

**MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**Third Semester**  
**Rural Demography**  
**(MRD - 15)**

**Duration: 3Hrs.**

**Full Marks: 70**

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

**(PART-B: Descriptive)**

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

**Marks: 50**

**1. Answer *any five* from the following:**

**2×5=10**

- a) What do you understand by term Demography?
- b) What are the sources of Demographic data?
- c) What are the measures of Mortality?
- d) What is Infant mortality rate? How can it be expressed?
- e) What do you mean by Nuptiality? How can it be expressed?
- f) What is Synthetic Cohort method?
- g) How can Cruder Birth rate and Death rate be expressed?

**2. Write short notes on *any five* from the following:**

**3×5=15**

- a) Optimum Population
- b) Population and Development
- c) Lee's model of Migration
- d) Age specific Birth rate and Death rate
- e) Types of Migration
- f) Causes of population Growth
- g) Demographic determinants of Fertility

**3. Answer *any five* from the following:**

**5×5= 25**

- a) Discuss and critically evaluate the Malthus theory of population.
- b) Explain briefly about the Ravenstein model of Migration.
- c) Discuss about the causes of migration and how international Migration effect on population growth.
- d) Explain why the population growth rate has been rapid in last few hundred years ?
- e) Define concept of Population change. Discuss its various measures.
- f) Why is demographic transition theory one of the most important population theory? Discuss.
- g) How Nuptiality patterns in European countries play its role in low fertility?

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*(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)*

**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**PART A- Objective Type**

**I. Answer from the following:**

**1×20=20**

**1. Match the following:**

**Demographic terms**

**Definition**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| A. Crude Birth rate       | 1. Ration between number of births and total population                  |
| B. General fertility rate | 2. Ratio between number of births and number of women in Productive age. |
| C. Natural Increase       | 3. Births over deaths per 1000 of mid year population                    |
| D. Death rate             | 4. Number of deaths per year, per thousand of the population.            |

Select correct answer from the code given below-

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
a) 1	2	3	4	
b) 3	1	2	4	
c) 3	2	1	4	
d) 3	1	2	4	

**2. Consider the following statements:**

- i. Natioanal Family Health survey –I (NFHS-I) was conducted in 1992-93
- ii. Natioanal Family Health survey-II (NFHS-II) was conducted in 1998-99

Select correct answer from the code given below-

**Codes:**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Both are correct  | b) Only 1 is correct  |
| c) Only 2 is correct | d) Both are incorrect |

**3. Who advanced the theory of demographic transition?**

- |                           |                  |             |            |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| a) Thompson and Notestain | b) E. Ranvenstin | c) Zelinsky | d) Whitley |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|

**4. Demographic transition defines-**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) The trends in the mortality, fertility and natural increase. | b) The trends in the mortality rate only. |
| c) The trends in natural increase only.                         | d) None of these.                         |

**5. Which of the following state is the stage of population explosion?**

- |                    |                    |                   |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) High stationary | b) Early expanding | c) Late expanding | d) Low stationary |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

**6. The highest density of rural population is found in-**

- |               |                      |                |                  |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| a) South Asia | b) North West Europe | c) Eastern USA | d) None of these |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|

**7. The constituents of population growth are –**

- |               |               |              |                 |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Death rate | b) Birth rate | c) Migration | d) All of these |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|

8. The official counting of people is called-
- a) Population                      b) Census                      c) Demography                      d) Survey
9. The movement of people from one place to another is known as-
- a) Transhumance                      b) Migration                      c) Movement                      d) Change
10. Which one of the following migration types contributes most to population movement in India?
- a) Rural to Rural                      b) Urban to Rural                      c) Rural to Urban                      d) Urban to Urban
11. An essay on principle of Population is written by-
- a) Carl Marx                      b) Robert Malthus                      c) Adam Smith                      d) None of these
12. Malthus maintained that population if unchecked tended to increase at a ----- while subsistence increased at an -----
- a) Geometric rate and arithmetic rate                      b) Arithmetic rate and geometric rate  
c) Only geometric rate                      d) Only arithmetic rate
13. Which of the following is correct statement?
- a) Migration may be interpreted as a spontaneous efforts to achieve a better balance population and resources.  
b) Migration is a movement of population involving a change of permanent residence of substantial duration  
c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.  
d) None of these are correct.
14. Push and Pull theory is related with-
- a) Migration                      b) Economic development                      c) Social changes                      d) All of these
15. Daily movement of people is called –
- a) Annual migration                      b) Seasonal migration                      c) Diurnal migration                      d) None of these
16. Revenstein Migration model is based on –
- a) Intercountry migration in U.K.                      b) Factors operating at origin  
c) Factors operating at destination                      d) Factors that act as intervening obstacles.
17. Lee's model of migration was initiated in –
- a) 1990                      b) 1992                      c) 1965                      d) 2000
18. Migration from developed to less developed region is called as-
- a) Emigration                      b) Immigration                      c) Perverse migration                      d) Reverse migration
19. Areas which are high densely populated is known as-
- a) Ecumene region                      b) Non- Ecumene region                      c) Developed region                      d) None of these
20. Optimum population is calculated as per-
- a) Man and resources                      b) Man and his potentiality  
c) Man and total population                      d) All the above