

--Question Starting--

1. Consider the following statements regarding aging metrics:

- I. The old-age dependency ratio is a better indicator of economic impact than the support ratio because it directly reflects the ratio of non-working older dependents to working-age individuals.
- II. Support ratio is calculated by dividing the number of people aged 65 and older by the number of people aged 15-64.
- III. An increase in the old-age dependency ratio always indicates a declining support ratio.
- IV. The support ratio emphasizes the potential productive capacity of a population rather than merely counting dependents.
- V. A falling old-age dependency ratio can suggest increasing economic vitality if accompanied by rising productivity among the workforce.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I, II, and III only
- (2) I, II, IV and V only
- (3) I, II, III and V only
- (4) I, III, IV and V only

Answer Key: 4

Solution:

? Statement I(Correct): The old-age dependency ratio provides a direct measure of the economic burden on the working-age population by comparing the number of elderly who are likely not working with those who are, thus reflecting economic impact more concretely than the support ratio.

? Statement III(Correct): A rising old-age dependency ratio implies more older individuals relative to the workforce, suggesting a declining support ratio since fewer workers are available to support the non-working elderly.

? Statement IV(Correct): The support ratio focuses on the potential economic output by considering the age group typically in the workforce (15-64), highlighting potential productivity rather than just dependency.

? Statement V(Correct): A decrease in the old-age dependency ratio can indicate a lesser burden on the working population, which, if coupled with increased productivity, points to stronger economic health.

? Statement II(Incorrect): The support ratio is actually calculated by dividing the number of people aged 15-64 by those 65 and older, not the other way around.

Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.

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2. Consider the following statements about distinguishing honour killing from crimes of passion:

- I. Honour killings typically involve premeditation and familial endorsement, whereas crimes of passion are spontaneous and individual acts.
- II. Crimes of passion can be predicted and prevented through community and familial interventions similar to honour killings.
- III. Both honour killings and crimes of passion are driven primarily by the perpetrator's loss of control and emotional distress.
- IV. Legal systems in various countries often treat honour killings more severely than crimes of passion due to their premeditated nature and cultural implications.
- V. The societal and cultural approval of the motive behind honour killings distinguishes them fundamentally from crimes of passion.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I, II, and III only
- (2) I, II, IV and V only
- (3) I, III and IV only
- (4) I, IV and V only

Answer Key: 4

Solution:

? Statement I(Correct): Honour killings are generally planned and often supported or even mandated by family or community members, contrasting sharply with the impulsive nature of crimes of passion.

? Statement IV(Correct): Due to their premeditated nature and the often tacit or explicit cultural approval, honour killings are frequently subject to harsher legal penalties in many jurisdictions, reflecting the societal implications of these acts.

? Statement V(Correct): The key difference lies in societal and cultural dimensions; honour killings often carry a degree of approval or understanding from the perpetrator's community, which is typically absent in crimes of passion.

? Statement II(Incorrect): Crimes of passion, by definition spontaneous and unpredictable, are less amenable to the types of community or familial interventions effective against the more culturally rooted and predictable honour killings.

? Statement III(Incorrect): While emotional distress may be a common element, the primary drivers differ significantly; honour killings are not just about loss of control but also about adhering to cultural or familial norms.

Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--

3. Consider the following statements regarding NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) status and school-to-work transitions:

I. High NEET rates are indicative solely of economic downturns and do not reflect educational system effectiveness.

II. Effective vocational training programs can significantly reduce NEET rates by providing relevant skills that facilitate easier transitions from school to work.

III. The presence of a robust apprenticeship system in a country correlates strongly with lower NEET rates due to the structured work-based learning opportunities.

IV. School-to-work transition programs are ineffective if they do not align closely with the current demands of the labor market.

V. NEET status often results from a mismatch between the skills taught in educational institutions and those demanded by the labor market.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) I, II, and III only

(2) II, III, IV and V only

(3) I, II, III and V only

(4) II, III and V only

Answer Key: 2

Solution:

? Statement II(Correct): Direct vocational training that aligns education with market needs can effectively lower NEET rates by equipping students with immediately applicable skills, facilitating smoother transitions into the workforce.

? Statement III(Correct): Countries with strong apprenticeship systems typically show lower NEET rates, as these systems provide real-world training and gradual transition into full-time employment.

? Statement IV(Correct): Transition programs need to be dynamically aligned with labor market demands to be effective; otherwise, they risk becoming obsolete and not serving their purpose.

? Statement V(Correct): A significant factor contributing to high NEET rates is the disconnect between the skills provided by educational institutions and those needed in the job market, leading to difficulties in securing employment post-education.

? Statement I(Incorrect): While economic downturns can affect NEET rates, these rates are also strongly influenced by the effectiveness and relevance of the educational system in preparing students for the workforce.

Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.