

Self evaluation
Lecture 35
Population-II

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

Fill in the blanks:

Q.1. In the beginning of the 20th Century the population of India was around:

- (A) 1 billion (B) 500 million (C) 240 million (D) None of these

Q.2. Immediately before the independence of the country the rate of growth of population was around:

- (A) 1 percent (B) 3 percent (C) 4 percent (D) 0.5 percent

Q.3. Between 1951 and 2001 the percentage increase in population during any census decade was around:

- (A) 20 percent (B) 15 percent (C) 25 percent (D) 40 percent

Q.4. If a population is growing at a rate 2 percent per year it is likely to double in ... years.

- (A) 20 (B) 25 (C) 22.6 (D) 35

Q.5. According to demographic transition theory the rate of growth of population is highest in the ...

- (A) Primitive stage (B) Transitional stage (C) Post-transitional stage (D) None of the above

Q.6. Initially, in a primitive society, socio-economic development leads to decline in

- (A) Fertility (B) Size of population (C) Growth rate of the population (D) Mortality

Q.7. With the progress of demographic transition there is also an epidemiological transition as proportionately a greater percentage of people start dying due to:

- (A) Communicable diseases (B) Epidemics and natural disasters (C) Non-communicable diseases (D) None of the above

Q.8. Demographic transition in the less developed countries differs from that in the developed countries

- (A) In the developed countries fertility declined at a much faster rate than in the less developed countries

- (B) In the developed countries infant mortality rate declined at a much faster rate than in the less developed countries
- (C) During the transition period developed countries experienced much lesser rate of growth than the developing countries
- (D) None of the above

Q.9. Population explosion refers to ...

- (A) A sudden increase in population due to rapid mortality decline
- (B) Sudden increase in fertility levels
- (C) A steady increase in the density of population
- (D) Sudden increase in deaths due to non-communicable diseases

Q.10. Rise of nation state ...

- (A) Has no contribution in reducing mortality
- (B) Explains the decline in fertility
- (C) Led to weakening of family planning programmes
- (D) None of the above

Subjective questions

Q.1. Write an essay on growth of population in India.

Q.2. What is “population explosion”? Explain why it is important to control population.

Q.3. Describe the process of demographic transition. What are roughly the values of life expectancy before and after the transition?

Q.4. Explain the term epidemiology. Why does demographic transition lead to epidemiological transition?

Q.5. Will India’s population continue to increase at the rate prevailing during the census decade 2001-2011? If not, why not?

Exercises

E.1. Go to Census of India website and note down rate of growth of population in different states of India. Which states are growing faster and why?

E.2. Apply functional theory to study functions and dysfunctions of population growth in the primitive societies.

E.3. Using Marx’s *Capital* to explain how mortality is linked with class. What did Marx say on the Malthus’s essay?

- E.4. How can rise of nation state be linked with demographic transition? Imagine India to be divided into smaller states as was the case earlier and answer whether that would have led to a different course of demographic and epidemiological transition.
- E.5. Go to WHO website and study what are life expectancies in European and African countries. What could be the major reasons behind these differences?