**Chapter 2 demography Competency based questions**

1. Assertion (A) – Malthus predictions were proved false.

Reason (R)- In the historical experience of Europe both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true but R is false.
4. A is false and R is true.
5. Assertion (A) – the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty or ignorance or lack of resources.

Reason (R)- we find the sex ratio to be lowest in the most prosperous regions.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false and R is true.

1. Assertion (A) – The inequalities in the literacy rate are especially important because they tend to reproduce inequality across generations.

Reason (R)- literacy rates also vary by social group historically disadvantaged communities like these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have lower rates of literacy.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false and R is true.

1. Assertion (A) – unlike the death rate the both rate has not registered a sharp fall.

Reason (R)- by and large increased levels of prosperity exert a strong downward pull on the birth rate.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

c. A is true but R is false.

d. A is false and R is true.

Read the following text and answer the questions **5, 6, 7 and 8** on the basis of the same:

Most demographic concepts are expressed as rates or ratios – they involve 2 numbers. One of these numbers is the particular statistic that has been calculated for a specific geographical administrative unit; the other number provides a standard for comparison. For example birth rate is the total number of live births in a particular area (an entire country, state, or district or other territorial unit ) during a specified (usually a year) divided by total population of that area in thousands. In other words, the birth rate is the number of live births per thousand population.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a similar statistic, expressed as the number of deaths in a given area during a given time per thousand population.
2. Maternal mortality rate
3. Life expectancy
4. Death rate
5. Death ratio
6. When the difference between birth rate and death rate is 0 [or, in practice, very small] we say that the population has ‘stabilized’, or has reached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Stabilization level
8. Replacement level
9. Highest point
10. Highest level
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age specific fertility rates for that area.
12. Fertility rate
13. Maternal fertility rate
14. Maternal mortality rate
15. Total fertility rate
16. Are falling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non workers. This is sometimes referred to as demographic dividend.
17. Dependency ratio
18. Sex ratio
19. Child sex ratio
20. Life expectancy

Read the following text and answer the following questions **9, 10, 11 and 12** on the basis of the same:

Population growth always outstrips growth in population of subsistence resources, hence the only way to increase prosperity is by controlling the growth of population. Unfortunately, humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population. Malthus believed therefore that positive checks to population growth in forms of famines and diseases where inevitable because they were nature’s way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population. Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. Critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.

1. Population rises in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ progression.
2. Arithmetic
3. Geometric
4. Linear
5. Harmonic
6. Agriculture production grows in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ progression.
7. Geometric
8. Linear
9. Harmonic
10. Arithmetic
11. Which of the following is not an example of positive checks to population growth?
12. Natural disasters
13. Celibacy
14. Famines
15. Disease
16. Which of the following is not a critique of Malthusian theory?
17. Food production continued to rise despite rapid growth of population.
18. Standard of living continued to rise despite rapid population growth.
19. Poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.
20. Humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth.

Read the following text and answer the following questions **13, 14, 15 16** on the basis of the same:

“ The growth rate of population substantially increased after independence from British rule going up to 2.2% during 1961 -1981. Since then although the annual growth rate has decreased it remains one of the highest in the developing world. The impact of the demographic transition phase is clearly seen in the graph where they begin to diverge from each other after the decade of 1921 to 1931. Before 1931, both death rate and birth rates were high. Whereas, after this transitional moment the death rates fell sharply but the birth rate only fell slightly. The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases. The latter cause was perhaps the most important.”

1. Which of the following helped control epidemics in India over a period of time?
2. Improvement in communication.
3. Decrease in death rate.
4. Improvement in sanitation.
5. Improvement in agricultural productivity.
6. Which of the following is not a measure taken to famine related deaths by the Indian state?
7. Expansion of irrigation
8. Improved means of transport and communication
9. MNREGA
10. Changing agro-climatic environment.
11. What does Amartya Sen mean by failure of entitlements?
12. The inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food.
13. Vulnerability to variations in rainfall.
14. Lack of adequate means of transportation and communication.
15. Famines.
16. Which of the following states does not have the total fertility rate below the replacement level?
	1. Himachal Pradesh
	2. Madhya Pradesh
	3. Kerala
	4. Tamil Nadu

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1. “ The Malthusian theory suggests that human population tends to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow.”

Choose the incorrect statement about Malthusian theory.

* 1. While population rises in geometric progression, agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression.
	2. While population rises in arithmetic progression, agricultural production can only grow in geometric progression.
	3. Population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources.
	4. Positive checks to population growth in forms of famines and diseases were inevitable.
1. “ Malthus theory of population growth outlined in his essay on population [1798]- was a rather pessimistic one. He suggested that human populations tend to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence[specially food, but also clothing and other agriculture based products] can grow. Choose the incorrect statement about Malthusian theory of population growth.
	1. Humanity is condemned to live in poverty because population growth will always be taken over by industrial growth.
	2. Population rises in geometric progression and agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression.
	3. Positive checks to population growth were inevitable.
	4. Humanity has only our limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population.
2. The power of population is so superior to the power of earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of depopulation.

Choose the incorrect statement about Malthusian theory.

* 1. The Malthusian theory was challenged by theorist who claimed that economic growth could outstrip population growth.
	2. Malthus was favored by liberal and Marxist scholars.
	3. The most effective refutation of his theory was provided by the historical experiences.
	4. Malthus predictions were proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise.
1. “ The theory of demographic transition suggests that population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development and that every society follows a typical pattern of development related population growth. These can be divided into three basic phases of population growth. Choose the correct statement about the first stage of the theory of demographic transition.
	1. Growth rates are low because both death rate and birth rate are very high.
	2. Growth rates are high because both the death rate and birth rate are very high.
	3. Growth rates are low because both the death rate and birth rate are very low.
	4. Growth rates are high because both the death rate and birth rate are very low.
2. The major epidemic diseases in the past where fevers or various sorts, plague, smallpox and cholera. But the single biggest epidemic was the influenza epidemic of 1981-19, which killed as many as 125 black people, or about 5% of the total population of India at that time. Estimates of death vary and some are much higher. Also known as Spanish flu, the influenza pandemic was a global phenomena. Choose the correct statement.
	1. The principal reasons for the decline in death rate after 1921 were increased levels of control over famines an epidemic diseases.
	2. The principle reason for the decline in death rate after 1921 were decreased levels of control over famines and epidemic diseases.
	3. The principal reasons for the decline in the death rate after 1921 were increased birth rate.
	4. A pandemic is an epidemic that affects our particular geographical area.
3. Famines were also a major and recurring source of increased mortality. Famines were caused by high levels of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agro climatic environment that was very vulnerable to variations in rainfall. Choose the incorrect statement.
	1. Famines were caused due to lack of adequate means of transportation and communication.
	2. Famines were caused due to inadequate efforts on the part of the state.
	3. Famines were not necessarily due to fall in food grain productions.
	4. Famines were not caused by failure of entitlements.
4. Demographers and sociologists have offered several reasons for the decline in the sex ratio in India. Choose the incorrect statement related in these reasons.
	1. The main health factor that affects women differently from men is education.
	2. Fall in the sex ratio may be partly due to the increased risk of death in childbirth that only women face.
	3. Maternal mortality is supposed to decline with development.
	4. Maternal mortality rates have been coming down in India even though remain high by international standards.
5. It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions in India. Choose the incorrect statement.
	1. Few states of India are amongst the richest in terms of per capita income and are the states with the lowest sex ratios.
	2. The problem of relative abortions is due to poverty and lack of resources.
	3. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children.
	4. Biased against gold child depends more on how social attitudes evolve.
6. Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an instrument of empowerment. The literacy rates have to struggle to keep up with the growth of population in India. It varies considerably across gender, across regions and across social groups. Choose the incorrect statement.
	1. Literacy can lead to health awareness.
	2. Literacy varies considerably across gender, regions and social groups.
	3. Literacy rates do not vary by social groups.
	4. Literacy rates have to struggle to keep up with the rate of population growth in India.
7. The vast majority of the population of India has always lived in rural areas, and that continues to be true choose the correct statement.
	1. The relative economic value of what they produce has fallen drastically.
	2. The relative economic value of what they produce has increased drastically.
	3. The relative economic value of what they produce has remained unchanged.
	4. The relative economic value of what they produce keeps on fluctuating.
8. The most important objective of national family planning program was to slow down the rate of population growth through the promotion of various birth control methods, improve public health standards, and increased public awareness about population and health issues. Choose the correct statement.
	1. National family planning program was widely accepted.
	2. It was a massive opposition to the program.
	3. The program introduced a coercive program of mass sterilization.
	4. The new government after emergency completely abandoned promotion of promotion of population control program.
9. Sometimes, the city may also be preferred for social reasons, specially the relative anonymity it offers. The fact that urban life involves interaction with strangers can be an advantage for different reasons. Choose the correct statement.
	1. The anonymity of this city allows poorer sections of the socially dominant rural areas to engage in low status work.
	2. The anonymity of the city doesn’t allow borrow sections of these socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work.
	3. The anonymity of the city doesn’t provide protection to socially oppressed groups.
	4. The anonymity of the city reveals the caste identity.
10. Demographic data are important for the planning and implementation of state policies, specially those for economic development and general public welfare. Choose the correct statement about the demographic data.
	1. Aggregate statistics refers to a large collectivity consisting of millions of people.
	2. Aggregate statistics refers to a selective group out of millions of people.
	3. Aggregate statistics refers to a small collectivity consisting of few people.
	4. Aggregate statistics refers to an average of a small group of people.
11. Malthus was criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. Choose the correct statement.
	1. Critics argued that poverty was caused by equal distribution of economic resources.
	2. Critics argued that poverty was caused by unequal distribution of economic resources.
	3. Critics argue that poverty was caused by unequal working capacity.
	4. Critics argue that poverty was caused by equal distribution of working capacity.

Read the following passage and answer questions. 31,32 and 33.

Several factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio, including severe neglect of girl babies in infancy, leading to higher death rates, sex specific abortions that prevent girl babies from being born, and female infanticide[or the killing of girl babies due to religious or cultural beliefs]. Each of these reasons point to a serious social problem, and there is some evidence that all of these have been at work in India. Practices or female infanticide have been known to exist in many regions, while increasing importance is being placed to modern medical techniques by which the sex of the baby can be determined in the very early stages of pregnancy. The availability of sonogram, an X ray like diagnostic device based on ultrasound technology, originally developed to identify genetic or other disorders in the foetus, are used to identify and selectively abort female foetuses. The original pattern of low child sex ratio seems to be the support of this argument. It is striking that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.

1. The problem of sex selective abortion is due to which of the following?
	1. Poverty.
	2. Preference for male child.
	3. Dowry payments.
	4. Cost of education.
2. In the long run, the solution to the problem of sex. Selective abortion lies in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-.
	1. Stricter laws only.
	2. Severe punishment.
	3. Abstaining from having children.
	4. Change in social attitudes.
3. Which of the following is not a reason for some preference?
	1. Old age insurance.
	2. Caring ahead family line.
	3. Economic security.
	4. Increasing number of nuclear families.

Read the given passage and answer question number 34,,35 and 36.

The dependency ratio is a measure comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (that is, elderly people who are too old to work, and children who are too young to work) with the portion that is in the Working age group, generally defined as 15 to 64 years. The dependency ratio is equal to the population below 15 or above 64, divided by population in the 15 to 64 age group. This is usually expressed as a percentage. Or rising dependency ratio is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, Since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working age people to carry the burden providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependence. On the other hand, a falling dependency ratio can be a source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non workers. This is sometimes referred to as the demographic dividend, or benefit flowing from the changing age structure. However, this benefit is temporary because the larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into non working old people.

1. Which state has began to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries ?
	1. Madhya Pradesh.
	2. Bihar.
	3. Kerala.
	4. Haryana.
2. Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_proportions in the younger age groups and relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_proportions among the aged.
	1. High,low
	2. Low, high.
	3. High,high
	4. Low, low.
3. The larger pool of working age people will eventually turn into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Non working.
	2. Dependent population.
	3. Aged population.
	4. Young population.