of females per thousand males
  - c. Number of females per hundred males
  - d. the study of population growth
51. Most of the population theories have been emerged in which century?
- (A) Seventeenth
  - (B) Eighteenth
  - (C) Nineteenth
  - (D) Twentieth
52. Which among the following States/Union Territories in India showed highest percentage in decadal growth rate during the decade (2001- 2011)?
- (A) Bihar
  - (B) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (C) Uttar Pradesh
  - (D) Dadra & Nagar Haveli
53. From which year 'de facto' enumeration was replaced by 'de jure' in the Indian Census?
- (A) 1911
  - (B) 1941
  - (C) 1951
  - (D) 2011
54. During which period, India's population marked negative growth rate?
- (A) 1901 – 11
  - (B) 1911 – 21
  - (C) 1991 – 2001
  - (D) 1921 – 31

55. According to the Census of India 2011, which among the following has shown lowest density of population  
(A) Sikkim  
(B) Arunachal Pradesh  
(C) Mizoram  
(D) Andaman & Nicobar Island
56. Information on which of the following topics is not provided by Indian Census?  
(A) Demographic characteristics  
(B) Economic characteristics  
(C) Health Status of the Population  
(D) Household characteristics
57. Which variable among the following is not social characteristic of the population?  
(A) Religious composition  
(B) Caste/Ethnic composition  
(C) Literacy and Education  
(D) Sex-composition
58. Which factors is not included in preparation of human development Index?  
(A) Adult literacy  
(B) Expectation of life at birth  
(C) Per capita income  
(D) Nutritional status of children
59. Post neonatal mortality is  
(A) Probability of dying in the first month of life  
(B) Probability of dying in the first year of life.  
(C) Probability of dying after first month and before the first birthday.  
(D) Probability of dying between first and the fifth birthday.
60. Identify the negative consequences of urban growth  
(A) Increase in vehicular pollution  
(B) Increase in industrial emission  
(C) Increase in solid and liquid waste generation  
(D) All the above
61. Who was the exponent of optimum population theory ?  
a. Malthus  
b. Edwin Cannan  
c. Adam smith  
d. Amarthyasen
62. Malthus's work is usually associated with the view that  
a) Improved technology can overcome the problems of population growth.  
b) Overpopulation will lead to social and political crisis.  
c) Morality and religious approaches are the most effective counter forces to overpopulation, not government policy.  
d) All of the above.
63. Demographic Transition Theory  
a) Was originally developed to explain population explosions in the Third World.

- b) Explains population growth in industrializing societies in terms of a time lag between when people die and when their children or grand children are born.
  - c) Explains population growth in industrializing societies in terms of a time lag between falling death rates and falling birth rates.
  - d) All of the above
64. The term “development”
- a) Is useful because it is unambiguous – everyone understands what the word means.
  - b) Is highly contested and embodies the politics of the user.
  - c) Is change towards in a desired direction.
  - d) All of the above
65. The major concern of social demography is the:
- a) Contemporary problem of the relation of population trends to social and economic development
  - b) Relationship between aggregate demographic phenomena and regularities in other social and individual units of human behavior
  - c) Analysis of how general, social and cultural factors
  - d) Study of size, composition and distribution of population at the present time
66. De-facto census method is related to:
- a) Counting of the population on the basis of its permanent residential status
  - b) Counting of the population according to where it is for a fortnight preceding the census.
  - c) Counting of the population according to where it is on the night the census
  - d) None of the above
67. If both fertility and mortality decline, then:
- a) Proportion of dependent children will increase
  - b) Proportion of active population will increase
  - c) Proportion of dependent aged will increase
  - d) Proportion of dependent aged will decrease
68. Largest component of internal migration in India is:
- a) Rural urban migration
  - b) Urban rural migration
  - c) Marriage migration
  - d) Rural migration
69. Who has said that ‘Democracy is concerned with the behavior or the aggregate and not with the behavior of individual?’
- a. Donald J Bogue
  - b. Peter R Cox
  - c. H Strenford
  - d. W G Barclay
70. Who postulated that fertility increases in response to the progress of society?
- a) Herbert Spencer
  - b) Corrado Gini
  - c) E M Hoover
  - d) C P Blacker

71. Identify the consequences of urbanisation  
(A) Physical expansion of the city  
(B) Increase in housing stock  
(C) Up scaling of basic infrastructure  
(D) All the above
72. Which one amongst the following is not a indicator of social development?  
(A) Primary school enrolment rate  
(B) Literacy rate  
(C) Child malnutrition  
(D) Net Reproduction Rate
73. Which of the following is not a component of physical quality of Life Index?  
(A) Infant mortality  
(B) Literacy  
(C) Longevity  
(D) Fertility
74. As per the National Population Policy of India, the long term objective is to achieve a stable population by the year  
(A) 2010  
(B) 2020  
(C) 2030  
(D) 2045
75. Some salient features of a census are  
1. Selectivity  
2. Simultaneity  
3. Universality  
4. Periodicity  
Find out the correct combination of answer according to the code:  
Codes:  
(A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct.  
(B) 2, 3 and 4 are correct.  
(C) 1, 3 and 4 are correct.  
(D) 1, 2 and 4 are correct.
76. With regard to Indian Census, which one is correctly matched?  
(A) Census of India Act: 1948  
(B) Start of de jure method of Census taking: 1931  
(C) Reference date of 1971 Census: Feb.9, 1971  
(D) Start of Census taking: 1881
77. Which one of the following possesses dual recording system of vital events?  
(A) NSS  
(B) NFHS  
(C) SRS

- (D) Census
78. As per 2011 Census, effective literacy rate in India is about  
(A) 70 percent  
(B) 80 percent  
(C) 65 percent  
(D) 50 percent
79. Which of the following is not related to the study of fertility?  
(A) Fecundity  
(B) Birth Spacing  
(C) Reproductive health  
(D) Child immunization
80. What is the correct number of questions in the household schedule (for population enumeration) used in 2011 Census?  
(A) 35  
(B) 21  
(C) 29  
(D) 26
81. Human population can:  
a) exist apart from cultural interaction  
b) exist a part from social interaction  
c) exist a part from social-cultural interaction  
d) not exist apart from social-cultural interaction
82. When over a period of time, the death rate in society reduces due to overall developments of life style and at the same time the birth rate does not fall down; population increases very fast as a result of it. This leads to over-population. This theory is known as:  
a) demographic theory  
b) population explosion theory  
c) theory of demographic transition  
d) demographic explosion theory
83. Low birth rate and pregnancy wastage in the population are primarily due to:  
a) traditional practices  
b) maternal malnutrition  
c) female illiteracy  
d) insufficient health care
84. Who gave the concept of social capillarity?  
a) A Bose  
b) L Wirth  
c) L Dumont  
d) R K Mukherjee
85. The term 'political socialization' was used by:  
a) Herbert Hayman  
b) Herbert Spencer  
c) Almond Powell  
d) Easton and Dannis

86. The scientific study of population is known as —————  
a) Population studies  
b) Demography  
c) Population science  
d) Gerontology
87. Which is the pull factor of Migration?  
a) Religious conversion  
b) Natural calamities  
c) Political disorder  
d) Employment opportunities
88. is the median number of years a person can be expected to live under certain mortality conditions  
a) Life expectancy  
b) Mortality rate  
c) Growth rate  
d) Fertility rate
89. A special type of bar chart that distributes the population by gender and age, and is generally used to illustrate the population structure of a society, is called a/an  
a) Analysis of variance  
b) Population pyramid  
c) Chi-square  
d) Multiple regression
90. Is the state of a population where the number of births plus immigrants equals the number of deaths plus emigrants?  
a) Demographic echo  
b) Zero population growth  
c) Rebound  
d) Demographic transition
91. National Health Policy was adopted in India in which of the following years?  
(A) 1963  
(B) 1973  
(C) 1983  
(D) 1993
92. When was the National Forest Policy formulated for the first time in the independent India?  
(A) 1952  
(B) 1961  
(C) 1971  
(D) 2002
93. NACO is an organisation which deals with which of the following health concerns?  
(A) HIV/AIDS  
(B) Kala Azar  
(C) Pneumonia  
(D) Typhoid

94. Which of the following services are not provided by the Anganwadi Centres?  
(A) Immunisation and health check-ups  
(B) Treatment of minor illnesses and referral  
(C) Growth monitoring and supplementary feeding  
(D) Water and sanitation
95. As per the norms for the health facilities in India, what population size should be served by a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in hilly and tribal areas?  
(A) 20,000  
(B) 50,000  
(C) 1,00,000  
(D) 10,000
96. Nodal agency for Annual Health Survey (AHS) in India is  
(A) International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)  
(B) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India  
(C) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
(D) Indian Council of Medical Research
97. When Sample Registration System (SRS) was initiated on pilot basis by the Registrar General of India?  
(A) 1962-63  
(B) 1963-64  
(C) 1964-65  
(D) 1965-66
98. During which Census information on Male age at marriage was introduced in India?  
(A) 1981  
(B) 1991  
(C) 2001  
(D) 2011
99. Which of the following country conducts Census at 5 years interval?  
(A) United Kingdom  
(B) Canada  
(C) India  
(D) Pakistan
100. Which of the following is not included for the calculation of Human Development Index?  
(A) Longevity  
(B) Education  
(C) Income  
(D) Housing
101. Which of the following morbidity conditions is not included in any of the National Family Health Surveys?  
(A) Tuberculosis  
(B) Malaria  
(C) Diabetes  
(D) Dengue
102. Which of the following type of graph does not represent the size of population?  
(A) Histogram

- (B) Pie-diagram
  - (C) Bar Chart
  - (D) Line Diagram
103. Which of the following is measured by Child-Woman ratio?
- (A) Population growth
  - (B) Fertility
  - (C) Mortality
  - (D) Migration
104. How is the Net migration be measured?
- (A)  $(\text{Immigrants} - \text{Out migrants}) / \text{Total Population} \times K$
  - (B)  $\text{Migrants} / \text{Total Population} \times K$
  - (C)  $\text{Immigrants} / \text{Total Population} \times K$
  - (D)  $\text{Outmigrants} / \text{Total Population} \times K$
105. Which of the following migration streams favour more female migration than male migration in India?
- (A) Rural to Rural
  - (B) Rural to Urban
  - (C) Urban to Urban
  - (D) Urban to Rural
106. What is the reason for low sex ratio in mega cities of India?
- (A) Female foeticide
  - (B) Female migration due to marriage
  - (C) Sex selective migration
  - (D) Census under count
107. Pearl pregnancy index is related to
- (A) Fertility
  - (B) Family Planning
  - (C) Mortality
  - (D) Migration
108. Which of the following characteristics are most likely found in developing countries?
- (A) High population growth rates
  - (B) Large number of people living in poverty
  - (C) Very traditional methods of agricultural production
  - (D) All the above
109. Maximum female migration in India is observed in
- (A) Rural to Rural Stream
  - (B) Rural to Urban Stream
  - (C) Urban to Urban Stream
  - (D) Urban to Rural Stream
110. Percentage of life time migrants to total population of India is approximately
- (A) 25 percent
  - (B) 30 percent
  - (C) 35 percent
  - (D) 40 percent
111. Which was the nodal agency chosen for conducting National Family Health Survey in India?

- (A) National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi.  
(B) International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai  
(C) National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad  
(D) Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai
112. When India Government has adopted Family Planning Programme?  
(A) 1952  
(B) 1951  
(C) 1953  
(D) 1949
113. What is the optimum number of antenatal care visits by health worker prescribed by Government of India?  
(A) 2  
(B) 3  
(C) 4  
(D) 5
114. A stationary population is when population growth is  
(A) Increasing  
(B) Decreasing  
(C) Zero  
(D) 100 %

## **ANSWER KEY**

1.A

2.D

3.C

4.A

5.B

6.A

7.B

8.C

9.A

10.B

11.A

12.A

13.D

14.C

15.A

16.D

17.C

18.B

19.D

20.D

21.C

22.B

23.C

24.A

25.C

26.D

27.A

28.D

29.B

30.B

31.C

32.A

33.C

34.D

35.C

36.B

37.D

38.C

39.C

40.C

41.C

42.D

43.D

44.C

45.C

46.D

47.B

48.B

49.B

50.B

51.A

52.D

53.B

54.B

55.B

56.C

57.D

58.D

59.C

60.D

61.B

62.B

63.C

64.C

65.D

66.B

67.C

68.A

69.D

70.A

71.D

72.D

73.D

74.D

75.B

76.A

77.C

78.A

79.D

80.C

81.D

82.B

83.A

84.C

85.A

86.B

87.D

88.A

89.B

90.B

91.C

92.A

93.A

94.D

95.A

96.B

97.C

98.C

99.B

100.D

101.D

102.D

103.B

104.A

105.A

106.C

107.B

108.D

109.A

110.B

111.B

112.A

113.D

114.C