### AUGUST 2005

# [KN 254]

Sub. Code : 2854

# M.Sc. (Biostatistics) DEGREE EXAMINATION. FIRST YEIR Paper IV — DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Time : Three hours	Maximum : 100 marks
Sec. A & B : Two hours and forty minutes	Sec. A & B : 80 marks

Sec. C : Twenty minutes Sec. C : 20 marks

Answer Sections A and B in the SAME answer book.

Answer Section C in the answer sheet provided.

Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A —  $(2 \times 15 = 30 \text{ marks})$ 

 Discuss the impact of migration on health status and health services in the world in general and in India in specific. (15)

 (a) Discuss the various sources of demographic indicators in any region. (10)

(b) Explain the impact of demographic indicators on health status of India. (5)

### SECTION B — $(10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ marks})$

- Write short notes :
  - (a) Sources of demographic data.
  - (b) Occupation and mortality differences
  - (c) Life tables
  - (d) Chandrasekar index
  - (e) Parity progression ratio

(f) Difficulties of collection and measurement of health statistics

(g) International classification of disease

(h) Any one Prominent Theory of population explosion

- (i) Impact of fertility rate on health
- (j) Age and sex composition.

2

### SEPTEMBER 2006

[KP 254]

Sub. Code : 2854

M.Sc. (Biostatistics) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

### First Year

### Paper IV — DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Time : Three hours	Maximum : 100 marks		
Descriptive : Two hours and	Descriptive : 80 marks		
forty minutes			
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Objective : Twenty minutes

Objective : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

 Describe the merits of using standardized rates in place of crude rates. Explain why would you consider standardized death rates to give a better measure for comparison of mortality situation of two communities.

(20)

 (a) What is meant by fertility and how is it measured? Describe the various fertility rates commonly used. Discuss their relative merits. (15)

(b) Briefly explain the measurements of sickness in health. (15) Write short notes on: (6 × 5 = 30)

(a) Record your understanding of Chandrasekhar Deming Index and explain how it is used in estimating vital events.

(b) Explain the factors affecting migration.

(c) Explain the construction of population pyramid.

(d) Write a detailed note on pull and push factors of migration.

(e) Critically evaluate the "Stable population" theory.

(f) Explain different sources of health statistics, indicating the nature of data available in them.

2

[KP 254]

### **MARCH 2008**

## [KS 254]

Sub. Code : 2854

#### M.Sc. (Biostatistics) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

First Year

#### Paper IV — DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Q.P. Code : 282854

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

I. Essays:  $(2 \times 20 = 40)$ 

(1) Discuss in detail the inter-relationship between changes in fertility, mortality, migration and socio-economic development and its impact on health of the people in India.

(2) Tsunami had a massive impact on all spheres. As demographers what would be your role in rehabilitating the affected population.

II. Write short notes on :  $(10 \times 6 = 60)$ 

- (1) **Demographic** Transition.
- (2) Population theories.
- (3) Components of population change.

(4) Age and sex composition.

(5) Early marriage and complications of teenage pregnancy.

(6) Governmental policies to control malnutrition in India.

- (7) Population estimation.
- (8) Extent of underregistration in India.
- (9) Population pyramid.
- (10) Rejuvenation of migration.

#### September - 2009

[KV<sup>254</sup>]

Sub. Code: 2854

### **M.Sc (BIOSTATISTICS) DEGREE EXAMINATION**

### FIRST YEAR Paper IV – DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

#### Q.P. Code : 282854

### Time : Three hours

Maximum: 100 marks

#### Answer All questions.

#### I. Essays:

- 1. a) Explain the effect of fertility on the age structure of a population.
  - b) Detail the basic structure of a complete life table and bring out the inter relationship between various columns of a life table.
- 2. a) State the nature of 'migration defining period' and 'migration defining boundary' and state the importance of migration.
  - b) What are the sources of health statistics and explain them.
  - c) Define average duration of stay and mention its use as a measure of hospital services. Compare point and period measures.

#### II. Write Short Notes on :

- 1. State the 'pull –push' factors and mention their importance.
- 2. Explain the basic characteristics of state population.
- 3. State the uses of life table.
- 4. Provide a note on migration selectivity and differential.
- 5. Explain the crude measures of migration.
- 6. What do you understand by level of fertility?
- 7. Explain and compare 'dejure' and 'de facto' censuses.
- 8. Define arithmetic growth rate and indicate any two situations of its application in population growth.
- 9. Identify the uses of health statistics.
- 10. State the general principles of international classification of diseases.

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(10X 6 = 60)

(2 X 20=40)

[KZ 1011]

OCTOBER 2011

Sub. Code: 2854

Maximum: 100 marks

### **M.Sc NON-MEDICAL DEGREE EXAMINATION**

# FIRST YEAR

# **BRANCH II - BIOSTATISTICS**

### **PAPER IV – DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH STATISTICS**

Q.P. Code : 282854

# Time : 3 hours (180 Min)

# Answer ALL questions in the same order

Answer ALL questions in the same order.					
I. Elaborate on :	Pages	Time	Marks		
	(Max.)	(Max.)	(Max.)		
1. Write an essay about census and show that census is a source of demographic data and its features and two latest census findings in India.	17	40	20		
<ol> <li>Write an essay about (i) Reproduction rates         <ul> <li>(ii) Standardised deatu rates (iii) Construction of life table (iv) Survival ratio method of migration</li></ul></li></ol>	17	40	20		
II. Write notes on :					
1. Chandrasekaran – Deming formula.	4	10	6		
2. Vital Registration method.	4	10	6		
3. Age specific fertility rate.	4	10	6		
4. Population pyramid.	4	10	6		
5. Factors inducing migration.	4	10	6		
6. Age-wise sex ratio.	4	10	6		
7. Population projection.	4	10	6		
8. Exponential growth.	4	10	6		
9. Morbidity statistics.	4	10	6		
10. Classification of diseases.	4	10	6		

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