

Population & Tribes of Odisha Objective Questions | odisha gk

1. The Growth rate of population means-
- (A) Difference between the growth of male and female
(B) Difference between the population of urban and rural areas
(C) No. of births per thousand persons
(D) Difference between birth rate and death rate
Ans. (D)
2. The Birth rate measures the birth during an year per-
- (A) 100 populace
(B) 1000 populace
(C) 10000 populace
(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)
4. In context of population, which of the following describes the correct meaning of "Sex-Ratio"-
- (A) Number of males per 1000 females
(B) Number of females per 1000 males
(C) Number of female per 1000 populace
(D) Number of female per 1000 sample of persons
Ans. (B)
5. The Density of population in India is defined as-
- (A) Number of persons in an area of one mile square
(B) Number of persons in an area of one lakh mile square
(C) Number of persons in an area of one lakh km square
(D) Number of persons in an area of one km square
Ans. (D)

6. In India, the state with 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 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 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 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 state of India has the largest percentage of poor?
- (A) Bihar (B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Orissa (D) Jharkhand
Ans. (B)

16. What percentage of Indian population is below 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-Hawrah (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 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 childsex ratio-
(A) Dadar and Nagar Haveli
(B) Daman and Diu
(C) Chandigarh
(D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Ans. (C)

28. In which state, 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)

30. Match the following Tribes States
A. Bhil 1. Terai
B. Tharu 2. Nilgiri
C. Gond 3. Bastar
D. Toda 4. Malwa
A B C D
(A) 4 1 3 2
(B) 1 3 4 2
(C) 4 2 1 3
(D) 3 1 2 4
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 India 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)

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