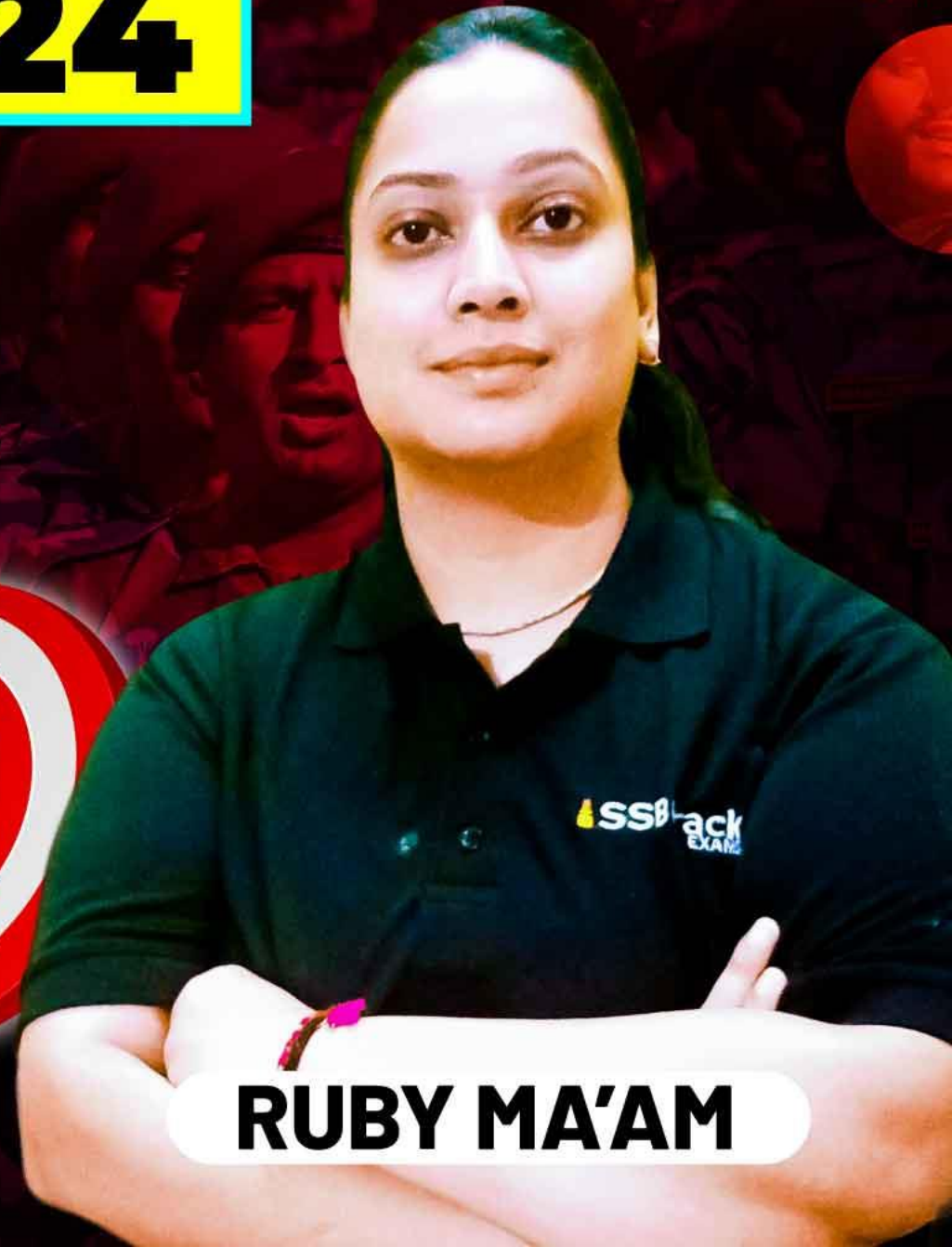


NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK

LIVE 

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY



RUBY MA'AM



18 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	18 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	18 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

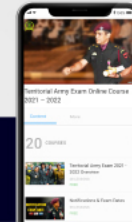
2:30PM	STATIC GK - SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS	DIVYANSHU SIR
4:00PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 7	SHIVANGI MA'AM
6:30PM	MATHS - MATRICES & DETERMINANTS - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	RUBY MA'AM
2:30PM	GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 7	SHIVANGI MA'AM
4:00PM	MATHS - GEOMETRY - CLASS 3	NAVJYOTI SIR



WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- Demography
- Recent Census



Population Growth / Population Change

It Refers To The **Change In Number Of Inhabitants** Of A Territory During A **Specific Period Of Time**. This Change May Be **Positive As Well As Negative**. It Is An **Important Indicator Of Economic Development, Social Upliftment & Historical And Cultural Background** Of The Region.

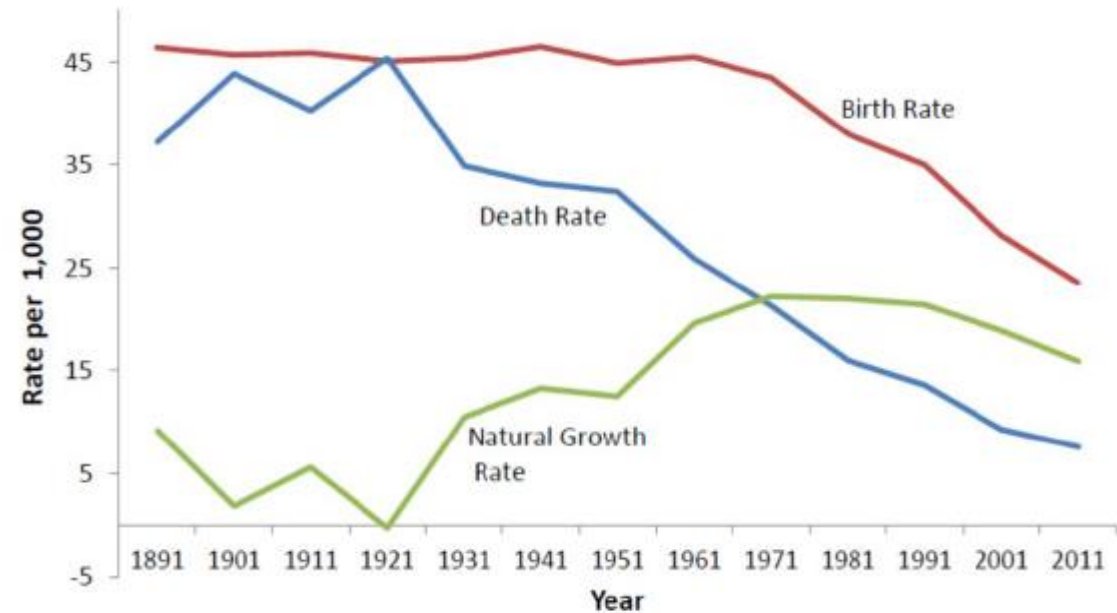
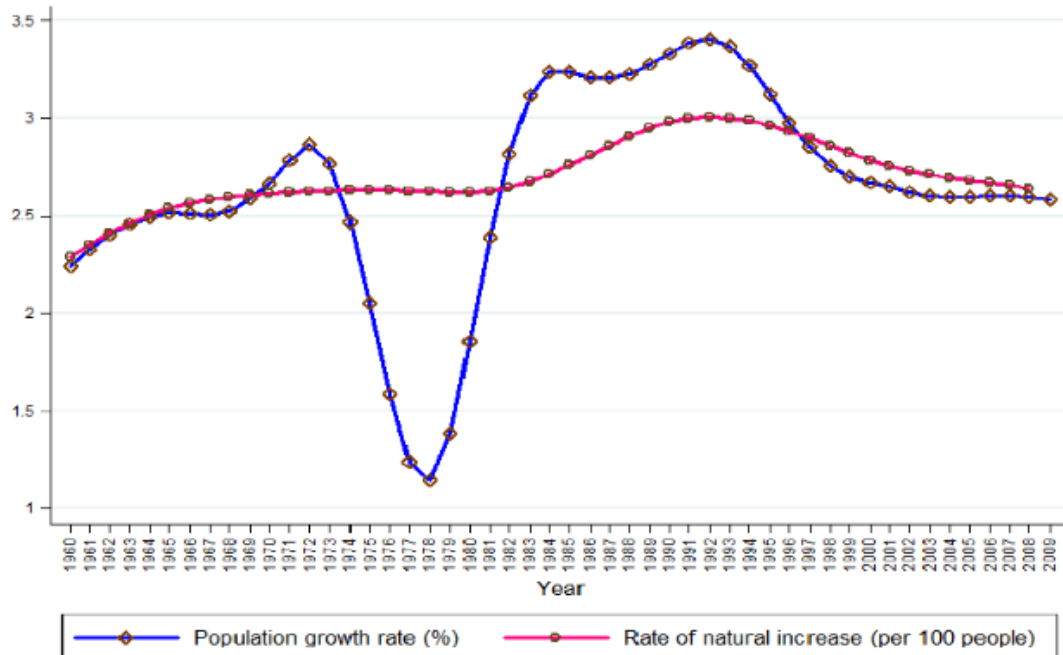


Growth Rate Of Population

This Is The **Change Of Population** Expressed In **Percentage**.

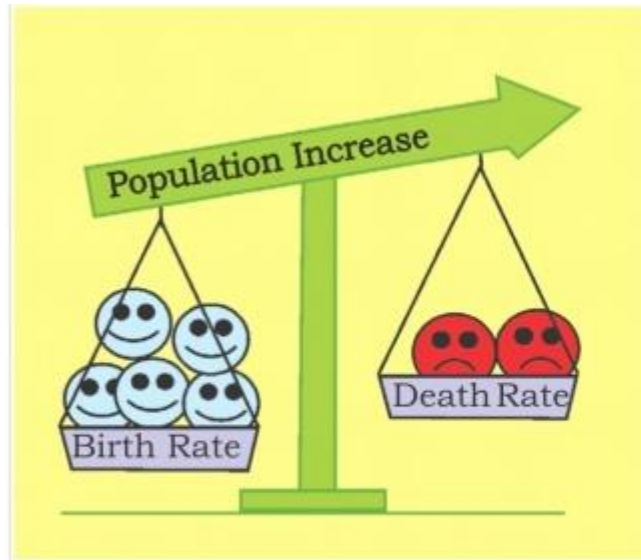
Natural Growth Of Population: Natural Growth = Births – Deaths

Actual Growth Of Population: Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration

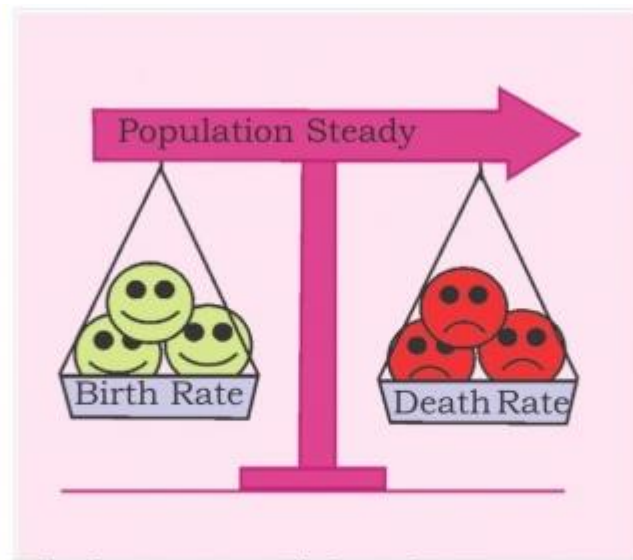


Positive Growth Of Population

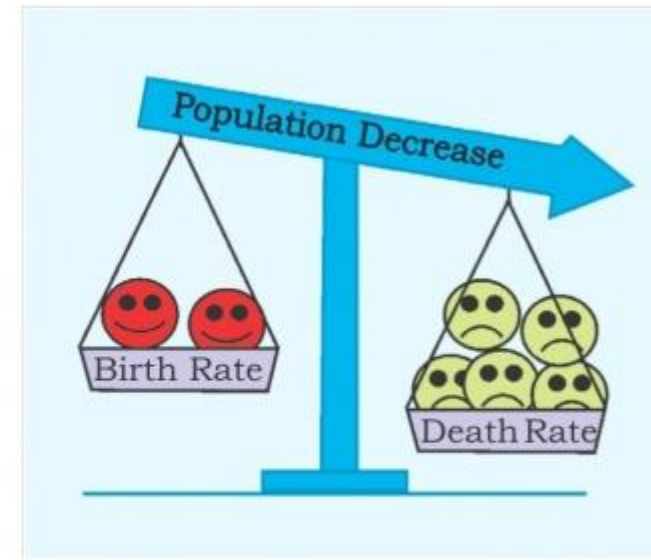
This Happens When The **Birth Rate Is More Than The Death Rate** Between Two Points Of Time Or When People From Other Countries **Migrate Permanently To A Region.**



Birth rate more than death rate: population increase



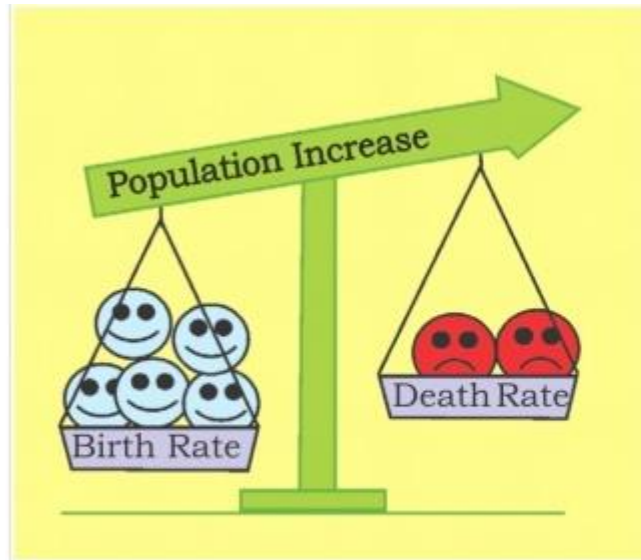
Birth rate and death rate same: population stays the same



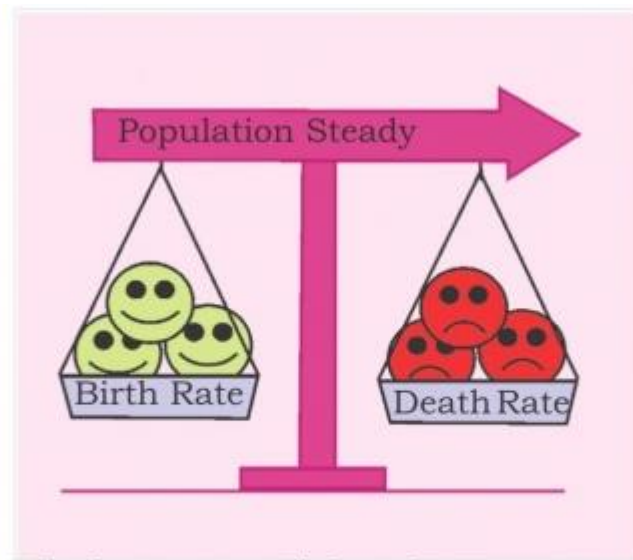
Death rate more than birth rate: population decreases

Negative Growth Of Population

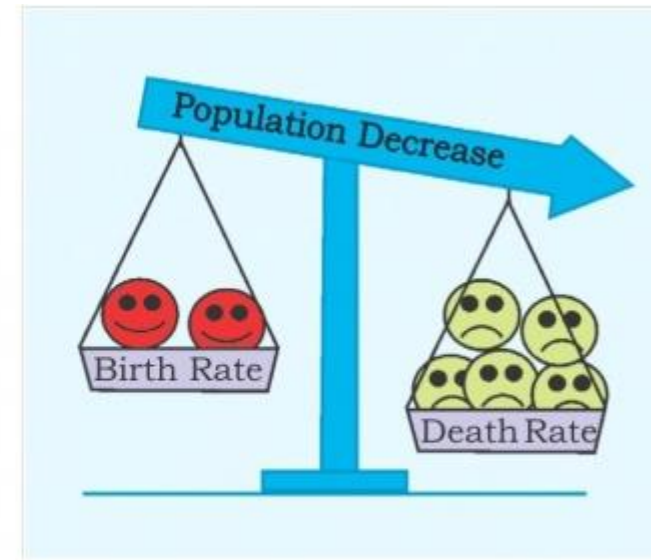
If The Population Decreases Between Two Points Of Time It Is Known As **Negative Growth Of Population**. It Occurs When The **Birth Rate Falls Below The Death Rate Or People Migrate To Other Countries**.



Birth rate more than death rate: population increase



Birth rate and death rate same: population stays the same

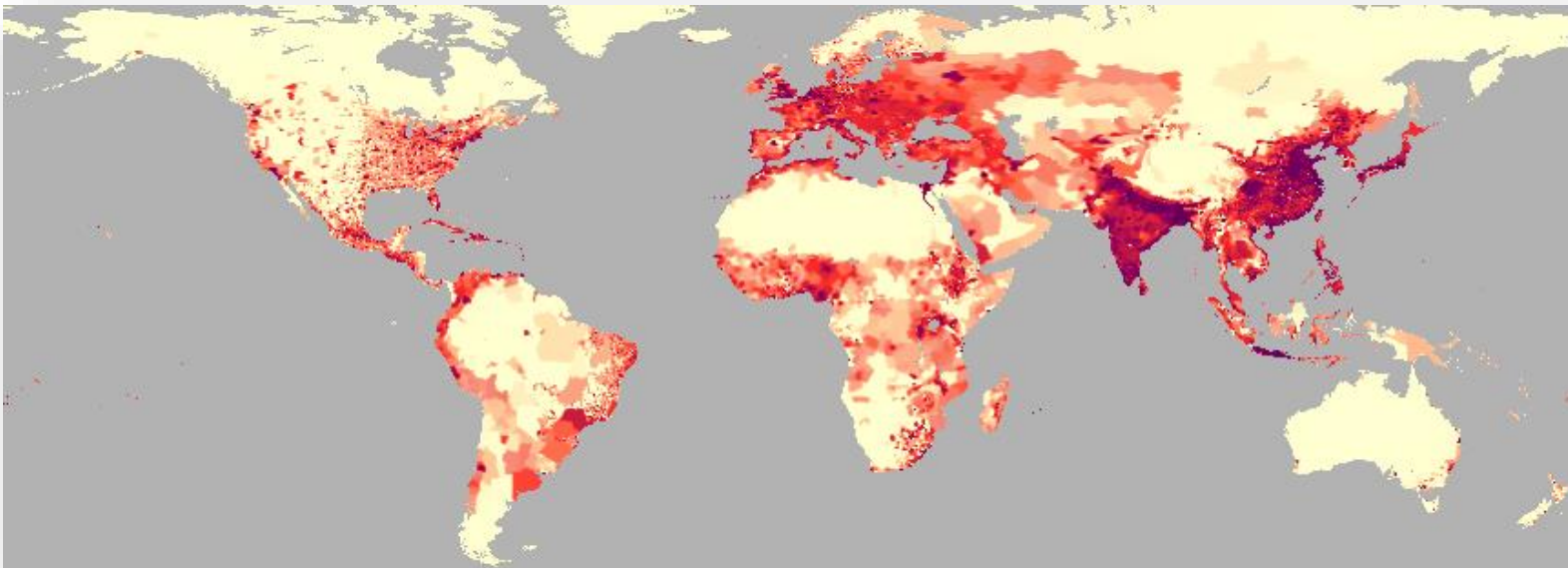


Death rate more than birth rate: population decreases

Patterns Of Population / Population Distribution

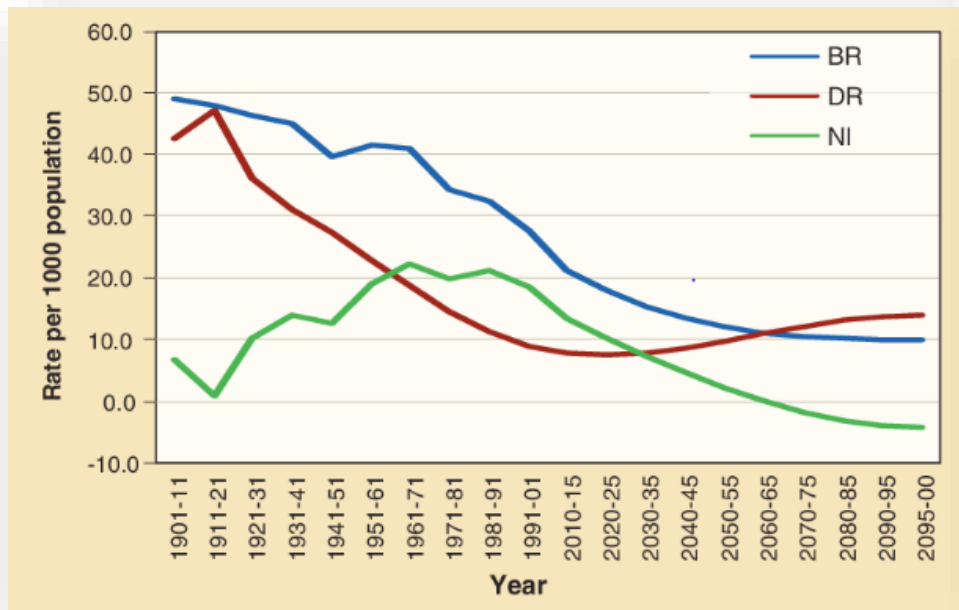
It Refers To The Way **People Are Spaced Over The Earth's Surface**. **90 Per Cent Of The World Population** Lives In **About 10 Per Cent Of Its Land Area**.

The **10 Most Populous Countries** Of The World Contribute About **60 Per Cent Of The World's Population**. Of These **10 Countries**, **6 Are Located In Asia**



Components Of Population Change

The **Crude Birth Rate (CBR)** Is Expressed As **Number Of Live Births In A Year Per Thousand Of Population**. **Crude Death Rate (CDR)** Is Expressed In Terms Of **Number Of Deaths In A Particular Year Per Thousand Of Population In A Particular Region**.



Migration

When People Move From **One Place To Another**, The Place They Move From Is Called The **Place Of Origin** And The Place They Move To Is Called The **Place Of Destination**. The **Place Of Origin** Shows A Decrease In Population While The Population Increases In The **Place Of Destination**.



Migration

Migration May Be Permanent, Temporary Or Seasonal.

- **Immigration: Migrants Who Move Into A New Place Are Called Immigrants.**
- **Emigration: Migrants Who Move Out Of A Place Are Called Emigrants.**



Emigration



Immigration

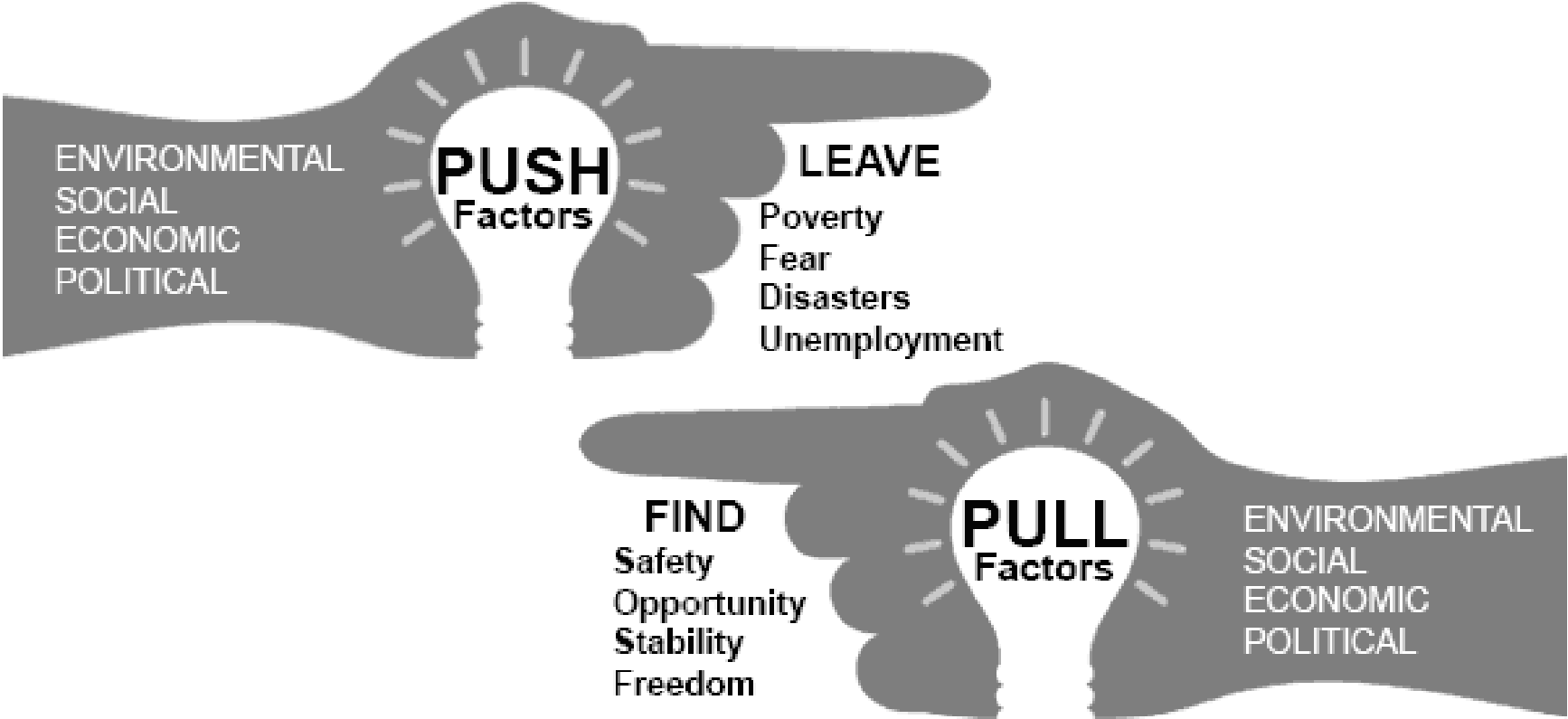


Resettlement
of persons

Migration

1. The **Push Factors Make The Place Of Origin Seem Less Attractive For Reasons Like Unemployment, Political** Turmoil, Unpleasant Climate, Natural Disasters, Epidemics, Socio-economic Backwardness, Etc.
2. The **Pull Factors Make The Place Of Destination Seem More Attractive Than The Place Of Origin For** Reasons Like Better Job Opportunities And Living Conditions, Peace And Stability, Security Of Life, Pleasant Climate, Etc.

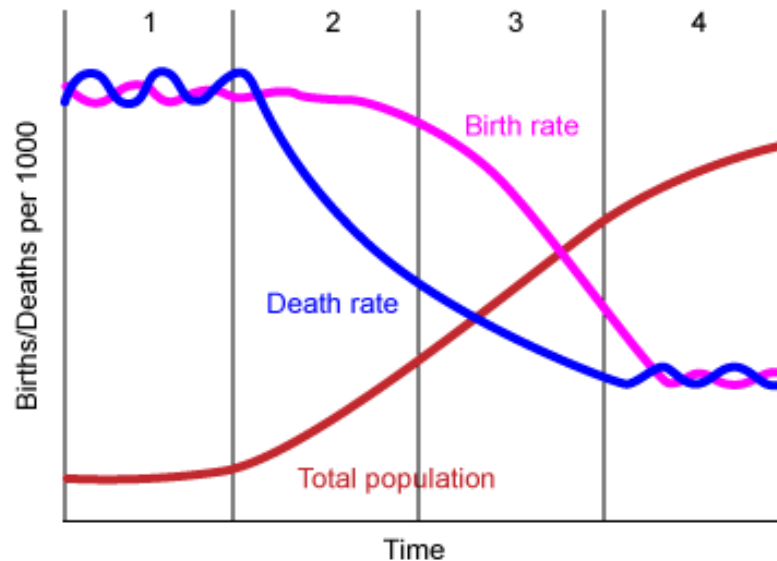
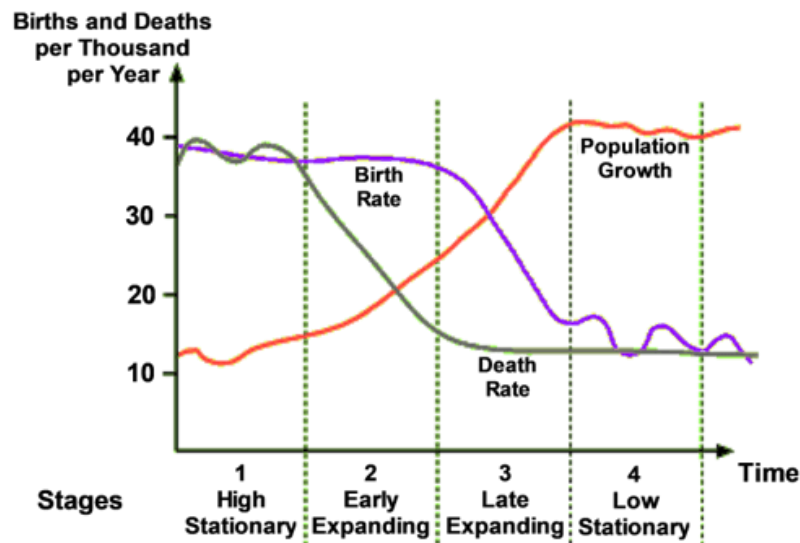
Migration



Demographic Transition

Demographic Transition Theory Can Be Used To Describe And Predict The Future Population Of Any Area. Population Of Any Region Changes From High Births And High Deaths To Low Births And Low Deaths As Society Progresses From Rural Agrarian & Illiterate To Urban Industrial And Literate Society.

Demographic Transition Model



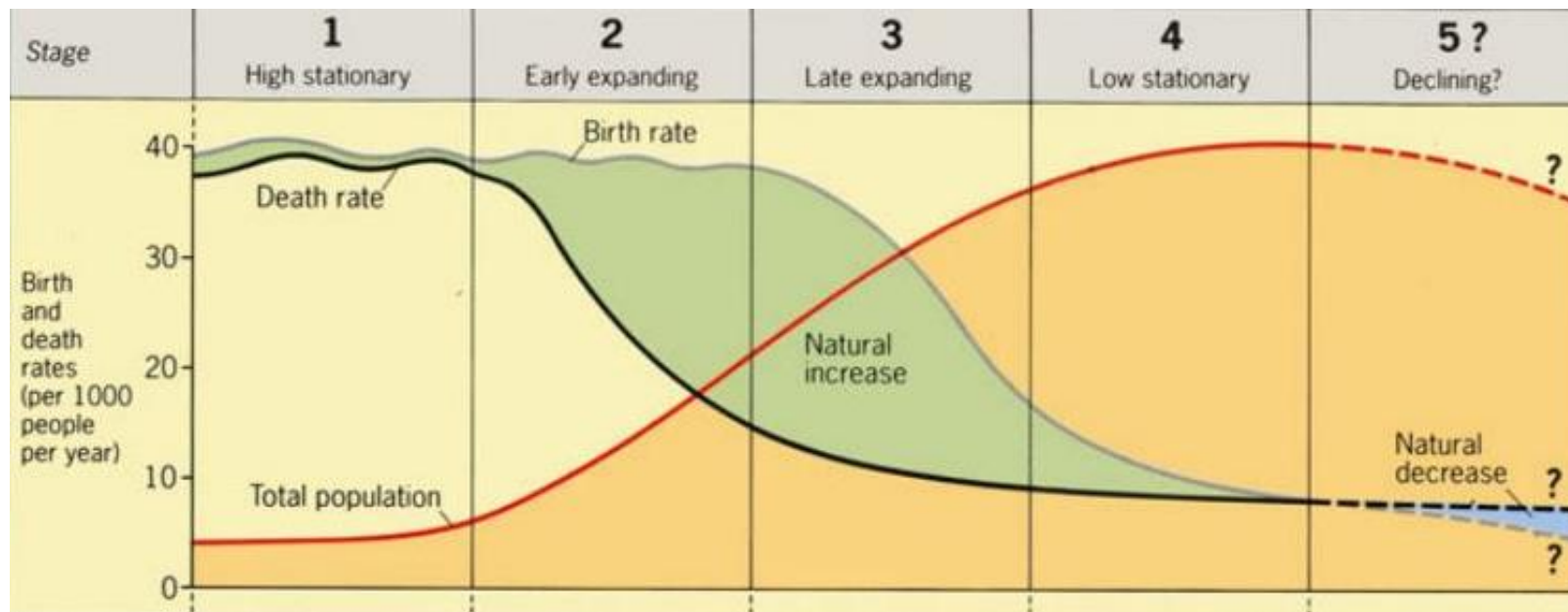
Demographic Transition

These **Changes Occur In Stages** Which Are Known As The **Demographic Cycle**.

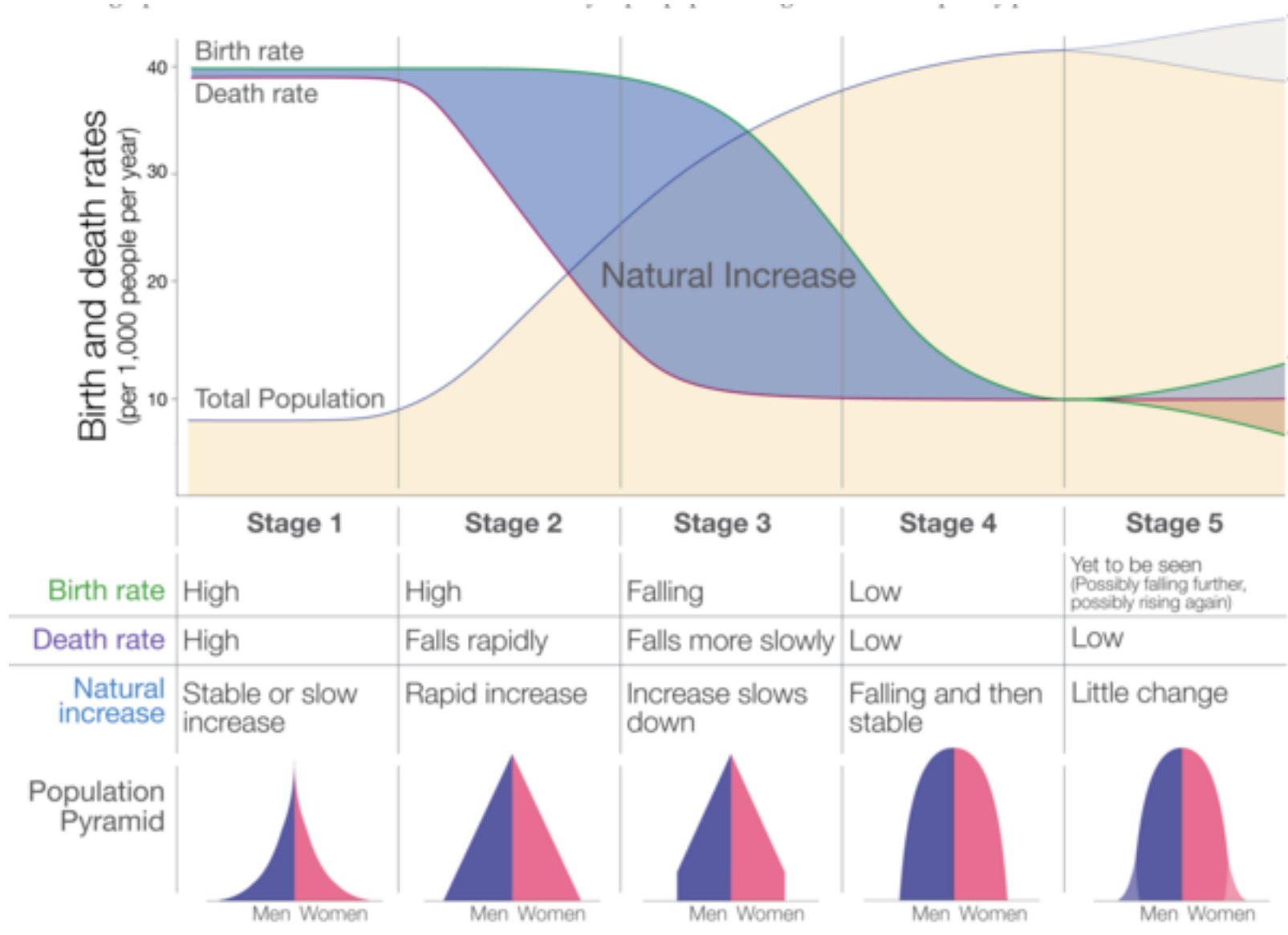
The **1st Stage** Has **High Fertility & High Mortality** Because **People Reproduce**

More To Compensate For The Deaths Due To Epidemics & Food Supply. The

Population Growth Is Slow & Most Of The People Are Engaged In Agriculture.



Demographic Transition



Demographic Transition

Fertility Remains High In The Beginning Of 2nd Stage, But It Declines With Time. Improvements In Sanitation & Health Conditions Lead To Decline In Mortality. Because Of This Gap The Net Addition To Population Is High. During Last Stage, Both Fertility & Mortality Decline. The Population Is Either Stable Or Grows Slowly.

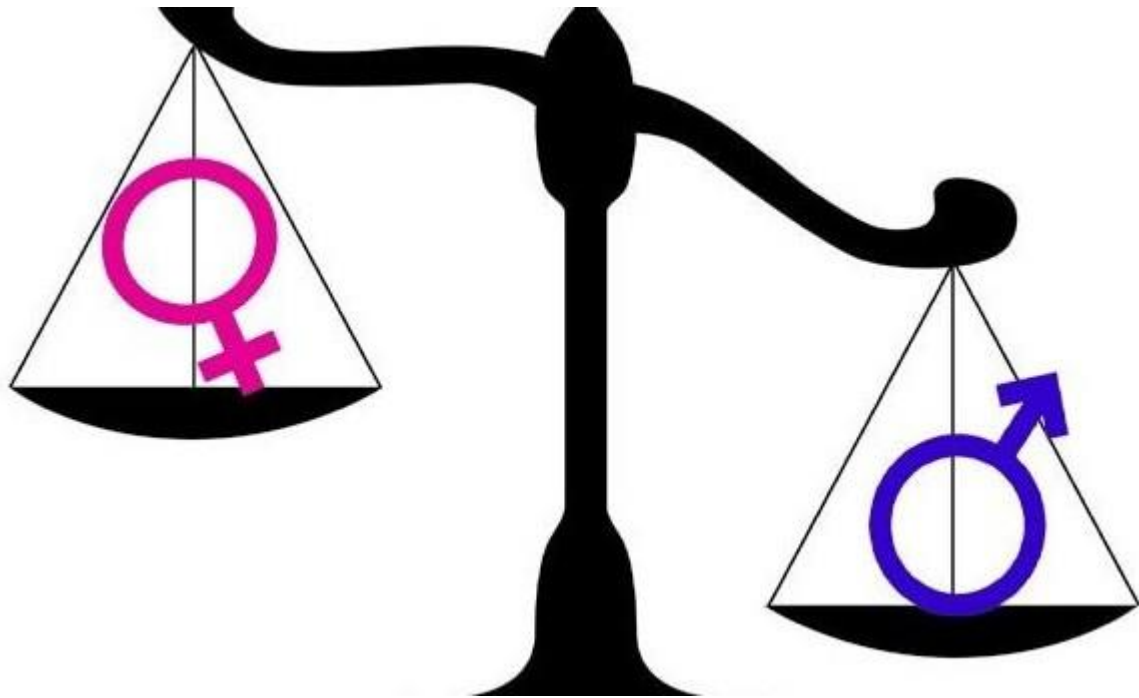
Sex Composition

The **Ratio Between The Number Of Women And Men** In The Population Is Called The **Sex Ratio**. In Regions Where **Gender Discrimination Is Rampant**, The **Sex Ratio Is Bound To Be Unfavourable To Women**. On An Average, The **World Population Reflects A Sex Ratio Of 102 Males Per 100 Females**.



Sex Composition

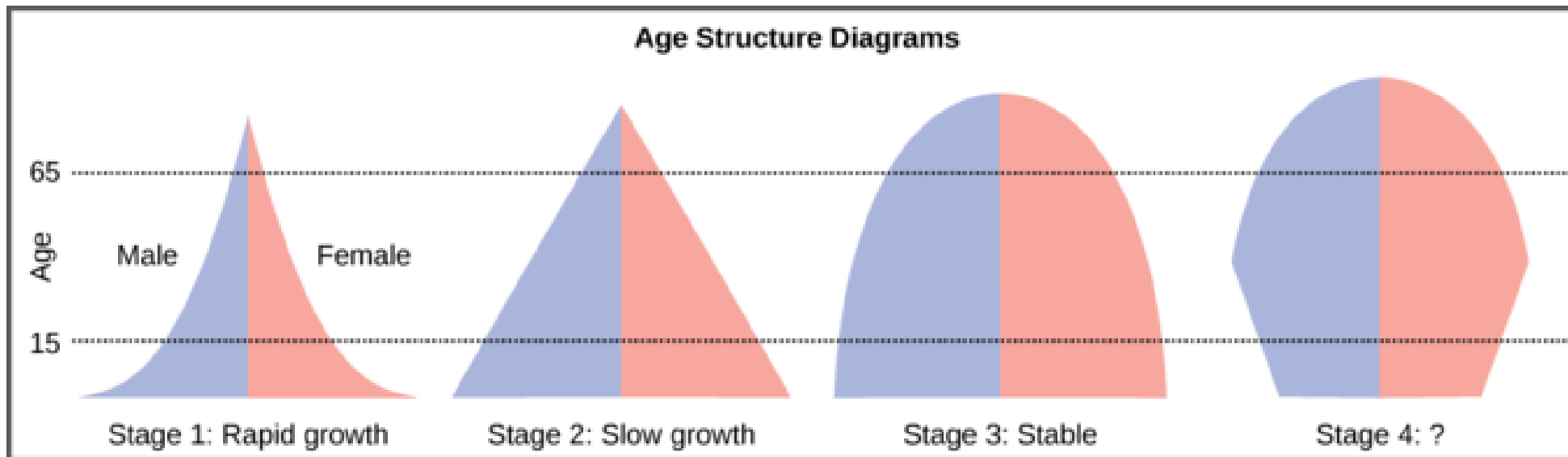
In General, **Asia Has A Low Sex Ratio**. Countries Like **China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan** Have A Lower Sex Ratio. On The Other Extreme Is Greater Part Of Europe (Including Russia) Where Males Are In Minority.



Age Structure

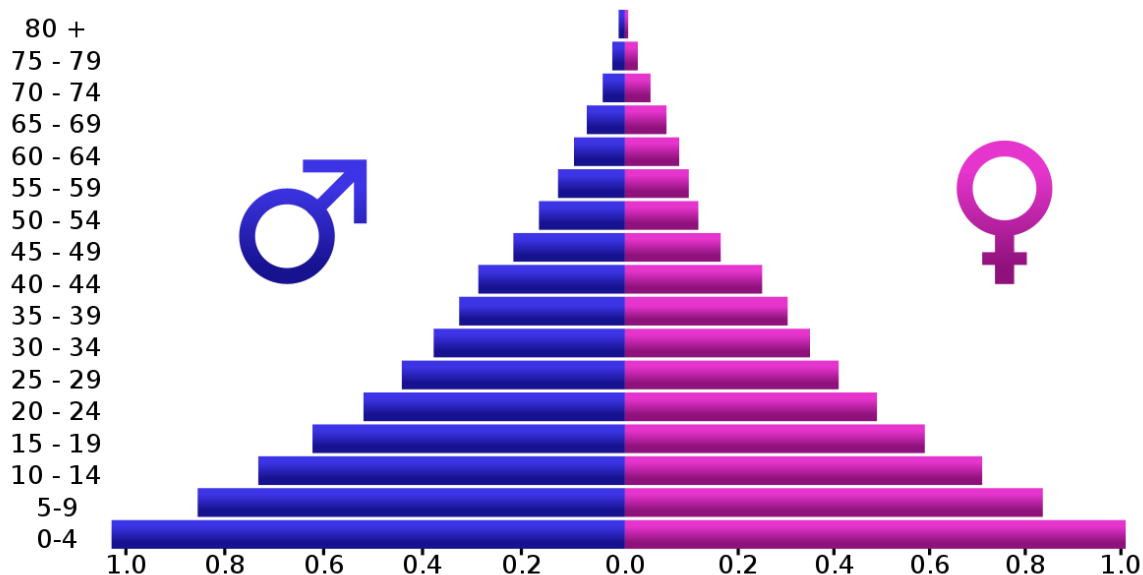
Age Structure Represents The **Number Of People Of Different Age Groups**.

This Is An Important **Indicator Of Population Composition**, Since A **Large Size Of Population** In The Age Group Of **15- 59** Indicates A **Large Working Population**.



Age Structure

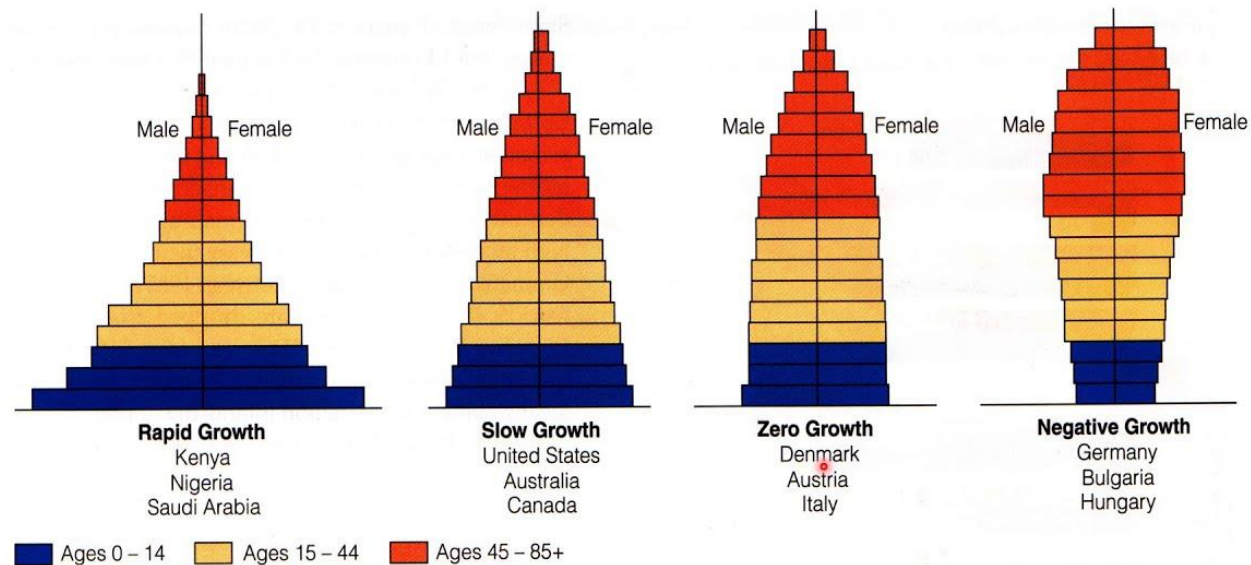
A Greater Proportion Of Population **Above 60 Years Represents An Ageing Population** Which Requires **More Expenditure On Health Care Facilities**. High Proportion Of Young Population Would Mean That The **Region Has A High Birth Rate** And The **Population Is Youthful**.



Age-Sex Pyramid

It Refers To The **Number Of Females And Males In Different Age Groups**. It Is Used To Show The **Age-sex Structure Of The Population**. The Shape Of The Population Pyramid Reflects The **Characteristics Of The Population**.

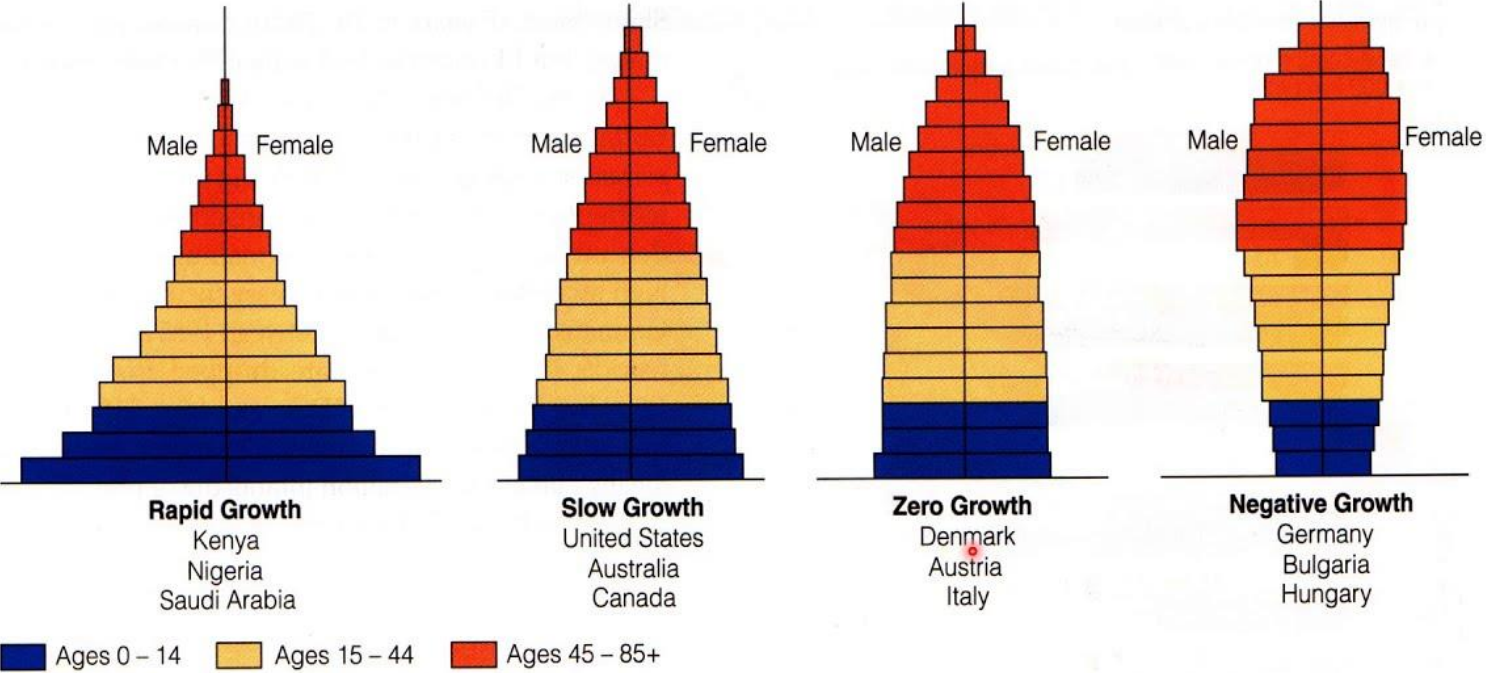
Types Of Population Pyramids



Age-Sex Pyramid

The Left Side Shows The Percentage Of Males While The Right Side Shows The Percentage Of Women In Each Age Group.

Types Of Population Pyramids



Occupational Structure

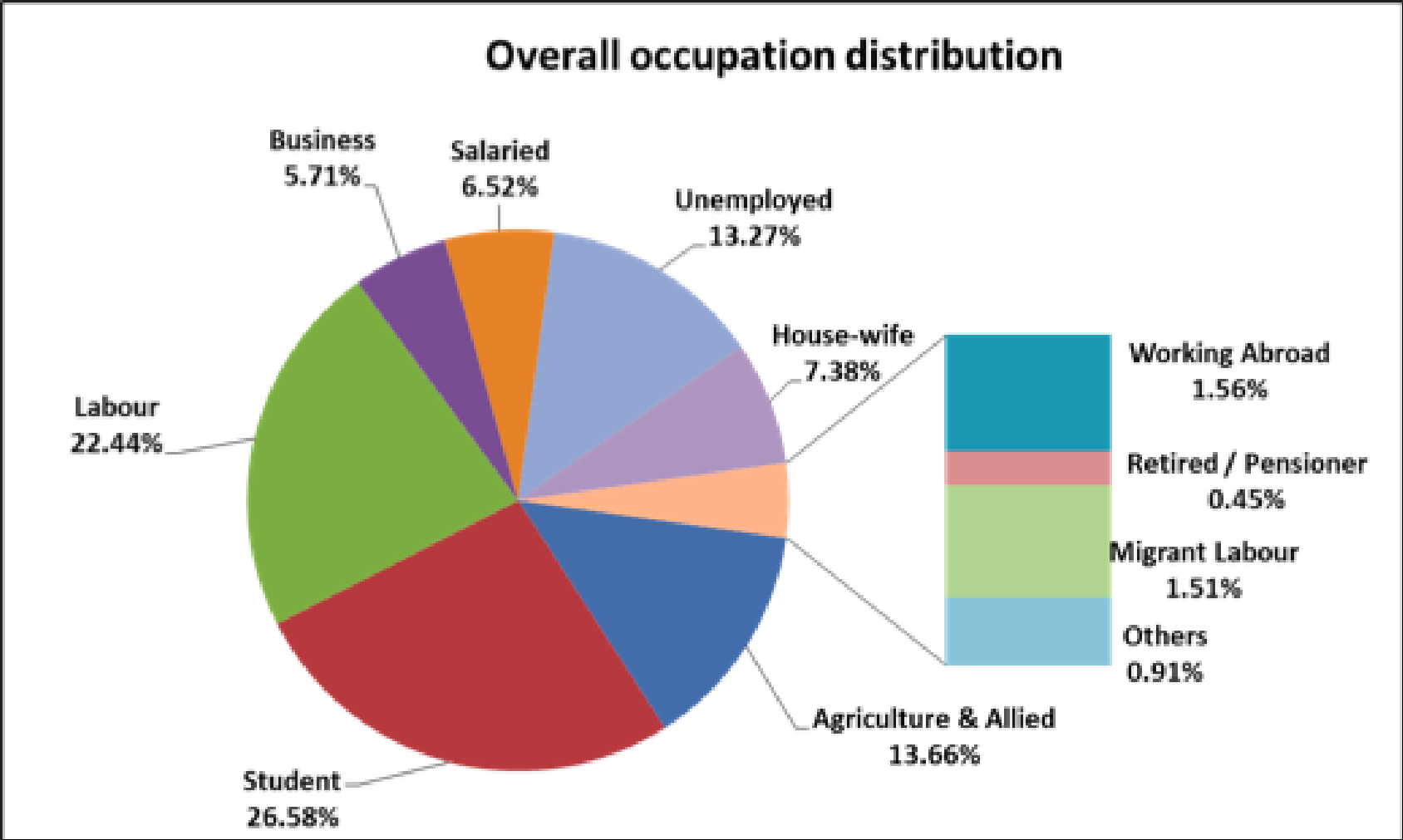


Chart 1

India 15th Census 2011 Data And Observations

#	State	Population	Increase	Area(Km ²)	Density	Sex-Ratio	Literacy
-	India	1,210,854,977	17.64 %	3,287,240	382	940	74.04
1	Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	20.23 %	240,928	829	912	67.68
2	Maharashtra	112,374,333	15.99 %	307,713	365	929	82.34
3	Bihar	104,099,452	25.42 %	94,163	1,106	918	61.80
4	West Bengal	91,276,115	13.84 %	88,752	1,028	950	76.26
5	Andhra Pradesh	84,580,777	10.98 %	275,045	308	993	67.02
6	Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	20.35 %	308,252	236	931	69.32
7	Tamil Nadu	72,147,030	15.61 %	130,060	555	996	80.09
8	Rajasthan	68,548,437	21.31 %	342,239	200	928	66.11
9	Karnataka	61,095,297	15.60 %	191,791	319	973	75.36
10	Gujarat	60,439,692	19.28 %	196,244	308	919	78.03

India Census 2011 (Our Census, Our Future)

11	Orissa	41,974,218	14.05 %	155,707	270	979	72.87
12	Kerala	33,406,061	4.91 %	38,852	860	1084	94.00
13	Jharkhand	32,988,134	22.42 %	79,716	414	948	66.41
14	Assam	31,205,576	17.07 %	78,438	398	958	72.19
15	Punjab	27,743,338	13.89 %	50,362	551	895	75.84
16	Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	22.61 %	135,192	189	991	70.28
17	Haryana	25,351,462	19.90 %	44,212	573	879	75.55
18	Delhi	16,787,941	21.21 %	1,483	11,320	868	86.21
19	Jammu and Kashmir	12,541,302	23.64 %	222,236	56	889	67.16
20	Uttarakhand	10,086,292	18.81 %	53,483	189	963	78.82
21	Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	12.94 %	55,673	123	972	82.80

India Census 2011 Data And Observations

22	Tripura	3,673,917	14.84 %	10,486	350	960	87.22
23	Meghalaya	2,966,889	27.95 %	22,429	132	989	74.43
24	Manipur	2,855,794	24.50 %	22,327	128	985	76.94
25	Nagaland	1,978,502	-0.58 %	16,579	119	931	79.55
26	Goa	1,458,545	8.23 %	3,702	394	973	88.70
27	Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	26.03 %	83,743	17	938	65.38
28	Puducherry	1,247,953	28.08 %	490	2,547	1037	85.85
29	Mizoram	1,097,206	23.48 %	21,081	52	976	91.33
30	Chandigarh	1,055,450	17.19 %	114	9,258	818	86.05
31	Sikkim	610,577	12.89 %	7,096	86	890	81.42
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	380,581	6.86 %	8,249	46	876	86.63
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	343,709	55.88 %	491	700	774	76.24
34	Daman and Diu	243,247	53.76 %	111	2,191	618	87.10
35	Lakshadweep	64,473	6.30 %	30	2,149	946	91.85

Most Populous

#	State	Area Sq. Km	Density 2011	Density 2001
-	India (Average)	3,287,240	382	324
1	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	829	690
2	Maharashtra	307,713	365	315
3	Bihar	94,163	1,106	881
4	West Bengal	88,752	1,028	903
5	Andhra Pradesh	275,045	308	277

Least Populous

30	Chandigarh	114	9,258	7,900
31	Sikkim	7,096	86	76
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	46	43
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	700	449
34	Daman and Diu	111	2,191	1,413
35	Lakshadweep	30	2,149	1,895

Highest Population Density

NCT of Delhi	11297
Chandigarh	9252
Puducherry	2598
Daman & Diu	2169
Lakshadweep	2013
Bihar	1102
West Bengal	1029
Kerala	859

Lowest Population Density

Arunachal Pradesh	17
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46
Mizoram	52
Sikkim	86
Nagaland	119
Manipur	122
Himachal Pradesh	123
Jammu & Kashmir	124

Literacy In India

#	State	Literacy	Male	Female	% Change
-	India	74.04	82.14	65.46	8.66
1	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07	3.14
2	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95	5.19
3	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27	2.53
4	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66	6.69
5	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73	14.03

Lowest Literacy State & UT

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32	18.61
Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50	14.8

Sex Ratio

		Latest Data		2001 Census	
Rank	State	Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio
-	India	943	919	933	927
1	Kerala	1084	964	1058	960
2	Puducherry	1037	967	1001	967
3	Tamil Nadu	996	943	987	942
4	Andhra Pradesh	993	939	978	961
5	Chhattisgarh	991	969	989	975

Lowest Sex Ratio State & UT

30	Haryana	879	834	861	819
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	876	968	846	957
32	Delhi	868	871	821	868
33	Chandigarh	818	880	777	845
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	774	926	812	979
35	Daman and Diu	618	904	710	926

Infant Mortality Rate: 43/1000 Births

Highest: Madhya Pradesh

Lowest: Manipur



2021

Maternal Mortality Rate: 167/100000

Highest: Assam

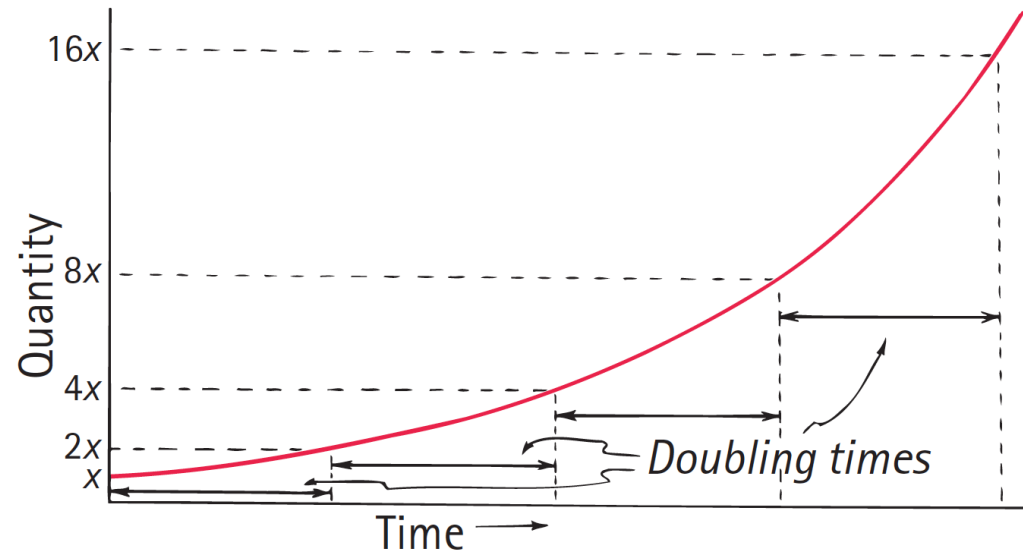
Lowest: Kerala



2021

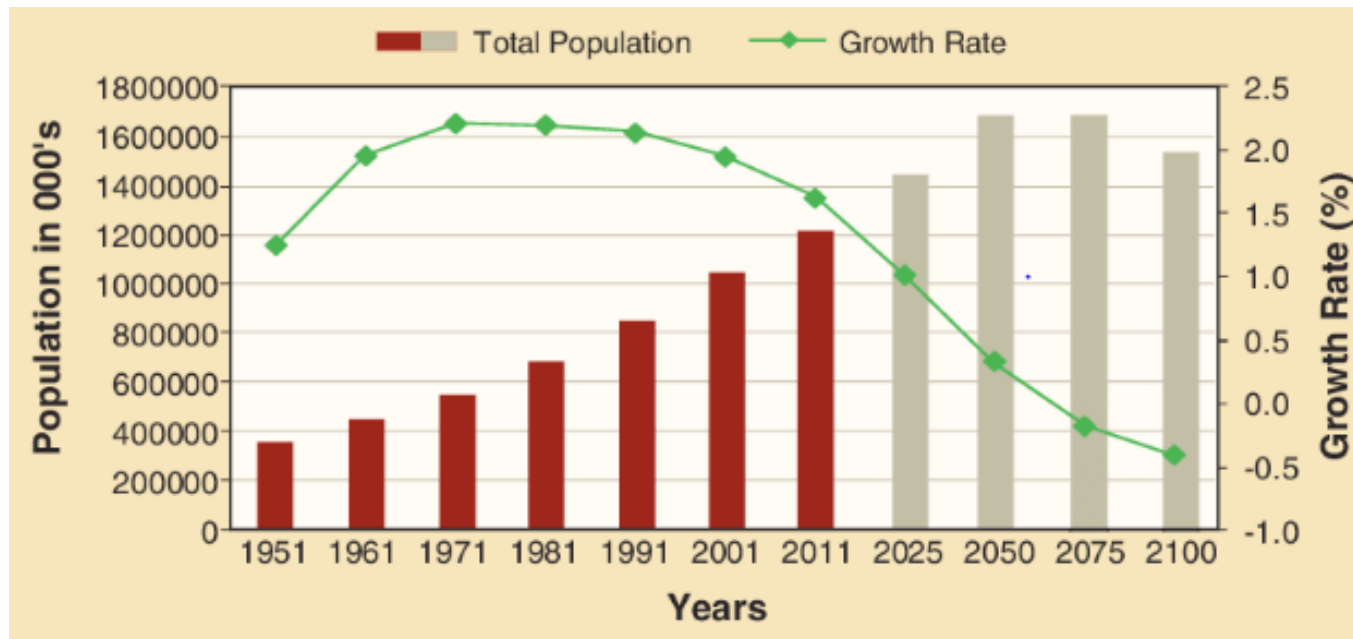
Population Doubling Time

Population Doubling Time Is The Time Taken By Any Population To Double Itself At Its **Current Annual Growth Rate**. The **Growth Rate Of Population** In India Over The **Last One Century** Has Been Caused By **Annual Birth Rate** And **Death Rate** And **Rate Of Migration**.



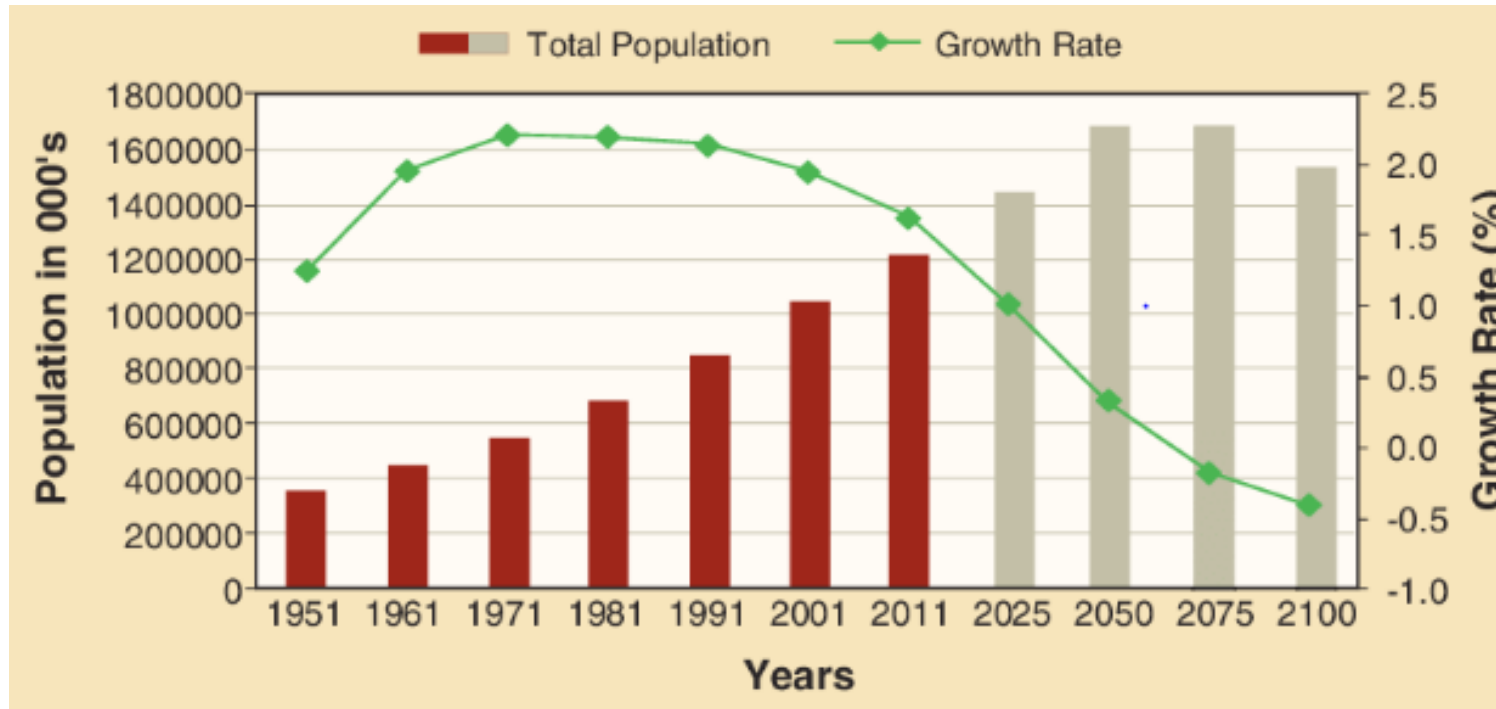
Phase I

The Period From 1901-1921 Is Referred To As A **Period Of Stagnant Or Stationary Phase** Since In This Period Population Growth Rate Was Very Low, Even Recording A Negative Growth Rate During 1911-1921. Both The Birth Rate And Death Rate Were High Keeping The Rate Of Increase Low.



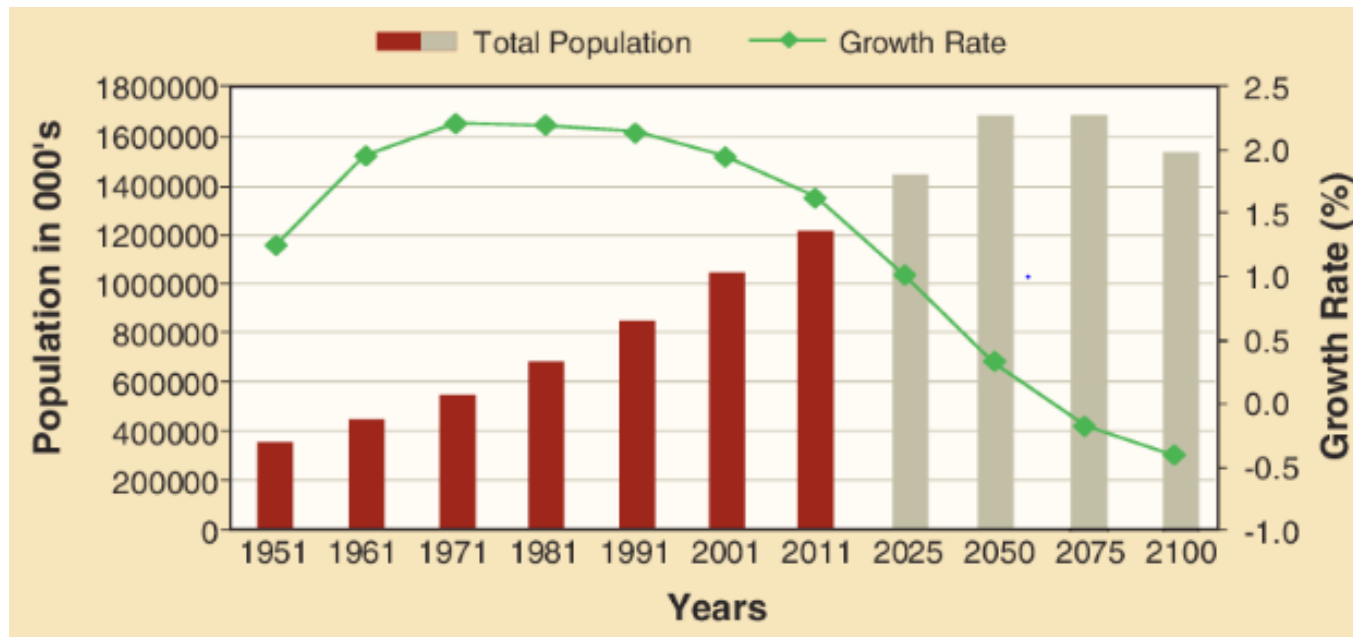
Phase I

Poor Health And Medical Services, Illiteracy Of People At Large And Inefficient Distribution System Of Food And Other Basic Necessities Were Largely Responsible For A High Birth And Death Rates In This Period.



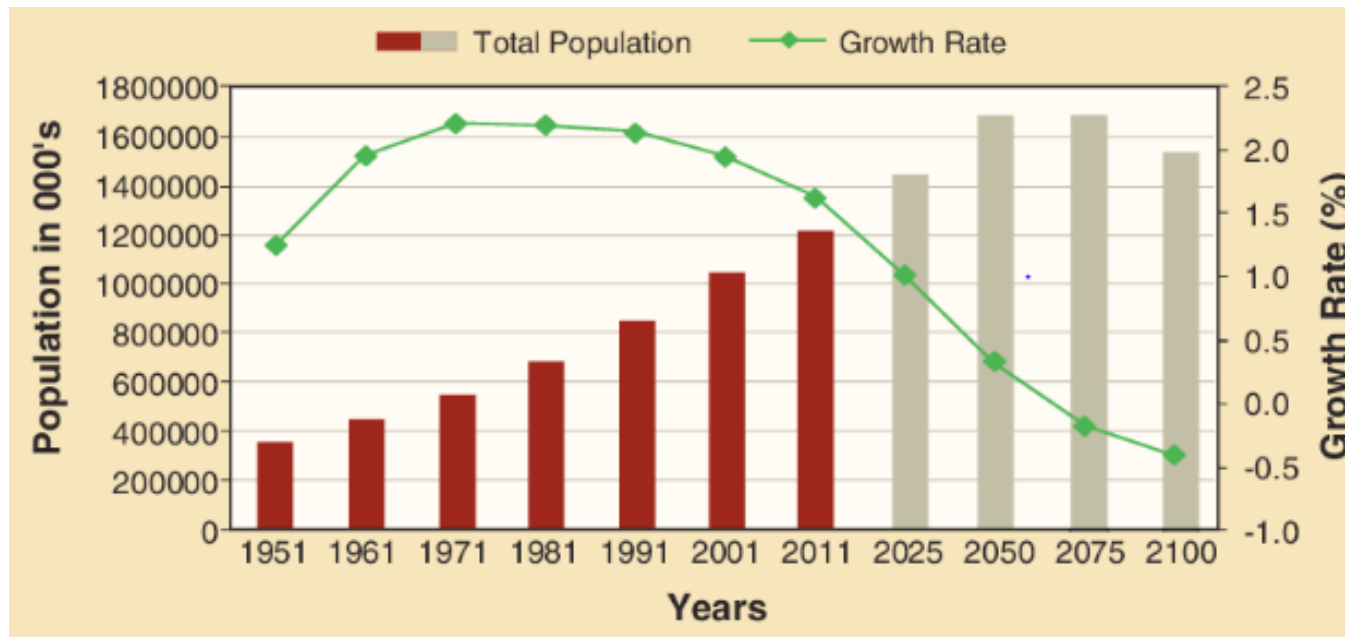
Phase II

The Decades 1921 -1951 Are Referred To As The Period Of **Steady Population Growth**. An Overall Improvement In Health And Sanitation Throughout The Country Brought Down The Mortality Rate. At The Same Time Better Transport And Communication System Improved Distribution System.



Phase III

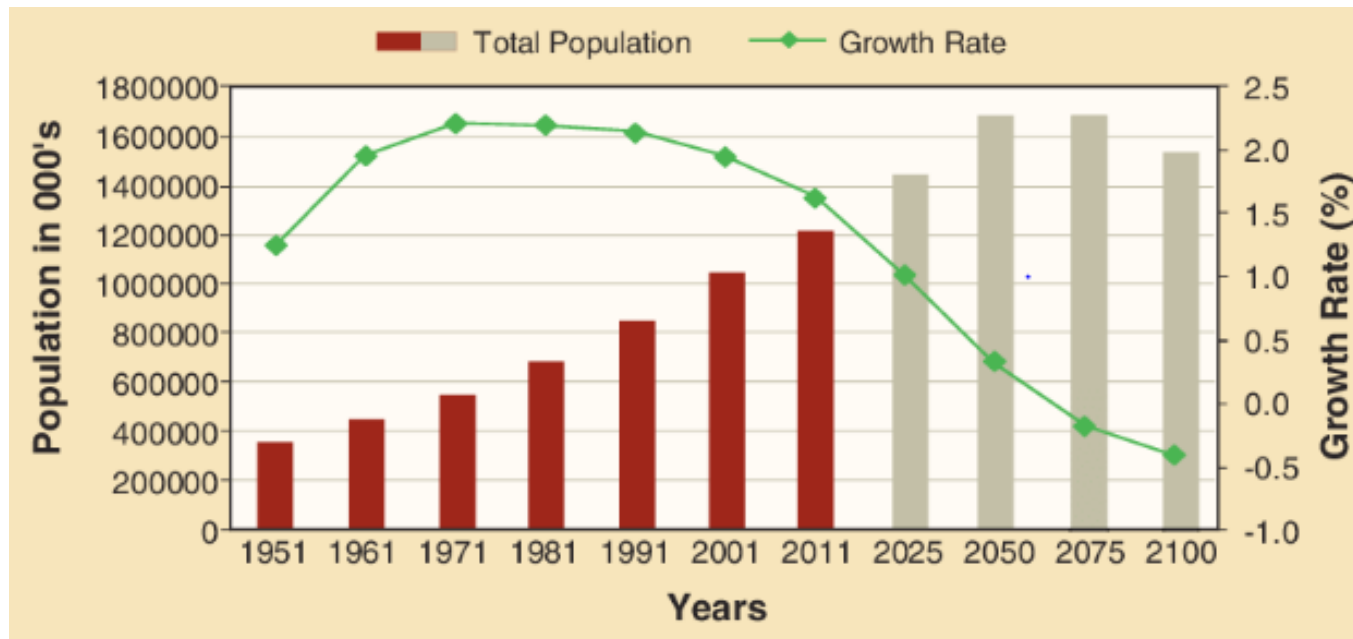
The Decades 1951-1981 Are Referred To As The Period Of **Population Explosion In India, Which Was Caused** By A Rapid Fall In The Mortality Rate But A High Fertility Rate Of Population In The Country. The Average Annual Growth Rate Was As High As **2.2 Per Cent.**



Phase III

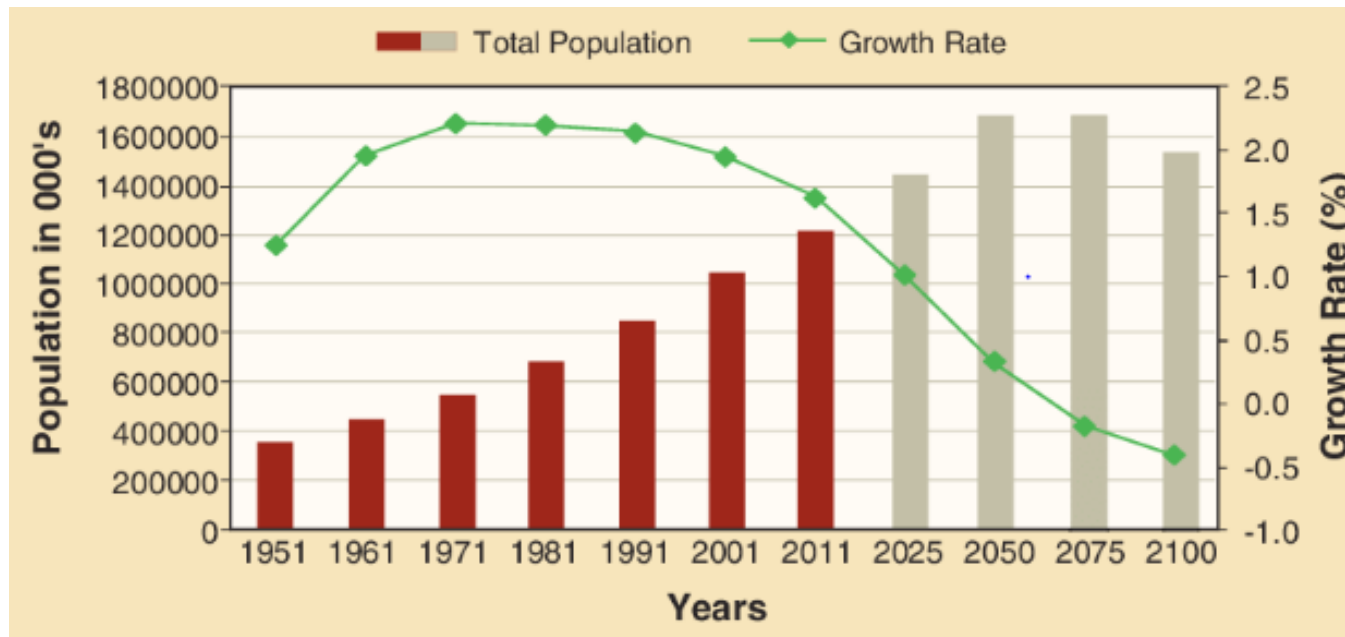
Developmental Activities Led To The Improvement Of Living Condition Of People At Large. There Was A High Natural Increase And Higher Growth Rate.

Besides, **Increased International Migration Bringing In Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis And Even People** From Pakistan Contributed To The High Growth Rate.



Phase IV

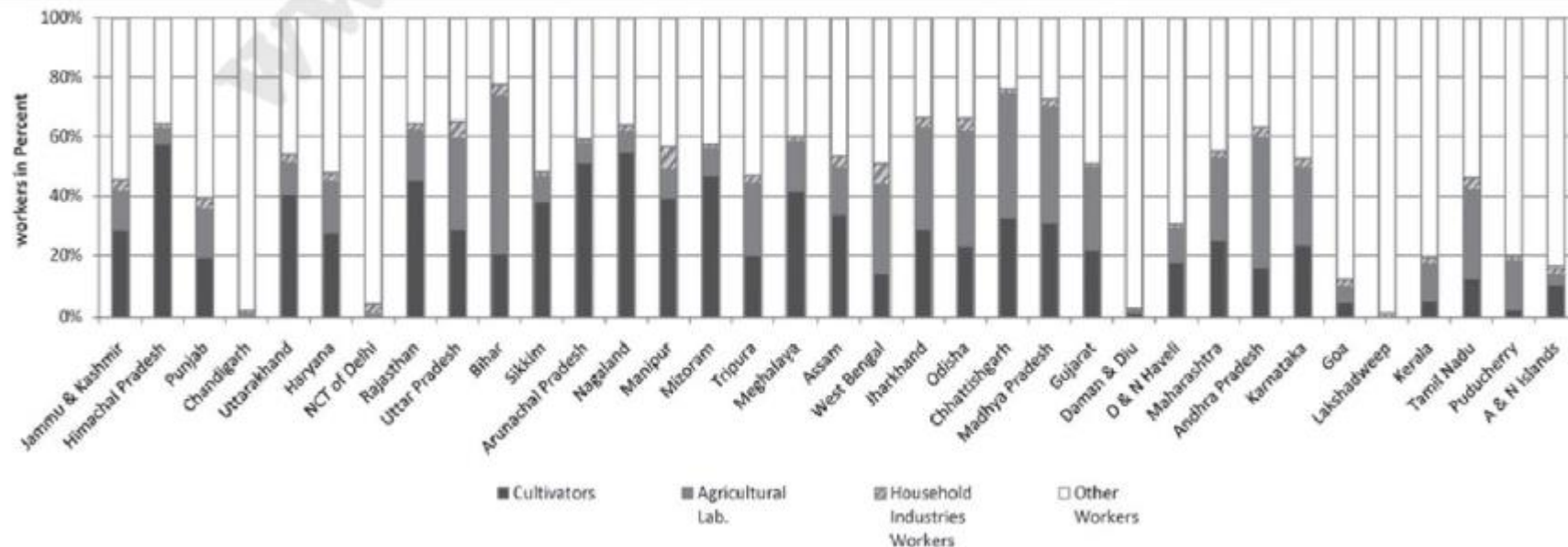
Post 1981, The Growth Rate Though Remained High, Has **Started Slowing Down Gradually**. A **Downward Trend Of Crude Birth Rate Is Held Responsible For Such A Population Growth**. An Increase In The Mean Age At Marriage, Improved Quality Of Life Particularly Education Of Females.



Composition Of Working Population

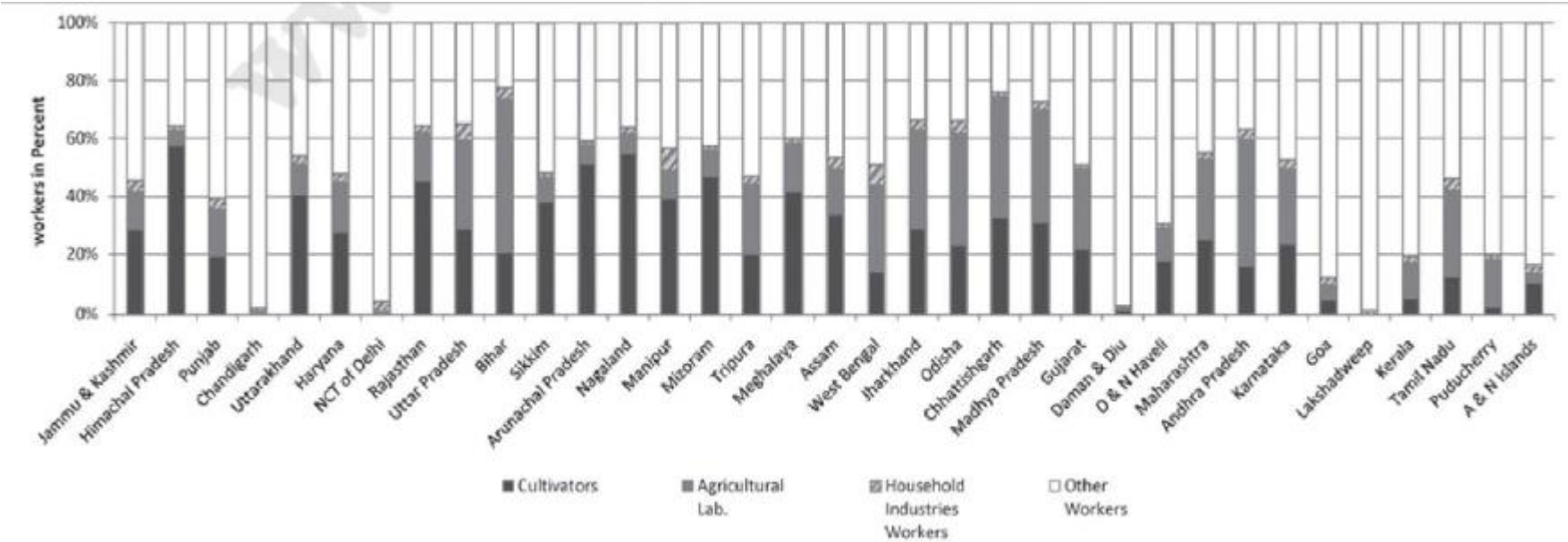
The Population Of India According To Their Economic Status Is Divided Into Three Groups, Namely; **Main Workers, Marginal Workers And Non-workers.**

Main Worker Is A Person Who Works For **At Least 183 Days (Or Six Months) In A Year.**



Composition Of Working Population

Marginal Worker Is A Person Who Works For Less Than 183 Days (Or Six Months) In A Year. It Is Observed That In India, The **Proportion Of Workers (Both Main And Marginal) Is Only 39.8 Per Cent (2011)** Leaving A Vast Majority Of About **60 Per Cent As Non-workers.**



**Q. At Present India's Population Growth Is Passing Through The Phase Of
Which One Of The Following?**

(A) Stagnant Population

(B) Steady Growth

(C) Rapid High Growth

(D) High Growth Rate With Definite Signs Of Slowing Down

**Q. At Present India's Population Growth Is Passing Through The Phase Of
Which One Of The Following?**

(A) Stagnant Population

(B) Steady Growth

(C) Rapid High Growth

(D) High Growth Rate With Definite Signs Of Slowing Down

Explanation:

POPULATION TRENDS AND GROWTH OF INDIA AND STATES FROM 1951 TO 2011

TABLE 1		Population Totals ('000)					Annual Growth Rate (in %)		
S. No.	States/Union Territories	1951	1971	1991	2011	100*P(11)/P 51)	1951-71	71-91	91-2011
	INDIA	361,088	548,160	846,421	1,210,570	335.3	2.10	2.20	1.80
1	Andhra Pradesh	31,115	43,503	66,058	84,581	271.8	1.70	2.10	1.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	468	865	1,384	295.7	-	3.10	2.30
3	Assam	8,029	14,625	22,414	31,206	388.7	3.00	2.10	1.70
4	Bihar	29,085	42,126	64,531	1,04,099	357.9	1.90	2.10	2.40
5	Chhattisgarh	7,457	11,637	17,615	25,545	342.6	2.20	2.10	1.90
6	Delhi	1,744	4,066	9,421	16,788	962.6	4.20	4.20	2.90
7	Goa	547	795	1,170	1,459	266.6	1.90	1.90	1.10
8	Gujarat	16,263	26,697	41,310	60,440	371.6	2.50	2.20	1.90
9	Haryana	5,674	10,036	16,464	25,351	446.8	2.90	2.50	2.20
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,386	3,460	5,171	6,865	287.7	1.90	2.00	1.40
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3,254	4,617	7,837	12,541	385.4	1.70	2.60	2.40
12	Jharkhand	9,697	14,227	21,944	32,988	340.2	1.90	2.10	2.10
13	Karnataka	19,402	29,299	44,977	61,095	314.9	2.10	2.10	1.50
14	Kerala	13,549	21,347	29,099	33,406	246.6	2.30	1.50	0.70
15	Madhya Pradesh	18,615	30,017	48,566	72,627	390.2	2.40	2.40	2.00

Source: Census of India

Q. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India ?

- (a) Sino-Tibetan
- (b) Austric
- (c) Indo-Aryan
- (d) Dravidian

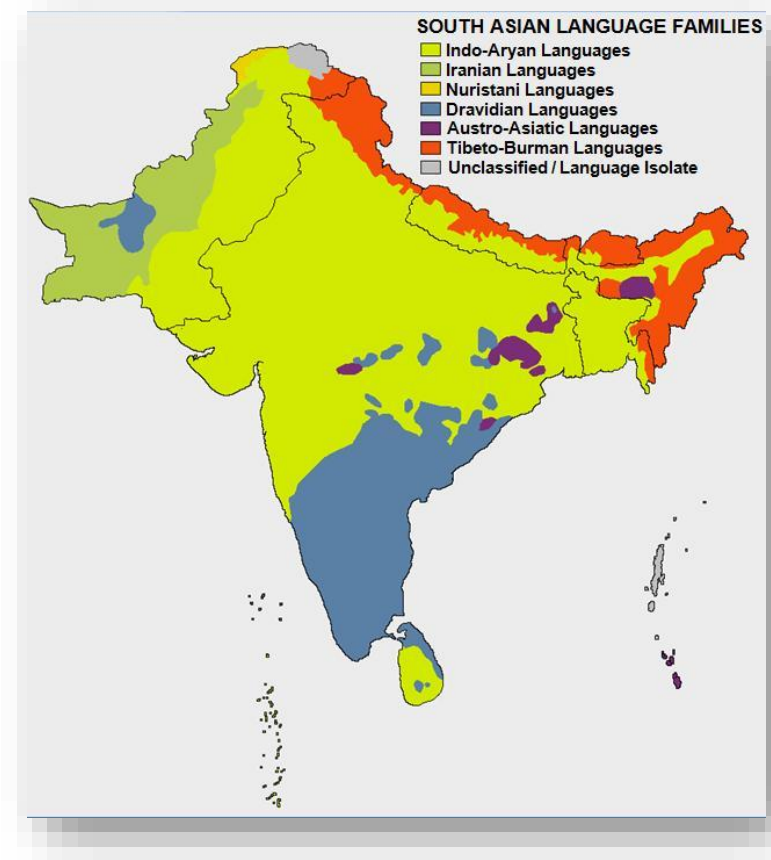
Q. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India ?

- (a) Sino-Tibetan
- (b) Austric
- (c) Indo-Aryan
- (d) Dravidian

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Indo-Aryan Group:** It Is A Branch Of The Larger Indo-European Group Of Languages That Came To India With The Advent Of Aryans.
- It Is The **Largest Language Group Of India** And Around **74%** Of Indians Speak Those Languages Which Belong To This Group



Q. Decadal growth rate of population in percentage was highest in India in the year

(a) 1991

(b) 1981

(c) 1971

(d) 1961

Q. Decadal growth rate of population in percentage was highest in India in the year

(a) 1991

(b) 1981

(c) 1971

(d) 1961

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The **Decadal Growth Rate** Is A Vital Part Of The **Census Operations**.
- It Gives An **Overview Of The Percentage Of Total Population Growth** In A **Particular Decade**.

TABLE 31.1: SIZE AND GROWTH OF POPULATION IN INDIA: 1901 TO 2001

<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Total (in crores)</i>	<i>Average Annual Exponential Growth (%)</i>	<i>Decadal Growth Rate (%)</i>
1901	23.84	—	—
1911	25.20	0.56	5.75
1921	25.13	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.31
1931	27.89	1.04	11.00
1941	31.86	1.33	14.22
1951	36.10	1.25	13.31
1961	43.92	1.96	21.51
1971	54.82	2.20	24.80
1981	68.33	2.22	24.66
1991	84.63	2.14	23.85
2001	102.70	1.93	21.34

Q. Nyishi tribe is found mainly in

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Nilgiri-Kerala
- (d) Kashmir Valley

Q. Nyishi tribe is found mainly in

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Nilgiri-Kerala
- (d) Kashmir Valley

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The **Nyishi Community** Is The **Largest Ethnic Group** In **Arunachal Pradesh** In **North-eastern India**.
- In **Nyishi**, Their Traditional Language, **Nyi** Refers To "**A Human**" And The Word **Shi** Denotes "**A Being**", Which Combined Refers To **A Human Being**.

State	Tribal Population (in lakhs)	Percentage of total population	Major tribes
Assam	33.00	12	Boro (or Kachari), Karbi, Koch-Rajbanshi, Mishing, Mishimi and Rabha
Arunachal Pradesh	7.05	64	Galong, Nishi, Wancho and Adi.
Manipur	7.40	35	Thadou, Tangkhul, Kabui, Poumai, Kabui, Inpui and Rongmei
Meghalaya	19.90	86	Khasis, Garo and Karbis
Mizoram	8.40	95	Lusei, Hmar, Paite, Pawi, Mara, Bawm, Tlau, Ralte, Pang, Hualngo and the Bait
Nagaland	17.70	89	Angami, Ao, Lotha, Sumi, Sangtam, Chang, Khiamniungan, Konyak
Sikkim	1.03	23	Lepchas and Bhutias
Tripura	9.90	31	Reang, Chakma, Deobarma, Halam and Usai

Q. Which one of the following is the biggest cause of incidence of migration of female persons in India?

(a) Employment

(b) Education

(c) Marriage

(d) Business

Q. Which one of the following is the biggest cause of incidence of migration of female persons in India?

(a) Employment

(b) Education

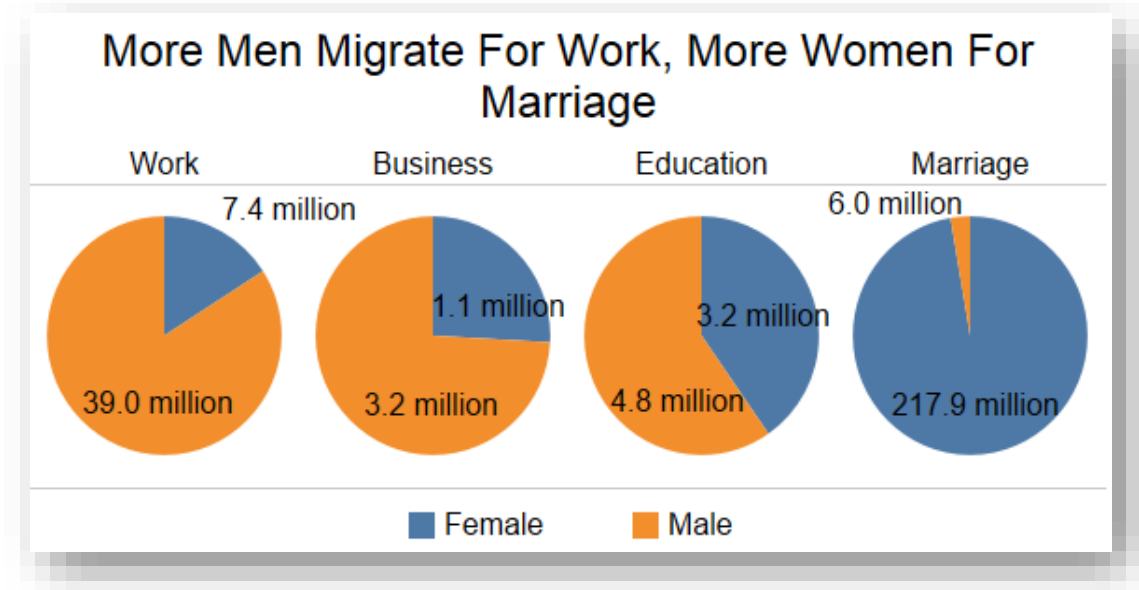
(c) Marriage

(d) Business

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Finding, Which Was Part Of The **2011 Census**, Showed That **46% Of The Total Migrants Moved Because Of Marriage**, And Of These, **97% Were Women**.



**Q. The Percentage Of The Population In The Age Group 20 Years And Above
Out Of The Total Population Of India As Per 2011 Census Is**

(A) 59.29%

(B) 60.81%

(C) 61.05%

(D) 62.17%

Q. The Percentage Of The Population In The Age Group 20 Years And Above Out Of The Total Population Of India As Per 2011 Census Is

(A) 59.29%

(B) 60.81%

(C) 61.05%

(D) 62.17%

Q. According To 2011 Census, The Density Of Population In India Was

(A) 325

(B) 335

(C) 382

(D) 385

Q. According To 2011 Census, The Density Of Population In India Was

(A) 325

(B) 335

(C) 382

(D) 385

Explanation:

- **Population Density** Is A Measurement Of **Population Per Unit Area Or Unit Volume**.
- It Was **382** According To **2011 Census**.

#	State	Area Sq. Km	Density 2011	Density 2001
-	India (Average)	3,287,240	382	324
1	Delhi	1,483	11,320	9,340
2	Chandigarh	114	9,258	7,900
3	Puducherry	490	2,547	2,034
4	Daman and Diu	111	2,191	1,413
5	Lakshadweep	30	2,149	1,895
6	Bihar	94,163	1,106	881
7	West Bengal	88,752	1,028	903
8	Kerala	38,852	860	819
9	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	829	690
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	700	449

Q. Which One Of The Indians State/Union Territories Is Having Lowest Sex Ratio In 2011?

(A) Haryana

(B) Daman And Diu

(C) Punjab

(D) Dadar And Nagar Haveli

Q. Which One Of The Indians State/Union Territories Is Having Lowest Sex Ratio In 2011?

(A) Haryana

(B) Daman And Diu

(C) Punjab

(D) Dadar And Nagar Haveli

Explanation:

- Total Population Of Daman And Diu Is **2.43 Lakhs** As Per **Census 2011**.
- Literacy Rate In Daman And Diu Is **87.10 Percent** While **Sex Ratio** Is **618 Females Per 1000**.
- Haryana: **877 Females Per 1000**

#	State	2011 Census		2001 Census	
		Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio
-	India	943	919	933	927
1	Kerala	1084	964	1058	960
2	Puducherry	1037	967	1001	967
3	Tamil Nadu	996	943	987	942
4	Andhra Pradesh	993	939	978	961
5	Chhattisgarh	991	969	989	975
6	Meghalaya	989	970	972	973
7	Manipur	985	930	974	957
8	Orissa	979	941	972	953
9	Mizoram	976	970	935	964
10	Goa	973	942	961	938

Q. Name The State Where Density Of Population Is The Lowest

(A) Meghalaya

(B) Mizoram

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

(D) Sikkim

Q. Name The State Where Density Of Population Is The Lowest

(A) Meghalaya

(B) Mizoram

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

(D) Sikkim

Explanation:

- **Arunachal Pradesh Is The Least Dense Populated State (17/Km²).**

#	State	Area Sq. Km	Density 2011	Density 2001
-	India (Average)	3,287,240	382	324
1	Delhi	1,483	11,320	9,340
2	Chandigarh	114	9,258	7,900
3	Puducherry	490	2,547	2,034
4	Daman and Diu	111	2,191	1,413
5	Lakshadweep	30	2,149	1,895
6	Bihar	94,163	1,106	881
7	West Bengal	88,752	1,028	903
8	Kerala	38,852	860	819
9	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	829	690
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	700	449
11	Haryana	44,212	573	478

Q. According To 2011 Census Urban Rural Population Ratio Was About—

(A) 35 : 65

(B) 32 : 68

(C) 28 : 72

(D) 31 : 69

Q. According To 2011 Census Urban Rural Population Ratio Was About—

(A) 35 : 65

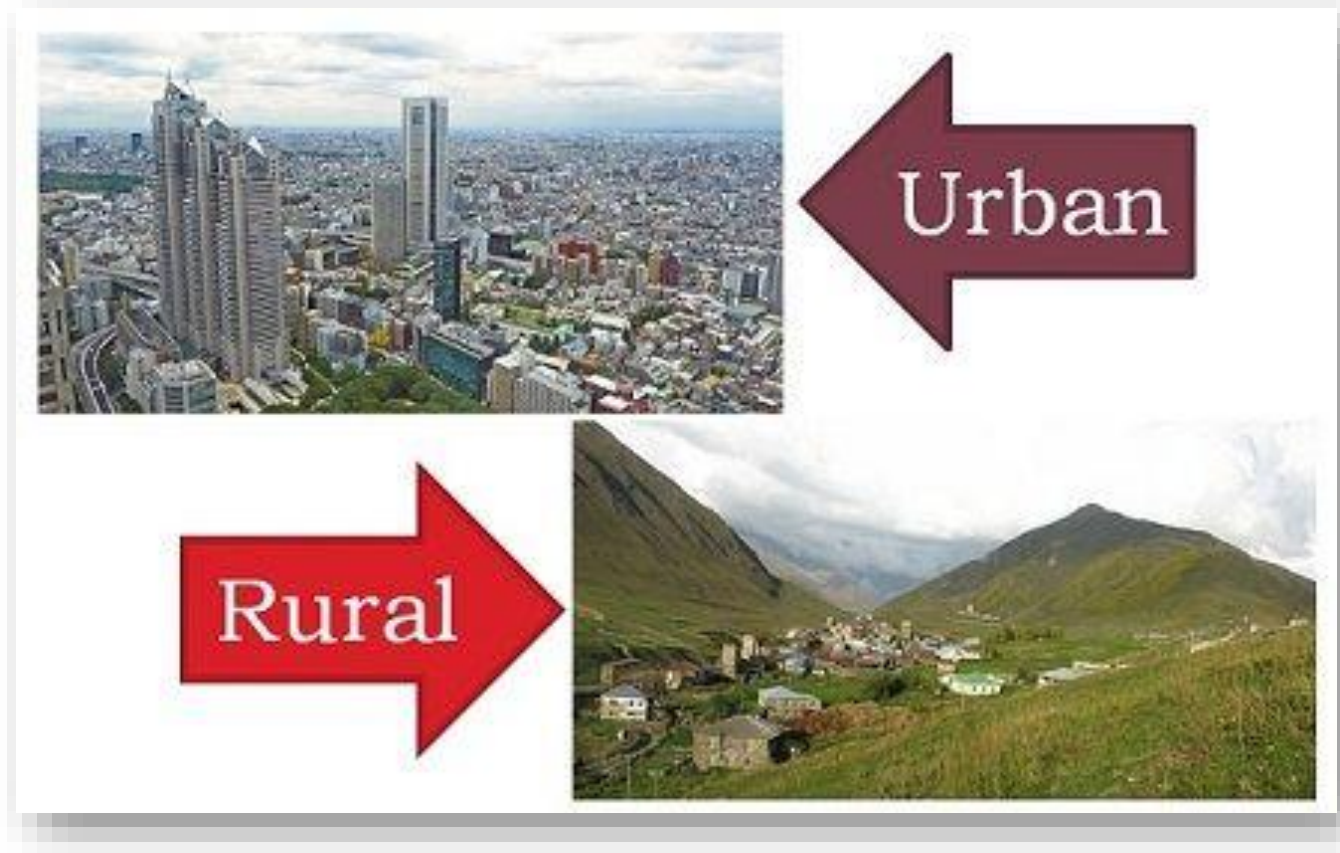
(B) 32 : 68

(C) 28 : 72

(D) 31 : 69

Explanation:

- According To **2011 Census**,
Urban To Rural Population Was
About **31:69.(31.1% And 68.8%).**



Q. A Gradual Change In The Manner Of Population Growth Occurring Over A Long Period Of Time Is Known As

- (A) Demographic Transition
- (B) Population Explosion
- (C) Demographic Dynamism
- (D) Demographic Transformation

Q. A Gradual Change In The Manner Of Population Growth Occurring Over A Long Period Of Time Is Known As

(A) Demographic Transition

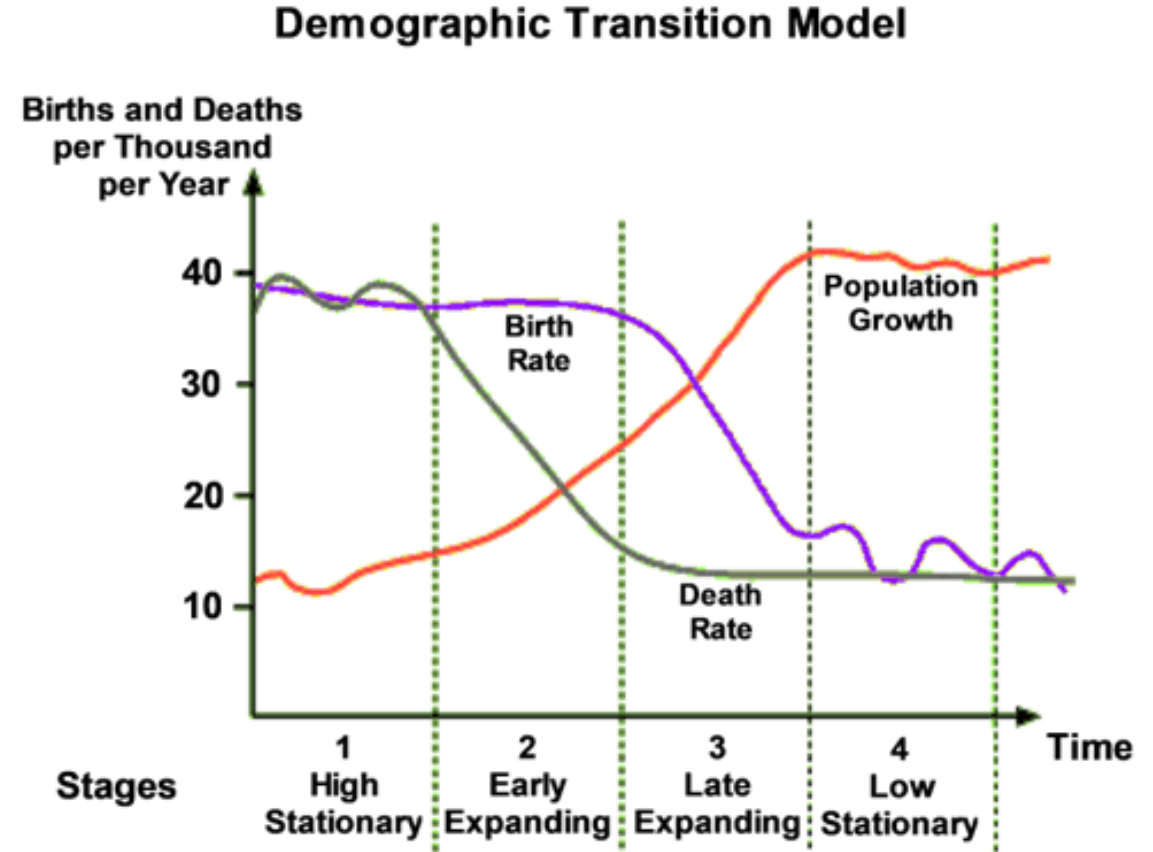
(B) Population Explosion

(C) Demographic Dynamism

(D) Demographic Transformation

Explanation:

- **Demographic Transition Is A Gradual Change In The Manner Of Population Growth Occuring Over A Long Period Of Time.**



Q. The Rapid Growth Phase Of Indian Population Was Lying Between Which Of The Following Time Periods?

(A) 1901 – 1921

(B) 1921 – 1951

(C) 1951 – 1981

(D) 1981 – 2001

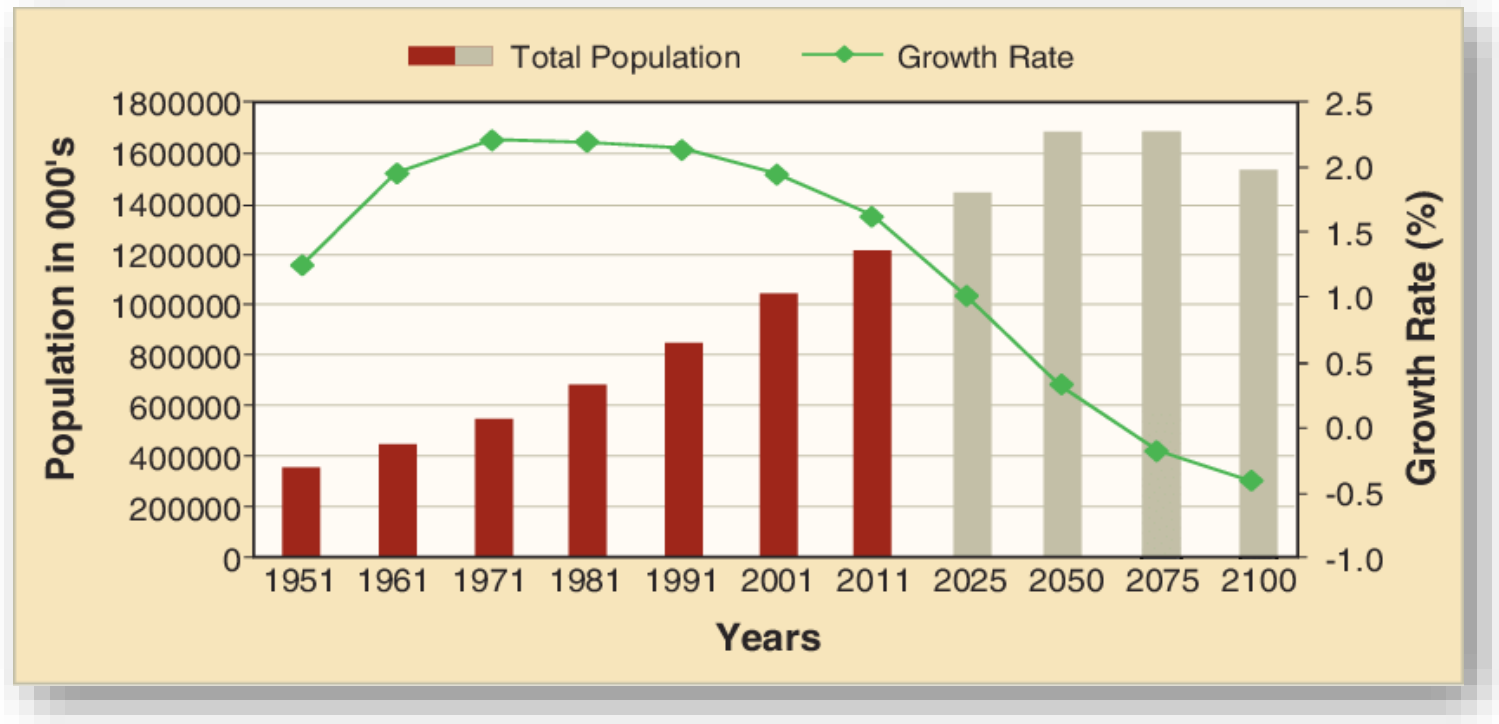
Q. The Rapid Growth Phase Of Indian Population Was Lying Between Which Of The Following Time Periods?

(A) 1901 – 1921

(B) 1921 – 1951

(C) 1951 – 1981

(D) 1981 – 2001



Q. Which One Of The Following Years Is Known As The 'Year Of The Great Divide' With Regard To Population, After Which There Has Been A Continuous And Rapid Growth In India's Population?

(A) 1911

(B) 1921

(C) 1941

(D) 1951

Q. Which One Of The Following Years Is Known As The 'Year Of The Great Divide' With Regard To Population, After Which There Has Been A Continuous And Rapid Growth In India's Population?

(A) 1911

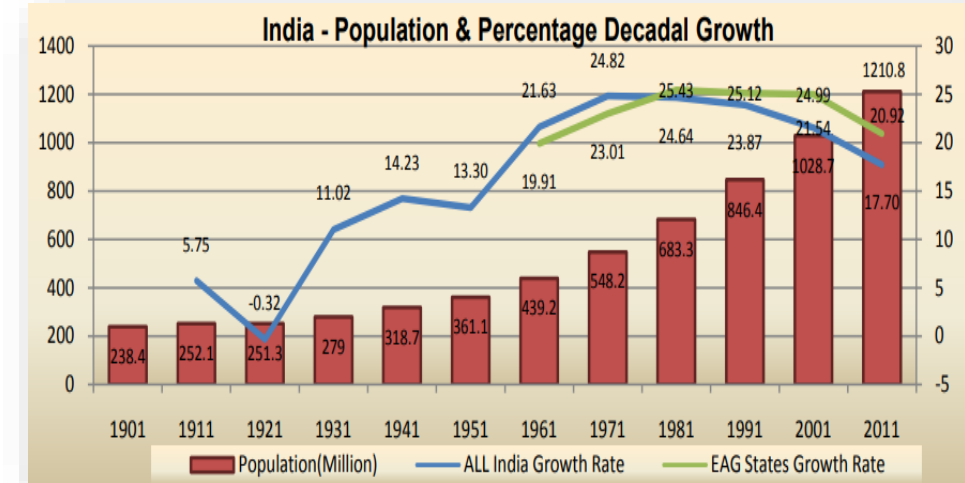
(B) 1921

(C) 1941

(D) 1951

Explanation:

- The Year **1921** Is A “**Year Of The Great Divide**” In The **Demographic History Of India** When **Mortality Started To Decline** Leading To **Acceleration In The Rate Of Population Growth**.
- During The Next **Three Decades (1921- 51)** The **Rate Of Population Growth Continued At A Level Of Over One Per Cent Per Annum**.



Q. Which one among the following is the most populated State in India as per Census 2011?

- (a)* Goa
- (b)* Mizoram
- (c)* Meghalaya
- (d)* Sikkim

Q. Which one among the following is the most populated State in India as per Census 2011?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Sikkim

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The **Population Of Meghalaya As Of 2011** Has Been Estimated At **2,964,007** Of Which **Females Constitute 1,492,668** And **Males 1,471,339**.
- As Per The **Census Of India 2011**, The **Sex Ratio** In The State Was **986 Females Per 1,000 Males** Which Was Far Higher Than The **National Average Of 940**.

#	State	Population	Increase	Area(Km ²)	Density	Sex-Ratio	Literacy
-	India	1,210,854,977	17.64 %	3,287,240	382	940	74.04
1	Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	20.23 %	240,928	829	912	67.68
2	Maharashtra	112,374,333	15.99 %	307,713	365	929	82.34
3	Bihar	104,099,452	25.42 %	94,163	1,106	918	61.80
4	West Bengal	91,276,115	13.84 %	88,752	1,028	950	76.26
5	Andhra Pradesh	84,580,777	10.98 %	275,045	308	993	67.02
6	Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	20.35 %	308,252	236	931	69.32
7	Tamil Nadu	72,147,030	15.61 %	130,060	555	996	80.09
8	Rajasthan	68,548,437	21.31 %	342,239	200	928	66.11
9	Karnataka	61,095,297	15.60 %	191,791	319	973	75.36
10	Gujarat	60,439,692	19.28 %	196,244	308	919	78.03

Q. The Shompens are the vulnerable tribal group of

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Odisha

(c) West Bengal

(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Q. The Shompens are the vulnerable tribal group of

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Odisha

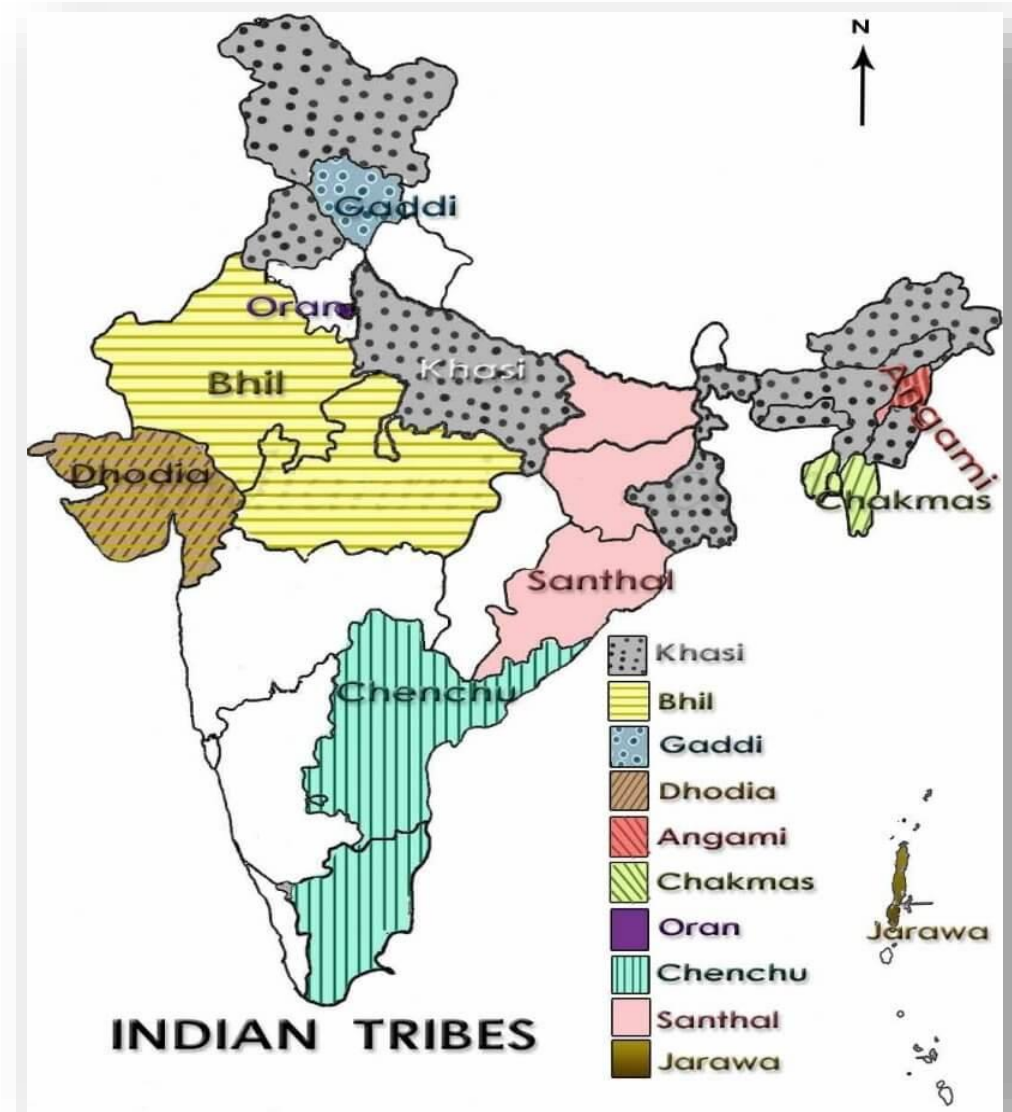
(c) West Bengal

(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The **Shompen Or Shom Pen** Are The Indigenous People Of The Interior Of **Great Nicobar Island**, Part Of The Indian Union Territory Of **Andaman And Nicobar Islands**.
- The **Shompen** Are A Designated **Scheduled Tribe**.



Q. Which one of the following is the correct ascending sequence of States with regard to percentage of urban population (2011)?

(a) Tamil Nadu—Mizoram—Goa—
Maharashtra

(b) Goa—Mizoram—Maharashtra—
Kerala

(c) Maharashtra—Kerala—Mizoram—
Goa

(d) Mizoram—Goa—Maharashtra—
Kerala

Q. Which one of the following is the correct ascending sequence of States with regard to percentage of urban population (2011)?

(a) Tamil Nadu—Mizoram—Goa—
Maharashtra

(b) Goa—Mizoram—Maharashtra—
Kerala

(c) Maharashtra—Kerala—Mizoram—
Goa

(d) Mizoram—Goa—Maharashtra—
Kerala

Answer: C

Q. The Term 'Demographic Gap' Signifies The Difference

(A) In Sex Ratio

(B) In Age

(C) In Child / Woman Ratio

(D) Between The Birth And The Death Rate

Q. The Term 'Demographic Gap' Signifies The Difference

(A) In Sex Ratio

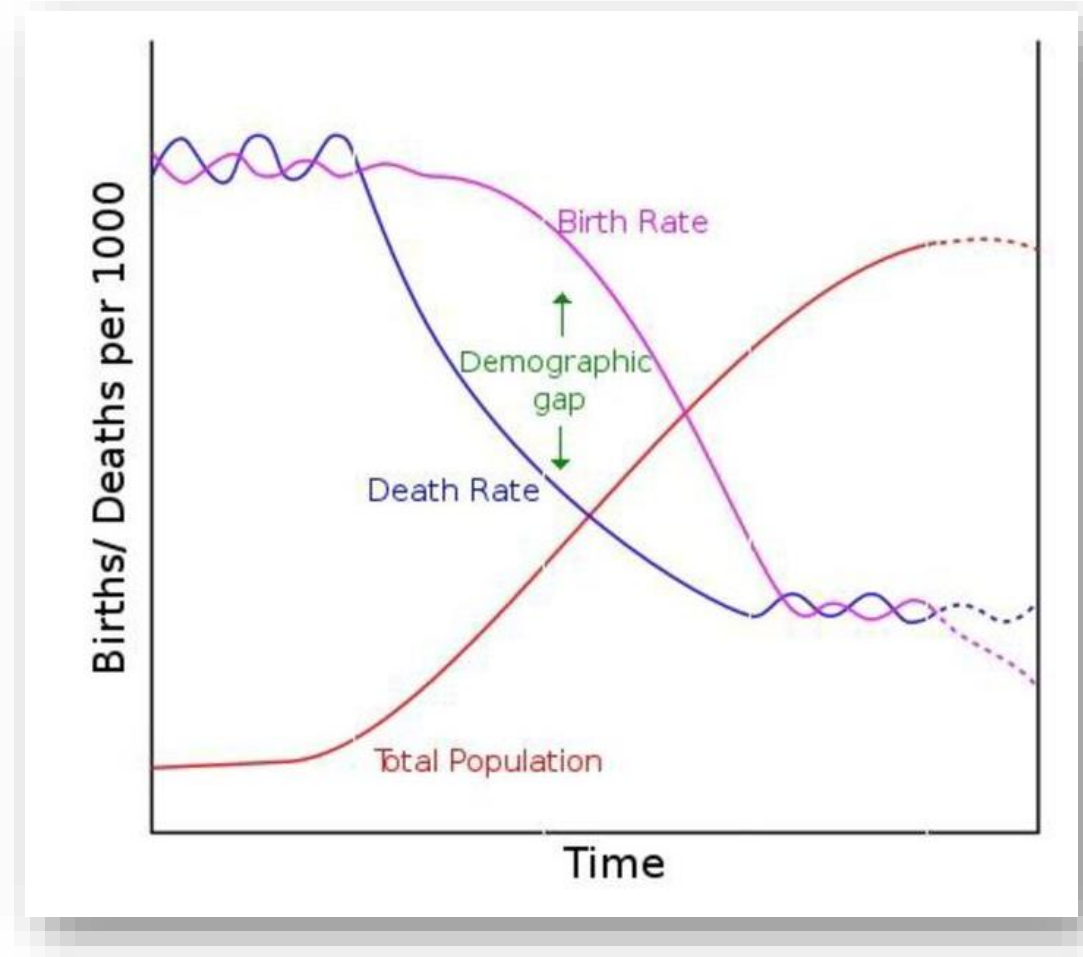
(B) In Age

(C) In Child / Woman Ratio

(D) Between The Birth And The Death Rate

Explanation:

- **Demographic Gap** Is The Difference Between **Birth Rate** And **Death Rate** That Develops When A Country Undergoes **Demographic Transition**.



Q. The Largest Tribal Group Of India Is

(A) Bhils

(B) Gonds

(C) Santhals

(D) Tharus

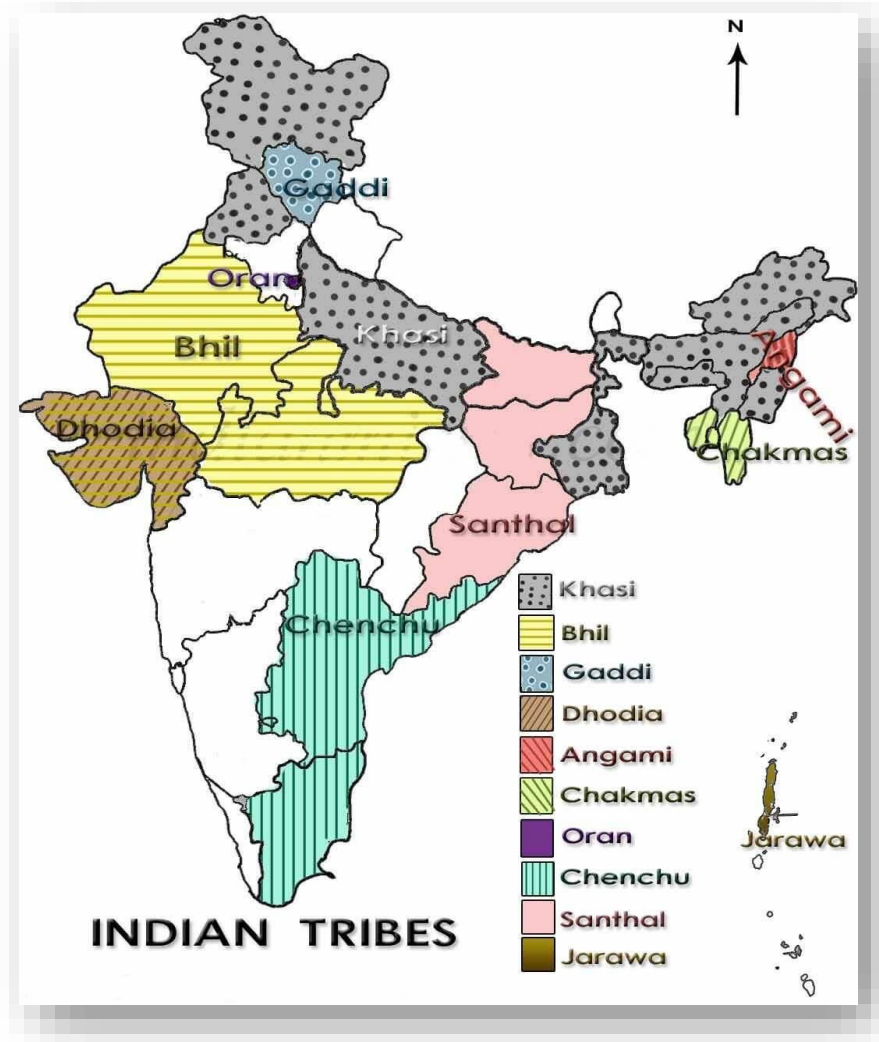
Q. The Largest Tribal Group Of India Is

(A) Bhils

(B) Gonds

(C) Santhals

(D) Tharus



Q. As Per The Provisional Figures Of 2011 Census Of India, Which One Of The Following States Has The Highest Child Sex Ratio?

(A) Chhattisgarh

(B) Haryana

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Punjab

Q. As Per The Provisional Figures Of 2011 Census Of India, Which One Of The Following States Has The Highest Child Sex Ratio?

(A) Chhattisgarh

(B) Haryana

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Punjab

Explanation:

- **Chhattisgarh With Sex Ratio Of 969**
And **Haryana With 834** Are **High** Are
Lowest Among These Four States.

#	State	2011 Census		2001 Census	
		Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio
-	India	943	919	933	927
1	Kerala	1084	964	1058	960
2	Puducherry	1037	967	1001	967
3	Tamil Nadu	996	943	987	942
4	Andhra Pradesh	993	939	978	961
5	Chhattisgarh	991	969	989	975
6	Meghalaya	989	970	972	973
7	Manipur	985	930	974	957
8	Orissa	979	941	972	953
9	Mizoram	976	970	935	964
10	Goa	973	942	961	938
11	Karnataka	973	948	965	946

Q. The Most Populous Island Of India Is–

(A) Majuli

(B) Andaman

(C) Lakshadweep

(D) Salsette

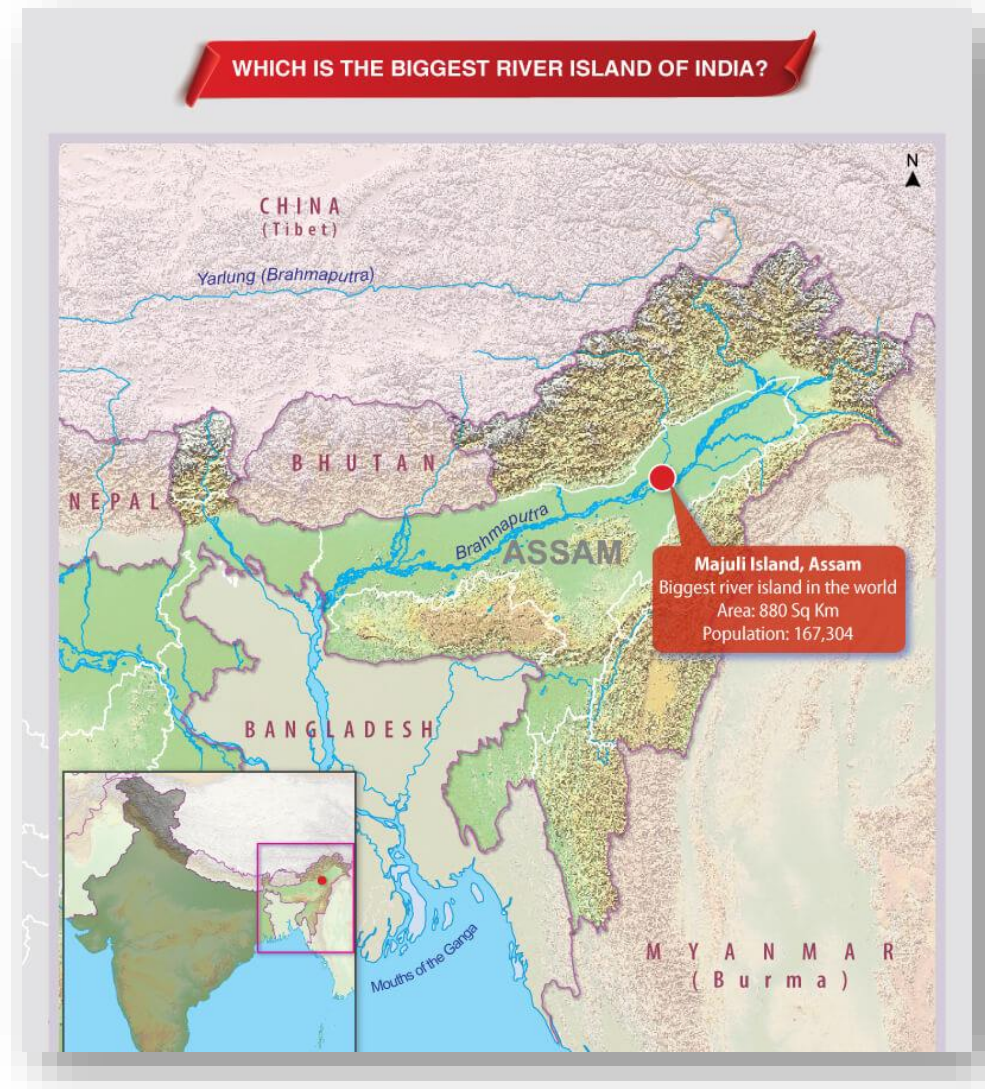
Q. The Most Populous Island Of India Is–

(A) Majuli

(B) Andaman

(C) Lakshadweep

(D) Salsette



Q. Which one among the following pairs of mine and mineral is NOT correctly matched ?

- (a) Bailadila : Iron Ore
- (b) Zawar : Zinc
- (c) Ghatsila : Copper
- (d) Kudremukh : Bauxite

Q. Which one among the following pairs of mine and mineral is NOT correctly matched ?

(a) Bailadila : Iron Ore

Bailadila – Iron Ore- Which Is Used For Steel Making - Chhattisgarh

(b) Zawar : Zinc

Zawar - Zinc Mines - Rajasthan

(c) Ghatsila : Copper

Ghatshila – Copper Mines – Jharkhand

(d) Kudremukh : Bauxite

Kudermukh – Iron Ore - Karnataka

ANSWER: D

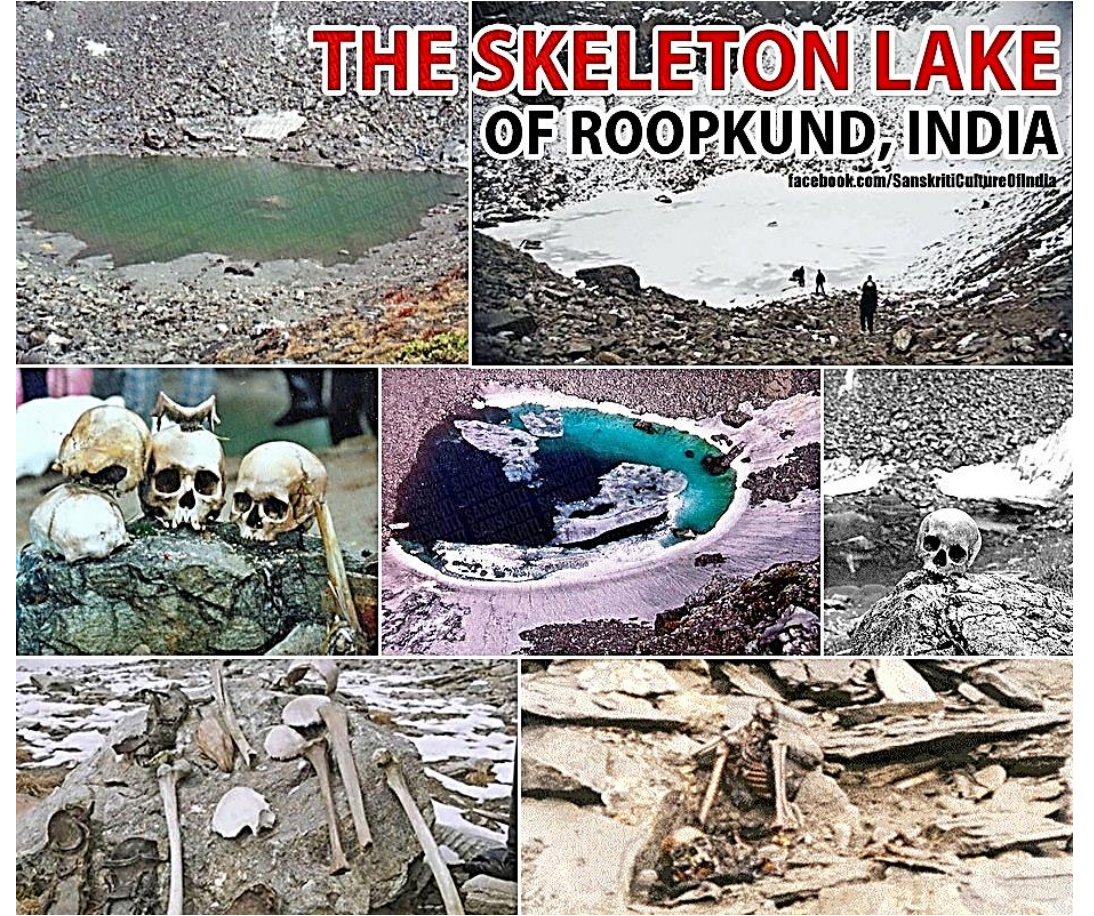
Q. In which one of the following states 'Roopkund' lake is located ?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Uttarakhand

Q. In which one of the following states 'Roopkund' lake is located ?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Uttarakhand

ANSWER: D



Q. Which of the following statements about Suez Canal is/are correct ?

1. Suez is a man-made navigation canal
2. Suez links Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
3. The economic significance of Suez Canal is less than that of Panama Canal

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Q. Which of the following statements about Suez Canal is/are correct ?

1. Suez is a man-made navigation canal
2. Suez links Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
3. The economic significance of Suez Canal is less than that of Panama Canal

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER: B





Q. Which one of the following is the narrow belt parallel to the Shiwalik foothills where streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders ?

- (a) Tarai
- (b) Bhangar
- (c) Bhabar
- (d) Khadar

Q. Which one of the following is the narrow belt parallel to the Shiwalik foothills where streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders ?

- (a) Tarai
- (b) Bhangar
- (c) Bhabar
- (d) Khadar

ANSWER: C

Bhabar Is A Narrow Belt Of About 8 To 16 Km In Width Lying Parallel To The Slopes Of The Shiwalik In Uttarakhand State Of India. This Belt Is Formed As A Result Of The Deposition Of Pebbles By The Rivers Descending From The Mountains In The North.

Q. Which one of the following is an organic soil ?

(a) Aridisols

(b) Histosols

(c) Oxisols

(d) Vertisols

Q. Which one of the following is an organic soil ?

(a) Aridisols

(b) Histosols

(c) Oxisols

(d) Vertisols

Histosols Are Commonly Called Bogs, Moors, Peats, Or Mucks. The Central Concept Of Histosols Is That Of Soils That Are Dominantly Organic.

ANSWER: B

Q. Which one of the following pairs of city and industry is NOT correctly matched ?

- (a) Saharanpur : Paper industry
- (b) Chanderi : Cotton textile industry
- (c) Bhadohi : Carpet industry
- (d) Raniganj : Iron and steel industry

Q. Which one of the following pairs of city and industry is NOT correctly matched ?

- (a) Saharanpur : Paper industry
- (b) Chanderi : Cotton textile industry
- (c) Bhadohi : Carpet industry
- (d) Raniganj : Iron and steel industry

ANSWER: D

Raniganj(2nd Largest Coalfield In India In Terms Of Reserves) Is Famous For The Most Reliable Quality Of Cooking Coal(Long Flame And High Heat Value). It Is A Part Of The Paschim Bardhman District Of West Bengal. It Is The First Place Where Coal Mining Started In India.

Q. Consider the following statements about a river :

This river originates in the Hindu Kush mountain range and flows into Hamoun wetlands after covering a long stretch of about 1,100 km. There has been serious conflicts between two neighbouring nations regarding the sharing of water from this river. Identify the river from the following :

- (a) Mekong
- (b) Tarim
- (c) Indus
- (d) Helmand

Q. Consider the following statements about a river :

This river originates in the Hindu Kush mountain range and flows into Hamoun wetlands after covering a long stretch of about 1,100 km. There has been serious conflicts between two neighbouring nations regarding the sharing of water from this river. Identify the river from the following :

- (a) Mekong
- (b) Tarim
- (c) Indus
- (d) Helmand

ANSWER: D

The Helmand River Is The Longest River In Afghanistan And The Primary Watershed For The Endorheic Sistan Basin. It Emerges In The Sanglakh Range Of The Hindu Kush Mountains In The Northeastern Part Of Maidan Wardak Province, Where It Is Separated From The Watershed Of The Kabul River By The Unai Pass.

Q. The Nova Kakhovka dam, which was in news recently, is situated in

(a) Belarus

(b) Turkey

(c) Ukraine

(d) Poland

Q. The Nova Kakhovka dam, which was in news recently, is situated in

- (a) Belarus
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Ukraine
- (d) Poland

ANSWER: B



Q. Which one of the following fishing banks is located off the coast of the United Kingdom?

(a) Great Fisher Bank

(b) Grand Banks

(c) Dogger Bank

(d) Reed Bank

Q. Which one of the following fishing banks is located off the coast of the United Kingdom?

- (a) Great Fisher Bank
- (b) Grand Banks
- (c) Dogger Bank
- (d) Reed Bank

ANSWER: C

