



Population & Tribes geography gk Odia || Geography GK PDF

2. The Birth rate measures the birth during an year per-

- (A) 100 populace (B) 1000 populace
(C) 10000populace (D) 100000 populace

Ans. (B)

3. Which of the following Indian state has the most no. of Scheduled Tribal population?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Assam
(C) Bihar (D) Orissa

Ans. (A)

6. In India, the state with the highest density of Population is-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar
(C) West Bengal (D) Haryana

Ans. (B)

7. As per the census 2011, what is the density in India?

- (A) 325 (B) 352
(C) 372 (D) 382

Ans. (D)

8. Find the name of the state which has the lowest density?

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Mizoram
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Sikkim

Ans. (C)

9. According to census 2001, the highest density of the population is in the state of-

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Karnataka
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Delhi

Ans. (D)

10. According to census 2011, which union territory records the highest density?

- (A) Delhi (B) Chandigarh
(C) Puducherry (D) West Bengal

Ans. (A)

11. Which of the following is called the biggest leap forward in the history of the

Indian population?

- (A) 1921-1931 (B) 1941-1951
(C) 1951-1961 (D) 1961-1971

Ans. (D)

12. Child Sex Ratio as per the provisional results

of the 2011 Census in India is-

- (A) 927 (B) 924
(C) 917 (D) 914

Ans. (A)

13. The Indian state with the lowest sex- ratio is-

- (A) Haryana (B) Punjab
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. (A)

14. According to the census 2001, which was the largest state of India demographically?

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

Ans. (C)

15. Which the state of India has the largest percentage of poor?

- (A) Bihar (B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Orissa (D) Jharkhand

Ans. (B)

16. What percentage of the Indian population is below the poverty line?

- (A) Less than 30% (B) 30% to 35%
(C) More than 35% but less than 40%
(D) 40% to 45%

Ans. (A)

17. According to census 2001, the average annual

growth rate during 1991-2001 is almost-

- (A) 1.22% (B) 1.93%
(C) 2.13% (D) 2.24%

Ans. (B)

18. According to the data, released by housing and urban poverty alleviation ministry, which state has the maximum number of slums?

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

Ans. (C)



19. Which pair is not twin-cities?

- (A) Durgapur-Asansol
- (B) Hyderabad-Secunderabad
- (C) Kolkata-Howrah (D) Delhi-New Delhi

Ans. (D)

20. The most literate union territory in India is-

- (A) Delhi (B) Lakshadweep
- (C) Chandigarh (D) Puducherry

Ans. (B)

21. According to the latest figures, literacy in India is-

- (A) 63% (B) 65%
- (C) 67% (D) 68%

Ans. (*)

22. What is the main reason behind the faster population growth in India-

- (A) Low Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate
- (B) High Birth Rate and Low Mortality Rate
- (C) Faster Birth Rate and Faster Mortality Rate
- (D) High Birth Rate and High Mortality Rate

Ans. (B)

23. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the lack of female population in India?

- (A) Political Factors (B) Economic Factors
- (C) Social Factors (D) Superstitions

Ans. (C)

24. As per the data released in July 2011, what is the percentage of the population living in Indian villages?

- (A) 80% (B) 75%
- (C) 70% (D) 60%

Ans. (C)

25. As per the data released in July 2011, Sex-Ratio in Rural Areas is ____ less than urban areas-

- (A) Five Times (B) Four Times
- (C) Three Times (D) Two Times

Ans. (B)

26. As per the Census 2011, which state has the

lowest population in India?

(A) Manipur (B) Tripura

(C) Puducherry (D) Sikkim

Ans. (D)

27. According to the figure of census 2011, which of the union territories is last ranked in child sex ratio-

- (A) Dadar and Nagar Haveli
- (B) Daman and Diu
- (C) Chandigarh
- (D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Ans. (C)

28. In which state, the female literacy rate is the highest?

- (A) Kerala (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tamil Nadu (D) West Bengal

Ans. (A)

29. According to the figures of Census 2011, which state has the maximum difference in the male and female literacy-

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Kerala
- (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans. (A)

31. Kuki is related to which state-

- (A) Nagaland (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Manipur (D) Tripura

Ans. (C)

32. Where are Khasi and Garo tribes mainly found in-

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Nagaland
- (C) Mizoram (D) Manipur

Ans. (A)

33. India's biggest tribal group is-

- (A) Bhil (B) Gond
- (C) Santhal (D) Tharu

Ans. (A)

34. Where are homogenous group "Mangolab" found in India?

- (A) South-Region
- (B) Southern-Central Region
- (C) North-Western Region
- (D) North-East Region

Ans. (D)



35. Among the following states, the literacy rate is highest in

- (A) Odisha (B) Punjab
 - (C) Maharashtra (D) Mizoram
- Ans. (D)

36. India's population growth is characterized by

- (A) An increase in rate of death
 - (B) An increase in ratio of females
 - (C) An increase in the birth rate and declining death rate
 - (D) Increasing number of old people
- Ans. (C)

37. Among the following States, _____ has the lowest birth rate in India.

- (A) Kerala (B) Uttar Pradesh
 - (C) Bihar (D) West Bengal
- Ans. (A)

38. Which of the following states has the lowest literacy rate?

- (A) Kerala (B) Rajasthan
 - (C) Bihar (D) Maharashtra
- Ans. (C)

39. What is the Stage in the population cycle in which India is classified on the basis of its demographic characteristics?

- (A) Early expanding stage (B) High stationary stage
 - (C) Late expanding stage (D) Declining Stage
- Ans. (C)

40. Census data released on July 15, 2011 reflects that 13.48 percent urban population lives in

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar
 - (C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan
- Ans. (C)

41. In the history of Indian population, which duration period is referred to as 'A great leap forward'?

- (A) 1921-1931
- (B) 1941-1951
- (C) 1951-1961

(D) 1971-1981

Ans. (C)