

Day:

Date:

001 - MOC26 NOA - ISB 1

~~Precise:~~

~~Title: The Question of  
Unregulated Population~~

~~Total words: 498~~

~~Precise words: 166~~

~~Precise:~~

~~at end~~

Population growth is now the  
biggest challenge in the field of  
Sociology; yet, the question of  
regulating this crises is often  
neglected by policy makers  
despite its critical importance. There  
are no laws regulating or maintaining  
the population cycle resulting in  
significant growth. This rapid  
change drains natural resources  
and reduce the standard of  
living of a society. Some intellectual  
families may voluntarily permit  
reproduction to sustain their  
cost and quality of life. However,  
a major portion of society

sentence is too long

have no interest in this critical topic. Unplanned growth leads marginalized population to get recruited by undivided groups.

Despite the critical nature of

the topic, politicians have no

interest in resolving this crisis,

primarily because a large population

is beneficial for securing votes.

Other sectors also get benefits;

employers through labor surplus,

and militants through more recruits.

Revolutionaries on the other? having

- having no real solution to social

evils - claim every unwanted

child to be a potential revolutionary.

This opinion prejudice is further

championed by childless priests

claiming unlimited reproduction

is a natural right.

word count is written at the end

there is issue of coherence at the end

not satisfactory

need improvement

over all below average

sentence is incoherent and too long  
sentence structure is incorrect

(ii) Attempt all questions from PART-II.

(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

**Q.2.** Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(20+5=25)

One of the most ominous and discreditable symptoms of the want of candour in present-day sociology is the deliberate neglect of the population question. It is, or should be, transparently clear that, if the state is resolved, on humanitarian grounds, to inhibit the operation of natural selection, some rational regulation of population, both as regards quality and quantity, is imperatively necessary. There is no self-acting adjustment, apart from starvation, of numbers to the means of subsistence. If all natural checks are removed, a population in advance of the optimum number will be produced and maintained at the cost of a reduction in the standard of living. When this pressure begins to be felt, that section of the population which is capable of reflection and which has a standard of living which may be lost will voluntarily restrict its numbers, even to the point of failing to replace death by an equivalent number of new births; while the underworld, which always exists in every civilized society \_\_\_\_\_ The failure and misfits and derelicts, moral and physical \_\_\_\_\_ will exercise no restraint and will be a constantly increasing drain upon the national resources. The population will thus be recruited in a very undue proportion by those strata of society which do not possess the qualities of useful citizens.

I The importance of the problem would seem to be sufficiently obvious. But politicians know that the subject is unpopular. The urban have no votes. Employers are like a surplus of labour, which can be drawn upon when trade is good. Militarists want as much food for powder as they can get. Revolutionists instinctively oppose any real remedy for social evils; they know that every unwanted child is a potential insurgent. All three can appeal to a Quasi-Religious prejudice, resting apparently on the ancient theory of natural rights which were supposed to include the right of unlimited procreation. This objection is now chiefly urged by celibate or childless priests; but it is held with such fanatical vehemence that the fear of losing the votes which they control is a welcome excuse for the baser sort of politicians to shelve the subject as inopportune. The socialist calculation is probably erroneous; for experience has shown that it is aspiration, not desperation, that makes revolutions.

**Q.3.** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (5x4 = 20)