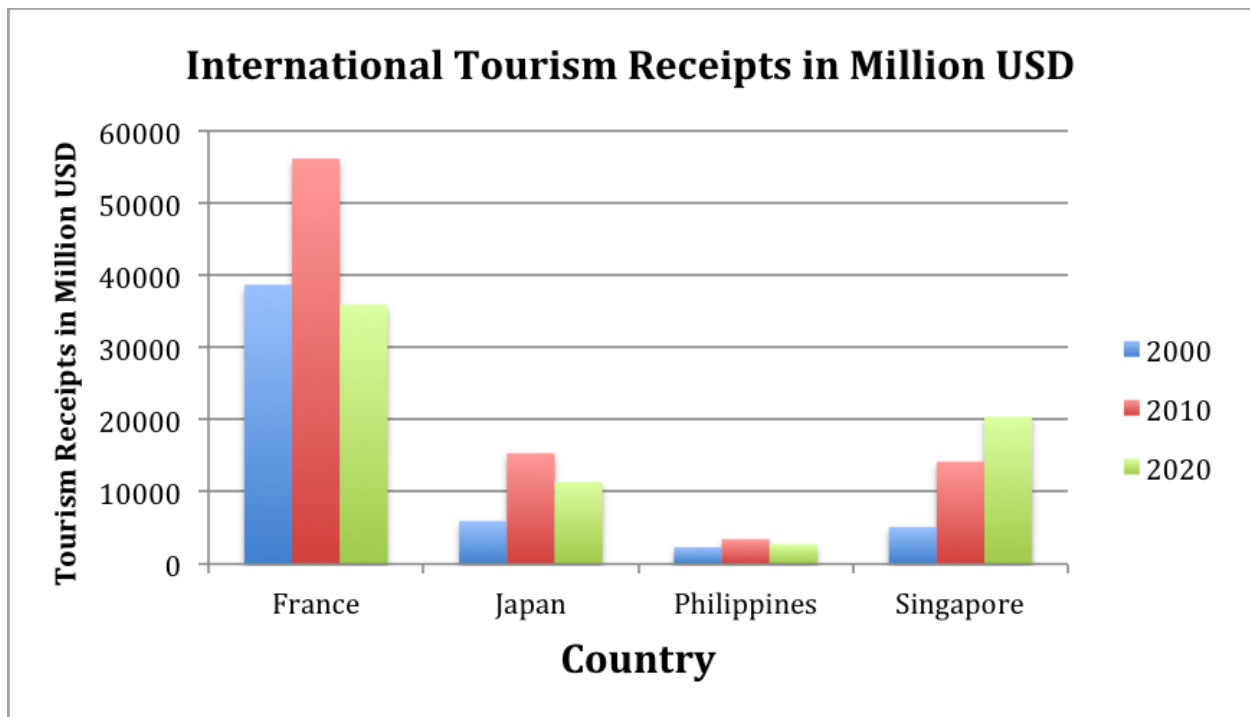


## Domain - Specific MCQs -

### ***Social Science Domain: Economics | Philosophy, Politics and Economics | Psychology | Social Science***

The following graph shows the receipts from international tourism in Million US Dollars for four countries - France, Japan, Philippines and Singapore - in the years 2000, 2010 and 2020. Use the graph to answer the three questions given below.



Source: World Development Indicators, The World Bank

For which country, do you see the largest decline in tourism revenue between the years 2010 and 2020?

- a) France
- b) Japan
- c) Philippines
- d) Singapore

Which of the following statements is not true?

- a) Singapore has witnessed a rise in tourism receipts during 2000 and 2020.

- b) Tourism receipts of France in 2010 were more than double the tourism receipts of Japan in 2010.
- c) Among the four countries, Philippines had the lowest tourism receipts in 2000 as well 2010.
- d) Between 2010 and 2020, tourism receipts declined for all four countries.

What is the approximate increase in tourism receipts of Singapore during 2000 and 2020?

- a) 100 %
  - b) 10 %
  - c) 200 %
  - d) 300 %
- 

Amit, an economist, has analysed data on the salary of 200 employees working in a private bank. 150 of these employees are men and the rest are women. Solely based on this, Amit concludes that in terms of hiring, the bank does not treat men and women equally. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Amit is right because the bank has an unequal number of men and women employees.
  - b) Amit is wrong because the bank pays equal salary to everyone irrespective of their sex.
  - c) Amit is right because women are 50 percent of the population, yet in the bank they are only 25 percent of the employees.
  - d) Amit does not have enough information to conclude that in terms of hiring, the bank treats men and women unequally.
- 

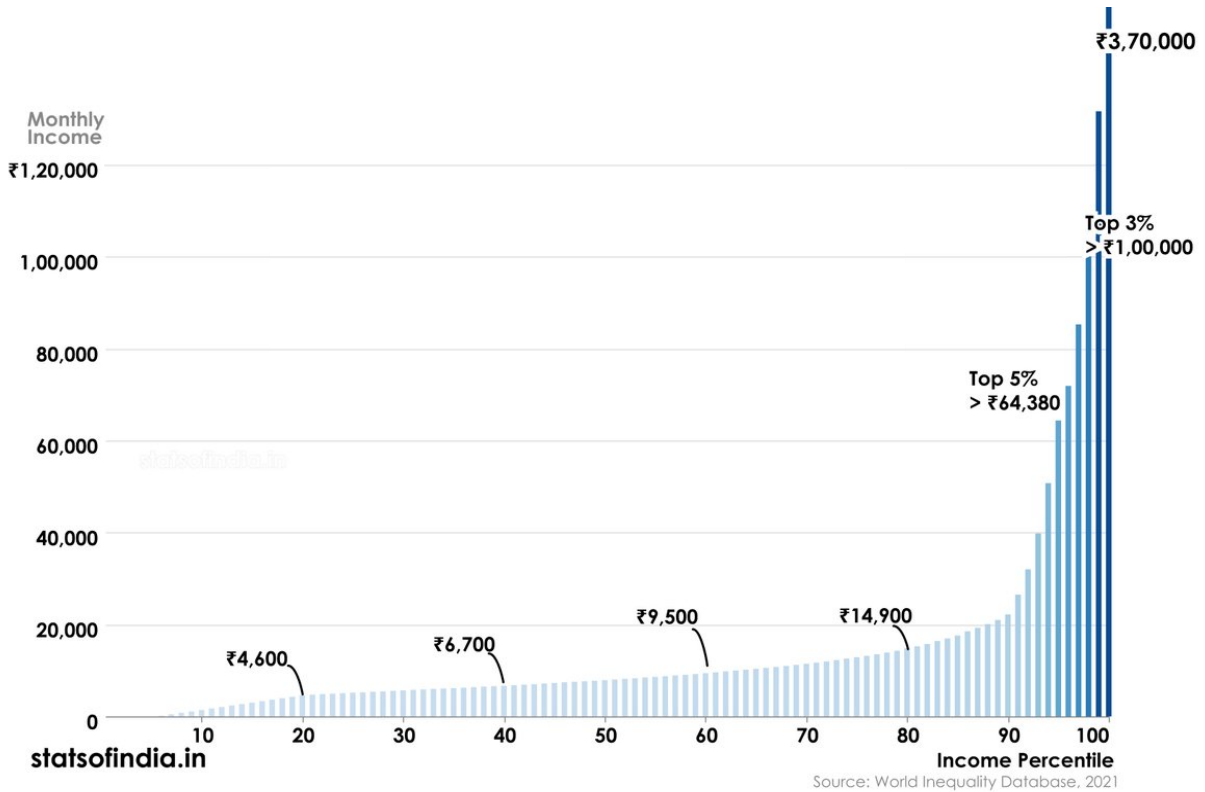
Kalpana, a Dalit woman, comes from an economically backward family. She was forced to marry at an early age of 12, went through an abusive marriage, and faced many more challenges throughout her life. Since mid-1990s she started turning her fate around and now she is a successful business-person who owns and controls assets worth more than 900 crores. Based on her story, a politician comments, "Kalpana's life shows us how caste, class or gender does not matter in modern India. If you are committed to your dreams and work hard enough, you can achieve anything in life. Indians should stop complaining about poverty, caste, inequality etc., and start working hard". Which of the following statements is true?

- a) The politician is right. Most of the Indians cannot be as successful as Kalpana as they are not committed to their dreams like Kalpana is.
- b) The politician is right. Most of the Indians cannot be as successful as Kalpana as they are not able to work as hard as Kalpana does.
- c) The politician is wrong. Kalpana's success is because she chose to pursue a private business rather than a public job.

d) The politician is wrong. Kalpana's success is only an exception, and does not reflect the general reality faced by most of the Dalit women from economically backward families.

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The graph below shows monthly income (on Y axis) and the percentile of income (on X axis). For example, people with more than 100,000 income per month belong to the top 3% of the income distribution. Answer the following questions based on this graph.



Which of the following statements is true?

- a) A person earning 15,000 rupees per month will be in the top 20%.
- b) A person earning 10,000 rupees per month will be in the bottom 50%.
- c) A person in the top 10% will earn at most 14,900 rupees per month.
- d) A person in the bottom 40% will earn at least 6,700 rupees per month.

What is the income of people in the group of bottom 40 percent?

- a) Between 4,600 and 6,700 rupees per month.
- b) Below 6700 rupees per month.
- c) Between 4,600 and 9,500 rupees per month.
- d) Below 4,600 rupees per month.

A person earning 63,000 rupees per month would be in the group of

- a) Top 1%
  - b) Top 3%
  - c) Top 5%
  - d) Top 10%
- 

Sameera sets up a paper plate manufacturing unit at home. She buys the plate making machine at a cost of Rs.10,000. While it costs Rs. 5 to manufacture each plate, she is able to sell each plate at Rs.10. How many plates should Sameera sell to be able to recover the amount she spent on the machine?

- a) 1000 units
  - b) 1500 units
  - c) 2000 units
  - d) 2500 units
- 

An experimenter is interested in conducting a study on children's attention. The experimenter studies children of ages 5, 8, and 10. Which of the following best describes what the experimenter is doing:

- a) Studying the same children over many years.
  - b) Studying only one child.
  - c) Studying multiple children of different ages at the same time.
  - d) None of the above.
- 

The Science department at a university is interested in carrying out a study to find which science textbook is more liked by students. There are two sections in the university that are used for this study. The section that meets during the day uses Book A, and the section that meets at night uses Book B. At the end of the semester, students in both sections are asked to give a rating to the book they used. Which of the following is most likely to interfere with the findings of the study?

- a) The number of science courses students had taken earlier.
  - b) The university at which the study is taking place.
  - c) The book used in each section.
  - d) The time of day each section happens.
-

Divergent thinking happens when a person starts to think about one topic and comes up with many different ideas or possibilities based on that topic. Which of the following is the best example of divergent thinking:

- a) Stare at a blank sheet of paper until a new, innovative solution comes to mind.
  - b) Engage in many activities simultaneously.
  - c) Thinking of possible uses for a piece of rock.
  - d) Solving a crossword puzzle.
- 

This area, Man Desh lies in the heart of Maharashtra where Dhangar shepherds, a nomadic tribe, have roamed for centuries. Their survival in this arid landscape of the Deccan Plateau is dependent on their knowledge of finding water sources.

For years, I have watched women queueing up to fill their pots. The state government only provides water supply for an hour every 12 days. At the weekly market, farmers spoke of their water woes and how they are unable to find water despite digging deep wells. When they do get water, it is often contaminated, leading to diseases such as kidney stones.

In this dire situation, farming is no longer an option. Youth from these villages migrate to bigger cities like Mumbai.

Gaikwad, a farmer from Karkhel has sold all his cattle and now keeps only goats. His fields are dry and his sons have migrated to Mumbai for wage labour. In his sixties, Gaikwad lives along with his wife and grandkids, and he hopes to get water before he dies. The entire family uses the same water which they took bath in for utensils and clothes. The same water is provided to the mango tree in front of his house. (Source: PARI Archives)

Based on the passage above, answer the following questions:

The main subject of the above description is

- a) Farmer's migration
- b) Water crisis
- c) State government's policy of water supply
- d) Agriculture market

Why did Gaikwad sell his cattle?

- a) To send his son to Mumbai
- b) Cattle were not giving milk

- c) There are no grasslands to feed them
- d) Goats are more profitable than cattle

What action is described as an example for minimizing the use of available water?

- a) Sending children to the cities
  - b) Selling cattle
  - c) Digging deep wells
  - d) Reuse of water for different purposes
- 

The table below shows Age Specific Attendance Ratio (ASAR) for different age groups of male and female students. For example, the second number in the third row refers to the fact that female students in the age group 11 - 13 years have an ASAR of 93.6. Based on this table, answer the following questions:

<b>Statement 3.12 Age Specific Attendance Ratio (ASAR)</b>				<b>all-India</b>
<b>age groups</b>	<b>Age Specific Attendance Ratio (ASAR)</b>			
	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>	<b>person</b>	
<b>rural+urban</b>				
3-5 years	33.9	32.1	33.1	
6-10 years	95.8	94.1	95.0	
11-13 years	95.2	93.6	94.5	
14-17 years	79.4	77.5	78.5	
18-23 years	32.6	24.6	28.8	
24-29 years	2.7	1.5	2.1	
30-35 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	
5-29 years	56.7	50.6	53.8	
3-35 years	46.2	41.2	43.9	

*Ref: Table 44, Appendix A*

*Note: 1. Current attendance here includes attendance in formal or non-formal education  
 2. Age Specific Attendance Ratio (ASAR) for the age groups 3-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-13 years, 14-17 years, 18-23 years, 24-29 years, 5-29 years, 3-35 years for different States is given in Statement 3.12.1.*

Which of the following age groups have the highest attendance ratio?

- a) 6-10 years
- b) 11-13 years
- c) 14-17 years
- d) 5-29 years

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Female ASAR are higher than Male ASAR for all age groups
- b) ASAR increases with age
- c) ASAR decreases with age
- d) Difference between Male and Female ASARs is highest for the age group 18 - 23 years

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Percentage of female students enrolled in each age group is higher than male.
- b) Percentage of female students attending school is higher than male.
- c) Difference in Male and Female ASAR does not change with age.
- d) Female ASAR is always lower than Male ASAR.

The difference between Male and Female ASAR is lowest for the age

group: a) 3-5 years

- b) 6-10 years
  - c) 24-29 years
  - d) None of the above
- 

An experimenter is interested in conducting a study on children's attention. The experimenter studies children of age 5 till they are 8 and 10 years old. Which of the following best describes what the experimenter is doing:

- a) Studying the same children over many years.
  - b) Studying only one child.
  - c) Studying multiple children of different ages at the same time.
  - d) None of the other options.
- 

The Science department of two local universities is interested in finding out which science textbook is more liked by students. The first university uses Book A, and the second university uses Book B. At the end of the semester, students from both universities will be asked to give a rating to the book they used. Which of the following is most likely to interfere with the study findings?

- a) The number of science courses students had taken earlier.
  - b) The university at which the study is taking place.
  - c) The book used in each section.
  - d) The time of day each section happens.
-

Convergent thinking happens when a problem is seen as having only one answer, and thinking will eventually lead to (converging on) that single answer by using previous knowledge and logic. Which of the following is the best example of convergent thinking:

- a) Stare at a blank sheet of paper until a new, innovative solution comes to mind.
  - b) Engage in many activities simultaneously.
  - c) Thinking of possible uses for a piece of rock.
  - d) Solving a crossword puzzle.
- 

Sadia Hussain, in a 2022 Special Article, ‘Performance of Women in Parliament: A Quantitative Study of the Questions Asked by Women Members in Lok Sabha (1999–2019)’ analyses the impact of systematic exclusion of women from the political life on their political representation and in turn on their political performance. Making note of the limited literature that is present on the matter, Hussain deliberates upon the “participation of women in debates, deliberations, and questioning on the floor of the house.” Sadia Hussain sharply contests the simplistic assumption that even when women do participate, their participation is often said to be confined to “softer issues” such as women and child development, food processing, health, and sanitation. Rather, in reality, after analysing a vast data repository at Parliament Library (comprising almost 4,00,000 responses by both male and female MPs) she shows that “women are likely to speak on issues that are of prime importance to all, including the hardcore issues of home, foreign affairs, railways, and infrastructure.”

(Source: <https://www.epw.in/engage/article/womens-reservation-act-2023-symbolic-gesture-or->

0) Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

What was the main source for Sadia Hussains’ analysis?

- a) Newspaper reports on Parliamentary speeches.
- b) Responses of women members in Parliament.
- c) Responses of female and male members in Parliament.
- d) Interviews with women Parliament members.

What is the simplistic assumption about women's participation in Parliament, that Sadia Hussain is challenging?

- a) They participate only in the discussion of home and foreign affairs.
- b) They participate mainly on issues related to women and children.
- c) The women Parliament members are generally not good speakers.

d) Women are discouraged to participate in discussion in Parliament.

Sadia Hussains' conclusion from her research is that

- a) Female Parliament members are better speakers than the male members.
  - b) Female Parliament members do not like to discuss issues of women and children.
  - c) Female members are the ones who speak about both "softer" and "harder" issues which are important to all.
  - d) Male members mainly speak about issues regarding home and foreign affairs.
-