

Q1.A) Any definition: 'Demography studies qualitative and quantitative aspects of population'.

Scope: Physical-Biological problems, Economic problems, Social problems, Geographical distribution and Collection of Social facts and Records.

Significance: Economy, Society, Economic Planning, Administration and Political system.

Q1.B) Nuptiality means Age of marriage. In India even today marriage is considered a compulsion. The Age of marriage is decided as per Religion, Caste, Region,

Dowry, Economic conditions, Class, Education, Employment etc.

Q1.C) 2011 Census indicates child sex ratio has deteriorated in age group 0-6 years due to food, parental care, health care.

Causes:

1. Widening of the gender mortality gap.

Female mortality in the 1-4 year age group due to gender disparity in vaccination and nutritional status.

2. Decrease in the sex ratio at birth through selective abortion.

Excessive preference for sons among equipped burgeoning middle class and relatively easy access to modern technologies have the potential to prevent an 'unwanted girl child' at conception rather than at or after birth.

Q2.A) Characteristics of selective Migration: Differential migration by sex, Differential migration by age, Differential migration by education, marital status, occupation etc.

Q2.B) In referring to the city as an oeuvre, Henry Lefebvre states that the urban space is a creative product of the everyday lives of its inhabitants. Who live in the city that contribute to the body of urban lived experience and are the ones who can legitimately lay a claim the Right to the City?

For Lefebvre the Right to the City gives the inhabitants of the city two primary rights. 1. 'Right to Appropriation of space' 2. 'Right to Participation'.

Q2.C) Any definition: 'Spatial mobility change in residence from place of origin to place of destination (permanent migration)'.

Push factors: Lack of job opportunities, civil strife/war/political/religious persecution, Environmental problems, Exhaustion of natural resources etc.

Pull factors: High standard of living, Labour demand, Political & Religious freedom, Pleasant climatic conditions etc.

Q3.A) There are many Biological/Social/Economic factors that have made Children and Adolescence vulnerable to Right to health care.

Children: malnutrition, Infectious diseases.

Adolescence: Sexual, Reproductive, Mental health problems

Q3.B) The differently able are not recognize as citizen but as object. The disability Right Act 2016 stands for equality and non-discrimination, protection from cruelty and inhuman treatment, abuse, exploitation, violence etc. Through this Act government wants to give the differently able access to transport, employment, sports etc., but the success of this Act depends on the implementation and change of attitude in the society.

Q3C) After the ban on commercial Surrogacy in 2015 to promote adoption, the altruistic surrogacy bill 2016 was introduced. But was found to be discriminating and draconian. The bill limited the income of those who survive on this business, it questioned the Issue of Consent, and the bill denied justice to queer community. The bill did not regulate the ways and policies but eliminating the idea of helping the infertile couple entirely.

Q4.A) The Criminal justice system is a structure and function that deals with crime prevention, investigation, prosecution, punishment and correction services. To protect and preserve basic needs of citizen, with the help of Police

Role of police as a law enforcement agency: To protect and preserve basic needs of citizen, to protect life liberty and property of citizen, to maintain law and order, Investigation of offences, protecting human rights against threat/fear.

Q4.B) Cr.P.C.- Rights to know the grounds of arrest, The right to Bail, Person arrested not be detained more than 24 hours, Right to free legal aid

Duty to give information of certain offence, Duty to communicate information about certain things, Duties to appear before court, Duty to produce documents, Duty to attempt and witness search lodging F.I.R etc.

Q4.C) The Criminal justice system is a structure and function that deals with crime prevention, investigation, prosecution, punishment and correction services. To protect and preserve basic needs of citizen, with the help of Police. Therefore it is important to bring reforms in the Police Force.

Reforms in the Police Force: Well-trained Investigating officer, Scientific and Logistical support system, psychologically and morally bound Officer, Well-mannered behavior, Timely supervision, Quality of investigation.

Q5.a) Natural fertility: Human population that makes no deliberate effort to limit births. There are biological, social and cultural factors that influence fertility.

Q5.b) Rural –Urban, Step Migration, Chain Migration, Circular Migration, Seasonal migration etc

Q5.c) Reproductive Rights are the basic right of all couples and individuals (number, spacing and timing of their children). Reproductive Rights continue to be a vulnerable issue within women's rights.

Two Child Norm: It reinforces son preference and practice of sex –selective abortion.

Q5.d) Correctional Services are not to dehumanize the offender but to show the right way of living. Prisons comprises of several tiers. The most standard Central district, Sub Jail, Women Jail, Children Borstal (young offenders), Open Jail and Special Jail.