

Q P Code 22228

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Q1)

A) 'Demography studies qualitative and quantitative aspects of population'.

Nature: Size of Population, Composition of Population and Distribution of Population.

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

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

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

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

2. 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 (permanent migration)'.

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

B) 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?

Lefebvre's Right to the City is an argument for radical reworking of the social relations of capitalism and the current structure of liberal-democratic citizenship

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C) 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

B) There are many Physical-Biological-Social and Economic factors that have made the differently able individual vulnerable to health care.

Physical-Biological-Social and Economic factors: Difficulties in accessing health care, psychosocial disabilities, Treated as objects than right holders, do not seek their free and informed consent, Violence and abuse, Disable women are exposed to forced sterilization and sexual violence.

C) After the ban on commercial Surrogacy in 2015 to promote adoption, the altruistic surrogacy bill 2016 was introduced. But the bill 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, Bar Council, Judiciary and correction services. Burden of proof is heavy on the prosecution therefore one requires a competent lawyer. Good coordination between investigating officer and prosecution can give justice to the innocent

B) Right to equality before law, Right against practice of untouchability, Right against arbitrary detention, Right against exploitation etc.

To protect unity and integrity of Indians, to safeguard public property and avoid violence, to promote harmony and spirit of brotherhood among people of different religion, linguistic and regional diversities

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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, reforms are required in Criminal laws, Police investigation, Prosecution and Judiciary. Along with implementation of these reforms suggested, even attitude of citizen have to 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, reforms are required in Criminal laws, Police investigation, Prosecution and Judiciary. Along with implementation of these reforms suggested, even attitude of citizen have to change.

Q5)

A) Mortality: Famine, Epidemics, Massive Calamities, Illness, Wars, and Plague etc.

Present trends - Life expectancy has increased each successive decades due to medical treatment, affordable drugs, health awareness etc

B) Reasons: Economic condition, Escape from civil strife, Environmental disasters, Marriage, Educational facilities, Medical care, lower cost, standard of living etc

C) ART is a technology, with the intention to assist infertile couples to have their own biological children.

Ethical issues: It has turned into a profit making business, evident through the transactions of reproductive body parts and the opportunity to choose characteristics of the children based on the quality of the donated egg and sperm. The egg donor is not given the right instructions of the procedure and side effects of fertility drugs.

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.