

SCO INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIAD

GRADE 12 LIFE SKILLS - SDGs

A question paper for schools, teachers, and students

Designed for Grade 12 learners to apply leadership, ethical reasoning, financial literacy, and SDG thinking in real-world decision-making situations.

- case-based reasoning across local, national, and global sustainability contexts
- sections across Leadership, Finance, Community Engagement, Career Readiness, Innovation, Global Citizenship, and SDGs
- answer keys, explanations, and action-plan reasoning for deeper learning and classroom review

Leadership	Ethics	Finance	Community	Innovation
SDGs	Global	Climate	Career	Life Skills

SCO International Life Skills - SDGs Olympiad

Grade 12 | New Question Paper Set B | Objective Type | 40 Questions

Paper Details	<p>Exam Name: SCO International Life Skills - SDGs Olympiad</p> <p>Grade: 12</p> <p>Question Paper Set: B - New Practice / Website PDF Set</p> <p>Question Type: Objective multiple-choice, case-based, reasoning-focused</p> <p>Total Questions: 40</p> <p>Suggested Time: 60 minutes</p> <p>Skills Assessed: Leadership, ethics, financial literacy, community engagement, global citizenship, innovation, sustainability, and SDG-aligned problem solving</p>
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Section Structure

Section	Learning Focus	Question Range
Section A	Leadership, ethics, financial literacy, community engagement, career readiness, innovation, sustainability, and global citizenship	Q1-Q20
Section B	Advanced SDG case analysis across climate resilience, health systems, migration, energy transition, supply chains, biodiversity, digital inclusion, ocean governance, and sustainable finance	Q21-Q30
Achievers Section	Extended case reasoning with action plans, KPIs, timelines, governance design, and implementation strategy	Q31-Q40

Section A - Core Life Skills and SDG Decision-Making

Q.1	Integrity in Student Governance (SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions)
<p>As head of a student council, you discover that a popular committee member used council funds for an unapproved event. The event benefited many students, but the spending bypassed the rules. Publicly reporting it may damage trust before annual elections; ignoring it may normalize misuse. What should be done first?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Quietly approve the expense because students benefited from the event. B. Report the matter only after the election to avoid public controversy. C. Document the facts, ask the member for a written explanation, and refer the case to the finance review process with transparent communication. D. Demand the member resign immediately without giving a chance to explain. 	
<p>Answer: C</p> <p>Explanation: The best first step is evidence-based and procedurally fair. Option C protects accountability, allows the person to respond, and keeps financial rules intact. Ignoring the issue weakens governance, while immediate punishment without process can be unfair.</p>	

Q.2	Budgeting for a Social Project (SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth)
<p>A student team has 60,000 currency units for a community tutoring project. They can spend 45,000 on tablets, leaving little for tutor training, or spend 25,000 on shared devices and 30,000</p>	

on tutor training. The goal is reliable learning improvement within one term. Which budget is strongest?

- A. Spend most of the money on tablets because technology always improves education.
- B. Choose shared devices plus tutor training because learning depends on both tools and human support.
- C. Spend all funds on publicity so more students join.
- D. Save the full amount until a larger grant is available.

Answer: B

Explanation: A balanced budget connects resources to outcomes. Devices help, but trained tutors are essential for quality. Option B uses funds for both access and instruction, making it more likely to produce learning gains.

Q.3

**Community Water Planning (SDG 6:
Clean Water & Sanitation)**

A village faces seasonal water shortages. A donor offers a large borewell, but local women say the deeper issue is unequal access and long walking distance from two hamlets. Which approach best reflects community-centered planning?

- A. Build the borewell at the central market because it is the most visible location.
- B. Ask only village leaders where the borewell should be placed.
- C. Map water access with women, farmers, schools, and health workers before deciding the location and maintenance plan.
- D. Reject the donor because any external funding reduces local ownership.

Answer: C

Explanation: Community-centered planning requires stakeholder participation and evidence. Option C includes groups most affected by water access and also addresses maintenance, improving fairness and long-term use.

Q.4

**Career Choice and Social Impact (SDG
4: Quality Education and SDG 8)**

A Grade 12 student can choose between a high-paying internship with repetitive tasks and a lower-paid fellowship that offers mentorship, project leadership, and sustainability work. The student wants long-term growth in public policy or responsible business. Which choice is most strategic?

- A. Always choose the highest pay because early income matters most.
- B. Choose the fellowship if it provides stronger mentorship, leadership evidence, and relevant impact experience.
- C. Reject both and wait for a perfect opportunity.
- D. Choose the internship and avoid sustainability work because it is not useful in careers.

Answer: B

Explanation: Career readiness includes mentorship, responsibility, and transferable experience. For public policy or responsible business, practical leadership and impact evidence can be more valuable than a short-term pay advantage.

Q.5

**Sustainable Product Launch (SDG 12:
Responsible Consumption & Production)**

A school enterprise designs reusable lunch containers. The product is durable but costs more than disposable alternatives. Students are concerned that only wealthier families will buy it. Which launch plan best balances sustainability and inclusion?

- A. Sell only premium containers to families who can pay more.
- B. Provide a rental or deposit-return model with repairs, while offering a limited subsidy for low-income students.
- C. Cancel the project because sustainable products are always expensive.
- D. Give free containers to everyone without a maintenance plan.

Answer: B

Explanation: Option B supports sustainability and equity. A deposit-return and repair system extends product life, while targeted support avoids excluding lower-income students. Free distribution without maintenance can waste resources.

Q.6

**Cultural Dialogue and Inclusion (SDG
10: Reduced Inequalities and SDG 17)**

An international youth summit plans a debate on migration. Some participants have lived through displacement and worry the topic may become insensitive. Others say avoiding the topic prevents learning. What is the best facilitation design?

- A. Cancel the session completely and avoid difficult topics.
- B. Proceed as a competitive debate with winners and losers.
- C. Use a facilitated dialogue with consent, ground rules, optional participation, and a trained moderator.
- D. Allow only students without migration experience to speak.

Answer: C

Explanation: Option C preserves learning while reducing harm. Consent, ground rules, and trained moderation support inclusive global citizenship. Competitive debate may oversimplify lived experiences.

Q.7**Emergency Fund Ethics (SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 16)**

A school emergency fund receives donations for flood-affected families. One family needs urgent support, but its documents are incomplete. A volunteer suggests giving cash immediately without recording it. What is the most ethical response?

- A. Give cash secretly because urgency is more important than rules.
- B. Refuse all help until every document is perfect.
- C. Provide documented provisional assistance through an approved emergency process while helping the family complete records.
- D. Use the fund for a different family with better paperwork only.

Answer: C

Explanation: The best response combines compassion and accountability. Provisional assistance can address urgency while proper documentation protects the fund from misuse and maintains donor trust.

Q.8**Risk and Opportunity in Innovation (SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure)**

A student team can build a full mobile app for waste reporting in 10 months or launch a simple web form in 6 weeks and improve it based on user feedback. The city wants early evidence of citizen participation. What is the best product strategy?

- A. Build the full app first and ignore short-term evidence needs.
- B. Launch a simple pilot quickly, measure usage, and upgrade based on feedback.
- C. Create only a logo and social media page.
- D. Wait until a large technology company offers free software.

Answer: B

Explanation: A minimum viable pilot provides fast learning and measurable impact. It avoids overbuilding before real users confirm what they need, while keeping the path open for future upgrades.

Q.9**Health Campaign Design (SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being)**

A vaccination awareness campaign in a rural district is facing mistrust. Medical officers want a standard poster campaign, but community leaders recommend listening sessions in local languages. Which strategy is most likely to improve trust and uptake?

- A. Use only official posters because they are medically accurate.
- B. Hold listening sessions with trusted local voices, answer concerns, and combine them with accurate medical information.
- C. Ignore community leaders because health topics are technical.

D. Offer rewards without explaining the health purpose.

Answer: B

Explanation: Public health communication works better when accuracy is combined with trust. Local listening sessions identify concerns, reduce misinformation, and make official guidance more acceptable.

Q.10

Clean Energy Access (SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy)

A school wants solar lights for evening study. One vendor offers cheap lights with no warranty; another offers slightly costlier lights with maintenance training for students and a three-year warranty. The school has limited funds but needs reliability. Which option is wiser?

- A. Choose the cheapest lights because upfront price is all that matters.
- B. Choose the warranty and training option if total cost remains manageable.
- C. Buy no lights because maintenance may be difficult.
- D. Ask students to bring candles instead.

Answer: B

Explanation: Sustainable procurement should consider life-cycle cost, reliability, and maintenance. A warranty and training reduce failure risk and build local capacity, which can be more valuable than the lowest price.

Q.11

Transparent Complaint Systems (SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions)

A peer support program receives anonymous complaints about favoritism in scholarship recommendations. The coordinator wants to dismiss anonymous complaints because they cannot be verified immediately. What is the most responsible first response?

- A. Ignore all anonymous complaints to protect staff reputation.
- B. Publish names of complainants to force honesty.
- C. Create a confidential review process, examine patterns, and invite evidence without exposing students.
- D. Cancel the scholarship program for the year.

Answer: C

Explanation: Confidential review protects students while allowing evidence-based investigation. Ignoring complaints damages trust, while exposing identities may discourage reporting and create retaliation risk.

Q.12

Personal Finance and Stability (SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth)

A student has a part-time offer with high pay but unpredictable hours and another with lower pay but fixed monthly income. The student must pay exam fees in three months and help at home. Which plan best balances responsibility and opportunity?

- A. Choose only the unpredictable job because it might pay more.
- B. Choose the stable job and, if time permits, add occasional short projects.
- C. Reject both because part-time work is risky.
- D. Borrow money and ignore the job choices.

Answer: B

Explanation: Predictable obligations require predictable cash flow. The stable job protects essential payments, while occasional projects can add income without making the budget fully dependent on uncertain hours.

Q.13

**Public Transport and Equity (SDG 11:
Sustainable Cities & Communities)**

A city can improve one transport route first. Route A serves a wealthy commercial area with high fare revenue; Route B serves low-income students and workers but produces less revenue. The goal is equitable access to education and work. Which decision is most justified?

- A. Choose Route A because revenue is the only public value.
- B. Choose Route B if data shows it improves access for underserved commuters, while planning a funding model for sustainability.
- C. Choose neither because transport decisions are always political.
- D. Choose the route with the loudest social media campaign.

Answer: B

Explanation: Equitable public services consider social benefits, not only revenue. Route B can improve access to education and employment, but the decision should be backed by data and a sustainability plan.

Q.14

**Preparing for Future Work (SDG 4:
Quality Education and SDG 8)**

A student wants to improve employability in six months. Choices include only theory courses, only social media networking, or a blended plan with a short certification, a practical project, and interview practice. Which is best?

- A. Only theory courses because certificates alone guarantee jobs.
- B. Only networking because skills are less important than contacts.
- C. A blended plan with certification, project evidence, and communication practice.
- D. Do nothing until graduation.

Answer: C

Explanation: Employability is strongest when knowledge, evidence of application, and communication are built together. A practical project makes the learning visible to future employers or universities.

Q.15

**Waste Reduction on Campus (SDG 12:
Responsible Consumption & Production)**

A school cafeteria wants to reduce food waste. Students often take more food than they eat. Which intervention best combines behavior change and measurement?

- A. Punish every student who leaves food.
- B. Measure daily waste, introduce smaller first servings with free refills, and run awareness sessions.
- C. Stop serving lunch to reduce waste.
- D. Buy bigger bins so waste is less visible.

Answer: B

Explanation: Option B uses data and design. Smaller first servings reduce waste without reducing access to food, while measurement and awareness help track improvement and change habits.

Q.16

**Partnership Credit and Fairness (SDG
17: Partnerships for the Goals)**

Two schools jointly create an SDG research report. One school collected most of the field data; the other provided data analysis and design. Both want top credit. What is the fairest solution?

- A. Give full credit to the school with the larger social media following.
- B. Publish contribution statements and agree on shared authorship or rotating lead credit across outputs.
- C. Cancel the report to avoid conflict.
- D. Let the sponsor decide without hearing either school.

Answer: B

Explanation: Transparent contribution statements recognize different kinds of work and reduce conflict. Partnership fairness requires documenting roles rather than allowing prestige or external power to decide credit.

Q.17

**Community Evidence and Advocacy
(SDG 11 and SDG 16)**

A youth group believes a local park renovation ignored wheelchair users. Officials say accessibility was considered, but no design documents are public. What is the strongest advocacy approach?

- A. Accuse officials online immediately without evidence.
- B. Collect user testimonies, request documents formally, and propose specific accessible design changes.
- C. Accept the officials statement and stop asking questions.
- D. Block the construction site without any dialogue.

Answer: B

Explanation: Good advocacy combines evidence, formal process, and constructive solutions. It protects accountability while keeping the focus on practical accessibility improvements.

Q.18

Digital Tool for NGOs (SDG 9 and SDG 17)

A youth team builds a volunteer-matching platform. NGOs say they need simple verified profiles, not advanced features. Donors want impact results within six months. Which plan is best?

- A. Build every advanced feature before launch.
- B. Launch with verified profiles, matching, and basic reporting; then improve using NGO feedback.
- C. Focus only on graphic design and ignore reporting.
- D. Collect volunteer data without privacy rules to move faster.

Answer: B

Explanation: A focused launch solves the core user need and allows impact reporting. Privacy and verification are especially important when connecting volunteers and organizations.

Q.19

**International Learning Opportunity
(SDG 4 and SDG 10)**

A Grade 12 student receives an overseas learning opportunity that may delay local scholarship applications. The experience is valuable but creates financial uncertainty. What is the best first step?

- A. Accept immediately without reviewing financial consequences.
- B. Decline immediately because international experience is always risky.
- C. Ask for deferred admission or remote mentorship options while mapping scholarship deadlines and costs.
- D. Ignore the scholarship deadlines and decide later.

Answer: C

Explanation: Strategic career planning protects both opportunities. Negotiating structure and mapping deadlines can reduce risk before making a final decision.

Q.20

**Responsible Procurement (SDG 13:
Climate Action and SDG 12)**

A school must buy new uniforms. One supplier is cheaper but provides no labor or environmental information. Another costs 8% more and shares audited labor standards and lower-impact materials. What is the best procurement decision?

- A. Choose the cheapest option automatically.
- B. Choose the transparent supplier if the budget can absorb the difference or negotiate phased purchasing.
- C. Cancel uniforms entirely.
- D. Choose the supplier with the most attractive advertisement.

Answer: B

Explanation: Responsible procurement considers price, labor standards, environmental impact, and transparency. Negotiation or phased buying can keep the decision financially realistic.

Section B - Advanced Global SDG Case Analysis

Q.21

**Coastal Resilience and Livelihoods
(SDG 13 and SDG 14)**

A coastal district faces storm surges that damage fishing boats. Options are: build a seawall, restore mangroves, or combine early-warning systems, mangrove restoration, and safer boat storage. The goal is reduce storm losses and protect livelihoods within five years. Which is strongest?

- A. Build only a seawall because hard infrastructure is always enough.
- B. Restore mangroves only and ignore warning systems.
- C. Combine early warning, mangrove restoration, and safer storage through a fisher-led plan.
- D. Move all fishers inland without consultation.

Answer: C

Explanation: A combined approach reduces risk across time scales. Early warning and storage reduce immediate losses, while mangroves provide long-term protection and ecological benefits. Fisher participation improves adoption.

Q.22

**Maternal Health Access (SDG 3 and SDG
10)**

A rural health program wants to reduce delays in emergency maternal care. A central hospital has specialists, but transport is slow. Community clinics are closer but less equipped. Which model is most equitable?

- A. Invest only in the central hospital.
- B. Train community clinics for early detection, improve referral transport, and upgrade selected hospitals for emergencies.
- C. Ask families to arrange all transport privately.
- D. Focus only on posters about pregnancy care.

Answer: B

Explanation: Maternal care failures often involve delays in recognizing danger, reaching care, and receiving treatment. Option B addresses all three through detection, transport, and emergency capacity.

Q.23

Migration and Urban Services (SDG 10 and SDG 11)

A city receives many climate migrants. Informal settlements lack toilets and schools. Some officials suggest eviction to stop new arrivals. What plan best balances rights and city capacity?

- A. Evict all settlements immediately.
- B. Regularize priority settlements, expand water and schooling, and coordinate with rural areas to reduce forced migration pressures.
- C. Ignore migrants until national policy arrives.
- D. Provide services only to long-term residents.

Answer: B

Explanation: The best approach protects rights, improves public health, and manages system capacity. Evictions often worsen vulnerability and do not solve the causes of migration.

Q.24

Island Energy Transition (SDG 7 and SDG 13)

An island community wants to reduce diesel electricity but fears higher bills. Which strategy best balances transition speed and household protection?

- A. Switch immediately to renewables without financing support.
- B. Use concessional finance, targeted bill protection, and phased renewable deployment with storage planning.
- C. Continue diesel forever because change is risky.
- D. Raise household bills sharply to pay for transition quickly.

Answer: B

Explanation: Concessional finance and targeted protection can reduce transition shock. Phased deployment and storage planning protect reliability while lowering fossil fuel dependence.

Q.25

Ethical Supply Chains (SDG 8 and SDG 12)

A brand finds labor-rights concerns in a supplier region. Ending contracts immediately may harm workers; staying without change may enable abuse. What is the best first policy?

- A. Leave immediately and never engage again.
- B. Stay without investigation because jobs matter.
- C. Create a time-bound remediation plan with independent audits, worker voice, and support for safe livelihoods; exit only if milestones fail.
- D. Hide the findings to protect the brand.

Answer: C

Explanation: A rights-based approach seeks to fix harm while protecting livelihoods. Independent audits, worker voice, and clear milestones prevent symbolic action and allow responsible escalation if suppliers fail.

Q.26

Pandemic Preparedness Equity (SDG 3 and SDG 17)

After a global health crisis, countries want faster vaccine access for low-income regions. Which architecture is most reliable?

- A. Rely on voluntary donations after wealthy countries finish vaccination.
- B. Build regional manufacturing hubs, technology transfer, and a pooled allocation fund for emergencies.
- C. Let every country negotiate separately with manufacturers.
- D. Avoid planning until the next outbreak begins.

Answer: B

Explanation: Regional hubs reduce dependency and export bottlenecks, while pooled allocation improves equity during shortages. Waiting for charity repeats access failures.

Q.27

Biodiversity and Local Income (SDG 15 and SDG 1)

A mining project promises jobs but threatens a critical forest habitat used by Indigenous communities. The target is income growth without irreversible habitat loss. Which pathway is most responsible?

- A. Approve mining immediately because jobs are urgent.
- B. Reject all development without studying alternatives.
- C. Conduct a strategic environmental assessment with Indigenous consent and compare mining, conservation payments, and livelihood alternatives before approval.

D. Allow mining but keep the documents confidential.

Answer: C

Explanation: Irreversible ecological and social risks require evidence and consent. A strategic assessment helps compare alternatives and prevents decisions based only on short-term revenue.

Q.28

Digital Inclusion and Democracy (SDG 9 and SDG 16)

A district wants to increase informed youth participation in local decisions. It can provide internet access only, or combine community access points with digital literacy and civic education. Which is better?

- A. Internet access alone is enough for informed participation.
- B. Community access, digital literacy, and civic education together are stronger.
- C. Restrict internet use to approved political websites only.
- D. Focus only on entertainment apps to increase usage.

Answer: B

Explanation: Connectivity is necessary but not sufficient. Digital literacy and civic education help students evaluate information, avoid misinformation, and participate meaningfully.

Q.29

Sustainable Fisheries (SDG 14 and SDG 2)

Small fishers are losing income due to overfishing by larger vessels. Which policy package best restores fish stocks and livelihoods?

- A. Only ask fishers to catch less without enforcement on large vessels.
- B. Use catch limits, vessel tracking, community co-management zones, and market incentives for sustainable fish.
- C. Increase fishing subsidies for all boats.
- D. Ignore the problem until stocks recover naturally.

Answer: B

Explanation: Fisheries problems require enforcement, local rights, and income incentives. The combined package reduces overfishing while helping small fishers benefit from sustainable practices.

Q.30

Financing Sustainable Development (SDG 1, SDG 8 and SDG 13)

Development banks want to fund low-carbon projects while ensuring benefits for low-income communities. Which financing model best balances scale and equity?

- A. Only use commercial loans because they mobilize capital fastest.
- B. Use blended finance for bankable projects plus targeted grants or subsidies for equity-sensitive components.
- C. Use grants only for every project, regardless of ability to repay.
- D. Avoid private finance completely.

Answer: B

Explanation: Blended finance can mobilize large investment, while targeted grants protect inclusion for communities that may not benefit automatically. The dual approach combines scale with equity.

Achievers Section - Strategic Reasoning, Action Plans, and KPIs

Q.31

Climate Resilience for Small Farmers
(SDG 2 and SDG 13)

Case: A region with 100,000 small farmers faces repeated drought. A donor has a two-year fund. Microgrants for drought-tolerant inputs can help quickly, while a weather-index insurance system could continue after donor support but needs design time. What is the best plan?

- A. Spend the entire fund on microgrants immediately.
- B. Spend the entire fund on insurance design and delay all farmer support.
- C. Split funds between immediate targeted microgrants and a pilot insurance system linked to early warnings.
- D. Use the fund only for a public ceremony about climate risk.

Answer: C

Explanation: The split plan balances short-term crop protection with longer-term financial resilience. Microgrants address urgent need, while insurance and early warning create a pathway beyond donor funding.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-3: Identify highest-risk farmer groups and provide targeted inputs. KPI: number of farmers reached and baseline crop-loss rate. 2. Months 0-12: Design insurance rules, weather triggers, and farmer education. KPI: pilot product approved and partners signed. 3. Months 12-24: Pilot insurance with selected farmers. KPI: uptake rate, claim-processing time, and crop-loss reduction compared with baseline. 4. Scale decision: continue only if farmer trust, claim speed, and financial sustainability targets are met.

Q.32

Hospital Network and Antibiotic Resistance
(SDG 3: Good Health & Well-Being)

Case: Three district hospitals show rising antibiotic resistance. A central hospital has experts, but district doctors need quick test results. Which design is most likely to reduce inappropriate antibiotic use within 18 months?

- A. Centralize all decisions at the tertiary hospital only.
- B. Equip every district hospital fully without coordination.
- C. Create a central stewardship hub with mobile diagnostics, teleconsultation, local dashboards, and clinician feedback.
- D. Run posters telling patients not to ask for antibiotics and do nothing else.

Answer: C

Explanation: The hybrid model brings expertise and diagnostics closer to practice while keeping standards consistent. Feedback and dashboards help change prescribing behavior.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-2: Set up the stewardship hub and mobile diagnostics schedule. KPI: hub staffed and visit calendar approved. 2. Months 2-8: Provide test support and teleconsults. KPI: diagnostic turnaround below 48 hours. 3. Months 8-18: Use prescription audits and clinician feedback. KPI: inappropriate antibiotic use reduced by 40 percent. 4. Monitor safety: track patient outcomes and resistance patterns to ensure stewardship does not reduce necessary treatment.

Q.33

Urban Heat and Low-Income Housing (SDG 11 and SDG 3)

Case: A city faces severe heatwaves. Tree planting helps long term, cooling centers help during emergencies, and home retrofits reduce daily exposure. The city must reduce heat-related illness among low-income residents within three years. What should be prioritized?

- A. Only plant trees because they are visible and popular.
- B. Only send phone alerts during heatwaves.
- C. Retrofit high-risk homes with passive cooling, coordinate health outreach, and maintain emergency cooling centers for peak events.
- D. Build cooling centers only in commercial districts.

Answer: C

Explanation: Home retrofits reduce exposure where people live, while health outreach and emergency centers protect during extreme events. This combination is more direct and measurable for vulnerable households.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-6: Map vulnerable households and heat-risk zones. KPI: completed risk map. 2. Months 6-24: Retrofit homes with insulation, shading, and ventilation improvements. KPI: homes retrofitted and indoor temperature reduction. 3. Months 0-36: Run heat-health outreach with clinics and community groups. KPI: heat-related emergency visits reduced. 4. Maintain emergency centers for peak heat days and measure usage by vulnerable groups.

Q.34

Shared River Governance (SDG 6 and SDG 16)

Case: Three countries share a river. Upstream dam releases are reducing downstream irrigation water. Talks are tense, and farmers need reliable water within four years. Which approach is best?

- A. Move directly to international arbitration and stop all technical dialogue.
- B. Create a trilateral technical commission with shared data, agreed seasonal releases, and joint investment in water-efficient irrigation.
- C. Ask downstream farmers to stop farming.
- D. Let the upstream country decide alone because the dam is within its borders.

Answer: B

Explanation: Shared rivers require data, trust, and joint rules. A technical commission can produce practical release schedules and improve irrigation efficiency while reducing conflict.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-6: Sign data-sharing and commission terms. KPI: dashboard and meeting schedule active. 2. Months 6-18: Agree seasonal release rules and monitoring. KPI: number of days meeting required flow. 3. Months 18-48: Fund water-efficient irrigation and local storage. KPI: hectares with reliable water and farmer income stability. 4. Governance: include dispute-resolution rules and independent monitoring.

Q.35

Refugee Work Rights and Host Livelihoods (SDG 8 and SDG 10)

Case: A country hosts many refugees. Some citizens fear job competition, but banning work may push refugees into informal labor. Which policy best protects both groups?

- A. Ban refugees from working and provide aid only.
- B. Issue conditional work permits linked to sectors with labor shortages, employer incentives, and training for both refugees and host youth.
- C. Create refugee-only jobs with no contact with local workers.
- D. Provide cash aid without any path to self-reliance.

Answer: B

Explanation: Formal work rights reduce exploitation and informal competition. Linking permits to labor needs and training both groups supports social cohesion and economic contribution.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-6: Map labor shortages and design permit rules. KPI: sectors identified. 2. Months 6-24: Launch employer incentives and joint training. KPI: formal jobs filled and participation of host youth. 3. Months 24-48: Phase down subsidies while monitoring wages. KPI: no negative local wage trend and reduced aid dependency. 4. Add grievance channels to address community concerns early.

Q.36

Circular Economy for Electronics (SDG 9 and SDG 12)

Case: A region has rising electronic waste. Informal disposal causes health risks, but repair shops can extend product life. Which policy best reduces hazardous leakage and recovers valuable materials?

- A. Ban all second-hand electronics immediately without building recycling capacity.

- B. Create producer take-back rules, support certified repair networks, and invest in safe recycling facilities.
- C. Encourage people to store old electronics at home forever.
- D. Export all e-waste without tracking.

Answer: B

Explanation: Producer responsibility increases collection, repair reduces waste generation, and safe recycling recovers materials while reducing pollution. A ban without capacity can create illegal dumping.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Year 1: Establish producer take-back and an e-waste fund. KPI: producer compliance and collection volume. 2. Years 1-3: Support certified repair and refurbishment centers. KPI: repaired devices and formal jobs created. 3. Years 2-5: Build safe recycling capacity. KPI: recovery of valuable materials and reduction in hazardous leakage. 4. Use traceability systems to prevent illegal dumping.

Q.37

Education in Fragile Contexts (SDG 4 and SDG 16)

Case: In a post-conflict district, school buildings exist but teacher absenteeism is high and girls attendance is low. What intervention is most likely to improve attendance and equity within two years?

- A. Only print new textbooks.
- B. Combine targeted support for girls attendance, teacher attendance tracking with incentives, professional development, and community oversight.
- C. Punish families whose children miss school without understanding barriers.
- D. Focus only on building another school building.

Answer: B

Explanation: The problem has both demand-side and supply-side causes. Girls may need targeted support, while teacher absenteeism requires accountability and professional support.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-3: Establish gender-disaggregated attendance baseline. KPI: attendance dashboard. 2. Months 3-24: Provide targeted girls attendance support and teacher attendance incentives. KPI: overall attendance up 30 percent and gender gap reduced. 3. Add teacher development and community monitors. KPI: teacher attendance and learning assessment gains. 4. Use grievance systems to prevent misuse of transfers or incentives.

Q.38

Ocean Plastics and Green Jobs (SDG 14 and SDG 8)

Case: A coastal region wants to cut plastic litter by 70 percent and create green jobs. What package is strongest?

- A. Use only a single-use plastic ban and no job plan.
- B. Create community recycling cooperatives, pay fishers for collected plastic, improve port reception facilities, and phase in targeted bans.
- C. Ignore maritime sources and focus only on school posters.

D. Fine local residents heavily without providing alternatives.

Answer: B

Explanation: The best package addresses both land-based and maritime sources while creating livelihoods. Cooperatives and port systems build practical collection capacity; phased bans reduce new waste.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-6: Map plastic sources and pilot cooperatives. KPI: cooperatives operational. 2. Months 6-24: Scale paid collection and port reception systems. KPI: tons collected and jobs created. 3. Months 24-48: Phase in bans with affordable alternatives. KPI: coastal litter down 70 percent and income gains for cooperative members. 4. Monitor contamination and recycling-market stability.

Q.39

AI Tutors and Responsible Deployment (SDG 4, SDG 9 and SDG 16)

Case: A ministry wants AI tutors in public schools. Risks include student data privacy, bias in recommendations, and unequal access. The target is improved learning within three years. Which deployment plan is strongest?

- A. Roll out a closed vendor system nationwide immediately.
- B. Ban all AI tools permanently.
- C. Run a representative pilot with transparent audits, data governance, teacher training, and equity checks before scale-up.
- D. Give AI access only to elite schools first.

Answer: C

Explanation: Piloting with governance allows learning gains to be measured while checking bias, privacy, and access. Responsible scale-up should depend on evidence and safeguards.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Months 0-6: Select representative schools and create data rules. KPI: signed governance framework. 2. Months 6-24: Run pilot with teacher training and control comparisons. KPI: learning gains, bias audit results, and zero data breaches. 3. Months 24-36: Scale only if equity benchmarks are met. KPI: disaggregated learning outcomes and teacher satisfaction. 4. Ensure affordable access for under-resourced schools.

Q.40

Small Producers in Regional Trade (SDG 1, SDG 8 and SDG 12)

Case: A trade agreement may help large agribusiness but exclude small producers. Policymakers want smallholder value capture to rise without increasing consumer prices sharply. Which package is best?

- A. Full liberalization with no small producer support.
- B. Maintain high tariffs forever and avoid reform.
- C. Combine simplified rules for small processors, preferential procurement, finance access, and quality-upgrade support.
- D. Allow only large firms to export because they are easier to regulate.

Answer: C

Explanation: Small producers need market access, predictable demand, finance, and quality support. The combined package builds local value chains while managing price impacts.

Extended Action Plan: 1. Year 1: Define small-producer criteria and simplified rules of origin. KPI: number of certified small processors. 2. Years 1-3: Launch finance and quality-upgrade support. KPI: compliance with standards and market entry. 3. Years 2-5: Use preferential procurement to create stable demand. KPI: smallholder value capture up 30 percent. 4. Track consumer prices to ensure inclusion does not create sharp affordability problems.

Answer Key

Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.	Q No.	Ans.
1	C	11	C	21	C	31	C
2	B	12	B	22	B	32	C
3	C	13	B	23	B	33	C
4	B	14	C	24	B	34	B
5	B	15	B	25	C	35	B
6	C	16	B	26	B	36	B
7	C	17	B	27	C	37	B
8	B	18	B	28	B	38	B
9	B	19	C	29	B	39	C
10	B	20	B	30	B	40	C

