



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 7959351

**Roll No.** 24023000043  
**Total Mark** 61/75.00

**Exam** MASTER OF ARTS\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** A080704T - DEMOGRAPHY

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 13/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 12/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

## PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

### PART-I

Date of Exam: 20/12/24 Shift: 1st Room No.: 228  
 Paper Code: A080704T Subject: Demography Year/Sem: 1st  
 Name of Candidate: Shreya Yadav

Roll No. 2402300043

M

Signature of Candidate: *Shreya*

Signature of Investigator

COE Facsimile

### PART-III

Course: MAEC : Master of Arts (Economic) विद्यार्थी को क्या  
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: 1st विद्यार्थी को क्या  
 Subject Name: Demography  
 Medium: English  Hindi

College Code: E W 0 0 4      Exam Centre Code: E W 0 0 4

A	A	0	0
B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	N	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9

Type of Exam

Regular  Ex-Student   
 Private  Back Paper Exam

Paper Code: A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T

Exam Date: 2 0 1 2 2 0 2 4

Name of Candidate: SHREYA YADAV

Father's Name: FATEH BAHADUR

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 7959351

Paper Code: A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T

### PART-IV

Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 0 6 3 5 5 3 विद्यार्थी को क्या

Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 4 3 विद्यार्थी को क्या

Paper Code: A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T विद्यार्थी को क्या

2	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

*Shreya*  
Signature of Candidate

*M*  
Signature of Investigator

*CSJMA*  
C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले को फुट अन्य पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. अंकन में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ कभी गैरक से शुद्ध की जाएँ।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

**5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

### IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM ( UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को सौकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमिक करी और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बाकीक अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद छद्द करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में विन्य वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे गिने हुए कागज के टुकड़ों, मोबाईल, डिजिटल घाघरी, डिजिटल बॉय, बॉरी, घुसकः का सधै घस्तुं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आते है। केवल संकीर्ण इन्फ्रारेड वैं ही कैमेरी लेस खडुपिणक घेन्युलेटर ले जाने की अनुमत्या होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सम्पने न रते न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखायें। ऐसा कसल अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।



### उत्तरपुस्तिका को भरण करना

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिवें गवे निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुज न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुज न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID कावपाकी पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि सशरट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो री शुरु होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कल निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई भी चर्ची की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेनिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. से कोणी या अतिरिक्त डाक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages ( 1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Se Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .





Paper Code

A0807047



1

## Section A

### Question 1(A)

#### Effects of Population Explosion:

Population explosion refers to the rapid & excessive growth of the human population in a particular area or globally. It poses numerous challenges, impacting the environment, economy & societal structures-

#### 1.) Resource Depletion-

Growing population might lead to more use of the existing resources which further in the near future would lead to depletion of natural resources. ✓

#### 2.) Environment Degradation-

Since growing population would require places for settlement which would lead to deforestation and cutting down of the trees. This would lead to environment degradation. Also the people living and their way of living would lead to more pollution in the environment leading to enhanced environment degradation.



Paper Code

A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T



2

### 3) Unemployment & Poverty -

An increase in population would reduce the employment rate and enhance poverty leading to unemployment and poverty because of limited employment & economy.

### 4) Pressure on Infrastructure -

For the grown population to live, they would need houses for shelter which increases the pressure on infrastructure and more of its growing requirement.

### 5) Decline in Living Standard -

With an increased population, it would lead to depletion of resources which would lead to a decline in living standard.

### 6) Food Insecurity -

Population explosion would lead to a huge enhancement to the food requirements but since there are only limited food resources, at some point it would lead to food insecurity in future.



Paper Code

A 0 8 0 7 0 1 7



3

## Question 1 (B)

### Importance of Demography for Developing countries

Demography plays a very importance role in developing countries. It is the collected data of the different segments of the country like the HDI, SRB i.e. birth data, death data, infertility, fertility, education, employed data & much ~~more~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> adds to the progress.

#### 1) Policy Planning -

The data recorded through various survey's plays an important role in the planning of the policy as it provides a deep insight.

#### 2) Economic Development -

The recorded data i.e. the data drawn through the various surveys across the country is very useful in the economic development of the country as it gives insights on the current economy and its status <sup>where</sup> ~~where~~ are the gaps in the economy. Figuring out the gaps in the country's economy and then planning as per the requirements of further improvement would lead to a great economic development.



Paper Code

A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T



4

### 3) Education -

The country's current education status is very important to determine what part of the population is getting access to the education and what part of it is not able to access the education. Especially talking about the basic level education i.e. the schooling.

### 4) Improved standard of living -

The poverty and unemployment data plays a huge role as while taking a look at this data, the government & the private sector can take initiatives to reduce poverty and the gap between the income of the rich and the poor, alongside trying and creating more employment opportunities for the existing population.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

A0807047



5

### Questions(c)

#### Population Projection:-

Population projection in demography refers to the process of recording the population of the country i.e. all the existing population from the no. bears to all the elderly ones a ✓ getting an insight on the country's current population. When this collected data is used while forming and analysing policies and incentives, it leads to population projection of that recorded data. Population projection is a crucial process when the policies are in formation because data's like the Human development index, the SRS data, the death and the birth rates of the country, the family status, the food requirement, the data tracking the disease like HIVs and AIDS plays a very important role in getting insights about the best and the most progressive stature of the country and finding where these gaps exist at the same time planning policies in a way with the help of the data that these gaps are fulfilled and finally leads to country's & individual progress.



Paper Code


A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T



6

## Question 1 (D)

### Standardised Fertility rate -

Fertility rate of the country is a demographic data that tells about the fertility status of the country, i.e. what is the fertility of the country to the no. of  births in the child bearing age. Fertility rate gives insights about the future workplaces, the future employment requirements. It is also necessary for a country's development because it leads to the replacement of the old generation of the country that is not able to participate in the workforce. The new generation that would take charge of the existing of retired workers in the country whether public or private. If this would not happen then it would lead to a decline in the country's workforce.

### Effects of Low Fertility rate in the developing countries -

The developing countries when looking into




Paper Code

A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T



7

the future insights of the country, a country needs individuals which would further take over the workplaces and continue to add to the development of the country. If not it would lead to workforce depletion. This would further lead to the decline in the efficiency of the work as  as firms and government institutions would face challenges with underemployment. This would lead to a decline and act as a friction in the growing economy of the country and if not considered as an important topic of analysis, would finally lead to the economy shutdown.

Therefore a ~~stra~~ standardized fertility rate is very crucial for developing countries. It is labelled as:

$$\text{Standardised fertility Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of new births}}{\text{(Total No. of child-bearing women of this age)}} \times 1000$$



Paper Code

A 0 8 0 7 0 4 7



8

## Answer 1 (E)

### Crude birth rate:-

Crude birth rate refers to the rate of birth every year that the women of the child-bearing age possess. The crude birth rate data gives meaningful insights in the policies for the nation like the future educational number requirements, the future employment needs. It gives ideas & can be used to draw analysis of what no. of workplace development is required. It also helps to analyse the data of the country's life expectancy. Crude birth rate is called by dividing the total number of births in a year to the total number of women of the child-bearing age and multiply the dividend by rate. The crude birth rate records contributes to the country's development data and in the making of policies and forming various incentives.



Paper Code

A 0 8 0 7 0 4 T



9

## Question 1 (F)

### Effects of Migration :-

Migration refers to the process of people moving from one place to another with certain factors and to meet their needs. Migration can lead to both positive and negative changes in the society. When a person decides to move out or move in it refers to the migration. How the migration would impact the society, economy and developing countries widely depends on the type of migration.

Firstly let's take a look at two projections of migration in the society :-

#### (1) In-migration:

In migration is also referred to as move in migration is the part of migration when an individual moves from in the place and settles there (majorly in urban cities) to meet their needs & fulfill their good standard of living, adding on to the already existing population.



Paper Code

A0207047



10

### Positive Effects -

The positive impact of move in migration on society is that the individuals who have migrated from a lower serving area to a higher serving area that meets its needs, it enhances that their standard of living, quality of their living improves, gets better education, are payed well.

### Negative Effects -

The negative impacts of move in migration are that it leads to various challenges ✓ the already crowded urban areas. It would lead to problems like decline in resources, infrastructure problems, over crowding.

### 2) Out-migration:

Out migration refers to the part of migration that would happen when an individual leaves their original places and shifts to the



other areas that provide better quality of living. As the individuals leave & migrate, they leave the places of their origin.

The negative impact it has is that their original places i.e. the rural areas (basically villages) are left behind all vacant and under crowded.

The other types of migration are -

### (1) International migration:

It takes place when the individuals leave their country and ~~side~~ <sup>live</sup> abroad. Though it impacts the individuals' life positively, but it impacts the country's development negatively as the country loses one more of its skilled workers.

### (2) Seasonal migration:

Seasonal migration takes place when the individuals move out temporarily for their education purpose and after a period of time returns back. This type of migration does not leave any big negative impact on the country's development.



### (3) Temporary Migration:-

Temporary migration refers to the type of migration where the individuals move out of their country or their city in case of internal migration, for temporary reasons such as internships or education but after its completion returns back, this type of migration does not have any long term negative impacts on the country.

### (4) Permanent Migration:-

Permanent migration refers to the kind of migration where individuals permanently move out of their original place of birth, outside of the country in case of international migration & to different state or cities in case of internal migration. This affects the country's economy, workforce, employment efficiency in the long term.



## Question 1 (G)

Push and pull factors of migration:

Push factors:-

Push factors refers to those factors that forces an individual to move out of the place or country. These push factors might be lack of education in rural areas, not adequate facilities as compared to the urban areas, no good paying services, poor living standard are the reasons that force the people to move out of a place and settle down in better providing places.

Pull factors:-

Pull factors are the factors that attracts and individual to move in to a new place. The various pull factors can be better education, highly mobilised cities, good transportation, better paying jobs, an improved standard of living, good healthcare facilities and many more.



Paper Code

A080704T



14

## Question 1(H)

### Effects of Urbanization :-

When due to better facilities, the people move out from rural areas to urban areas, it leads to overcrowding in the already existing urban areas. To control the negative impacts that urban migration causes, a better outlook to this problem is making development possible in the rural areas, providing the rural areas with better facilities, better healthcare, a good education, good paying jobs, an improved infrastructure, and good mobilization. All these factors add on and make a place urban. When all these developments take place in the rural areas, they turn the rural areas into urban areas. This process of development taking place in rural areas is known as urbanization.

The following effects and impacts of urbanization are as follows:-



## 1.) Deforestation and greenery loss -

When urbanization of rural areas takes place, the construction requires of hospitals, schools, and good infrastructure, it requires land which leads to cutting down of the trees and finally to deforestation. This in turn also results in greenery loss.

## 2.) Economic Inequality -

Urbanization requires a huge budget when it comes to development since every development is done from the scratch. Any developing every infrastructure from the scratch requires big funds which would need gov. putting in and investing of funds. Also the pay scale in the rural areas is much low compared to the pay scale of the urban areas.

## 3.) Pressure on Infrastructure -

Urbanization puts huge pressure on the infrastructure development of any area straining it.



Paper Code

A000704T



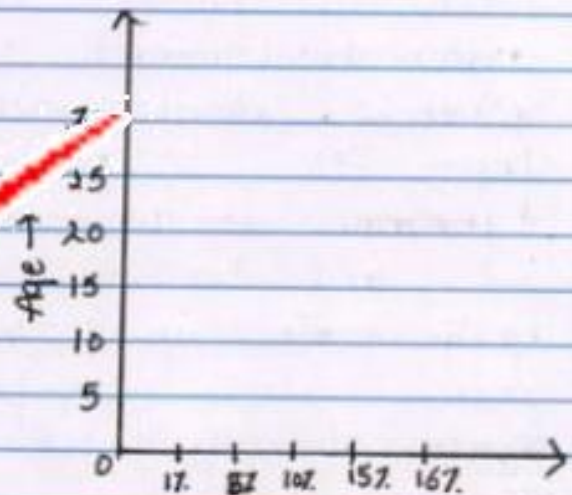
16

### Question 1 (I)

#### Age Pyramid:

An age pyramid is also known as a population pyramid. It is a graphical representation of the population. It shows the age and sex distribution for the given population. It is a crucial tool to predict population changes, understanding demographic changes. It helps in the planning of the future, social and economic needs.

The X-axis and Y-axis of the graph represent the age of the male and females in the population of the country. The graph further represents the sex ratio of the population and what percent of females and males exist in the every five years and changes that takes place in every five years.





Paper Code

A020704T



17

## Section B

### Question No 4.

#### Urbanization

Urbanization is the process by which rural areas gradually transform into urban areas, characterized by a growing concentration of people moving from rural to urban settlements.

This phenomenon is often driven by the promise of better economic, education, healthcare & living standards. However, while urbanization can foster economic growth & innovation, it also creates significant challenges -

#### Problems of Urbanization:

##### 1) Overcrowding & Housing:

Urbanization can lead to overcrowding, since a place is urbanized then the facilities would further attract people from other rural areas and following the same problem the urbanized place would be over crowded. This would also lead to housing issues.



Paper Code

A080704T



18

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

## 2) Traffic Congestion & Pollution -

With urbanization comes overcrowding that would lead to traffic congestion. Also the process of urbanization requires various methods while construction that would further lead to an increased pollution.

## 3) Strain on Infrastructure -

Since urbanization results in overcrowding, it would put a strain on infrastructure.

## 4) Unemployment & Economic Inequality -

Overcrowding leads to unemployment and economic inequality among individuals.

## 5) Health issues -

Overcrowding and the  construction would lead to health issues among the individuals.

## 6) Loss of Green spaces -

For construction and infrastructure development leads to deforestation and greenery loss.



## 7) Social Problems -

Urbanization leads to social problems like increased thefts in the area and other social issues that may lead to harm to an individual.

### Remedies to solve Urbanization Problems -

#### 1) Affordable Housing Development :-

An affordable housing development would lead to solve the problem of urbanization to huge extent as people get affordable houses outside.

#### 2) Enhanced Public Transportation :-

If we enhance public transportation in local areas then with increase in mobility people would require moving to the urbanised areas.

#### 3) Infrastructure Upgrade :-

Infrastructure upgrade like hospitals, schools etc. would satisfy people's basic needs and reduce their desire to upgrade to urbanised cities.



#### 4.) Job creation & Skill Development :-

When we work on skill development of the individuals in the rural areas, it would make individuals capable for better work place and improve their efficiency.

#### 5.) Environmental Conservation :-

While urbanization in some ways is a threat to greenery it makes very important to balance it out with conserving & taking care of environment.

#### 6.) Health & Sanitation Improvements :-

If the health facilities and sanitation is improved in a rural society, the basic standard of people living is improved.

#### 7.) Decentralization :-

If the rural areas were developed in a better state, the need to move to a better place would ~~be~~ reduce resulting in decentralization.



Paper Code

A080704T



21

## Section C

### Question 9.

Manpower planning also called workforce planning is the process of identifying how many workers and what skills a company or organization needs now & in the future. It ensures that the right people are in the right jobs at the right time.

Manpower planning also known as human resource planning includes process of forecasting, analysing and managing the workforce to ensure an organization or economy has the right number of people with the right skills at the right time. It involves identifying current and future human resource needs and creating strategies to fill gaps effectively.

### Objectives of Manpower Planning:

#### 1) Ensure Adequate Workforce:

To maintain an optimal number of skilled employees for current & future needs.



Paper Code

A0807047



22

## 2.) Reduce Workforce Imbalances -

To prevent shortages of surplus of labor, ensuring productivity & cost effective.

## 3.) Enhance Productivity -

To align manpower with organizational goals, increasing efficiency & performance.

## 4.) Support Economic Growth -

To ensure the ability of skilled labor for nation's economic growth.

## 5.) Skill Development -

To promote training & development programs for improving the quality of the workforce.

## Basis of Manpower Planning -

### 1.) Demand Forecasting :-

Estimating the number & types of workers required for specific tasks or industries.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

A0807047



23

## 2) Supply Analysis -

Evaluating the current workforce's availability, skills and capacity.

## 3) Workforce Demographics -

Considering age, education, & experience levels to plan for retirements & replacements.

## 4) Economic Trends -

Understanding the impact of economic growth, globalization & industrialization on labor needs.

## 5) Technological advancements -

Preparing for skill shifts due to new technologies.

## Problems of Manpower :-

### 1) Shortage of skilled labor -

There may not be enough workers with the required skills to meet job demands.

### 2) Overstaffing & Understaffing -

Overstaffing leads to inefficiency & understaffing



Paper Code

A080704T



24

results in overworked employees.

### 3) High turnover rates -

Employees frequently leave organisations or industries.

### Manpower planning as a part of Economic Planning in India -

Manpower planning is crucial for India's economic growth. The country faces challenges like large & young population. So it is crucial in following ways -

#### 1) Education & Skill Development -

Initiatives like Skill India aim to train workers to meet industry demand.

#### 2) Balance Regional Development -

Direct workforce planning efforts to underdevelop areas, reducing regional disparities.

#### 3) Sectoral Growth & Employment Generation -

Planning ensures the growing sectors have adequate skilled labour & it reduces unemployment by identifying emerging industries.