

MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Third Semester
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
(MRD - 13)

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 *five* of the following questions:

1. What is demography? Discuss the nature and scope of demography. (2+8=10)
2. What is population structure? Analyze the population distribution and composition in India. (2+8=10)
3. Critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population. (10)
4. Describe the demographic transition theory. (10)
5. Mortality is an important variable of population change, which is differentiated in terms of area, religion, caste, occupation and educational attainment. Analyze the statement in the context of India's population. (10)
6. What is migration? What are the different types of migration? Explain the factors of migration in India. (2+2+6=10)
7. Define urbanization. What are the features of urbanization? Discuss the effect of urbanization process in India. (2+3+5=10)
8. A popular debate is that, 'whether population is a resource or impediment of socio-economic development in India. Give your argument. (10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Population distribution is determined by-
 - a) Geographical factors
 - b) Environmental factors
 - c) Socio-economic factors
 - d) All the above
2. What is the share of India in world population?
 - a) 16%
 - b) 16.5%
 - c) 17.5%
 - d) 18%
3. Nature of rural-urban composition of population in India manifests-
 - a) Its dependence on agricultural economy
 - b) Slow urbanization process
 - c) Rural industrialization
 - d) Only a and b
4. What is the overall sex ratio of India according to census 2011?
 - a) 943
 - b) 933
 - c) 929
 - d) 882
5. Imbalance sex ratio in India is the result of -
 - a) Female infanticide
 - b) Female foeticide
 - c) Son preference
 - d) All the above
6. What is the interval period of two census enumeration?
 - a) 5 years
 - b) 10 years
 - c) 11 years
 - d) None of the above
7. Which theory stated that the growth of population is beneficial up to a certain point, after which any further growth is harmful?
 - a) Malthusian theory
 - b) Demographic transition theory
 - c) Optimum theory
 - d) Marxian theory
8. According to Notestein's theory of demographic transition India falls in the stage of-
 - a) High growth potential
 - b) Transitional growth
 - c) Incipient decline
 - d) None of the above

9. Fecundity means-
- a) Actual reproductive performance of a couple.
 - b) Fertility.
 - c) Capacity of a man and woman in reproduction.
 - d) All the above.
10. Infant death during 0 to 28 days is called-
- a) Neo natal infant death
 - b) Post-neo natal infant death
 - c) Infant mortality
 - d) All the above
11. A man from India living in USA is-
- a) Immigrant for India
 - b) Emigrant for India
 - c) Immigrant for USA
 - d) Only b and c are correct
12. The popular trend of migration in India is-
- a) Urban-urban migration
 - b) Urban-rural migration
 - c) Rural-urban migration
 - d) All the above
13. Which one of the following statement about migration in India is not correct?
- a) Poverty, unemployment and poor educational facility etc are forcing rural people to migrate to urban areas.
 - b) Rural-urban Migration is created problems of infrastructure, pollution, urban poverty etc.
 - c) Most of the urban areas are overpopulated because of rural-urban migration.
 - d) Industrialization has minimized rural-urban migration.
14. Which one of the Indian state having highest density according to 2011 census?
- a) Bihar
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Maharashtra
15. Which one of the following is not the factor which affects fertility?
- a) Adolescent sterility
 - b) Reproductive wastage
 - c) Age of entry into sexual unions
 - d) Mortality rate
16. Who has mentioned the preventive and positive checks for population control in his theory?
- a) Edwin Cannan
 - b) Thomas Robert Malthus
 - c) C. P. Blaker
 - d) Warren Thompson
17. Main reason of population growth in India after 1921 is-
- a) High Fertility
 - b) Low fertility
 - c) Declining mortality
 - d) All the above

18. Urbanization refers-

- a) Movement of people from village to urban town and cities.
- b) Change in the pattern of land use.
- c) Change from agricultural to non-agricultural occupation.
- d) All the above.

19. Which one of the following statement about fertility in India is not correct?

- a) Religious belief determines the fertility.
- b) Occupation is closely linked with fertility.
- c) High fertility causes infant mortality.
- d) Marriage is the recognized means of entry into sexual unions, which determines fertility.

20. Sex ration in India is measured in terms of-

- a) Number of female per 1000 male
- b) Number of male per 1000 female
- c) Number of female per 10,000 male
- d) All the above
