(8 pages)

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2024.

Third Semester

Economics

Elective — POPULATION STUDIES

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours　　　　Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1.　When did the first population census take place in India?

　(a)　1871　　　　(b)　1881

　(c)　1891　　　　(d)　1901

2.　Which international publication is a key source for global population data?

　(a)　World Bank Report

　(b)　UN demographic yearbook

　(c)　IMF financial statistics

　(d)　WHO health report

3.　Which of the following is a key feature of the dual reporting system in population data collection?

　(a)　It uses only census data

　(b)　It combines data from civil registration and surveys

　(c)　It relies solely on sample surveys

　(d)　It focuses on international publications

4.　The demographic transition model explains changes in population based on

　(a)　Economic development

　(b)　Cultural shifts

　(c)　Technological advancements

　(d)　Political stability

5.　Which region of the world has the lowest population density?

　(a)　Europe　　　　(b)　Africa

　(c)　Australia　　　(d)　Asia

6. Which of the following is a basic measure of population distribution?

   (a) Birth rate   (b) Population density

   (c) Mortality rate   (d) Age structure

7. A population pyramid with a wide base and narrow top typically indicates

   (a) An aging population

   (b) High birth and death rates

   (c) Low infant mortality

   (d) Declining population

8. Literacy rates are primarily measured to assess

   (a) Economic growth

   (b) Educational attainment

   (c) Health outcomes

   (d) Cultural development

9. Which religious group forms the largest percentage of the Indian population?

   (a) Muslims   (b) Christians

   (c) Hindus   (d) Buddhists

10. Which of the following is a proximate determinant of fertility?

   (a) Economic status

   (b) Marriage patterns

   (c) Political stability

   (d) Technological advancement

11. The infant mortality rate measures

   (a) Child deaths before age five

   (b) Deaths within the first year of life

   (c) Total deaths in a population

   (d) Maternal mortality rates

12. Which is a major push factor in migration?

   (a) Political stability

   (b) Economic opportunities

   (c) Environmental disasters

   (d) Cultural attractions

13. India's national population policy 2000 focuses on

   (a) Economic growth

   (b) Gender equality

   (c) Achieving replacement-level fertility

   (d) Political stability

14. The millennium development Goals (MDGs) include targets for

    (a) Military expenditure

    (b) Population density

    (c) Maternal health

    (d) Trade policies

15. India's national population policy 2000 primarily aims to

    (a) Increase fertility rates

    (b) Achieve replacement-level fertility

    (c) Reduce economic inequality

    (d) Promote urbanization

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) What are the main objectives of conducting a population census?

    Or

    (b) Write a note on the dual reporting system in population data collection.

17. (a) Examine the concept of population distribution and how it differs between urban and rural areas.

    Or

    (b) How do population growth trends impact economic development?

18. (a) How does marital status classification impact population studies?

    Or

    (b) State the significance of literacy and educational attainment in population analysis.

19. (a) Give an account of Everett Lee's conceptual framework for migration analysis.

    Or

    (b) How does the global HIV/AIDS epidemic affect mortality rates in affected regions?

20. (a) State the significance of the Millennium Development Goals in population studies.

    Or

    (b) Enumerate the approaches to family planning programs in India.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Analyze the interrelationship between population studies and other social sciences, providing examples.

Or

(b) Evaluate the importance of historical population data in understanding current demographic.

22. (a) Explain the impact of population growth on global resource management and environmental sustainability.

Or

(b) Compare the population growth patterns of developing and developed countries and their implications for global policy.

23. (a) Examine the relationship between literacy rates and economic development in emerging economies.

Or

(b) Evaluate the role of religious classification in understanding population dynamics and cultural integration.

24. (a) Explain the effects of internal and international migration on socio-economic development.

Or

(b) Explore the challenges and strategies in addressing the global HIV/AIDS epidemic from a demographic perspective.

25. (a) Discuss the approaches to family planning programs under India's five year plans and their outcomes.

Or

(b) Examine the relationship between population policies and socio-economic development in developing countries.

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