

AUGUST 2023
EBS 347
POPULATION AND SOCIOECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA
2 HOURS

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| Candidate's Index Number |
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| Signature: |

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
THIRD YEAR, END-OF-FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2023

23RD AUGUST 2023

POPULATION AND SOCIOECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA

2:00 PM – 2:30 PM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this Section.

For items 1 to 18, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which of the following is **not** classified under the “**positive checks**” as proposed by Rev. Malthus for stabilising the rising population?
 - A. Chastity
 - B. Diseases
 - C. Poverty
 - D. Wars
2. A population with an increasing proportion of old people is termed
 - A. active.
 - B. declining.
 - C. stable.
 - D. youthful.
3. The three **most** important drivers of development espoused by the Neo-classical theory of development are
 - A. capital, medical care and effective communication systems.
 - B. effective communication systems, industrialisation and education.
 - C. labour, capital, and technology.
 - D. technology, good policies and labour.

4. Which of the following is a natural cause of population change in the world?
 - A. Birth and death
 - B. Birth and famine
 - C. Death and immigration
 - D. Migration and wars

5. Which of these terms **best** describes how individuals are spread throughout the globe? Population

 - A. demography
 - B. density
 - C. distribution
 - D. mortality

6. A country with majority of its population falling within the age bracket of 64 and above will experience all of the following **except**

 - A. high expenditure on educational facilities.
 - B. increased demand for goods and services.
 - C. increased revenue to the government.
 - D. supply of high skilled and experienced labour force.

7. Which of these scholars is noted for championing the Modernisation theory?
 - A. John Snow
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. Raúl Prebisch
 - D. Talcott Parson

8. The type of development that has a very high tendency of impacting the environment is referred to as

 - A. complying.
 - B. designated.
 - C. exempt.
 - D. state significant.

9. Which the following development theories contends that underdeveloped countries provide or serve as a source of cheap labour and raw material developed countries?
 - A. Capitalism
 - B. Dependency
 - C. Modernisation
 - D. Structuralism

10. The long and healthy life dimension of the Human Development Index is measured by.....

 - A. health index.
 - B. life expectancy at birth.
 - C. life expectancy at death.
 - D. mortality rate.

11. One of the following factors **best** determine the growth of a country's population growth. Which is it?
 - A. Emigration, fertility and mortality
 - B. Fertility, mortality, and fecundity
 - C. Mortality, fertility and immigration
 - D. Mortality, fertility and net-migration

12. Which of these development theories is premised on the idea that investment will increase the growth rate of per capita output, making the commodities abundant and ultimately increase the income per capita?
- Dependency
 - Modernisation
 - Neo-classical
 - Structuralism
13. Any type of development that has minimal consequences on the environment is called
- complying.
 - designated.
 - exempt.
 - integrated.
14. Which of the following is the **most** commonly used demographic tool for examining fertility, mortality, and migration in the study of population?
- Dependency ratio
 - Mortality chart
 - Population census
 - Population pyramid
15. The physiological capacity of a woman to reproduce or bear offspring is known as
- fecundity.
 - fertility.
 - mortality.
 - sterility.
16. Which of these development theories rests on the axiom that if all modern industrial nations were once underdeveloped agrarian societies, then their historical experience in transforming their economies from poor agricultural subsistence societies to modern industrial giants had important lessons for the 'poor' countries?
- Linear growth
 - Neoclassical
 - Post-development
 - Structuralism
17. The share of dependent population is calculated as
- number of youth and working group divided by the total number of deaths per year.
 - sum of the elderly and youth population expressed as a ratio of the total population.
 - sum of the elderly population expressed as a ratio of the total population.
 - total population as divided by the working group multiplied by total land area.
18. A population pyramid with a larger percentage of people in younger age groups at the base and narrow top with high death rate and lower life expectancies suggests a population.
- constrictive
 - declining*
 - growing
 - stable

Items 19 and 20 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

19. The core of the neo-liberalist theory is that less government control and more reliance on the free market are the basic ingredients for development.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. One **major** demographic implication of a highly productive population is that there is a decreased likelihood of attaining demographic dividends.
- A. False
 - B. True