

**MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
FIFTH SEMESTER – BA PROGRAMME IN ECONOMICS**

Model Question Paper

**Open Course
DEMOGRAPHY**

(Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.)

Time : 3 Hrs

Total Weightage : 25

Part A – Objective Type Questions (in bunches of 4)

I. Choose the correct alphabet only.

1. The sequence of changes that are brought about in a population due to the interplay of demographic events are known as
(A) Demographic process (B) Migration
(C) Structure and characteristics of population (D) Distribution of population
2. A cohort is
(A) Total population (B) Group of individuals with same characteristics
(C) Vital events (D) None of these
3. Infant mortality rate in India in 2001 is
(A) 66.1 (B) 68 (C) 70 (D) 70.5
4. Infant deaths during the first 4 weeks or 1 month is
(A) perinatal mortality (B) neonatal mortality
(C) live birth (D) foetal death

(Weightage 1)
5. Life expectancy in Kerala in 2001 is
(A) 70 (B) 73 (C) 75 (D) 68
6. Decreasing mortality rate accompanied by decreasing fertility rate is called
(A) Morbidity (B) Younging of population
(C) Ageing of population (D) None of these
7. Optimum population theory is associated with
(A) Robert Malthus (B) Karl Marx (C) Edwin Cannan (D) Herbert Spencer
8. Distribution of population among its sex and age grouping is
(A) Structure (B) Composition (C) Both A and B (D) None of these

(Weightage 1)

9. Under de facto method of census
- (A) each person is enumerated at his or her usual place of residence
 - (B) each person is enumerated at the place where he or she is found on the day of census
 - (C) post enumeration check is carried out soon after the census
 - (D) None of these
10. The age-sex distribution of a population, when it is diagrammatically represented is called
- (A) age pyramid
 - (B) age cohort
 - (C) time path of population
 - (D) None of these
11. The number of births per thousand women of child bearing age is
- (A) Crude birth rate
 - (B) General fertility rate
 - (C) Total fertility rate
 - (D) Gross reproduction rate
12. Marital dissolution refers to
- (A) divorce
 - (B) widowhood
 - (C) remarriage
 - (D) Both A and B
- (Weightage 1)
13. In the final stage of demographic transition, fertility rate is
- (A) greater than mortality rate
 - (B) at the replacement level
 - (C) less than the mortality rate
 - (D) None of these
14. Movement of people between the regions within a country is
- (A) Immigration
 - (B) Emigration
 - (C) Internal migration
 - (D) External migration
15. The doctrine that “food supply increases in arithmetical progression and population increases in geometrical progression” is
- (A) Malthusian theory of population
 - (B) Biological theory of population
 - (C) Karl Marxian theory of surplus population
 - (D) Sociological theory of population
16. Demographic dividend means
- (A) high proportion of children in the total population
 - (B) high proportion of work force in the total population
 - (C) high male population
 - (D) None of these

(Weightage 1)

Part B - Short Answer Questions

II. Answer any five out of eight, not exceeding 50 words.

17. Distinguish between Demography and Population Studies.
18. Define Radix.
19. What do you mean by vital events?
20. Marx's theory of surplus population.
21. What are the important factors affecting the fertility rate?
22. Push and Pull factors of migration.
23. Explain singulate age at marriage.
24. What are the major limitations of Malthusian population trap?

(Weightage $1 \times 5 = 5$)

Part C - Short Essays

III. Answer any four questions not exceeding 150 words. Each question carries 2 weightages.

25. Explain the nature of population studies.
26. Explain the optimum theory of population.
27. Examine the different mortality concepts.
28. Explain the various components of population growth.
29. What is meant by sex-ratio? Make a comparison between sex ratio in India and Kerala.
30. Give a brief account of structure and characteristics of population.

(Weightage $2 \times 4 = 8$)

Part D - Long Essays

IV. Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightages.

31. Describe briefly the theory of demographic transition. At what stage do most developing countries seem to be? Explain.
32. What is population census? Write its merits and demerits.
33. Explain the various views of different economists about the relationship between population growth and economic development.

(Weightage $4 \times 2 = 8$)