

①

Marks: 100

Answer-key

Time: 3 hours

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks assigned to each sub-question.

1. Attempt any two of the following:

- a) Discuss the significance of Demography studies. 10

Significance

- i) For the economy and economic planning
- ii) For society
- iii) For administrators
- iv) For political system

- b) Bring out the importance of Nuptiality studies in India for the demographers. 10

- Provide a brief historical background; Sharda Act
- Variations in terms of Region, Religion and Caste
- Factors influencing Nuptiality
- Their importance

- c) Write a note on the factors affecting sex ratio in India. 10

Factors affecting sex ratio are:

- i) Son-preference to carry out social, religious and economic traditions of the family
- ii) Differential allocation of roles, statuses and power – in traditional patrilineal/patriarchal joint family, women's role in domestic sphere and men as major providers and protectors of family. Consequently, women lack decision-making power
- iii) Illiteracy, poverty etc leading to lack of empowerment of women, especially in rural areas.
- iv) Issue of dowry for girl's parents
- v) Desire to accumulate money/wealth upon son's marriage
- vi) Advancement in medical technologies and its availability to identify the sex of the foetus

vii) Failure of the National and State governments to effectively address the root cause of son preference. Population and health policies focus on small family norms but fail to address the social norms that give privilege to sons over daughters.

2. Attempt any two of the following:

a) Define the term Migration. Bring out the characteristics of Differential Migration in India. 10

- Definition of 'Migration'
- Differential Migration by age, sex, marital status, educational attainment

b) Discuss the views of Henri Lefebvre on the right to the city. 10

- Henri Lefebvre, a radical French Marxist philosopher of space and everyday life.
- His Classic polemic *Le Droit à la ville* – 1968
- The Right to city conceptualized by Lefebvre as an abstract claim – the right to 'oeuvre' or collective art-work. It is also a concrete claim to social, economic and political goods
- The right of all urban dwellers regardless of citizenship, ethnicity, ability, gender etc to participate in shaping the city
- RTC fundamentally challenges the existing power relations and deep roots of capitalist system that drive urban development and the production of urban space
- RTC encompasses three rights to the inhabitants: Right to Appropriation of Space, Right to Participation and Right to Difference
- Conceptualization of space, according to Lefebvre, is a triad which includes Perceived Space, Conceived Space and Lived Space

c) Examine the distinctive nature of migration trends and pattern in Mumbai. 10

**Distinctive nature of migration trends and pattern in Mumbai:**

- Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Mumbai's population mainly consisted of people born outside Mumbai
- 2001-2011 – virtual lack of any growth in the Core of Mumbai
- Declining share of migrants accompanied by considerable change in the source regions of migrants to Mumbai
- Statistical data with respect to male/female migrants, age groups, married/never married etc
- Growth of slums – linked to migration

3. Attempt any two of the following:

a) Explain briefly the various aspects of women's right to health care.

10

- Particular health challenges faced by women and the fact that they experience health issues differently from men
- Various health issues of women
- Issues in implementation

b) Analysis critically The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

10

To include both positive aspects as well as drawbacks

- This new Act is in line with United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities [UNCRPD]
- It is an effective mechanism to ensure empowerment and true inclusion of people with disabilities
- Inclusion of private firms in addition to government bodies in jobs reservations
- Percentage of reservation has gone up with the increase in the number of disabilities included. From 3% to 5% in Higher Education institutions and government jobs
- Penal provision upon violation

Concerns raised are:

- The Act fails to specify the degree of disability for thalassemia, Learning Disabilities, autism. No suitable tools available in India to quantify autism or Learning Disabilities.
- Many disabilities still remain excluded
- Insufficient reservations of seats for disabled people in proportion to their number in India
- Lack of infrastructure to provide inclusive education framework [such as accessible infrastructure, specialised trained teachers etc]
- The issue of transition of disabled children from special schools to mainstream schools
- Reservations in jobs for only specific posts. Consequently, even if a person with disability is able to do the work required for a particular post, s/he will be considered ineligible unless it is specifically reserved etc

c) Highlight the various ethical issues involved in The Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016.

10

The Bill raises some serious legal and ethical concerns such as

- It permits surrogacy only for those couples who cannot conceive a child – and not in case of any other medical conditions of a woman.

4

- Allows surrogacy only to legally-married infertile Indian couples – married at least for five years.
- Age restriction of commissioning parents
- Single men and women, LGBTs, divorced and judicially separated as well as live-in couples out of the purview of the Bill.
- Foreigners and NRIs are not allowed surrogacy
- Pre-requisite for the commissioning couple to not have any physically or mentally fit biological or adopted children
- Obtain eligibility certificates from the appropriate authority – both surrogate mother and the intending couples.
- ‘Close Relative’ – not defined adequately; negative health consequences for the baby through ‘close relative’ surrogate mother; issue of confidentiality of surrogate mother; difficulty in finding a ‘close relative’ for surrogacy; victimisation and coercion of subjugated and oppressed women in marital homes to become surrogates for their relative. This idea of ‘altruistic surrogacy’ thus poses great limits to potential surrogate mothers as well as couples wanting children.
- Prohibition of commercial surrogacy may lead surrogacy into a black market business
- Violates the woman’s fundamental right to livelihood as guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution
- Efficiency of law enforcement agencies in implementing this bill etc

4. Attempt any two of the following:

a) Evaluate the criminal justice system of India.

10

Evaluation under the following four categories:

- Police
- Prosecution
- Rights of the victim
- Witness

b) Discuss the various rights and duties mentioned under The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 aiding effective implementation of criminal justice.

10

**These are:** Duty to assist a Magistrate or police officer, Aid to person in executing warrant, Duty to give information of certain offences, Duty to communicate information about certain things, Duty to appear before the Court, Duty to produce documents or other things, Duty to attend and witness

5

search, Lodging F.I.R, Duty to appear before the police officer, Duty to state the truth to police, Right to compound offences etc

- c) Suggest the various reforms required in the judiciary system of our country. 10
- Increase the strength of judges
  - Establish Indian Judicial Service
  - Organize training for subordinate judiciary
  - Maintain image of judiciary
  - Discourage adjournments in criminal cases etc

5. Write any two short notes from the following:

- a) Mortality studies 10
- Mortality is one of the three components of population change and plays a dominant role in determining the growth of population.
  - Single most important contribution of demography has been the revelation of the fact that sharp declines in mortality rates rather than any rise in the fertility rates have been responsible for bringing about a rapid growth of population
  - Significance of mortality studies include: analyzing current demographic conditions and prospects of potential changes in mortality conditions of the future; useful for public health administration; basis for policies of insurance companies
  - In India, the records of actual death rates during the early periods are not available. Demographers, on the basis of Census statistics and other available material have tried to provide an estimate of the death rates and the infant mortality rates.
  - Provide statistics on mortality rates in India during different periods and reasons for fluctuations

- b) Causative factors of migration 10

**Various Push and Pull Factors such as:**

- Economic reasons
- To escape civil strife/persecution
- Environmental disasters
- Marriage
- Educational facilities

6

- Better medical care
- Better standard of living
- Low cost of living etc.

c) Right to health care of children and adolescents

10

- Children and adolescents face particular health challenges related to the stage of their physical and mental development.
- Various health issues of children and adolescents
- Measures to address them at International and National levels

d) Correctional services: Prisons

10

- The main objective of the contemporary criminal justice administration is not merely to punish the offender but to effect changes in his/her behavior in the overall interest of the society
- This calls for correctional agencies to decriminalize and reform the offenders to make them fit for society and not to dehumanize them by giving harsh and inhuman treatment
- The role of correctional services hence become significant
- The prisons, reformatories, borstal institutions and other similar institutions are included in the state list under the Constitution of India.
- Mention Section 3 and 4 of the Prisons Act which provide the legal base
- Mention Section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- Various types of Prison establishments in different States/Union Territories such as Central Jail, District Jails, Children or Borstal Schools, Open Jails and Special Jails. Explain each briefly
- Brief explanation on Prison Administration, Prison Personnel and training of prison staff