

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 3A

1. The relationship between population and development is [check all those apply]
 - A. Clearly established
 - B. Can be measured easily with the help of available data
 - C. Is more clear at individual/household level than at population level
 - D. Is influenced by the economic, cultural, institutional and policy context of a country

2. According to Coale and Hoover theory:
 - A. Population growth will promote economic development, as proved by remarkable economic growth witnessed in Mexico in 1980s coexistent with highest population growth rates
 - B. Population growth promotes human capital formation
 - C. Population growth hinders economic development due to slowing down of capital investment
 - D. Population growth hinders economic development due to environmental degradation

3. The failure of Malthusian or neo-Malthusian theories to predict economic decline with population growth in many setting (mainly East Asia) was mainly due to
 - A. Increase in human intellectual growth with population growth
 - B. Changes in technology and labor which ensured that production also grow geometrically rather than arithmetically
 - C. It did predict the path of economic development in almost all the countries
 - D. Diversion of the funds from capital investment due to population growth was compensated by donor funding

4. High economic growth witnessed in some of the developing countries along with high population growth provides empirical evidence for
 - A. Malthusian theory
 - B. Coale and Hoover theory
 - C. Revisionist theory 2
 - D. None of the above

5. In the ICPD, 1994 at Cairo, the population community decided that
 - A. Higher population growth is hindering development and governments should invest in family planning programs
 - B. Under development and economic power relationships between developing and developed world is perpetuating the population growth in developing countries
 - C. Advancing gender equity and women empowerment will play a key role in the success of family planning and other development programs

- D. Family planning programs should be strengthened to achieve demographic objectives
6. The main implication of Revisionist Theory I proposed at first International Population Conference, Bucharest, was
- A. Invest in family planning programs to control the population growth and to achieve economic development
 - B. Invest resources in development activities, as poverty and lack of development is leading to population growth
 - C. Invest in both family planning programs and development activities
 - D. Population growth and development are not related to each other, hence independent measures have to be taken for each of them.
7. The main thesis of Revisionist theory II which came out of Second International Population conference held at Mexico, 1984 is
- A. Under-development is leading to population growth
 - B. Rapid population growth in the developing countries is the root cause of for the under-development and poverty there
 - C. Development and population growth are two different phenomenon, unrelated to each other
 - D. Economic development in the poor countries will lead to slow-down in the population growth

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 3B

1. Which of the following is true of future employment status and population growth
 - A. The problem of unemployment will be more acute in developed countries with old population
 - B. Most of the growth in the size of labor force in next 50 years will be in the developing countries
 - C. Reduction in fertility will have immediate effect on reduction of unemployment
 - D. The size of the labor force will first increase and then decline in Africa in next 50 years

2. The global school age population (6-15 year) under the current fertility and mortality conditions
 - A. Will increase in next 50 years, requiring increasing investments on educational infrastructure
 - B. Will first increase slowly and then decline due to decline in global population growth rate
 - C. Will remain stable over next 50 years
 - D. Will continue to decline in 21st century

3. If population stops growing suddenly, achieving zero percent growth rate, what of the following will happen
 - A. The problems of poverty, unemployment will disappear immediately from all the countries
 - B. Will help to mitigate the problems of under-development over time
 - C. There will be no impact on the status of development either in the short term or long term
 - D. Will hinder development due to shortage of labor supply

4. Population growth in SSA has led to
 - A. Agricultural intensification
 - B. Agricultural expansion with conversion of large tract of forest, wetlands, etc., into crop land
 - C. The local policy and cultural context helped in evolution of sustainable agricultural system with increase in population
 - D. Technological change in agriculture accompanied the population growth

5. Boserup Hypothesis suggests that
 - A. Agricultural expansion takes place as population density increases on agricultural land
 - B. Increase in population density results in agricultural intensification on the available land
 - C. Population growth does not change the agricultural practices and has no relationship with agricultural intensification or expansion

- D. None of the above
6. Which of the following is not a factor that led to agricultural expansion rather than intensification in SSA as a result of population growth in that region in the second half of 20th century:
- A. Availability of abundant land which can be used for agriculture purposes
 - B. Lack of rapid and widespread technological change
 - C. Lack of supportive agricultural policies
 - D. Dependence of the local population on forest produce
7. Demand for wood-fuel in SSA
- A. Will decline from now on, due to availability of non-wood fuels
 - B. Will increase at least in the short run, as slow economic growth will impede switch to non-wood fuels
 - C. Will remain the same and population growth will not have any impact on it
 - D. It is hard to predict the demand for wood-fuel in SSA with increase in population growth
8. Agricultural stagnation, environmental degradation and population growth in SSA are
- A. Are independent phenomenon
 - B. Perpetuated by each other with multiple and synergistic links between them
 - C. Negatively related to each, with population growth fostering technical change and helping agricultural intensification and slowing down environmental degradation
 - D. None of the above
9. Global per capita grain output
- A. Has been declining over the last decade
 - B. Has been increasing over the last decade
 - C. Has remained almost stagnant for more than one decade
 - D. Is not related to world population growth
10. Per capita annual renewable fresh water has
- A. Has remained the same over the last half century
 - B. Has declined in the developing countries only
 - C. Has increased in developed countries
 - D. Has declined in both developed and developing countries
11. The observed 'global warming' is attributed to
- A. Unprecedented population growth in developing countries in the 2nd half of 20th century
 - B. Increase in consumption of fossil fuels in both developed and developing countries

- C. Both to rapid growth in population size and increase in consumption of fossil fuels
- D. None of the above