



Institute of Health Management Research

MBA Hospital and Health Management

Batch-23 (2018-2020)

Health Management

Applied Demography and Population Dynamics

Term Examination

August 2019

Time - 3 Hour

MM-70

Part I - Multiple Choice Examination (10X2=20 marks)

(Answer all the questions - Tick mark against the correct answer of each question).

- 1) The age structure of the Indian population has been known for its quasi-stability indicating:
 - a) Marginal decline in the proportion of the young population (0-14) and little change in the proportion of adult young (15-29) as well old (30-39).
 - b) Due to option given in a) the aging index increased more rapidly from 14% to 21%.
 - c) Option a) and b) are true.
 - d) None of the above is true.
- 2) Typically, age-specific fertility rate is highest in:
 - a) Age group 15-19
 - b) Age group 25-34
 - c) Age group 20-29
 - d) Age group 30-34
- 3) Wealth index is
 - a) Asset base
 - b) Asset and money
 - c) Money
 - d) All options above
- 4) Which indicators take into consideration both fertility and mortality factors:
 - a) Gross reproduction rate
 - b) Net migration rate
 - c) Net reproduction rate
 - d) Total fertility rate

- 5) Most important migration stream in terms of volume in order is :
- Rural – rural stream
 - Rural – urban stream
 - Urban – urban stream
 - Urban – rural stream
- 6) The population growth rates are highest during
- Ist stage of demographic transition
 - IInd stage of demographic transition
 - IIIrd stage of demographic transition
 - IVth stage of demographic transition
- 7) The reversal in the trends of mortality decline as observed with advent of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that Sub-Saharan Africa has
- Slipped back into stage I of demographic transition
 - Is still in Stage II of demographic transition, as crude birth rate is still higher than crude death rate
 - Is in Stage III of demographic transition, as population growth rate has started slowing down as is generally observed in this stage
 - None of the above
- 8) The classic Demographic Transition
- Top of Form
 - Only considers population growth due to natural increase
 - Also takes into account the potential growth due to migration and urbanization
 - Only takes into account the birth rates
 - Only takes into account the death rates
- 9) Young Population' implies
- Majority of the population die young
 - Large proportion of the population is in young age groups
 - Has low dependency ratios
 - Has a higher median age
- 10) Which of following is not true for population pyramids
- Each horizontal bar of the pyramid represents the proportion of male and female in a particular age group out of total population
 - Each horizontal bar of the pyramid represents the proportion of male of the total male population and proportion of female of the total female population in a particular age group
 - Both absolute numbers or proportions can be used to plot the female and male population
 - Pyramids can be used to study the effect of wars etc. on the population

Part-II

Note: Attempts any three questions from Questions 1-6 and each question carry (10) marks.

- 1) What is demographic transition (DT) and explain the different stages of DT theory through graphical representation?
- 2) What are the issues and challenges to provide health services to urban poor?
- 3) Explain the importance of the gender analysis in health?
- 4) Explain health transition and discuss the linkages with demographic transition?
- 5) Explain the migration impact on health?
- 6) Explain process of developing monitoring plan by taking one hypothetical example?

Write short notes (only 50 words) on any four of the following and each question carry (5) marks.

- a) Explain the demographic dividend
- b) Explain population balancing equation
- c) Demographic window of opportunity
- d) Factors affecting fertility
- e) Describe population age pyramid.