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Answer key
Code No = 63848

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) Social factors: Reproduction within wedlock, Age of marriage, Celibacy, Divorce, Separation etc.

Cultural factors: Sati, Widower remarriage, Religious Communities who ban abortion and use of contraceptives.

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

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

Migration means permanent settlement to a location or destination of choice for a good standard of living and better opportunities.

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.

Q2.B) The concept of the Right to the City is associated with Henri Lefebvre. For Lefebvre 'The Right to the City' means right to the oeuvre or work, right to belong and the right to shape. He also included the 'right not to be alienated from the spaces of everyday life which encompasses an inclusive right in placing a concrete claim to social, economic and political goods.

Q2.C) Decline of manufacturing sector, Growth of service sector, Informalisation of jobs, Educational facilities, Medical care, Standard of living etc.

Q.3A) There are many socio-economic factors that have made women vulnerable to Right to health care: Poverty, Economic dependence, Violence, Gender bias in health system, Limited power over sexual and reproductive rights, Lack of influence in decision making.

There are also many Biological/Social/Economic factors that have made Children vulnerable to Right to health care, such as malnutrition, Infectious diseases etc.

Q.3B) The differently able are not recognize as citizen but as object. Physical, Biological, Social and Economic factors have made them vulnerable to health care.

The disability Right Act 2016, provides them access to health care .The Act gives, Right to equality and non-discrimination, Protection from cruelty and inhuman treatment etc.

Q.3C) 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.

Q.4 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, Bar Council, Judiciary and correction services. But it is often found, witness giving false evidence or turning hostile, there is burden on the prosecution to prove the accused guilty and the accused enjoys the right to be silent and cannot be compelled to reply. Judge acts like Umpire, Accused gets benefit of being innocent before verdict and the Prosecution has to prove the case with reasonable evidence.

Q.4B) 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.

Q.4C) The Criminal justice system deals with crime prevention, investigation, prosecution, punishment and correction services. To protect and preserve basic needs of citizen, reforms are required in Criminal laws, Police investigation, Prosecution and Judiciary.

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.

Along with implementation of these above reforms suggested, even attitude of citizen have to change.

- Q.5 a) 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.
- b) Rural -Urban, Step Migration, Chain Migration, Circular Migration, Seasonal migration etc.
- 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.
- d) Correctional services are not to dehumanize the offender but to show the right way of living.

Correctional services- Prisons

Prisons comprises of several tiers. The most standard Central district, Sub Jail, Women Jail, Children Borstal (young offenders), Open Jail and Special Jail.

Correctional services-Probation

Probation means conditional suspension of imposition of a sentence by the court especially to young offenders for good conduct, who are relaxed on probation on agreement to follow certain conditions.