

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

TDP (Honours) 4th Semester Examination, 2019

Geography

(Honours)

NINTH PAPER (CC-9)

(Population Geography)

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
Candidates are required to attempt the questions in their own words as far as possible*

Section - A

1. Answer any six of the following questions: 2x6=12

- (a) Mention two indirect sources of population data.
- (b) Enumerate two challenges of population geographers in India.
- (c) Write down the formula to determine population density.
- (d) Mention the factors affecting natural population growth.
- (e) Define morbidity.
- (f) Classify internal migration.
- (g) What is population-resource region?
- (h) What do you understand by the term brain drain?

Section – B

(Answer either (a) or (b) of each questions)

2. (a) Define population geography. Discuss subject matter of population geography and its development since the 1950s. 2+5+5=12

Or

(b) Describe the various sources of population data in the world. Give an account of the census enumeration and sample surveys in India.

5+2½+2½=12

3. (a) Discuss the measures of population distribution and concentration. Examine the factors affecting the population distribution and density. (3½+3½)

+5=12

Or

(b) Define absolute population growth. Analyse the growth pattern of India's population since 1901. Give an account of the spatial variation in the density of India's population based on Census 2011. 2+5+5=12

4. (a) What is the importance of fertility analysis. Examine the measures and determinants of fertility.

2+5+5=12

Or

(b) Discuss the patterns of population ageing of the world. Evaluate the theories of population migration by Ravenstine and Lee.

5. (a) Give an account of Zelinsky's Population-Resource Regions. Analyse the challenges of malnourishment and unemployment in the third world countries.

4+4+4=12

Or

(b) Distinguish between immigration and emigration. Attempt an analysis of migration influencing policies of India and USA.

2+(5+5) =12
