

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 12**

# The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society

Sociology · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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**OBJECTIVES**

Reinforce the four core topics of The Demographic Structure of the Indian Society via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

**SECTION · QUICK DRILL**

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

**Q1.** In the Indian census, the sex ratio is defined as:

- (A) Males per 1000 females  
(B) Females per 1000 males  
(C) Females per 100 males  
(D) Children per 1000 adults

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

**Q2.** The replacement level Total Fertility Rate is:

- (A) 1.5  
(B) 2.1  
(C) 3.0  
(D) 4.2

PYQ 2022 · All India · 1m · 25s

**Q3.** Malthus held that population grows \_\_\_\_\_ while food grows \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) arithmetically; geometrically  
(B) geometrically; arithmetically  
(C) linearly; exponentially  
(D) slowly; rapidly

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

**Q4.** In the demographic transition, which falls FIRST?

- (A) Birth rate  
(B) Death rate  
(C) Both together  
(D) Neither

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · 30s

**Q5.** The Stage 2 of demographic transition is characterised by:

- (A) High birth + high death  
(B) Falling death, high birth (population explosion)  
(C) Low birth + low death  
(D) Falling birth, high death

PYQ 2023 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

**Q6.** The dependency ratio compares the dependent population to the:

- (A) Unemployed population  
(B) Working-age population (15-64)  
(C) Total female population  
(D) Urban population

PYQ 2024 · All India · 1m · 25s

**Q7.** India's child sex ratio (0-6) in the 2011 census was:

- (A) 945  
(B) 933  
(C) 927  
(D) 919

PYQ 2021 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

**Q8.** The declining child sex ratio in India is WORST in:

- (A) The poorest states  
(B) The prosperous north-western states  
(C) The north-eastern states  
(D) Tribal areas

PYQ 2023 · All India · 1m · 30s

**Q9.** Which Act bans prenatal sex determination in India?

- (A) Dowry Prohibition Act  
(B) PCPNDT Act, 1994  
(C) Hindu Marriage Act  
(D) MTP Act, 1971

PYQ 2019 · Outside Delhi · 1m · 25s

- Q10.** The demographic dividend arises when a country has a large share of:  
**(A)** Elderly people **(B)** Working-age people (15-64)  
**(C)** Children under 6 **(D)** Migrants  
 PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · 25s
- Q11.** India launched its National Family Planning Programme in:  
**(A)** 1947 **(B)** 1952  
**(C)** 1975 **(D)** 2000  
 PYQ 2018 · All India · 1m · 25s
- Q12.** The National Population Policy was announced in:  
**(A)** 1976 **(B)** 1994  
**(C)** 2000 **(D)** 2011  
 PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · 25s
- Q13.** Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is deaths under age one per:  
**(A)** 1000 population **(B)** 1000 live births  
**(C)** 100,000 live births **(D)** 1000 women  
 PYQ 2024 · Delhi · 1m · 25s
- Q14.** The branch of demography concerned with the SOCIAL causes and consequences of population trends is:  
**(A)** Formal demography **(B)** Social demography  
**(C)** Pure demography **(D)** Statistical demography  
 PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 25s
- Q15.** A key criticism of Malthusian theory is that:  
**(A)** Food supply grew far faster than he predicted **(B)** Population never grows  
**(C)** Death rates rise with development **(D)** Famines never occur  
 PYQ 2023 · Outside Delhi · 1m · 30s

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

- Q1. Answer: B**  
 Sex ratio = number of females per 1000 males.
- Q2. Answer: B**  
 A TFR of 2.1 exactly replaces a population.
- Q3. Answer: B**  
 Population geometric (2,4,8); food arithmetic (2,3,4).
- Q4. Answer: B**  
 Death rate falls first; birth rate lags, causing the Stage-2 explosion.
- Q5. Answer: B**  
 Death rate falls, birth stays high → explosion.
- Q6. Answer: B**  
 Dependents (0-14 + 65+) relative to working-age (15-64).
- Q7. Answer: D**  
 919 in 2011, down from 927 (2001) and 945 (1991).
- Q8. Answer: B**  
 Worst in prosperous states (Haryana, Punjab) — prosperity, not poverty, drives it.
- Q9. Answer: B**  
 Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.
- Q10. Answer: B**  
 A large working-age share = low dependency ratio = potential dividend.
- Q11. Answer: B**  
 1952 — the world's first state-sponsored family planning programme.
- Q12. Answer: C**  
 NPP 2000.
- Q13. Answer: B**  
 IMR = deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births.

**Q14. Answer: B**

Social demography — sociology's main engagement.

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**Q15. Answer: A**

Technology/Green Revolution raised food output; prosperity also lowers fertility.