

**NTA UGC NET**

**Previous Year's Solved Paper**

**Paper II & III**

**JUNE 2012 - JULY 2018**



**Population Studies**

BY GkSeries

1. July 2018
  - i. Paper II
2. Nov 2017
  - i. Paper II
  - ii. Paper III
3. January 2017
  - i. Paper II
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4. July 2016 (28-08-2016)
  - i. Paper II
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5. July 2016 (10-07-2016)
  - i. Paper II
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6. December 2015
  - i. Paper II
  - ii. Paper III
7. June 2015
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8. December 2014
  - i. Paper II
  - ii. Paper III
9. June 2014
  - i. Paper II
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10. December 2013
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11. September 2013 (re-conducted on 08-09-2013)
  - i. Paper II
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12. June 2013
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13. December 2012
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14. June 2012
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POPULATION STUDIES (July 2018)

PAPER - II

Note : This paper contains hundred (100) objective type questions of two (2) marks each. All questions are compulsory.

Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the questions (1 to 6) below :

Rural to rural migration is prominent in migration-environment linkages in Africa. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the spread of cash crops (especially coffee and cotton) was stimulated by government policy and led to substantial rural-rural migration to the Usangu plains, depleting their vegetation. The human population of the plains rose fivefold between 1948 and 1988. However, the ecological deterioration was also partly due to insecure land tenure and the absence of social institutions for regulating resource access and use. In Nigeria, the Koyfar of the Jos plateau, responding to expanding market opportunities rather than population pressure, migrated from the fertile Benue plains and changed from being shifting cultivators in temporarily cleared areas of forest to being permanent and intensive tillers of family farms in areas cleared of forest.

1. Why people opted out for permanent and intensive tilling instead of shifting cultivation ?
  - (1) Demand for food was increasing.
  - (2) Forest clearance was restricted.
  - (3) **Intensive cultivation generates marketable surplus.**
  - (4) To absorb more people in cultivation.
  
2. Why do you think Koyfar people have migrated out from Benue plains ?
  - (1) Shifting cultivation led to land depletion.
  - (2) Population pressure made the area non-livable.
  - (3) Agricultural land was shrinking.
  - (4) **Market opportunities were more in new areas.**
  
3. Which among the following has not been resulted due to introduction of cash crop cultivation in Usangu plains ?
  - (1) Depletion of their natural vegetation
  - (2) **Strong social institution regulating the use of resources**
  - (3) Large scale migration
  - (4) Rapid increase of population

4. Which among the following migration stream is being developed due to spread of cash crops in United Republic of Tanzania ?  
**(1) Rural to rural** (2) Rural to urban (3) Urban to urban (4) Urban to rural
5. Which among the following has not been identified as a reason for depletion of forest in the above paragraph ?  
(1) Change in method of cultivation.  
(2) Change in land tenure system.  
(3) Growth of population of forest dwellers.  
**(4) Increased cattle population.**
6. Which among the following correctly describes the nature of the passage ?  
(1) Hypothetical (2) Analytical (3) Fictional (4) **Factual**
7. The first Population Census of England and France was carried out in which among the following year ?  
(1) 1750 (2) 1790 (3) **1801** (4) 1880
8. Match the following propositions in List - II with the List - I with regard to the stages under demographic transition theory :
- | List - I      |  | List - II |  |
|---------------|--|-----------|--|
| (a) Stage I   | (i) High birth rates high death rate       |           |  |
| (b) Stage II  | (ii) High birth rates falling death rate   |           |  |
| (c) Stage III | (iii) Declining birth rates low death rate |           |  |
| (d) Stage IV  | (iv) Low birth rate low death rate         |           |  |
- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
**(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)**  
(2) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)  
(3) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)  
(4) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
9. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the total population of India according to the 2011 census is around, (percent) :  
(1) 6 **(2) 8** (3) 10 (4) 12