

Round 1

Section 1 - Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

One of the first steps taken by Chief Minister Raman Singh's government was passing the Chhattisgarh Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2004, which shifted the management of ration shops from private dealers to community-based organisations such as gram panchayats, self-help groups (SHGs) and cooperatives. The impact of this reform was visible during the survey. Of the 12 ration shops we visited, eight were run by cooperatives, three by gram panchayats and one by a women's SHG. All 12 shops were either in a PDS building or the panchayat bhavan. Some respondents remembered how they had to go without food grains for weeks when the PDS was run by private dealers and said that the new system had led to better accountability because those running the shops were from the villages.

The second step was addressing the problem of diversion of foodgrains while they were being transported from government godowns to PDS outlets in private trucks. To reduce leakages, the government decided to dispense with private players and directly deliver foodgrains to ration shops. To make this process transparent, the government trucks engaged in "doorstep delivery" of PDS foodgrains were painted yellow. This, combined with a government order that made it mandatory for foodgrains to reach ration shops by the seventh of every month, helped plug leaks as well as ensure the timely distribution of rations. In interviews conducted in the second and third week of June, we found that a majority of the households had received their quota of foodgrains during the first week of the month, showing that the government had not only mandated reforms, but was ensuring that they were actually implemented.

While a majority of respondents (88%) were satisfied with the PDS, the remaining expressed concerns that were generally local in nature. The most common complaint came from respondents living far away from ration shops. For instance, in two villages in Sarguja district, respondents had to walk four km to six km to reach their ration shops. When we met the sarpanch of one of these villages, he told us that the government had recently approved the construction of an extension counter of the ration shop for a settlement up in the hills. Extension counters are vital for improving the outreach of the PDS as some of the most vulnerable groups, such as the so-called "primitive tribal groups", often live in areas that are not easily accessible.

(Excerpts from Raghav Puri (2012). Reforms from the Public Distribution System: Lessons from Chhattisgarh. Economic and Political Weekly. 47(05). Feb 4th.)

1) According to this passage, what did the Chhattisgarh Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2004 do?

- a) Closed down ration shops
- b) Shifted management of ration shops from private actors to community led organisations
- c) Privatised management of ration shops
- d) Opened new ration shops

2) What was the result of the Chhattisgarh Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2004?

- a) More corruption
- b) Less transparency
- c) More accountability
- d) More losses

3) Which of the following is true?

The Chhattisgarh government plugged leakages in the PDS by

Statement A: Removing private players and directly delivering foodgrains to ration shops

Statement B: Making it mandatory for foodgrains to reach ration shops by seventh of every month

- a) Both statements are true
- b) Statement A is true
- c) Statement B is true
- d) None of the statements are true

4) Complete the following sentence:

The most common complaint came from

- a) Respondents from another district
- b) Respondents living close to ration shops
- c) Respondents living far away from ration shops
- d) Respondents without a ration card

5) Why are extension counters vital for the PDS?

- a) Outreach for vulnerable groups living in inaccessible areas
- b) To reduce transportation costs
- c) To reduce prices of foodgrains
- d) To reduce leakages

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing the goals and strategies from 2000 to 2010 (and now till 2026) suggesting that family planning be carried out to the 'extent necessary' for reducing birth rates to stabilise population at a level consistent with the requirement of the national economy and replacement levels of the 'Total Fertility Rate' or 'TFR' (GOI, 2000, p. 2; emphasis added). At the same time, the NPP is distinctive from previous policy statements on family planning in its use of the language of choice and consent and the explicit removal of the aggressive pursuit of family planning 'targets'. In its opening statement, the NPP affirms the commitment of the government towards the twin goals of a 'voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive healthcare services, and the continuation of a target-free approach in administering family planning services' (NPP 2002 *ibid.*; emphasis added), explicitly referring to the removal of sterilisation targets for health workers.

A key strategy outlined in India's National Planning Policy 2000 for making the State more accountable to women's welfare was a devolution away from responsibility of individual states for delivering family welfare programmes. Instead, political and health functionaries and

structures at the village level (namely panchayats or village councils and sub- and primary health centres) would deliver such programmes. Two further strategies were notable: (i) to collaborate with NGOs in the private sector (especially where government interventions were deemed to be insufficient) in a complementary manner, and (ii) to bring in legislation which would support the process. The 'strategic themes' as laid out earlier in the NPP 2000 were accompanied by a set of motivational measures for the adoption of a small family norm. For example, village councils and their leaders were rewarded and honoured for 'exemplary performance' in universalising the small family norm.

(Excerpt from Maya Unnithan (2022). Conflicted Reproductive Governance: The Co-existence of Rights-based Approaches and Coercion in India's Family Planning Policy in L. J. Wallace et al. (eds.), *Anthropologies of Global Maternal and Reproductive Health*, Global Maternal and Child Health, Springer, Cham.)

6) According to this excerpt, what policy framework does the Indian National Population Policy 2000 provide?

- a) To reduce birth rates
- b) To reduce death rates
- c) To increase birth rates
- d) To stabilise birth rates

7) Which of the following is true?

The NPP was different from previous policy statements on family planning because

Statement A: Focuses on choice and consent

Statement B: Focuses on aggressive pursuit of family planning 'targets'

- a) Both statements are true
- b) Statement B is true
- c) Statement A is true
- d) None of the statements are true

8) How did NNP 2000 aim to make the State more accountable to women's welfare?

- a) Giving responsibility to individual states for delivering family welfare programs
- b) Giving responsibility to the central government for delivering family welfare programs
- c) Giving responsibility to panchayats and primary health centres for delivering family welfare programs
- d) Giving responsibility to women for delivering family welfare programs

9) Complete the following sentence:

According to the NNP 2000, panchayats and primary health centers would collaborate with

- a) Central government
- b) Non governmental organisations
- c) State government
- d) Primary schools

10) What were the village councils and their leaders rewarded for?

- a) Advocating the small family norm
- b) Advocating one child family norm
- c) Advocating only female child/children family norm
- d) All of the above

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

From "The Leopard" by Ruskin Bond

As I crossed the stream and began climbing the hill, the grunting and chattering increased, as though the langurs were trying to warn me of some hidden danger. I looked up, and saw a great orange-gold leopard, sleek and spotted, poised on a rock about twenty feet away from me. The leopard looked at me once, briefly and with an air of disdain, and then sprang into a dense

thicket, making absolutely no sound as it melted into the shadows.

I had disturbed the leopard in his quest for food. But a little later I heard the quickening cry of a barking deer as it fled through the forest.

After that encounter I did not see the leopard again, although I was often made aware of its presence by certain movements.

Sometimes I thought I was being followed; and once, when I was late getting home and darkness closed in on the forest, I saw two bright eyes staring at me from a thicket. I stood still, my heart thudding against my ribs. Then the eyes danced away, and I realized that they were only fireflies.

One evening, near the stream, I found the remains of a barking deer which had only been partly eaten. I wondered why the leopard had not hidden the remains of its meal, and decided that it had been disturbed while eating. Climbing the hill, I met a party of shikaris resting beneath the pine trees. They asked me if I had seen a leopard. I said I had not. They said they knew there was a leopard in the forest. Leopard skins were selling in Delhi at a thousand rupees each, they told me. I walked on.

But the hunters had seen the carcass of the deer, and they had seen the leopard's pug marks, and they had kept coming to the forest. Almost every evening I heard their guns banging away. 'There's a leopard about,' they always told me. 'You should carry a gun.'

'I don't have one,' I said.

The birds were seldom to be seen, and even the langurs had moved on. The red fox did not show itself; and the pine martens, who had become quite bold, now dashed into hiding at my approach. The smell of one human is like the smell of any other.

And then, of course, the inevitable happened.

The men were coming up the hill, shouting and singing. They had a long bamboo pole across their shoulders, and slung from the pole, feet up, head down, was the lifeless body of the leopard. It had been shot in the neck and in the head.

'We told you there was a leopard!' they shouted, in great good humour. 'Isn't it a fine specimen?'

‘It was a fine leopard,’ I said.

I walked home through the silent forest. It was very silent, almost as though the birds and animals knew that their trust had been violated.

11) In the first paragraph, “air of disdain” means

- a) The air was pure in the jungle
- b) The leopard ignored the narrator
- c) The leopard glared at the narrator
- d) All of the above

12) A barking deer is

- a) A kind of deer
- b) A kind of dog
- c) An animal that climbs the bark of a tree
- d) None of the above

13) The narrator’s “heart thudded against his ribs” because

- a) His heart was weak
- b) He had been running
- c) He was frightened
- d) All of the above

14) The hunters knew that there was a leopard:

- A. Because they spotted it.
- B. Because they saw its footprints.

Pick ONE of these options:

- a) Both A and B are true
- b) A is true, but B is not
- c) B is true, but A is not
- d) Both A and B are not true

15) The tone of the last paragraph is

- a) Elated
- b) Elevated
- c) Regretful
- d) None of the above

Section 2 - General and Quantitative Reasoning Ability

16) Read the following two statements and identify the correct cause and effect relationship:

- I. There is a significant rise in the enrolments of students at government schools.
- II. COVID -19 has devastated the livelihoods of many people in the country.

- a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- c) Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- d) Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

17) “Delhi is the city to move to - it has the lowest taxes.”

Which of the following assumptions can be made from the above statement?

- a) Lower taxes imply efficient democracy.
- b) Delhi is the most sought-after city for living.
- c) Most of the residents in Delhi are content with their government.
- d) Before deciding where to live, it is important to choose low tax cities.

18) What best inference can be drawn from the following passage?

One hundred and three students of master’s in education programme have been to Udham Singh Nagar for Field Practice - 3. During this visit, some students voluntarily attended a recent weekend student conference in Udham Singh Nagar. At this conference, the topic of NEP – 2020 and the roadmap to meet the recommendations were discussed.

- a) The students discussed mainly the demerits of the NEP – 2020 document.
- b) Some students felt it is worthwhile to understand the nuances of NEP – 2020.
- c) The students who did NOT attend this conference showed no interest in NEP – 2020.
- d) Most of the students who have attended are interested in working with Educational NGOs.

Smallholders, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples own or manage at least 4.35 billion hectares of forest and farmland. Family farmers account for 80 percent of world food production, and those holding less than 2 hectares of land account for 35 percent. In many countries, up to 90 percent of forest enterprises are small or medium-sized; such enterprises generate more than half of forest-related employment.

19) What proportion of the total employment in the sector does small and medium sized forest enterprises generate?

- a) More than 75 percent
- b) Less than 25 percent
- c) More than 50 percent
- d) Less than 75 percent

20) Why should the Right to Education act (The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education) be implemented? Identify the strong argument from the following.

- a) Because education liberates human beings.
- b) Because children get an opportunity to play at school.
- c) Because parents do NOT have time to spend with children.
- d) Because school provides an opportunity for children to learn songs and cheers.

The following table shows the distribution of Anganwadi centers, creche and workers in Anganwadi across five districts of Karnataka (2020-21). Answer the questions that follow.

District	Creche	Number of Children	Anganwadi located in own Building	Number of Anganwadi workers	Total number of Anganwadis
Belagavi	104	2600	3181	5174	5331

Haveri	8	200	1435	1902	1918
Kolar	12	300	1122	2080	2080
Chitradurga	45	1125	1724	2324	2333
Shivamogga	29	725	1917	2439	2439

Source: *Karnataka at a glance*

21) Average number of children per creche Chitradurga

- a) 22
- b) 24
- c) 23
- d) 25

22) Percentage of Anganwadis located in own building in Kolar

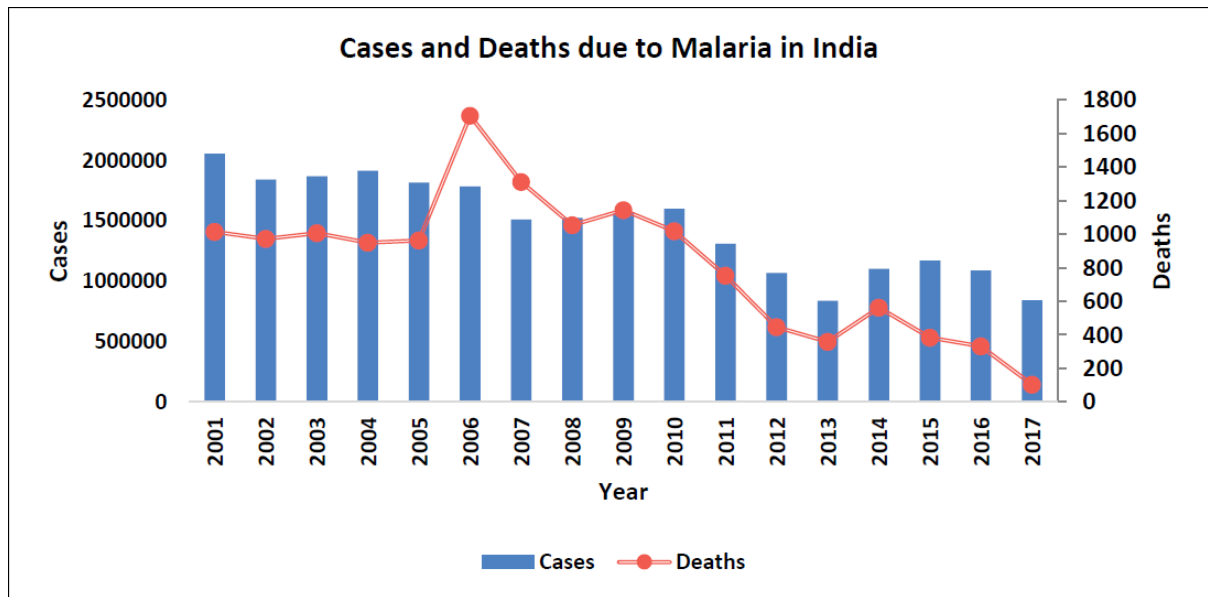
- a) 66.5%
- b) 53.94%
- c) 74%
- d) 79%

23) Anganwadis with shortage of workers in descending order (Each Anganwadi should have one Anganwadi worker)

- A. Belagavi
- B. Haveri
- C. Kolar
- D. Chitradurga
- E. Shivamogga

- a) B, A, D
- b) A, B, D
- c) B, D, A
- d) D, B, A

The graph below shows the number of cases of malaria and deaths due to malaria in India between the years 2001 and 2017. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow.



(Source: National Health Profile, 2018. Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

24) In which year was the number of deaths almost quarter of the number of deaths in 2006?

- a) 2005
- b) 2009
- c) 2011
- d) 2013

25) Which of the following statements is true?

- a) In 2009, the number of cases was the same as the number of deaths.
- b) The number of deaths in 2004 and 2005 are almost equal.
- c) The number of deaths in 2006 is more than the number of cases in 2001.
- d) The number of deaths due to malaria have shown a decreasing trend after the year 2006.

26) In which of the following years is there a successive decrease in the number of cases of malaria?

- a) 2004, 2005, 2006
- b) 2007, 2008, 2009
- c) 2010, 2011, 2012
- d) 2012, 2013, 2014

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The attainment of upper secondary education has become a minimum requirement for navigating the modern economy and society. In most OECD and partner countries, the majority of younger adults (25-34 year olds) have attained at least upper secondary education. On average across OECD countries, 31% of older adults (55-64 year olds) did not attain an upper secondary qualification, but this share falls to 15% among younger adults (25-34 year olds). In all OECD member and partner countries except Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, 25-34 year-olds are more likely to have completed at least an upper secondary education than 55-64 year olds. On average, across OECD countries, the share of younger adults with below upper secondary education as their highest level of education has decreased from 20% in 2009 to 15% in 2019. The decrease has been more remarkable in countries which initially had a high share of younger adults lacking upper secondary education in 2009 and this share had dropped by at least 10 percentage points over the last decade. In Spain, the share of 25-34 year olds without upper secondary education was also high in 2009 but it only fell by 5 percentage points between 2009 and 2019 and it remains at 30%. Norway is the only country with comparable data for 2009 and 2019 where the proportion of younger adults with below upper secondary education increased over the last decade.

(Source: Education at a Glance, 2020, OECD)

27) Which of the following countries showed an increase in the proportion of younger adults with below upper secondary education from 2009 to 2019?

- a) Spain
- b) Norway
- c) Lithuania
- d) Latvia

28) Across the OECD countries, what is the average percentage decrease in younger adults (25-34 year olds) with below upper secondary education as their highest level of education over the

period 2009-2019?

- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 15%
- d) 31%

29) Which of the following statements is true about OECD countries?

- a) The majority of older adults have attained upper secondary education.
- b) Roughly 1/3 of the population of older adults have not completed an upper secondary education.
- c) The majority of younger adults have not attained upper secondary education.
- d) In Latvia, 25-34 year-olds are more likely to have completed upper secondary education.

30) Which of the following is an indicator of the ability of a country to successfully navigate the modern economy?

- a) Increase in the percentage of younger adults with below upper secondary education.
- b) Decrease in the percentage of younger adults with below upper secondary education.
- c) Increase in the percentage of older adults with below upper secondary education.
- d) Decrease in the percentage of older adults with above upper secondary education

Section 3 Social Awareness

31) In the 1970s and the 1980s, the populist phase in Indian politics. Which of these is the most appropriate example of a populist measure?

- a) Opening more police stations
- b) Opening good schools in villages
- c) Providing television sets to all low-income families
- d) Providing free medical care to all

32) Pick one option from the list. The position of the following segment of a caste society is more fluid and ambiguous in the ritual hierarchy:

- a) Caste groups involved in farming with some land holding
- b) Priestly caste groups
- c) Caste groups doing jobs which is considered unclean
- d) None of the above

33) Following the farmers' agitation 2021, the Farm Acts 2020 or the Indian Agricultural Acts 2020 was.....

- a) Repealed by the Government of India after the Supreme court stayed the acts
- b) Rolled out by the Government of India in the states of Punjab, Haryana and other states
- c) Introduced by the Government of India in the southern states of Karnataka, Andhra

Pradesh and Tamil Nadu with some changes.

d) Repealed by the Government of India under order of the Delhi High Court

34) Directed by Shyam Benegal and based on the White Revolution in India, *Manthan* (1976) was.....

- a) The first Hindi film to win a National Award for Best Film in Hindi
- b) The only film to win a National Award for Best Screenplay in Hindi
- c) The first film that was completely crowdfunded by thousands of dairy farmers
- d) The first film that was based on rural issues in India

35) Annie Ernaux, the French academic and novelist, won the Nobel Prize in Literature for 2022 for her courageous and accurate portrayal of.....

- a) The strong disparities that exist regarding gender, language and class and how that shapes one's life experiences
- b) The racial discrimination that exists in America
- c) Popular culture and its influence on youth in France
- d) The struggles of a young immigrant French couple from a marginalized background trying to find new life in America

36) India ranked 132 out of 191 countries in the Human Development Report of 2021/2022. What are the key dimensions of the Human Development Index (HDI):

- a) Ability to lead a long and healthy life, access to education, and a decent standard of living
- b) Ability to lead a long and healthy life, political representation and per capita income
- c) Population control, industrial progress and a decent standard of living
- d) Access to education, decent standard of living and right to information

37) 'Mission LIFE' recently launched by prime minister Narendra Modi is an initiative to:

- a) Help the world in its fight against climate change and lead to a sustainable way of life.

- b) Develop an institutional framework for effective conservation of vultures in India.
- c) Infuse life in the dying rivers of India by taking direct action steps to clean river Ganga as a first.
- d) Take India forward in its communication system from Wi-Fi to Li-Fi using modulation of light intensity to transmit data.

38) Match the following mountain ranges with the countries they are located in:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Andes | a. United States of America |
| 2. Drakensberg | b. Peru |
| 3. The Rockies | c. South Africa |
| 4. The Great Dividing Range | d. Australia |

Which of the following is correct:

- a) 1b; 2c; 3a; 4d
- b) 1d; 2c; 3b; 4a
- c) 1c; 2b; 3a; 4d
- d) 1a; 2b; 3c; 4d

39) The recent mass protests in Iran after the custodial death of 22 year old Mahsa Amini is for:

- a) Access of women to positions in civil and political bodies
- b) Prevention of violence against women
- c) Removal of mandatory Hijab law
- d) Access to universal and free health services for all citizens

40) What are Gram Sabhas?

- a) Gram Sabhas are village level forums where local festivals are celebrated
- b) Gram Sabhas are village level courts of justice where trials are held
- c) Gram Sabhas are held by the Panchayat with villagers to discuss local governance issues
- d) Gram Sabhas are held by self-help groups to discuss loan and repayment issues

Descriptive Questions

MA Development

The burning of municipal solid waste across our villages and cities is a significant source of air pollution. This pollution adversely affects our health. This can be easily avoided if villages and cities properly manage their garbage. A first step for such management is for households to segregate their garbage into biodegradable, recyclable and non-recyclable parts. Yet, as a country, we continually fail to achieve this basic step of segregating our own household waste. Comment.

MA Education

A well thought out teacher education course is the need of the hour to improve the current status of primary education across India. Explain what you think of this, and justify your claim.

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Round 2

Section 1 - Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A conditional cash transfer (CCT) is basically an incentive, and often enough it works very well: if people are paid to do something that benefits them anyway, they tend to do it. As mentioned earlier, however, the services (e.g. schools and health centres) that enable people to meet the conditions must be there (or must improve very rapidly), and work reasonably well, for this approach to make sense. CCTs are not a substitute for having these services available – or ready to be quickly developed. From one recent study, we learn that CCTs in India ‘represent a shift in the government’s approach of focusing on the supply-side to a demand-driven approach’. This statement, if it is accurate as a reading of the government’s perspective, rejects an exaggerated dichotomy between ‘supply-side’ and ‘demand-driven’ approaches, as if one could succeed without the other. Further, even when the demand can be met, in principle, through market institutions (despite their limitations in many areas of traditional social policy, including school education and elementary health care), the creation of these institutions may not be an easy exercise. We should not fall for the trap, which did such harm in Russia during the 1990s, of assuming that market institutions would instantly materialize as soon as pro-market incentives are in place.

The incentive role of conditional cash transfers can, of course, also be played by conditional ‘in-kind’ transfers. The midday meal programme in primary schools is one example: children get the meal only if they come to school, and as discussed earlier, the incentive effects seem to be quite powerful in encouraging pupils to attend school regularly, aside from other benefits to this programme (including the nutrition benefits, and the socialization aspects of joint eating). Another interesting example of fairly encouraging experience with conditional in-kind transfers is the policy, introduced in several states, of giving free bicycles to girls who reach a certain stage (say Class 8) in the schooling system. These schemes are very popular, and while formal evidence of their incentive effects is limited as things stand, they are likely to be substantial. The cycles also help girls to continue going to school after completing Class 8 (secondary schools are often much more distant than upper-primary schools), and give them valuable mobility and freedom. It is doubtful that a conditional cash transfer to the girl’s parents (conditional on her attending school) would achieve similar social benefits.

(Excerpts from Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen (2013). *An Uncertain Glory*. India and its

Contradictions. Princeton University Press.)

1) According to this excerpt, when do conditional cash transfers generally work well?

- a) When people do not have money
- b) When the government cannot provide services such as health clinics and schools
- c) When the services such as schools and health centres that enable people to meet the conditions are there
- d) When people vote

2) As per the excerpt, Conditional Cash Transfers are not a substitute for.....

- a) Income
- b) Basic services of education and health
- c) Corruption
- d) Poor administration

3) Why is the midday meal program in primary schools of India a type of 'in-kind' transfer?

- a) Children will get a meal only if parents send them to school
- b) Children get a meal at home
- c) Parents can eat with their children
- d) Children get to choose what they eat

4) Giving free bicycles can be seen as an in-kind transfer. True or False?

- a) True
- b) False

5) Why are free bicycles beneficial to school going girls? Choose the right answer.

- a) Help girls to continue going to secondary schools that are usually more distant.

- b) Gives girls mobility
- c) Added Income
- d) All of the above

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The first eight years of a child's life are truly critical and lay the foundation for lifelong well-being, and overall growth and development across all dimensions – physical, cognitive, and socio-emotional.

Indeed, the pace of brain development in these years is more rapid than at any other stage of a person's life. Research from neuroscience informs us that over 85% of an individual's brain development occurs by the age of 6, indicating the critical importance of appropriate care and stimulation in a child's early years to promote sustained and healthy brain development and growth.

The most current research also demonstrates that children under the age of 8 tend not to follow linear, age-based educational trajectories. It is only at about the age of 8 that children begin to converge in their learning trajectories. Even after the age of 8, non-linearity and varied pace continue to be inherent characteristics of learning and development; however, up to the age of 8, the differences are so varied that it is effective to view the age of 8, on average, as a transition point from one stage of learning to another. In particular, it is only at about the age of 8 that children begin to adapt to more structured learning.

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is thus generally defined as the care and education of children from birth to eight years.

- 6) In the first paragraph, the word closest in meaning to “dimension” is
- a) magnitude
 - b) aspect
 - c) space
 - d) All of the above

7) The passage tells us that

- a) all brain development happens in the early years
- b) some brain development happens in later years
- c) no brain development happens in later years
- d) All of the above

8) Which of the following comes closest to the meaning of “trajectories”?

- a) non-linear
- b) pathways
- c) projections
- d) None of the above

9) According to the passage, after the age of 8

- a) there is non-linear learning
- b) learning becomes linear
- c) educational trajectories cease
- d) All of the above

10) The passage is best described as

- a) intuitive
- b) rhetorical
- c) expository
- d) All of the above

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Campaign to Save the Banyans of Chevella

Hyderabad has the distinction of being home to a unique feature: 914 banyan trees -- several more than 100-years old -- and 9000 other trees, line the old Hyderabad-Vikarabad road that runs through Chevella. Over the decades, the massive old banyans have collectively become micro-habitats and ecosystems that sustain biodiverse life forms and provide valuable green cover to the increasingly parched and drought-prone state. Most of this is set to vanish once the road-expansion on a section of NH 163 is taken up by the National Highways Authority of India.

Nature Lovers of Hyderabad, consisting of a group of citizens of all ages and walks of life, have been campaigning to save this unique stretch of natural heritage. Their request is to retain the banyan and other trees and instead take up eccentric widening of the existing road. They believe that translocation of trees is not an option, as the giant iconic trees will not survive the trauma of being divested of their branches and root systems in order to be translocated. Nature Lovers of Hyderabad have been tirelessly working to save the trees since 2018, and have also filed a petition with the National Green Tribunal in Chennai.

The group hopes that with Hyderabad winning the 'World Green City Award 2022', protection of fully grown and mature trees will also become part of the government's mandate, and that the banyans will become part of the necklace that won us the award.

11) Read these two statements

- A. The banyans of Chevella are under threat.
- B. The banyans of Chevella are worth protecting.

Pick ONE of these options:

- a) Both A and B are true
- b) A is true, but B is not
- c) B is true, but A is not
- d) Both A and B are not true

12) The passage tells us that many of the banyans are

- a) young plants
- b) deep-rooted
- c) over a century old
- d) None of the above

13) In Paragraph 2 the phrase “walks of life” refers to

- a) people who take long walks
- b) people from various professions
- c) people who believe in life
- d) All of the above

14) In Paragraph 2 “translocation” is not an option because

- a) the trees are very heavy
- b) the banyans are iconic
- c) their branches will have to be cut off
- d) All of the above

15) The tone of the entire passage is

- a) disputatious
- b) persuasive
- c) ironic
- d) elegiac

Section 2 - General and Quantitative Reasoning Ability

16) What best conclusion can be drawn from the following statement?

Bengaluru rains are beautiful, yet all rainy days are NOT beautiful. Therefore .

- a) No clear days are beautiful in Bengaluru.
- b) Some clear days are beautiful in Bengaluru.
- c) All clear days are NOT beautiful in Bengaluru.
- d) Some rainy days in Bengaluru are NOT beautiful.

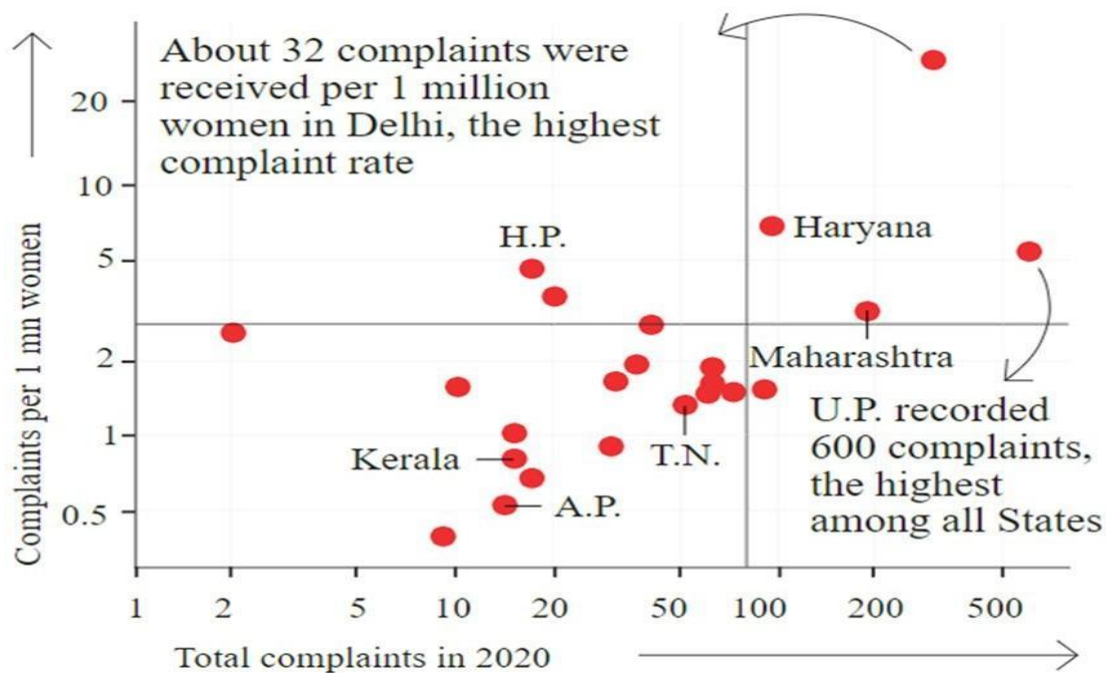
17) The different parts of the house like the kitchen, washroom, and toilets get water supply from the water tank fixed on the terrace. In this statement, the water tank is analogous to which of the following?

- a) Kidney
- b) Brain
- c) Liver
- d) Heart

In 2022, Lokniti Programme of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, in partnership with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) conducted a survey on Indian news consumption in 19 States among 7,463 citizens aged 15 years and above. The survey reveals that three out of every four homes have a television set, close to one in four gets a newspaper daily or often and 13% of homes get magazines periodically or often. There is a music system or a transistor in 22% of homes, whereas 76% have at least one smartphone owning member.

18) What percentage of homes own a television set?

- a) 25 percent
- b) 30 percent
- c) 75 percent
- d) 50 percent



Source: *The Hindu*

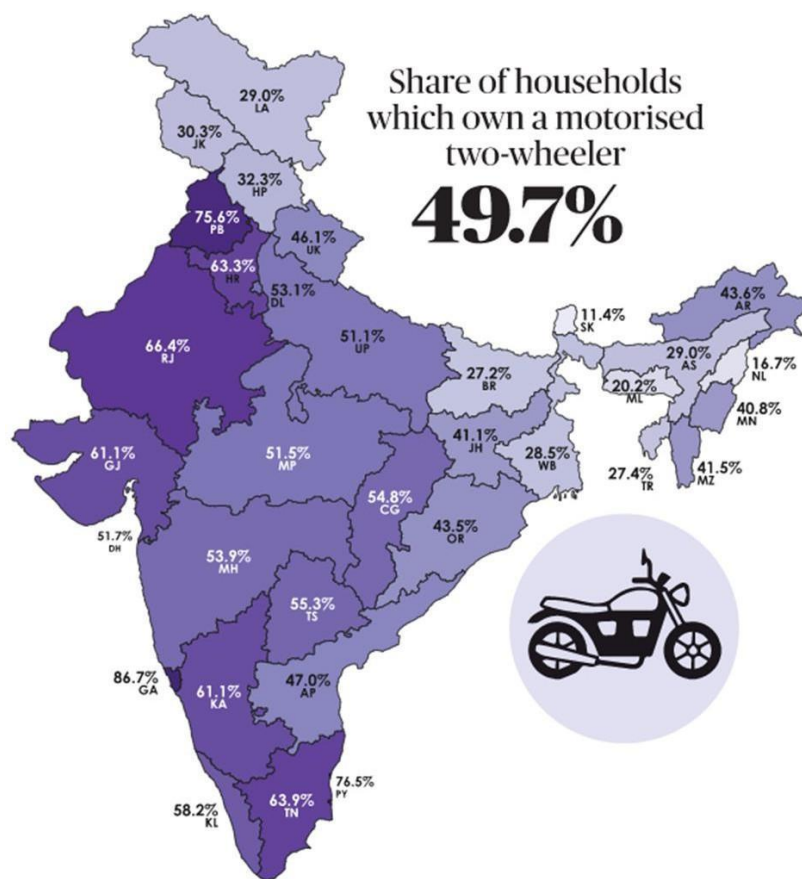
19) Which state in India has both the highest number of complaints and the highest complaints per 1 mn women?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Haryana
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

20) Which among the answer options is true of the total complaints from Delhi in 2020?

The total number of complaints are in the range of

- a) 20 to 200
- b) 100 to 200
- c) 200 to 600
- d) 100 to 150



21) Which part of India has less than the national average proportion of households owning a motorised two-wheeler?

- a) North-East Region
- b) Western Region
- c) Region including Jammu Kashmir, Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh
- d) Both Option a and c

22) Which is true of the map showing the proportion of households owning a motorbike?

- a) The lighter the colour in the map the higher is the proportion of households owning a motorcycle.
- b) The darker the colour on the map, the higher the proportion of households owning motorcycles.
- c) The darker the colour on the map, the lower the proportion of households.
- d) The shade of colour on the map has no relation to the number of households owning

motorcycle

The following table shows the experience of domestic violence among women by their partners according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). The table shows the comparison between two rounds of NFHS, i.e. Round 4 which was conducted between 2015-16 and Round-5 conducted between 2019-20. Answer the questions from the following table:

State	NFHS-4 2015-16	NFHS-5 2019-20
Assam	24.5	32
Manipur	53.2	39.6
Meghalaya	28.8	16
Nagaland	13.1	6.4
Sikkim	2.6	12.2
Mizoram	17.1	10.9

Source: NFHS-5 factsheet

- A. Assam
- B. Manipur
- C. Meghalaya
- D. Nagaland
- E. Sikkim
- F. Mizoram

23) State/States where the percentage of domestic violence experienced by women has increased

- a) Only A
- b) A&C
- c) E & B
- d) A & E

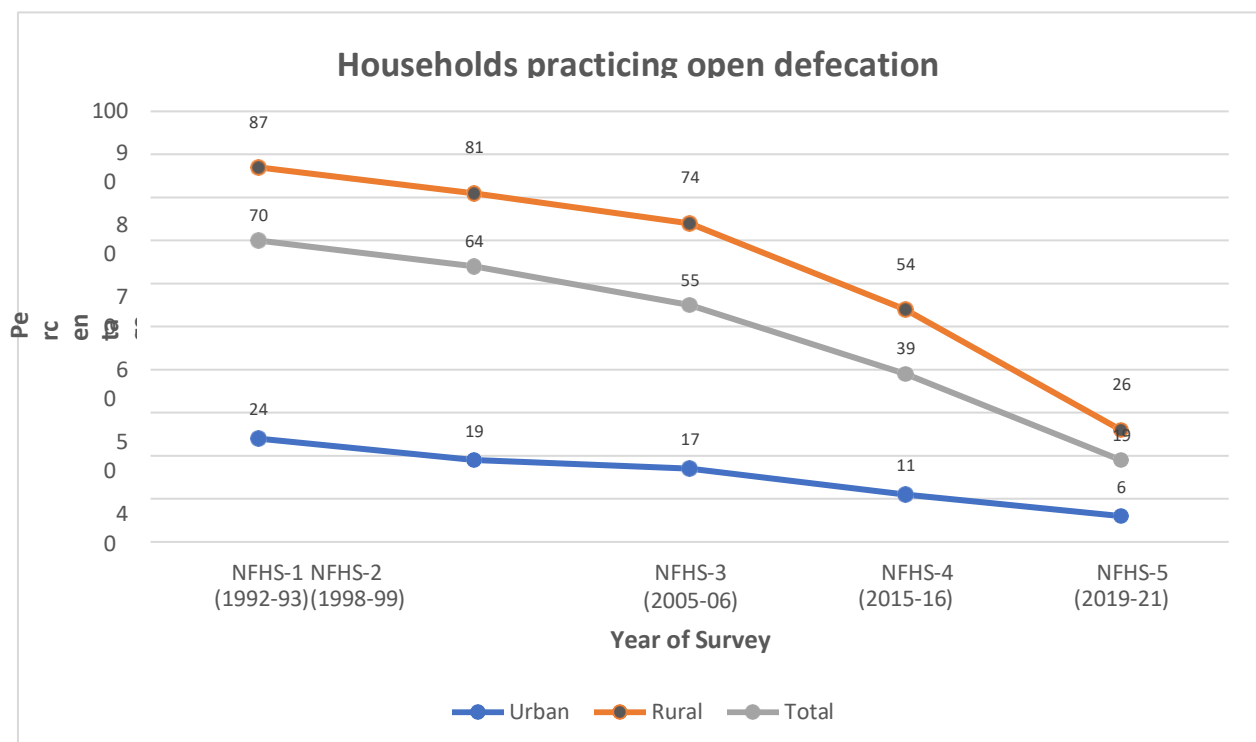
24) States with descending order of percentage change in domestic violence

- a) A, B, C, D
- b) B, C, D, F
- c) B, D, F, E
- d) F, B, C, D

25) State with the greatest percentage decline in domestic violence between NFHS-4 & NFHS-5

- a) D
- b) B
- c) C
- d) F

The chart shows the proportion of households practicing open defecation by Rural, Urban and Total from 1993 to 2021 across five rounds of the National Family Health Survey.



Source: The Hindu

26) Greatest percentage reduction in households (Total) practicing open defecation, relative to the previous round was in

- a) NFHS-1 (1992-93)
- b) NFHS-3 (2005-06)
- c) NFHS-4 (2015-16)
- d) NFHS-5 (2019-21)

- A. In NFHS-3 (2005-06), for every 229 households practicing open defecation in urban areas there are 1000 households practicing open defecation in rural areas
- B. In NFHS-3 (2005-06), for every 1000 households practicing open defecation in urban areas there are 229 households practicing open defecation in rural areas
- C. In NFHS-1 (1992-93), for every 1000 households practicing open defecation in urban areas there are 275 households practicing open defecation in rural areas
- D. In NFHS-1 (1992-93), for every 275 households practicing open defecation in urban areas there are 1000 households practicing open defecation in rural areas

27) The following statements are true

- a) Only D
- b) Only A
- c) B & D
- d) A & D

28) Among the Urban households practicing open defecation, in which year was the lowest decline (relative to the previous round)

- a) NFHS-1 (1992-93)
- b) NFHS-3 (2005-06)
- c) NFHS-4 (2015-16)
- d) NFHS-5 (2019-21)

The following table shows the sex wise population (in lakhs) from 2011 to 2022 from five districts of Karnataka. Answer the following questions from the Table

District	2011		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Belagavi	24.2	23.6	27.8	27.1
Bagalkot	9.5	9.4	11.1	10.9
Vijayapura	11.1	10.7	13.7	13.1
Kalburgi	13	12.6	15.6	15.2
Bidar	8.7	8.3	10	9.6

Source: Karnataka at a glance

29) Percentage rise in overall Population of Bidar from 2011 to 2022

- a) 14.7
- b) 13.2
- c) 16.8
- d) 15.3

30) Percentage rise in the overall population of women from five districts from 2011 to 2022

- a) 15.7
- b) 13.2
- c) 17.5
- d) 19.3

Section 3 Social Awareness

31) “Learning loss” is currently of great concern in the education sector due to

- a) COVID-19 pandemic interrupting early childhood education and primary education
- b) Increasing use of mobile phone among students of all ages
- c) Increased absenteeism due to migration of households
- d) Children sleeping in class and not listening to the teachers

32) As of September, 2022, which state in India has introduced a “Right to Health” bill in their state assembly.

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Karnataka
- c) Kerala
- d) “Right to health” is already enshrined in Indian constitution

33) “India emphasized the foundational principles of equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It also highlighted that all countries should have equitable access to the global carbon budget, a finite global resource, for keeping temperature increase within the limits set by the Paris Agreement and all countries must stay within their fair share of this global carbon budget, while using it responsibly.” This was India’s statement as part of:

- a) Resolution on the Russia-Ukraine War in the United National General Assembly
- b) International deliberations on the repair of the Ozone hole in 2022
- c) 26th Conference of Parties of the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change

d) The SAARC summit on cooperation between nations in the South Asian Region in 2021

34) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA) legislates that:

- a) Everyone should have access to full employment round the year
- b) All agricultural workers should get minimum wages
- c) All rural workers should have access to minimum wages, housing and access to health services
- d) 100 days of wage employment every year should be given to every household whose members volunteer to do unskilled manual work

35) The Nobel prize in Economics 2019 was awarded to Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Duflo and Michael Kremer for:

- a) Their research on economics of climate change
- b) Their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty
- c) Their work on ensuring full employment outcomes in developing economies
- d) All of the above

36) *Waiting for Visa* is an autobiographical book written by

- a) Rabindranath Tagore based on his tours of different European countries
- b) Om Prakash Valmiki based on his experience of discrimination and exclusion in school and college
- c) B R Ambedkar based on his reminiscences of untouchability and discrimination experienced by him in different contexts
- d) Kadambini Ganguly on her struggle as the first Indian woman to travel to London to study medicine

37) "I believe that winning over people through dhamma (meaning 'dharma' in Sanskrit) is much better than conquering them through force...I am inscribing this message for the

future, so that my son and grandson after me should not think of war”.

- a) This is what Ashoka, the famous Mauryan emperor, declared in one of his inscriptions after winning the Kalinga war some 2300 years ago.
- b) This is an excerpt from a speech given by B R Ambedkar on the eve of his conversion to Buddhism in 1956
- c) This is an excerpt from a speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of launching the Non-Cooperation movement in 1920.
- d) This is an excerpt from ‘Long Walk to Freedom’, the autobiography of the late South African President and revolutionary leader Nelson Mandela, who believed in the principles of non-violence promoted by Gandhi

38) The Right to Information Act 2005 says that:

- a) Every Indian citizen has the right to access information from all public institutions and authorities
- b) The Indian Government can access personal information of any citizen if necessary
- c) All information related to policies and schemes should be available on Government websites
- d) The Indian Government can withdraw sensitive information from any social media if it leads to conflict

39) In the new labour codes, there is a statement “These are futuristic legislations which will empower enterprises by reducing compliance, red-tapism and ‘Inspector Raj’”. This idea is encapsulated in the phrase:

- a) Satyameva Jayate
- b) Ease of doing business
- c) Equitable development
- d) Environmental sustainability

40) Which were the first two vaccines against COVID-19 to get emergency use authorisation in India

- a) Pfizer and Covaxin
- b) Covishield and Sputnik-V
- c) Pfizer and Sputnik – V
- d) Covishield and Covaxin

Section 4 Social Awareness and Writing Ability

M.A. Development

Answer the question in about 800 words.

Covid highlighted the plight of migrant workers in India and the financial and social hardships faced by them during the lockdown. What could the government and civil society organizations have done to reduce their vulnerability and handle the situation better?

M.A. Education

Answer the question in about 800 words.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020) proposes the use of mother tongue as the medium of instruction in school for children in the initial stages and introduction of English only as the second language. What do you think would be the advantages and disadvantages of this policy in a context where classrooms consist of children who come from diverse linguistic backgrounds?