



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2014

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**M.Phil./Ph.D.
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(POPULATION STUDIES)**

**M.Phil./Ph.D.
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(POPULATION STUDIES)**

[Field of Study Code : POPP (141)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SUBJECT
(Field of Study/Language)

FIELD OF STUDY CODE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) All questions must be answered in the Question Paper itself.
- (iii) This Question Paper consists of *four* Sections—A, B, C and D.
- (iv) Answer the questions of Section—A by putting a circle around the letter (a. or b. or c. or d.); for example, **(a)** representing the correct choice. Any ambiguity in circling (for example, circling more than one alphabet/number or circling the space between two alphabets/numbers) will lead to the answer being marked wrong.
- (v) Questions of Sections—B, C and D have to be answered in the space given in the Question Paper.
- (vi) Calculators are allowed.
- (vii) Extra pages are provided for Rough Work at the end of the booklet.

REGISTRATION NO.

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CENTRE OF EXAMINATION
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DATE

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(Signature of Candidate)

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(Signature of Invigilator)

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*(Signature and Seal of
Presiding Officer)*

SECTION—A

(Question Nos. 1 to 15 carry 1 mark each)

Encircle the correct answer :

1. According to Thomas Malthus, population increases — while food supply increases —.
 - a. geometrically; arithmetically
 - b. in stages; continuously
 - c. arithmetically; exponentially
 - d. fractionally; progressively

2. The 'hypothesis of mobility transition' was given by
 - a. Wilbur Zelinsky
 - b. Mabogunje
 - c. S. A. Stouffer
 - d. Hagerstrand

3. Which of the following is an example of tragedy of commons?
 - a. Unregulated fishing from rivers
 - b. Smoking in a public place
 - c. Excessive rain
 - d. Common use of public toilets

4. The term T_x in the life table gives
- expectation of life at age x
 - person years lived at age x
 - person years lived beyond age x
 - person years lived up to age x
5. International division of labour and development of technopoles in urban spaces are the characteristics of
- commercial city
 - post-industrial city
 - industrial city
 - None of the above
6. The intermediate variables framework for analysis of fertility was proposed by
- Becker and Lewis
 - Coale and Trussell
 - Bongaarts and Potter
 - Davis and Blake
7. The — is the ratio of the nonworking-age population (under 15 years old and over 60 years old) to the working-age population.
- labour force participation rate
 - per capita population ratio
 - population transition
 - dependency ratio

8. Major reason of migration for the females in India is
- a. education
 - b. marriage
 - c. employment
 - d. All of the above
9. If the life expectancy of a stationary population is 70 years, the death rate per 1000 is closest to
- a. 7
 - b. 14
 - c. 30
 - d. 35
10. Increasing population in the peripheral zones of an urban area and declining population at city core, observed during the stage of development of urban area, are called
- a. urbanization
 - b. counterurbanization
 - c. suburbanization
 - d. reurbanization
11. The emigration of highly skilled people from the developing countries is known as
- a. brain drain
 - b. human capital deterioration
 - c. productivity decline
 - d. labour degradation

12. Which state of India has the highest life expectancy at birth for females?
- a. Tamil Nadu
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Kerala
 - d. Goa
13. The term 'population momentum' signifies
- a. growth of a population during demographic transition
 - b. growth of a population after it reaches replacement-level fertility
 - c. growth of a stable population
 - d. growth of a population due to fall in mortality
14. Population threshold for any service depicts
- a. maximum distance that people can travel to use a service
 - b. minimum distance required to provide a service
 - c. minimum population size required for a service
 - d. maximum population size required for a service
15. Myers' index is used to assess
- a. coverage errors
 - b. digit preference
 - c. omission of births
 - d. omission of deaths

SECTION—B

(Question No. 16 carries 10 marks)

16. The broad age distributions by sex of India's population in 1971 and 2011 are given in the table below :

Population of India (in millions), 1971 and 2011 Censuses

Age Group	1971			2011		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-14	230	119	111	374	195	179
15-49	252	131	121	644	331	313
50-64	48	25	23	126	64	62
65+	18	9	9	66	32	34
Total	548	284	264	1210	622	588

Present a brief analysis of the above information.

SECTION—C

(Question Nos. 17 to 21 carry 2 marks each)

Answer the following :

17. "Crude death rate in India is lower than that of Sweden." Does it indicate that mortality level in India is lower than Sweden?

18. To compare fertility of Bangladesh and India, which of the following indicators should be considered?

Crude Birth Rate or Total Fertility Rate

Justify.

19. How do we calculate singulate mean age at marriage?

20. Why does the rate of migration estimated on the basis of place of birth differ from that by place of last residence?

21. Differentiate between level of urbanization and tempo of urbanization.

SECTION—D

(Question Nos. 22 to 28 carry 5 marks each)

- 22.** Describe the Sample Registration System in India. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

- 23.** "Infant mortality is an indicator of socioeconomic status of a country." Justify the statement.

- 24.** Provide a critical analysis of 'limits to growth' model highlighting the nexus among population, environment and resource utilization.

25. Critically review whether formal population policies are necessary for India or development is the best contraceptive.

- 26.** Discuss the salient features of contemporary urbanization in India with particular reference to Census of India, 2011.

27. Describe the regional variations in fertility transition in India.

28. Discuss how interstate migration is related with regional development in India.
