



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE : SOC211
COURSE TITLE : Population and Development
LECTURER(S) : Philomene Moses
DATE : 9th December 2024
TIME : 1 p.m. – 3 p.m.
DURATION : 2 hours
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper consists of two (2) sections.
- Answer **ALL** questions in **SECTION A** and **ONE** question in **SECTION B**

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Section A

1. All of the following are population theories except:
 - A. Malthusian theory
 - B. World System theory
 - C. Demographic Transition theory
 - D. Esther Boserup's theory
2. All of the following countries instituted pronatalist policies when faced with an ageing population except:
 - A. France
 - B. Japan
 - C. India
 - D. Singapore
3. A population pyramid is used to show
 - A. Crude birth rate
 - B. Net migration of a population
 - C. Rapid population growth
 - D. A population's age and sex composition
4. Which of the following are characteristics of a concave population pyramid?
 - A. A young population and a large base
 - B. A young population and a small base
 - C. An aging population with a large base
 - D. An aging population with a small base
5. All of the following represents population control measures except:
 - A. Education
 - B. Legislation
 - C. Urbanization
 - D. Contraceptives
6. Which of the following theoretical perspectives suggested the planned parenthood method of birth control?
 - A. Marxist
 - B. Malthusian
 - C. Neo-Malthusian
 - D. Demographic Transition
7. Which set of factors is directly related to population change?
 - A. Birth, morbidity, urbanization
 - B. Births, deaths, migration
 - C. Morbidity, mortality, health
 - D. Morbidity, death, health
8. Which is the most accurate statement of dependency ratio?
 - A. Ratio of working population to dependents.
 - B. Ratio of dependents to working population.
 - C. Difference between working population and dependents.
 - D. Difference between dependents and working population.

9. Data from censuses may be best regarded as:

- A. Reliable but invalid
- B. Neither reliable nor valid
- C. Official estimates of population
- D. Unofficial estimates of population

10. Government may choose to conduct censuses using

- A. Questionnaires, interviews, surveys
- B. Interviews, observations, case studies
- C. Questionnaires, official statistics, participant observation
- D. Surveys, samples, case studies

11. _____ developed a Caribbean perspective of the Demographic Transition theory consisting of 5 stages.

- A. Warren Thompson
- B. Ester Boserup
- C. George Roberts
- D. Karl Marx

12. Which of the following theories proposed preventative and positive checks as means of controlling the growth of a population?

- A. Malthusian theory
- B. Neo-Malthusian theory
- C. Marx's theory
- D. Demographic Transition theory

13. In _____ of the demographic transition theory both birth rates and death rates are low and life expectancy continues to improve.

- A. Stage 1: The high fluctuating stage.
- B. Stage 2: The early expanding stage.
- C. Stage 3: The late expanding stage.
- D. Stage 4: The Low fluctuating stage.

14. The migration of people with technical and intellectual skills to other countries to seek better opportunities is referred to as:

- A. Brain drain
- B. Immigration
- C. Emigration
- D. Deportation

15. Which of the following is not a characteristics of a population pyramid?

- A. They are usually presented every five or ten years.
- B. It is a type of bar graph.
- C. They are divided into five-year age bands.
- D. Age is represented on the horizontal axis.

16. Which of the following is not a contributory factor to a decreasing fertility rate?

- A. Increased family planning
- B. Increased education and employment of women
- C. The use of contraception
- D. Early marriage and preference for large families

17. The practice of discrimination towards persons or groups especially the elderly because of their age is referred to as:
- A. The geriatric population
 - B. Ageism
 - C. Longevity
 - D. The graying population
18. All of the following are positive perceptions of the elderly except:
- A. Their knowledge, skills and experience are invaluable.
 - B. They are less likely to be involved in criminal and violent activities.
 - C. They provide babysitting services for working members of the family.
 - D. They increase the dependency ratio since they are among those who are economically inactive.
19. All of the following are examples of antinatalist policies except:
- A. Use of contraceptive
 - B. Vasectomies and tubal ligation
 - C. Making abortions illegal
 - D. Legalizing abortions
20. Pronatalist policies refer to:
- A. Strategies or policies that encourage births to increase the population.
 - B. Strategies or policies to limit or lessen the growth of the population.
 - C. Strategies to regulate migration.
 - D. Strategies aimed at achieving food security.
21. Praedial larceny can be defined as:
- A. Preferential treatment for the purchase of food crops.
 - B. Stealing of agricultural crops or livestock.
 - C. Increased preference for foreign products.
 - D. The food import bill of a country.
22. All of the following are likely to arise as a result of rapid population growth except:
- A. Growth of ghettos and slums.
 - B. An increase in the number of homeless individuals.
 - C. Increasing job opportunities.
 - D. An increase in squatting and overcrowding.
23. Which of the following countries instituted the one child policy in an effort to deal with its rapidly growing population?
- A. Cuba
 - B. China
 - C. India
 - D. Indonesia
24. Population composition refers to the distribution within a group or groups of people in regard to all of the following specific individual attributes except:
- A. Marital status.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Residential area.
 - D. Relationship to the head of the household.

26. Which of the following tells us how long individuals on average are expected to live?
- A. Mortality rate
 - B. Morbidity rate
 - C. Fertility rate
 - D. Life expectancy
27. All of the following are challenges to food security in the Caribbean except:
- A. Natural disasters, specifically hurricanes.
 - B. Praedial larceny.
 - C. Use of prime agricultural land for housing.
 - D. Preferential treatment given to farmers.
28. Decreasing fertility rates have been achieved as a result of all of the following factors except:
- A. The use of contraception.
 - B. Increased family planning.
 - C. Early marriages and preference for large families.
 - D. Increased education and employment of women.
29. The slogan ‘two is better than too many’ was promoted to sensitize citizens to the need for smaller families in which Caribbean territory?
- A. Jamaica
 - B. Trinidad and Tobago
 - C. St. Vincent
 - D. Antigua and Barbuda
30. Which of the following is not a social indicator of development?
- A. Health
 - B. Education
 - C. Quality of life
 - D. Unemployment level
31. The “Dependency Theory” is associated with the work of:
- A. Walt Whitman Rostow
 - B. Clark Kerr
 - C. Andre Gunder Frank
 - D. Immanuel Wallerstein
32. _____ Theory is based on the belief that all societies progress through stages in succession, starting with traditional society and ending with the age of high mass consumption.
- A. Globalization
 - B. Modernization
 - C. Dependency
 - D. Convergence
33. An example of a core country according to the dependency theory is:
- A. Haiti
 - B. St. Lucia
 - C. USA
 - D. North Korea

34. According to _____ developing countries must break links with the world metropolis for their own benefit and form their own mutual alliances.
- A. Walt Rostow
 - B. Clark Kerr
 - C. Andre Gunder Frank
 - D. Immanuel Wallerstein
35. In addition to the core and the periphery, this theory also focuses on the semi periphery and the external area.
- A. World systems theory
 - B. Globalization theory
 - C. Convergence theory
 - D. Modernization theory
36. _____ is an example of an economic indicator of development.
- A. Inflation rate
 - B. Quality of life
 - C. Literacy level
 - D. Life expectancy at birth
37. _____ refers to the average cost of basic commodities needed to survive, such as food and clothing.
- A. Gross national product
 - B. Cost of living
 - C. Gross domestic product
 - D. Fiscal balance
38. According to Parsons all of the following are characteristics of complex societies except:
- A. Achievement
 - B. Specificity
 - C. Universalism
 - D. Particularism
39. All of the following are positive outcomes or consequences of industrialization except:
- A. Increased employment.
 - B. Mass production of goods resulting in cheaper prices.
 - C. Free trade.
 - D. Urbanization which may result in overcrowding and pollution.
40. The initiative “Industrialization by Invitation”, was developed by which of the following individuals?
- A. Sir Arthur Lewis
 - B. Sir Derek Walcott
 - C. Sir Dunstan St. Omer
 - D. Sir John Compton
41. The process whereby the population living in cities increase as people move into the towns is known as
- A. Urban- rural drift.
 - B. Decentralization.
 - C. Urbanization.
 - D. Brain drain.

42. With reference to the Caribbean Clarke pointed out that capital accumulation was rural and not urban based primarily because:
- A. Of the location of sugar plantations.
 - B. The towns were overcrowded.
 - C. The slave masters lived in the towns.
 - D. Urban centers did not exist.
43. All of the following are examples of pull factors into urban areas except:
- A. Better job opportunities.
 - B. Recreational opportunities.
 - C. Increased interest in traditional agricultural lifestyles.
 - D. Better transportation systems and infrastructure.
44. All of the following are examples of the United Nations Millennium Development goals except
- A. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
 - B. Achieve universal primary education.
 - C. Promote gender equality and empower women.
 - D. Restrict migration of men.
45. _____ refers to the process of cultural, economic, political, technological, and social change within a society that shapes the life of its people.
- A. Development
 - B. Underdevelopment
 - C. Urbanization
 - D. Industrialization
46. The use of modern technology and a change in philosophy forms the basis for _____
- A. Urbanization
 - B. Industrialization
 - C. Development
 - D. Traditional society
47. This theory is seen by some world leaders as the Americanization of the world.
- A. World systems theory
 - B. Globalization theory
 - C. Social Darwinism
 - D. Early evolutionary theory
48. The concepts theological, metaphysical and positivist are associated with:
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Auguste Comte
 - D. Talcott Parsons
49. Development in which the use of resources meets present as well as future needs without jeopardizing environmental, economic, and social well-being is referred to as:
- A. Human development
 - B. Modernization
 - C. Underdevelopment
 - D. Sustainable development

50. Which of the following is a negative outcome of industrialization on population and development?

- A. Increased employment opportunities.
- B. Mass production of goods resulting in cheaper prices.
- C. Substandard working conditions and exploitation of workers.
- D. Free trade among countries.

Section B

This section comprises three essay type questions. Select ONE question and write an essay based on the question chosen. Each essay is worth twenty-five (25) marks.

1. Caribbean countries would become prosperous and make inroads towards developed status if they were to sever the shackles of colonialism. Discuss this statement with reference to pertinent sociological perspectives.
2. Assess the relevance of EITHER the Malthusian theory OR the Neo-Malthusian theory to an understanding of population issues in a NAMED Caribbean territory.
3. Discuss the view that population theories are inadequate in explaining population issues in the Caribbean.