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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 03—DEMOGRAPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each bunch of five questions carries a weightage of 1.*

1. The rate relates the fertility to female birth is called :
 - (a) Gross reproduction rate.
 - (b) Fertility rate.
 - (c) Completed fertility rate.
 - (d) None of these.
2. ——— is the beginning year of data on which a projection is based.
 - (a) Current year.
 - (b) Constant year.
 - (c) Base year.
 - (d) Previous year.
3. What is the current approximate world's population ?
 - (a) 6.5 billion.
 - (b) 10 billion.
 - (c) 7.8 billion.
 - (d) 9 billion.
4. The birth rate, death rate and migration are the three important determinants of ———.
 - (a) Economics development.
 - (b) Population growth.
 - (c) Economic growth.
 - (d) Fertility.
5. The movement of people between regions :
 - (a) Migration.
 - (b) Migration ratio.
 - (c) Migration flow.
 - (d) None of these.

Turn over

6. Which among the following state in India has the highest female-male ratio according to 2011 Census :
- (a) Kerala. (b) West Bengal.
(c) Maharashtra. (d) None of these.
7. Optimum population theory is put forward by :
- (a) Cannan - Carr Saunders. (b) Karl Marx.
(c) Corrado Ginnis. (d) Herbert Spencer.
8. A prolonged period of less than average rainfall :
- (a) Famine. (b) Drought.
(c) Food insecurity. (d) None of these.
9. The theory developed by Michael Todaro :
- (a) Theory of Rural-Urban Migration (b) Theory of Migration.
(c) Theory of sustainability. (d) Theory of urbanization.
10. State with highest morbidity rate in India :
- (a) Bihar. (b) Haryana.
(c) Assam. (d) Kerala.
11. Which one of the following is not a source of vital statistics in India ?
- (a) CSO. (b) SRS.
(c) CRS. (d) RCS.
12. The state with highest fertility rate :
- (a) Madhya Pradesh. (b) UP.
(c) Haryana. (d) Bihar.
13. The situation of population growth rate is zero and the age structure is constant is called :
- (a) Stagnant. (b) Stationary.
(c) Unstable (d) Quasi stable.

14. In India the Civil Registration System established in which century :
- (a) 17th. (b) 20th.
(c) 18th. (d) 19th.
15. The death under 28 days is called :
- (a) Infant mortality rate. (b) Child mortality rate.
(c) Neonatal rate. (d) None of these.

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 1.

16. What is median age ?
17. Differentiate between movements and migration.
18. Explain crude marriage rate.
19. Differentiate between gross and net migration.
20. What is a complete life table ?
21. What do you mean by age distribution ?
22. How dependency ratio is calculated ?
23. What is the difference between TFR and GFR ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any seven questions.

Each question carries a weightage of 2.

24. Explain the pull and push factors of migration.
25. What do you mean by synthetic and decadal synthetic cohort methods ?
26. What are the implications of an ageing population ?
27. Explain the concept Standardized Mortality Rate.
28. Discuss the pros and cons of Census method.

Turn over

29. Explain the uses of population projections.
30. Evaluate the demographic dividend of India.
31. How women empowerment effect the fertility rate ?
32. Describe the meaning of the columns in a life table ?
33. What are the implications of declining mortality rate ?

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question a weightage of 4.

34. Analyse the factors contributing to differential fertility.
35. Evaluate the levels and trends of child mortality in India.
36. Explain the trends of population growth in India.
37. Assess the costs and benefits of internal migration.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)