ODD SEMESTER EXAMINATION: 2020-21

Exam ID Number_____

Course_____

Semester_____

Paper Code_____

Paper Title_____

Type of Exam: _____

(Regular/Back/Improvement)

Important Instruction for students:

1. Student should write objective and descriptive answer on plain white paper.
2. Give page number in each page starting from 1st page.
3. After completion of examination, Scan all pages, convert into a single PDF, and rename the file with Class Roll No. **(2019MBA15)** and upload to the Google classroom as attachment.
4. Exam timing from 10am – 1pm (for morning shift).
5. Question Paper will be uploaded before 10 mins from the schedule time.
6. Additional 20 mins time will be given for scanning and uploading the single PDF file.
7. Student will be marked as ABSENT if failed to upload the PDF answer script due to any reason.

MA SOCIOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY
MSO-304B

Duration : 3 hrs.   **Full Marks : 70**

(_PART-A: Objective_)

Time : 20 min.   **Marks : 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: _1×20=20_

1. Demography is the study of _____.
   a. Population and society   **b.** Population variables
   c. Poverty of the population   **d.** All the above

2. Population distribution is determined by_____.
   a. Geographical factors   **b.** Economic factors
   c. Both a and b   **d.** None of the above

3. Uneven distribution of population in rural and urban areas in India is due to_____.
   a. Gap between rural and urban   **b.** Gap in livelihood facilities.
   development.
   c. Both a and b.   **d.** Backwardness of people.

4. Population data in India is derived from_____.
   a. Census   **b.** National Sample Survey Organization
                                         (NSSO)
   c. Social Survey   **d.** Both a and b

5. What is the interval period of one Census to another in India?
   a. 10 years   **b.** 5 years
   c. 3 Years   **d.** 12 years

6. Who has stated that" population when unchecked increases in a geometrical ratio"?
   a. Michael Thomas Sadler   **b.** Thomas Malthus
   c. C.P. Blacker   **d.** Karl Marx

7. India's population is in _____
   a. High growth stage   **b.** Optimum stage
   c. Low growth stage   **d.** None of the above

8. Optimum population refers_____
   a. Low population   **b.** Balance between population size and
                                         resources.
   c. High resources and low population. **d.** All the above.

9. Fecundity means _____
   a. Actual reproductive performance of   **b.** Reproductive capacity of a woman
   any population in a place during a   within the reproductive period.
   period.
   c. Birth rate   **d.** All the above

10. India has high fertility because of_____.
    a. Low age at marriage   **b.** Lack of family planning
    c. Over population   **d.** Both a and b

11. Fertility differential is visible in _____.
    a. Rural and urban society   **b.** Tribal and caste society.
    c. Educated and uneducated sections of   **d.** Both a and c.
       population.

12. If a person migrate from India to other country, it is called_____.
    a. Immigration   **b.** Out migration
    c. Emigration   **d.** All the above

13. Mortality rate is determined by_____.
    a. Poor health condition.   **b.** Lack of proper medical facilities.
    c. Both a and b   **d.** Fertility

14. Infant death occur mainly because of_____.
    a. Poor health of mother.   **b.** Lack of nutrition
    c. Lack of income to meet the basic needs.   **d.** All the above

15. India's population has increased due to _____.
    a. High fertility   **b.** Decrease of mortality rate.
    c. Both and b   **d.** Industrial development

16. India's rural-urban migration causes _____.
    a. Urban poverty   **b.** Exploitation of workers
    c. Economic development   **d.** Both a and b

17. Social welfare measures in India are not able to abolish poverty because_____
    a. Large numbers of people are workless.   **b.** Corruption in providing government
                                   facilities.
    c. Both a and b   **d.** India has large territory.

18. Population can be controlled if _____
    a. Age at marriage increases.   **b.** Mortality increases
    c. Fecundity   **d.** All the above

19. Family planning in Indian society is determined by_____.
    a. Culture   **b.** Religion
    c. Both a and b   **d.** Economy

20. High density of population in Indian cities causes _____.
    a. Pollution   **b.** Increase of slum
    c. Both a and b   **d.** Development

-- --- --

(**PART-B : Descriptive**)

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the subject matter and scope of social demography.   10

2. Write Short note on: 5+5=10
   a) Write on the source of population data in India.
   b) How population in any area changes?

3. Critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population with reference to   10
   India.

4. Discuss the Optimum theory of population. Cite examples.   10

5. What is fecundity and fertility? Discuss the determinants of fertility.   3+7=10

6. What is migration? Discuss the factors of migration.   2+8=10

7. Discuss the causes of population growth in India.   10

8. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
   a) Population as constraint of development in India.
   b) How population can be controlled?

= = *** = =