

D 40213-A

(Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

SIXTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Sociology

SOC 6B 14—POPULATION AND SOCIETY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

SOC 6B 14—POPULATION AND SOCIETY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Human population can :
 - (A) Exist apart from cultural interaction.
 - (B) Exist apart from social interaction.
 - (C) Exist apart from social-cultural interaction.
 - (D) Not exist apart from social-cultural interaction.
2. Low birth rate and pregnancy wastage in the population are primarily due to :
 - (A) Traditional practices.
 - (B) Maternal malnutrition.
 - (C) Female illiteracy.
 - (D) Insufficient health care.
3. The term 'political socialization' was used by :
 - (A) Herbert Hayman.
 - (B) Herbert Spencer.
 - (C) Almond Powell.
 - (D) Easton and Dannis.
4. The scientific study of population is known as _____.
 - (A) Population studies.
 - (B) Demography.
 - (C) Population science.
 - (D) Gerontology.
5. Which is the full factor of Migration ?
 - (A) Religious conversion.
 - (B) Natural calamities.
 - (C) Political disorder.
 - (D) Employment opportunities.
6. The major concern of social demography is the :
 - (A) Contemporary problem of the relation of population trends to social and economic development.
 - (B) Relationship between aggregate demographic nomena and regularities in other social and individual units of human behavior
 - (C) Analysis of how general, social and cultural factors.
 - (D) Study of size, composition and distribution of population at the present time.

7. De-facto census method is related to :
- (A) Counting of the population on the basis of its permanent residential status.
 - (B) Counting of the population according to where it is for a fortnight preceding the census.
 - (C) Counting of the population according to where it is on the night the census.
 - (D) None of the above.
8. Largest component of internal migration in India is :
- (A) Rural urban migration.
 - (B) Urban rural migration.
 - (C) Marriage migration.
 - (D) Rural migration.
9. Who postulated that fertility increases in response to the progress of society ?
- (A) Herbert Spencer.
 - (B) Corrado Gini.
 - (C) E.M. Hoover.
 - (D) C.P. Blacker.
10. The social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time ?
- (A) Death rate.
 - (B) Literacy rate.
 - (C) Age composition.
 - (D) Sex ratio.
11. Which of the following is the major concern about the study of population in a country ?
- (A) Population size and distribution.
 - (B) Characteristics of population.
 - (C) Population growth and process of population change.
 - (D) All of the above.
12. Sex ratio means _____.
- (A) Difference between birth rate and death rate.
 - (B) Number of females per thousand males
 - (C) Number of females per hundred males.
 - (D) The study of population growth.
13. Malthus's work is usually associated with the view that :
- (A) Improved technology can overcome the problems of population growth.
 - (B) Overpopulation will lead to social and political crises.
 - (C) Morality and religious approaches are the most effective counter forces to overpopulation, not Government policy.
 - (D) All of the above.

Turn over

14. Demographic Transition Theory :

- (A) Was originally developed to explain population explosions in the Third World.
- (B) Explains population growth in industrializing societies in terms of a time lag between when people die and when their children or grand children are born.
- (C) Explains population growth in industrializing societies in terms of a time lag between falling death rates and falling birth rates.
- (D) All of the above.

15. _____ is the change from high birth rates and death rates to relatively low birth rates and death rates.

- (A) Demographic transition.
- (B) Growth rate.
- (C) Demographic rate.
- (D) Morbidity.

16. Which one of the following has higher population density as compared to India ?

- (A) Canada.
- (B) India.
- (C) China.
- (D) Bangladesh.

17. The number of people in different age group is referred as :

- (A) Adolescent population.
- (B) Age composition.
- (C) Sex ratio.
- (D) Occupational structure.

18. India occupies _____ rank among the population of the different countries of the world ?

- (A) Third.
- (B) First.
- (C) Fourth.
- (D) Second.

19. Which is the most populous country of the world ?

- (A) Russia.
- (B) United states.
- (C) China.
- (D) India.

20. An enumeration or counting of a population is referred to as :

- (A) Vital statistics.
- (B) Census.
- (C) Fertility rate.
- (D) Growth rate.

D 40213

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

SIXTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL 2018

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Sociology

SOC 6B 14—POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer all ten questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

Fill in the blanks :

1. Expansion of MTP is _____.
2. _____ is defined as the average number of persons living per square kilometre.
3. Limiting the size of the family by conscious efforts is called _____.
4. _____ is the scientific study of population.
5. National Sample Survey Organisation was established in the year _____.

Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 6. Social capillarity | (a) Edwin Cannon. |
| 7. Political Socialisation | (b) Warren Thompson. |
| 8. Demographic Transition Theory | (c) L. Dumont. |
| 9. Optimum Population Theory | (d) Jean Gottmann. |
| 10. Megalopolis | (e) Herbert Hayman. |

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Section B

*Answer any ten questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

11. Migration streams.
12. Population influencing policies.
13. Ageing.
14. Biological theory of population by H. Spencer.

Turn over

15. Life expectancy.
16. Urban agglomeration.
17. Crude birth rate.
18. Rur-urban continuum.
19. Fecundity.
20. Census method.
21. Antinatalist policies.
22. Population registers.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Section C

*Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

23. Explain the salient features of Optimum Population theory.
24. What is meant by population characteristics ?
25. Explain dual reporting system and its importance in population data.
26. Write down the socio-cultural factors influencing fertility rate of a population.
27. Discuss the importance given to family planning programmes under various five year plans in India.
28. Explain the relationship of population studies with other social sciences.
29. Assess the importance of immunisation programmes in the demographic transition of India.
30. Give an account of the status of India's population.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

31. Explain the different sources of collecting population data and its importance in the development of a nation.
32. Describe structure of the population and major characteristics.
33. Critically evaluate the Malthusian Theory of population.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)