MA SOCIOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY
MSO-304 B
(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

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. Social Demography studies:
   a. Population structure of any geographical area.
   b. Population variation in any place.
   c. Interface between population and society.
   d. All the above.

2. Population distribution of any place is determined by:
   a. Geographic factor   b. Economic factor
   c. Biological factor   d. Both a and b

3. Which Indian state has lowest density of population?
   a. Assam   b. Goa
   c. Arunachal Pradesh   d. Sikkim

4. What percentage of world population India shares?
   a. 17.74%   b. 15%
   c. 16%   d. 19%

5. Who opposed the idea of welfare measures for the poor?
   a. Karl Marx   b. Emile Durkheim
   c. Thomas Malthus   d. None of the above

6. Optimum size of population is ideal for:
   a. Social development   b. Economic development
   c. Human development   d. All the above

7. Mortality rate in India began to decrease due to:
   a. Development of medical science.
   b. Awareness of the people regarding communicable diseases.
   c. Independence.
   d. Both a and b.

8. Low mortality causes:
   a. High life expectancy   b. High population growth
   c. Both a and b   d. Low population

9. High fertility is not determined by:
   a. Age of marriage   b. Age of entry into sexual union
   c. Family planning   d. Low mortality

10. Family planning practice is determined by:
    a. Education of the couple   b. Consciousness regarding standard of life
    c. Both a and b   d. Migration

11. Which one of the following is not the factor of migration?
    a. Poverty
    b. Employment Opportunity
    c. Cultural integration
    d. Better living standard

12. Migration causes:
    a. Imbalance population distribution
    b. High fertility
    c. Low fertility
    d. None of the above

13. The cause/causes of population growth in India:
    a. High fertility
    b. Low mortality
    c. Fecundity
    d. Both and b

14. Population can be controlled through:
    a. Consciousness regarding better life
    b. Government policy only
    c. The economic development only
    d. None of the above

15. Population can be resourceful if it is:
    a. Low
    b. High
    c. Optimum
    d. Negative

16. Low female sex ration in India indicates:
    a. High fertility
    b. Stereotypical tradition of gender preference
    c. High male fertility
    d. All the above

17. In which year systematic census began for the first time in India?
    a. 1920
    b. 1947
    c. 1921
    d. 1881

18. Fertility variation in India exists in
    a. Rural to urban
    b. Income groups
    c. Status groups
    d. All the above

19. Census data can be useful for:
    a. Administrative functioning
    b. Social research
    c. Welfare measures
    d. All the above

20. Large scale international migration is the result of
    a. War
    b. Natural disaster
    c. Both a and b
    d. Govt. Policy

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(**PART-B: Descriptive**)

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min.   Marks: 50

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

1. Discuss the nature and scope of demography.   10

2. What is population structure? Discuss the composition of India's   2+8=10
   population with the help of suitable data.

3. Critically analyze the Malthusian theory of population.   10

4. Explain the demographic transition theory with reference to India.   10

5. Why mortality began to decrease in India. Discuss the social implication   2+8=10
   of mortality differentials in India.

6. What is immigration and emigration? Discuss the factors and   3+7=10
   consequences of migration in India.

7. Show how population can be used as resource in any country? How   5+5=10
   population in India creates burden for human development?

8. Explain the various population policies in India.   10

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