Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.

2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

4. Read instructions given inside carefully.

5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.

6. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.

9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) __________________________

2. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) __________________________

Roll No. __________________________
(In figures as per admission card)

Test Booklet No.

Number of Questions in this Booklet: 26

Maximum Marks: 200

POPULATION STUDIES
Note: This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट: यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं । अभ्यर्थियों को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग से दिये गये विश्लेषित निर्देशों के अनुसार देना है ।
SECTION – I
खंड – I

Note: This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 x 20 = 40 marks)

Note: इस खंड में बीस-बीस अंकों के दो निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक का उत्तर लगभग पांच सौ (500) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है। (2 x 20 = 40 अंक)

1. Discuss, in brief, various techniques for computation of infant mortality rate.

Write a critique on spatial organization of human settlements using the principles of centrality.

OR / अथवा

Critically examine how population growth is conducive to economic development incorporating the views of Ester Boserup and Judian Simon.

OR / अथवा

Discuss salient features of the National Rural Health Mission of India.

OR / अथवा
2. What type of errors usually occur in census and surveys data? Discuss, in brief, various methods for detecting digit preference in reporting of age data.

Write an essay on ‘India’s population distribution is peripheral to Peninsular Plateau’.

Discuss in detail about the role of population growth in causing land degradation and water and air pollution.

Critically discuss various strategies adopted in the family welfare programme in India.
SECTION – II
खंड – II

Note: This section contains three (3) questions from each of the electives/specializations. The candidate has to choose only one elective/specialization and answer all the three questions from it. Each question carries fifteen (15) marks and is to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. (3 x 15 = 45 Marks)

Elective – I
विकल्प – I

Techniques of Population Analysis
(जनसंख्या विश्लेषण तकनीक)

3. Define nuptiality. Describe a procedure to obtain singulate mean age at marriage.

4. Discuss, in brief, various measures of fertility along with their merits and demerits.


OR / अथवा

Elective – II
विकल्प – II

Population, Settlements and Human Ecology
(जनसंख्या, व्यवस्था और मानव परिस्थिति-विज्ञान)

3. What do you understand by ‘Rural-Urban Continuum’?


5. What do you understand by ‘Ecological Imbalance’? How is it produced by human factors?

Elective – III
Population, Development and Environment

3. Define the concept of ‘Limits to growth’. State its importance in the context of population and development – nexus.

4. Distinguish between the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) and Human Development Index (HDI) with their limitations.

5. Examine the linkages between population and sustainable development.

Elective – IV
Family Welfare Programme in India

3. Discuss various services provided under the Reproductive and Child Health Approach in India.

4. Discuss trends in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in India and identify vulnerable sections of population.

5. Discuss various services provided through antinatal, natal and post-natal care under the Family Welfare Programme in India.
SECTION – III
खंड – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words.

नोट: इस खंड में दस-दस (10-10) अंकों के नौ (9) प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पचास (50) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है।

(9 × 10 = 90 marks)

(9 × 10 = 90 अंक)

6. Define census and describe methods of census enumeration.

जनगणना की परिभाषा दीजिए और जनगणना करने की विधियों का वर्णन कीजिए।
7. What do you understand by economic composition of population?
राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या की आर्थिक संरचना का क्या अभिव्यक्ति है?

8. State some of the major social implications of ageing of population in India.
भारत में वृद्धावस्था से सम्बन्धित सामाजिक प्रभावों का वर्णन करें।

(i) ‘पीरियड’ और ‘कोहर्ट’ जीवन-सारणी और (ii) ‘सम्पूर्ण’ और ‘संक्षिप्त’ जीवन-सारणी में अन्तर स्पष्ट करें।
10. Define Lexis diagram and give its uses.
लेक्सिस डायाग्राम की परिभाषा दीजिए और इसका उपयोग बताइए।

11. Describe fertility transition in India.
भारत में प्रजनन संक्रमण का वर्णन करिए।
12. What are the push and pull factors influencing migration?

प्रवास को प्रभावित करने वाले पुश और पुल कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

13. Write what you know of Human Development Index.

मानव विकास अनुक्रमणिका के बारे में आप क्या जानते हैं?

14. What do you understand by the status of women?

खिलौनों के स्तर से आप क्या समझते हैं?
SECTION – IV
खंड – IV

This section contains five (5) questions of five (5) marks each based on the following passage. Each question should be answered in about thirty (30) words. (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Let us trace hypothetically from left to right an axis going from zero point in urbanization (the non-existence of the city, the complete predominance of agrarian life, agricultural production and the countryside) to full urbanization (the absorption of the countryside by the city and the total predominance of industrial production, including agriculture). This abstract picture momentarily places the discontinuities in parentheses. To a certain extent it will enable us to locate the critical points, that is, the breaks and discontinuities themselves. Quite quickly on the axis, quite near to the beginning, let us mark the political city (in effect achieved and maintained in the Asiatic mode of production) which organizes an agrarian environment by dominating it. A little further, let us mark the appearance of the commercial city, which begins by relegating commerce to its periphery (a heterotopy of outlying areas, fairs and markets, places assigned to foreigners, to strangers specialized in exchanges) and which later integrates the market by integrating itself to a social structure based on exchanges, expanded communications, money and movable wealth. There then comes a decisive critical point, where the importance of agriculture retreats before the importance of craft and industrial production of the market, exchange value and a rising capitalism. Soon it is the arrival of the industrial city, with its implications (emigration of disposed and disaggregated peasant populations towards the city – a period of great urban concentration). Urban society is heralded long after society as a whole has tilted towards the urban. Then there is the period when the expanding city proliferates, produces far-flung peripheries (suburbs), and invades the countryside. Paradoxically, in this period when the city expands inordinately, the form (the practico-material morphology, the form of urban life) of the traditional city explodes. This double process (industrialization-urbanization) produces the double movement: explosion-implosion, condensation-dispersion (the explosion already mentioned). It is therefore around this critical point that can be found the present problematic of the city and urban reality.
15. What does the author mean by ‘Axis of Urbanisation’?

‘Nagarikaran को धुरी से लेकर का क्या आधिपत्य है?

16. What are the ‘Critical Points’ in the process of urbanisation?

‘नगरीकरण प्रक्रिया में ‘अलोचनात्मक बिन्दु’ कौन से हैं?’
17. How does the trajectory of urbanisation shape itself to accommodate a political city and a commercial city?

राजनीतिक नगर एवं व्यापारिक नगर को अपने में समाने के लिए नगरीकरण का प्रक्षेप पथ स्वयं क्या रूप धारण करता है?

18. How does the pattern of urbanisation transform itself with the emergence of an industrial city?

किसी औद्योगिक नगर के प्रदूषण के साथ स्वयं नगरीकरण के ढाँचे के रूप में क्या अन्तर आता है?

19. What is the impact of industrialisation-urbanisation on urban-reality in space?

किसी क्षेत्र में नगर-यथायथता पर उद्योगीकरण-नगरीकरण का क्या प्रभाव है?
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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ...........................................
(in figures) ..........................................

Signature & Name of the Coordinator ..................................

(Evaluation)   Date ..........................