

**BA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Fifth Semester**  
**Population and Society**  
**(BSO- 23)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20  
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

**Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8**  
**Question no. 1 is compulsory.**

1. Describe briefly the theory of demographic transition. At what stage do most developing countries seem to be and why? Explain with examples. 5+5=10
2. Describe the relationship between population and society. How fertility is affects the population growth of a society. 5+5=10
3. How the concept of age and sex is defined by Indian society? How social beliefs effect the status of reproductive health in society? 5+5=10
4. Describe the Malthusian theory of population. Is Malthus theory of population is applicable in present Indian scenario? 5+5=10
5. Critically examine the population policy of the Government of India. 10
6. What are the different causes of population growth with particular reference to India? Explain with suitable examples. 10
7. Explain with examples the different factors that encourage migration in society. What is the role played by migration in changing the demography of a country? 5+5=10
8. What is depopulation? Describe the merits and demerits of depopulation with examples. 2+8=10

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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×20=20**

1. Which one of the following is the most significant feature of the Indian population?
  - (A) Declining birth rate.
  - (B) Improvement in the literacy level.
  - (C) The size of its adolescent population
  - (D) Improvement in health conditions
2. What is Sex ratio?
  - (A) Number of females per thousand male
  - (B) Number of females per hundred male
  - (C) The study of population growth
  - (D) Difference between birth rate and death rates
3. What was the population density of India according to 2001?
  - (A) 124 person / km<sup>2</sup>
  - (B) 224 person / km<sup>2</sup>
  - (C) 324 person / km<sup>2</sup>
  - (D) 424 person / km<sup>2</sup>
4. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census.
  - (A) 1 year
  - (B) 5 years
  - (C) 10 years
  - (D) 2 years
5. Name the Union Territory having the highest density of population?
  - (A) Chandigarh
  - (B) Delhi
  - (C) Pondicherry
  - (D) Daman and Diu.

6. As per 2001 census, which of the following states has the least density of population?

- (A) West Bengal (B) Bihar  
(C) Arunchal Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh.

7. The difference between immigration and emigration is termed:

- (A) Migration difference (B) Net migration  
(C) Gross migration (D) Total migration

8. Which type of migration is said to occur when people have little or no choice but to move?

- (A) Mass migration (B) Free migration  
(C) Nomadic migration (D) Forced migration

9. Depopulation is:

- (A) A reduction in natural increase (B) A decline in immigration  
(C) Rural–urban migration  
(D) The absolute decline in the population of an area

10. According to 2001 census life expectancy at birth is

- (A) 36.7 years (B) 63 years  
(C) 64.6 years (D) 74 years

11. What does NPP stand for?

- (A) National Population Programme (B) National Population Project  
(C) National Population Policy (D) National Population Production

12. Optimum population theory is associated with

- (A) Robert Malthus (B) Karl Marx  
(C) Edwin Cannan (D) Herbert Spencer

13. 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

14. 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

15. The most populous state of India is:

- (A) West Bengal (B) Kerala  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Bihar

16. When did the National Population Policy come into effect?

- (A) 2001 (B) 1947 (C) 1952 (D) 2000

17. What year is considered a great demographic divide in India?

- (A) 1911 (B) 1921 (C) 1931 (D) 1751.

18. Which of the following migration of population does not change the size of the population?

- (A) External migration (B) Internal migration  
(C) International migration (D) National migration.

19. Which among the following is not included in policy framework of NPP 2000?

- (A) Imparting free and compulsory school education above 14 years of age  
(B) Reducing infant mortality rate  
(C) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases  
(D) Making family welfare a people centered program

20. Which of these methods of sterilization is permanent?

- (A). Tubal sterilization (B). Vasectomy  
(C) A and B (D). None of the above