



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR  
Chapter 2- Demographic Structure of Indian Society  
(GRADE XII)  
MCQ & EXTRA QUESTIONS compilation

**Questionnaire**

**1 MARK QUESTIONS**

Fill ups

1. Demography is a field that is of special importance to sociology - in fact, the emergence of sociology and its successful establishment as an academic discipline owed a lot to demography.

.....is a systematic study of population .

- a) Statistics
- b) Demography
- c) Sociology
- d) Academic

Ans b) Demography

2. This rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child - bearing age group, usually taken to be 15 to 49 years .  
This rate is termed as

Ans Fertility rate

3. The Family Planning Programme suffered a setback during the years of the National Emergency.

.....was the period of national emergency.

Ans 1975 - 76

4. The theory of population growth was coined by -
- a) Malthus
  - b) Karl Marx
  - c) Max Weber
  - d) M N Srinivas

Ans a) Malthus

5. In India Census began in the year.....

- a) 2011
- b) 1975
- c) 1875
- d) 1881

Ans d) 1881

**State whether the given statements are True or False**

6. Birth rate is number of live births in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.

Ans True

7. Dependency ratio is proportion of working age group with dependents.

Ans False

**Correct the given statements**

8. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as The National Family Help Programme.

Ans The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as The National Family Welfare Programme.

9. Epidemics have not been controlled due to vaccination and better sanitation.

Ans Epidemics have been controlled due to vaccination and better sanitation.

10. Population decreases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence.

Ans Population increases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence.

11. Population explosion takes place in.....Stage of demographic transition theory which is also called as.....phase.

Ans II, Transitional.

12. India was the first country to declare it's Population policy in.....

Ans 1952

13. Census in India is held after every.....year.

Ans 10

14. ....& .....are the two types of demography.

Ans Formal demography & Social demography

15. First trial of census was done by :-  
(a) Mughals (b) Britishers  
(c) Both (d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Britishers

16. Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, specially those for economic development and general public welfare.

.....are important for formulating and implementing public welfare policies.

- (a) Demographic Data (b) Economic development  
(c) Data (d) Economic development

Ans (a) Demographic Data

17. Most populated state of India is .....

Ans Uttar Pradesh

18. India's state with smallest area is -

- (a) Goa (b) Haryana  
(c) U.P. (d) Kerala

Ans : (a) Goa

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19. Which theory of Population growth has 3 stages -

- (a) Demographic transition theory  
(b) Malthus theory  
(c) Population Explosion theory  
(d) All of the above.

Ans (A) Demographic transition theory

20. Study area of Demography includes :-

- (a) change in size of Population  
(b) Birth, Death, Residence.  
(c) Female, male & Age structure .  
(d) All of the above.

Ans (d) All of the above

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

21. What factors help in controlling epidemics?

- a. Improvement in medical cure for certain diseases
- b. Programmes for mass vaccination
- c. Efforts to improve sanitation facilities
- d. All of the above

22. "Famines were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality." Which of the following is not a cause of famines?

- a. Continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agro-climatic environment.
- b. Inadequate means of transport and communication
- c. Failure of entitlements
- d. Increasing birth rates

23. Population decreases at a much faster rate than the means of subsistence. (Correct the statement)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the rate which refers to the total number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be 15-49 years.

Which of the following stages, as per the Theory of Demographic Transition, is that of high population growth?

- a. First stage
- b. Both first and second phase
- c. second stage
- d. third stage

24. Considering from an urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanization shows that the town or the city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population. Choose the incorrect statement about urbanization in India?

- a. Rural- to urban migration has increased due to decline in common property resources.
- b. Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political dynamics
- c. People go to cities in search of work
- d. Cities offer anonymity to the poor and oppressed class.

25. Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. Choose the incorrect statement about the relation between literacy and population.

- a. Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic well-being of the community.
- b. The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of career options
- c. Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence and almost half our population is now literate.
- d. Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions, and across social groups.

26. The state level child sex ratios offer even greater cause for worry. As many as nine States and Union Territories have a child sex ratio of under 900 females per 1000 males. Demographers and sociologists have offered several reasons for the decline in sex ratio in India. Which among these is not a reason for the decline in sex ratio?

- a. poverty or being born in an economically weak family
- b. differential treatment of girl babies
- c. sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born
- d. female infanticide due to religious or cultural beliefs

**The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is :**

- (a) Age structure of the population**
- (b) Sex ratio**
- (c) Dependency ratio**
- (d) Growth rate of population**

**Q. 1.** "The theory of Demographic Transition suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth."

Choose the incorrect statement about Demographic Transition Theory.

- (A) The growth rate in phase I and phase II are high.
- (B) The growth rate in phase II is high due to low death rate.
- (C) The growth rate in phase I and phase III are low.
- (D) The growth rate in phase III is approximately same as in phase I.

**Q. 2.** "Considering from an urban point of view, the rapid growth in urbanisation shows that the town or city has been acting as a magnet for the rural population."

Choose the incorrect statement about urbanisation in India. C

- (A) Rural-to-urban migration has increased due to decline in common property resources.
- (B) Cities offer anonymity to the poor and the oppressed castes.
- (C) People go to cities in search of work.
- (D) Urban areas are a decisive force in terms of political power dynamics.

**Q. 7.** Even though the fertility and population growth rates are declining, India's population is projected to increase from 1.2 billion today to an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050 due to \_\_\_\_\_.

**U**

- (A) Population explosion
- (B) Post-transitional phase
- (C) Population momentum
- (D) Rate of natural increase

**Q. 9.** This changes the age structure: relatively smaller proportions of the population are found in the younger age groups and larger proportions in the older age groups. This is also referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**U**

- (A) Ageing of the population
- (B) Age structure
- (C) Population momentum
- (D) Demographic dividend

#### **ASSERTION REASONING BASED QUESTIONS:**

1. Assertion (A): The Population Pyramid shows a bulge in the middle age groups, due to opportunity provided by the demographic structure.

Reason (R): This is due to high birth rate in the middle age groups.

- a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

2. Assertion (A): Emile Durkheim's famous study explaining the variation in suicide rates across different countries is a good example of social demography.

Reason (R): Population studies is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change, without focusing on the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.

- a. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

**Q. 1. Assertion (A):** Malthus's predictions were proved false.

**Reason (R):** In the historical experience of Europe, both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population. A

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 2. Assertion (A):** The problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.

**Reason (R):** We find the sex ratio to be the lowest in the most prosperous regions. A

**Q. 3. Assertion (A):** The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.

**Reason (R):** Literacy rates also vary by social group – historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower rates of literacy. A

**Q. 4. Assertion (A):** Unlike the death rate, the birth rate has not registered a sharp fall.

**Reason (R):** By and large, increased levels of prosperity exert a strong downward pull on the birth rate. A



**AI** I. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

Most demographic concepts are expressed as rates or ratios – they involve two numbers. One of these numbers is the particular statistic that has been calculated for a specific geographical-administrative unit; the other number provides a standard for comparison. For example, the birth rate is the total number of live births in a particular area (an entire country, a state, a district or other territorial unit) during a specified period (usually a year) divided by the total population of that area in thousands. In other words, the birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population. **K**

Q. 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a similar statistic, expressed as the number of deaths in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.

- (A) maternal mortality rate
- (B) life expectancy

(C) death rate

(D) death ratio

Q. 2. When the difference between birth rate and death rate is zero (or, in practice, very small) we say that the population has 'stabilised', or has reached the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) stabilisation level    (B) replacement level
- (C) highest point        (D) highest level

**Q. 3.** The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area.

- (A) fertility rate
- (B) maternal fertility rate
- (C) maternal mortality rate
- (D) total fertility rate

**Q. 4.** A falling \_\_\_\_\_ can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers. This is sometimes referred to as the 'demographic dividend'.

- (A) dependency ratio
- (B) sex ratio
- (C) child-sex ratio
- (D) life expectancy