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CHAPTER 10

State Finance and Other Resources for Development

1. What was the revenue deficit of Rajasthan in the fiscal year 2022-23?

- A. ₹31,491 crore
- B. ₹32,310 crore
- C. ₹29,870 crore
- D. ₹28,000 crore

Answer: A

2. What was the fiscal deficit of Rajasthan in the fiscal year 2022-23?

- A. ₹51,029 crore
- B. ₹61,264 crore
- C. ₹50,000 crore
- D. ₹44,000 crore

Answer: A

3. What was the fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio for Rajasthan in 2022-23?

- A. 4.37%
- B. 3.76%
- C. 5.83%
- D. 3.04%

Answer: B

4. What was the total expenditure for Rajasthan in the fiscal year 2022-23?

- A. ₹234,563 crore
- B. ₹194,071 crore
- C. ₹246,452 crore
- D. ₹209,790 crore

Answer: C

5. How much was the growth in revenue receipts in Rajasthan during the year 2022-23?

- A. 16.76%
- B. 28.77%
- C. 6.02%
- D. 12.86%

Answer: C

6. Which tax category experienced a 28.77% growth in 2022-23?

- A. Stamps and Registration
- B. Goods and Service Tax (SGST)
- C. Vehicle Tax
- D. State Excise

Answer: C

7. What was the total developmental expenditure in Rajasthan during the fiscal year 2022-23?

- A. ₹132,572 crore
- B. ₹174,035 crore
- C. ₹194,071 crore
- D. ₹168,673 crore

Answer: B

8. What percentage of total expenditure in Rajasthan was classified as developmental expenditure in 2022-23?

- A. 68.8%
- B. 70.7%
- C. 71.9%
- D. 70.6%

Answer: D

9. How much was Rajasthan's capital outlay during the fiscal year 2022-23?

- A. ₹19,798 crore
- B. ₹17,500 crore
- C. ₹15,000 crore
- D. ₹20,000 crore

Answer: A

10. What was the total fiscal liabilities of Rajasthan at the end of March 2023?

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- A. ₹462,845 crore
- B. ₹505,574 crore
- C. ₹480,000 crore
- D. ₹510,000 crore

Answer: B

11. What percentage of Rajasthan's GSDP were the fiscal liabilities as of March 2023?

- A. 40.33%
- B. 34.16%
- C. 37.23%
- D. 35.27%

Answer: C

12. How much was the approved schematic budget outlay for Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. ₹1,69,655.55 crore
- B. ₹1,32,251.35 crore
- C. ₹1,84,311.57 crore
- D. ₹1,57,000 crore

Answer: C

13. What sector received the highest allocation in the 2023-24 schematic budget?

- A. Energy
- B. Social & Community Services
- C. Transport
- D. Rural Development

Answer: B

14. What was the outlay for the energy sector in the 2023-24 schematic budget?

- A. ₹25,191.56 crore
- B. ₹19,891.47 crore
- C. ₹11,233.12 crore
- D. ₹10,580.89 crore

Answer: A

15. How many ongoing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) were there in Rajasthan as of 2023-24?

- A. 5
- B. 10

- C. 11
- D. 13

Answer: D

16. What was the total project cost for the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP) - Phase III?

- A. ₹3,076.63 crore
- B. ₹4,038.37 crore
- C. ₹2,696.52 crore
- D. ₹1,172.94 crore

Answer: B

17. What was the primary objective of the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP)?

- A. To develop new highways
- B. To improve service delivery in water supply and sewerage systems
- C. To build new schools
- D. To promote solar energy projects

Answer: B

18. What was the total project cost for the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA)?

- A. ₹2,294.30 crore
- B. ₹4,765.31 crore
- C. ₹1,293.91 crore
- D. ₹3,513.34 crore

Answer: A

19. What is the primary goal of the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project?

- A. To increase agricultural productivity through improved water use
- B. To develop urban infrastructure
- C. To provide transportation services
- D. To fund energy sector projects

Answer: A

20. How much was the expenditure incurred under the Rajasthan Forestry &

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Biodiversity Development Project (AFD) as of March 2024?

- A. ₹100 crore
- B. ₹68.15 crore
- C. ₹150 crore
- D. ₹83.06 crore

Answer: B

21. What is the objective of the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP)?

- A. To improve rural road connectivity
- B. To develop state highways and major district roads
- C. To construct bridges and tunnels
- D. To enhance the urban transport network

Answer: B

22. What was the total project cost for the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP)?

- A. ₹3,582.68 crore
- B. ₹5,350.41 crore
- C. ₹2,439.27 crore
- D. ₹4,567.12 crore

Answer: A

23. What is the primary focus of the Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project (AFD)?

- A. Protecting endangered species in Rajasthan
- B. Enhancing biodiversity and forest management in selected regions
- C. Increasing urban green spaces
- D. Promoting tourism in forested areas

Answer: B

24. What was the total approved outlay for the Social and Community Services sector in Rajasthan's 2023-24 schematic budget?

- A. ₹42,613.57 crore
- B. ₹53,811.34 crore
- C. ₹60,091.13 crore
- D. ₹50,002.55 crore

Answer: C

25. What was the allocation for the transport sector in the 2023-24 schematic budget of Rajasthan?

- A. ₹25,472.48 crore
- B. ₹20,211.57 crore
- C. ₹17,942.29 crore
- D. ₹19,891.47 crore

Answer: A

26. What is the main objective of the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA)?

- A. To enhance irrigation systems and increase agricultural productivity
- B. To develop urban water supply networks
- C. To construct dams for energy generation
- D. To provide drinking water facilities in rural areas

Answer: A

27. What is the total project cost of the Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project?

- A. ₹980.12 crore
- B. ₹1,145.28 crore
- C. ₹1,293.91 crore
- D. ₹1,679.34 crore

Answer: B

28. What is the primary focus of the Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project?

- A. Promoting organic farming
- B. Enhancing farmer incomes through competitive agricultural practices
- C. Building agricultural infrastructure
- D. Providing subsidies to small farmers

Answer: B

29. How many new state highways were developed under the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP)?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

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Answer: C

30. What was the total project cost for the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Project?

- A. ₹2,984.68 crore
- B. ₹3,345.14 crore
- C. ₹1,572.38 crore
- D. ₹2,294.30 crore

Answer: A

31. What is the primary goal of the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Project?

- A. To develop infrastructure in secondary towns, including water supply and solid waste management
- B. To build new urban settlements in rural areas
- C. To promote small-scale industries in secondary towns
- D. To improve transportation services for secondary towns

Answer: A

32. What was the expenditure on the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan in 2023-24?

- A. ₹1,000 crore
- B. ₹567.91 crore
- C. ₹789.45 crore
- D. ₹963.24 crore

Answer: C

33. What is the primary objective of the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan?

- A. To promote self-reliance in water resources through conservation and harvesting
- B. To increase irrigation through large-scale dam construction
- C. To provide subsidies for water-intensive crops
- D. To develop new pipelines for drinking water

Answer: A

34. What was the allocation for the energy sector under the schematic budget of Rajasthan for the year 2023-24?

- A. ₹25,191.56 crore
- B. ₹15,672.34 crore
- C. ₹21,243.57 crore
- D. ₹19,111.44 crore

Answer: A

35. What was the main focus of the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA)?

- A. Promoting efficient water usage in the agricultural sector
- B. Constructing new reservoirs
- C. Building water pipelines for urban areas
- D. Introducing water recycling plants in industrial areas

Answer: A

36. What was the expenditure on the Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project (AFD) up to March 2024?

- A. ₹68.15 crore
- B. ₹50.23 crore
- C. ₹83.06 crore
- D. ₹75.89 crore

Answer: A

37. What was the total approved outlay for the Rural Development sector in Rajasthan's 2023-24 budget?

- A. ₹22,345.78 crore
- B. ₹24,995.57 crore
- C. ₹19,891.47 crore
- D. ₹20,786.33 crore

Answer: B

38. What was the expenditure incurred on the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project as of March 2024?

- A. ₹680 crore
- B. ₹550 crore
- C. ₹450 crore
- D. ₹500 crore

Answer: D

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39. What is the primary objective of the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in Rajasthan?

- A. To promote sustainable development through foreign investments and loans
- B. To construct new roads and bridges
- C. To support primary education in rural areas
- D. To build hospitals and healthcare centers

Answer: A

40. What was the total allocation for urban infrastructure in the schematic budget for Rajasthan for the year 2023-24?

- A. ₹10,871.45 crore
- B. ₹12,344.11 crore
- C. ₹11,233.12 crore
- D. ₹13,582.68 crore

Answer: C

41. How might the fiscal deficit of Rajasthan at ₹51,029 crore in 2022-23 impact the state's economic growth in the long term?

- A. It could lead to higher borrowing, increasing the state's debt burden
- B. It may limit future investments in critical infrastructure projects
- C. It could put pressure on the state to reduce welfare spending
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A large fiscal deficit can increase borrowing and debt, limit infrastructure investments, and reduce welfare spending, potentially hindering economic growth in the long term.

42. What could be a key challenge in managing Rajasthan's fiscal liabilities, which were 37.23% of GSDP in March 2023?

- A. Ensuring sustainable growth without increasing debt
- B. Managing rising interest payments on borrowed funds
- C. Balancing fiscal consolidation with essential development spending
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Managing fiscal liabilities requires balancing growth with debt sustainability, controlling interest payments, and ensuring that fiscal consolidation does not hamper necessary development projects.

43. How could the development expenditure of 70.6% in Rajasthan's budget support the state's social and economic development?

- A. By increasing investments in healthcare, education, and social welfare programs
- B. By promoting infrastructure development, which boosts economic activity
- C. By ensuring that a majority of state spending is focused on sectors that drive growth and development
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Development expenditure promotes both social and economic progress by focusing on critical areas like healthcare, education, and infrastructure, which drive growth and improve living standards.

44. What could be a long-term benefit of allocating ₹53,811.34 crore to the social and community services sector in Rajasthan's 2023-24 budget?

- A. Improved access to education and healthcare, enhancing human capital
- B. Increased welfare spending, reducing poverty and inequality
- C. Strengthened social infrastructure, promoting inclusive growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investing in social and community services improves education and healthcare access, reduces poverty, and promotes inclusive growth, benefiting Rajasthan's human capital and social stability.

45. How might Rajasthan's focus on Externally Aided Projects (EAPs), particularly in water and agriculture, affect the state's agricultural productivity?

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- A. By improving water efficiency in irrigation, leading to higher crop yields
- B. By promoting sustainable agricultural practices
- C. By reducing water wastage, ensuring long-term water security for farming
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: EAPs in water and agriculture can improve irrigation efficiency, promote sustainable practices, and reduce water wastage, leading to enhanced agricultural productivity and long-term food security.

46. What could be a strategic challenge in expanding Rajasthan's energy sector with an allocation of ₹25,191.56 crore in 2023-24?

- A. Managing the rising demand for energy without increasing carbon emissions
- B. Ensuring that renewable energy projects receive adequate investment
- C. Balancing energy supply expansion with environmental sustainability
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding the energy sector requires managing demand, investing in renewable energy, and balancing expansion with environmental concerns, making sustainability a key challenge.

47. How might the Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project (AFD) contribute to the state's environmental sustainability?

- A. By promoting afforestation and biodiversity conservation
- B. By reducing deforestation and promoting eco-friendly agricultural practices
- C. By increasing community participation in forest management
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The project promotes environmental sustainability by supporting afforestation, biodiversity conservation, reducing deforestation, and encouraging community participation in forest management.

48. How could the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP) improve urban living standards in the state?

- A. By enhancing water supply and sewerage systems
- B. By improving solid waste management in urban areas
- C. By promoting better urban planning and infrastructure development
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: RUSDP aims to improve urban living standards by upgrading water, sewerage, and waste management systems, along with better urban planning and infrastructure, contributing to more livable cities.

49. What might be a key challenge in managing Rajasthan's water sector projects like the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA)?

- A. Ensuring sustainable use of water resources in an arid region
- B. Balancing agricultural water needs with household and industrial demand
- C. Promoting equitable distribution of water across different sectors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Water sector projects face challenges such as sustainable resource management, balancing water needs across sectors, and ensuring equitable distribution, especially in an arid region like Rajasthan.

50. How could the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan help Rajasthan achieve water security in the face of climate change?

- A. By promoting rainwater harvesting and water conservation techniques
- B. By reducing the reliance on groundwater, ensuring sustainable water management
- C. By encouraging community participation in water conservation efforts
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan promotes water security by encouraging rainwater harvesting, reducing groundwater reliance, and fostering community involvement in conservation efforts.

51. What could be the economic impact of Rajasthan's high fiscal liabilities (37.23% of GSDP) in 2023?

- A. Increased debt servicing costs, reducing the availability of funds for development projects
- B. Higher interest payments, leading to reduced fiscal space for social welfare programs
- C. Strain on the state's ability to attract future investment due to debt concerns
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: High fiscal liabilities lead to increased debt servicing costs, reduced fiscal space for development and welfare programs, and could negatively impact the state's ability to attract investments.

52. How could the Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project improve the economic prospects of farmers?

- A. By enhancing crop yields through better irrigation practices
- B. By providing training in modern, competitive farming techniques
- C. By increasing access to markets, allowing farmers to get better prices for their produce
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The project improves farmers' economic prospects by increasing crop yields, providing modern farming training, and improving market access, which enhances income and livelihoods.

53. How might the capital outlay of ₹19,798 crore in 2022-23 affect Rajasthan's infrastructure development?

- A. By enabling the construction of new roads, bridges, and transport systems
- B. By promoting investments in public utilities like water supply and electricity
- C. By boosting industrial development through better connectivity and infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The capital outlay supports infrastructure development by funding transport systems, utilities, and industrial projects, which together enhance the state's connectivity and economic capacity.

54. What could be a key challenge in managing Rajasthan's transport sector with an allocation of ₹25,472.48 crore in 2023-24?

- A. Ensuring timely completion of major road and highway projects
- B. Balancing urban transport development with rural connectivity needs
- C. Managing the environmental impact of large-scale infrastructure projects
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Key challenges include completing transport projects on time, balancing urban and rural connectivity, and addressing the environmental impact of large infrastructure developments.

55. How might urban development projects like the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Project contribute to economic growth in smaller towns?

- A. By improving essential services like water supply and waste management
- B. By attracting businesses and investments to smaller urban centers
- C. By enhancing living standards, encouraging migration from rural to urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban development projects improve services, attract investment, and enhance living standards, promoting economic growth in smaller towns and boosting regional development.

56. What could be a key factor in ensuring the success of the Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Development Project (AFD)?

- A. Involving local communities in forest management and conservation efforts
- B. Securing sufficient long-term funding for

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forest and biodiversity initiatives
C. Promoting sustainable agriculture and reducing deforestation in forested areas
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Success requires community involvement, long-term funding, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, all of which help preserve forests and biodiversity.

57. How might the development of highways under the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP) impact the logistics sector in Rajasthan?

- A. By improving road connectivity, reducing transportation times for goods
- B. By lowering logistics costs, making it easier for businesses to transport products
- C. By increasing access to remote areas, opening up new markets for goods and services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Developing highways improves logistics by reducing travel times, lowering costs, and increasing access to remote areas, benefiting businesses and opening new markets for goods.

58. How could Rajasthan's focus on water sector projects, such as the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (JICA), contribute to sustainable agriculture?

- A. By promoting efficient irrigation practices that conserve water
- B. By reducing water wastage and improving crop productivity
- C. By ensuring that water resources are managed sustainably for long-term agricultural use
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Water sector projects promote sustainable agriculture by encouraging efficient water use, reducing wastage, and ensuring long-term sustainability of water resources for farming.

59. What could be a key challenge in implementing the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan across Rajasthan?

- A. Reaching remote areas with limited infrastructure for water conservation
- B. Ensuring community participation in rainwater harvesting and conservation efforts
- C. Securing sufficient funding and resources to expand the program statewide
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include reaching remote areas, ensuring community involvement, and securing adequate funding and resources to expand the program and make it effective across the state.

60. How might the capital expenditure on infrastructure projects in Rajasthan affect the state's long-term economic prospects?

- A. By improving connectivity, making it easier for businesses to operate and expand
- B. By attracting foreign and domestic investments due to better infrastructure
- C. By increasing productivity through better transportation and public utilities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Capital expenditure on infrastructure enhances connectivity, attracts investment, and boosts productivity, which all contribute to stronger long-term economic growth for the state.

61. How might Rajasthan's high fiscal liabilities (37.23% of GSDP) impact the state's ability to borrow for future infrastructure projects?

- A. It may reduce the state's credit rating, leading to higher borrowing costs
- B. It could limit the state's capacity to borrow without exceeding debt sustainability thresholds
- C. It may force the state to prioritize debt repayment over new infrastructure investments
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: High fiscal liabilities can affect credit ratings, limit borrowing capacity, and shift focus toward debt repayment, making it harder for the state to finance new infrastructure projects.

62. What might be a key challenge in managing the developmental expenditure of 70.6% in Rajasthan's budget?

- A. Ensuring efficient use of funds in priority sectors
- B. Balancing short-term welfare needs with long-term infrastructure investments
- C. Monitoring project implementation to avoid cost overruns and delays
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Managing developmental expenditure involves efficient fund allocation, balancing welfare and infrastructure spending, and ensuring projects are completed on time and within budget.

63. How could the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project contribute to climate resilience in the state's agriculture sector?

- A. By promoting water-efficient irrigation techniques that reduce reliance on rainfall
- B. By ensuring sustainable water resource management in drought-prone areas
- C. By increasing agricultural productivity in the face of changing climate patterns
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The project enhances climate resilience by promoting water-efficient irrigation, sustainable water management, and boosting agricultural productivity, especially in drought-prone regions.

64. How might Rajasthan's focus on rural development, with an allocation of ₹24,995.57 crore, impact poverty reduction in rural areas?

- A. By improving access to essential services like healthcare, education, and sanitation
- B. By creating new employment opportunities through rural infrastructure projects
- C. By enhancing agricultural productivity and

income through better irrigation and water management
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investing in rural development improves access to services, creates jobs, and boosts agricultural productivity, all of which contribute to reducing poverty in rural areas.

65. What could be a strategic challenge in implementing the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Project?

- A. Ensuring that smaller towns have the necessary administrative capacity to manage large projects
- B. Balancing the needs of urban infrastructure development with environmental sustainability
- C. Securing long-term funding to complete infrastructure upgrades in secondary towns
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include ensuring administrative capacity, balancing urban development with sustainability, and securing sufficient funding to complete infrastructure projects in secondary towns.

66. How might urban infrastructure investments in projects like the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program contribute to the state's economic growth?

- A. By improving public utilities, which support business growth and productivity
- B. By attracting investments to urban areas with better infrastructure
- C. By reducing the cost of living in cities, making them more attractive for workers and businesses
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban infrastructure investments improve public utilities, attract investments, and lower costs, creating a conducive environment for economic growth and business expansion in urban areas.

67. How could the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan help Rajasthan mitigate the effects of droughts?

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- A. By promoting rainwater harvesting and water conservation
- B. By encouraging the creation of water storage systems in rural areas
- C. By reducing the over-extraction of groundwater in drought-prone regions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The initiative helps mitigate drought effects by promoting rainwater harvesting, building water storage systems, and reducing groundwater over-extraction, increasing water availability during dry periods.

68. What could be a key benefit of focusing on Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for infrastructure development in Rajasthan?

- A. Access to additional funding for large-scale infrastructure projects
- B. Collaboration with international organizations, bringing in technical expertise
- C. Accelerated development of essential infrastructure, boosting economic growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: EAPs provide funding, technical expertise, and accelerate infrastructure development, supporting economic growth and improving essential services in the state.

69. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the long-term success of Rajasthan's energy sector investments, given the allocation of ₹25,191.56 crore?

- A. Balancing energy supply expansion with environmental regulations
- B. Ensuring adequate investments in renewable energy sources
- C. Managing the rising demand for electricity in both urban and rural areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include expanding energy supply while complying with environmental regulations, investing in renewable sources, and managing rising electricity demand across the state.

70. How might the capital outlay of ₹19,798 crore in Rajasthan's 2022-23 budget impact the state's economic infrastructure?

- A. By improving transportation infrastructure like roads and highways
- B. By increasing investments in public utilities such as water and electricity
- C. By boosting industrial development through enhanced connectivity
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Capital outlay improves transportation, public utilities, and industrial connectivity, which collectively enhance the state's economic infrastructure and promote growth.

71. What might be a long-term benefit of increasing the budget allocation for Rajasthan's social services sector?

- A. Improved healthcare and education outcomes, leading to a more skilled workforce
- B. Enhanced welfare programs, reducing poverty and inequality
- C. Strengthened social infrastructure, fostering social stability and inclusive growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Increasing social services allocation improves healthcare, education, welfare, and infrastructure, leading to better workforce skills, poverty reduction, and overall social stability.

72. How could the Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project improve farmers' incomes and contribute to sustainable development?

- A. By promoting modern, competitive agricultural practices
- B. By improving market access for farmers, allowing them to sell produce at better prices
- C. By enhancing agricultural productivity through better water and land management
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: The project boosts farmer incomes and sustainability by promoting competitive practices, improving market access, and enhancing productivity through better resource management.

73. What could be a key challenge in maintaining the developmental expenditure of 70.6% in Rajasthan's budget over the long term?

- A. Balancing spending on short-term welfare programs with long-term infrastructure development
- B. Ensuring that developmental projects are completed on time and within budget
- C. Managing public expectations for continued high levels of spending in key sectors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include balancing welfare with infrastructure, ensuring timely project completion, and managing public expectations for continued investment in development.

74. How might the Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project impact local communities living near forested areas?

- A. By providing employment opportunities in forest management and conservation
- B. By promoting sustainable agriculture practices that benefit both forests and local livelihoods
- C. By involving local communities in forest conservation efforts
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The project benefits local communities by offering jobs, promoting sustainable agriculture, and involving them in conservation efforts, creating both environmental and economic gains.

75. How could the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP) contribute to regional economic development?

- A. By improving road connectivity between major cities and rural areas

- B. By reducing transportation costs and travel times for goods and services
- C. By boosting tourism and commerce through better access to remote areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: RSHDP contributes to regional development by improving connectivity, reducing costs, and enhancing access to remote areas, promoting tourism and commerce.

76. What could be a key challenge in expanding the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan across Rajasthan?

- A. Ensuring community participation in water conservation efforts
- B. Securing sufficient funding for rainwater harvesting and storage systems
- C. Addressing regional variations in water availability across the state
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding the initiative faces challenges such as encouraging community participation, securing funding, and addressing variations in water availability across different regions.

77. How might increased public investment in the energy sector improve Rajasthan's industrial development?

- A. By providing a reliable electricity supply to industries
- B. By promoting renewable energy sources, reducing energy costs for businesses
- C. By attracting more industries to the state due to improved infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Public investment in energy provides reliable power, promotes renewables, and attracts industries, which together boost Rajasthan's industrial development and economic growth.

78. What could be a key focus for improving the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project to ensure long-term sustainability?

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- A. Promoting water-efficient irrigation systems to conserve water
- B. Ensuring equitable water distribution across different agricultural regions
- C. Increasing community awareness and participation in water management
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Ensuring long-term sustainability requires efficient irrigation, equitable water distribution, and community participation in water management efforts.

79. How could the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Project improve quality of life in smaller towns?

- A. By providing better access to clean water and sanitation services
- B. By improving urban infrastructure, including roads and waste management
- C. By attracting businesses and investments, creating more job opportunities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The project improves quality of life by enhancing access to clean water, urban infrastructure, and economic opportunities, making smaller towns more livable and economically vibrant.

80. How might the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan contribute to agricultural productivity in Rajasthan?

- A. By increasing water availability through rainwater harvesting and storage
- B. By promoting sustainable water management practices in farming communities
- C. By reducing dependence on groundwater for irrigation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The initiative increases water availability, promotes sustainable practices, and reduces groundwater reliance, leading to improved agricultural productivity in the state.

81. How could the capital outlay of ₹19,798 crore in 2022-23 impact Rajasthan's transportation sector?

- A. By enabling the construction of new roads and highways, reducing traffic congestion
- B. By improving rural connectivity, facilitating access to markets for farmers
- C. By supporting the development of public transportation infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The capital outlay improves transportation by building roads and highways, enhancing rural connectivity, and supporting public transportation infrastructure, contributing to economic growth.

82. What might be a key challenge in ensuring that Rajasthan's fiscal deficit (4.37% of GSDP) does not adversely impact social welfare programs?

- A. Reducing the fiscal deficit without cutting essential welfare spending
- B. Balancing debt repayment with continued investments in education and healthcare
- C. Ensuring that fiscal consolidation efforts do not widen income inequality
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Managing the fiscal deficit requires reducing it without cutting welfare, balancing debt with social investments, and preventing increased inequality, all of which are critical for sustainable development.

83. How might the development of Rajasthan's energy sector, with an allocation of ₹25,191.56 crore, promote industrial growth in the state?

- A. By providing a reliable energy supply to industries, reducing operational costs
- B. By expanding renewable energy sources, offering industries access to sustainable power
- C. By improving energy infrastructure, which attracts foreign and domestic investment
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investments in energy provide reliable and sustainable power, lower operational costs, and attract investment, promoting industrial growth in the state.

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84. How could the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan contribute to Rajasthan's environmental sustainability?

- A. By promoting rainwater harvesting and reducing dependence on groundwater
- B. By encouraging sustainable agricultural practices that conserve water
- C. By supporting community-led water conservation efforts, improving local ecosystems
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The initiative promotes environmental sustainability by encouraging rainwater harvesting, water-conserving agricultural practices, and community-led conservation, supporting healthier ecosystems.

85. What could be a key challenge in ensuring that the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project effectively addresses water scarcity in the state?

- A. Managing competing demands for water from agriculture, households, and industry
- B. Ensuring that water-saving technologies are adopted by farmers
- C. Overcoming regional disparities in water availability across different districts
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Addressing water scarcity requires managing competing demands, promoting the adoption of water-saving technologies, and ensuring equitable water distribution across the state.

86. How might Rajasthan's investment in social services with ₹60,091.13 crore in the 2023-24 budget improve human capital?

- A. By improving access to healthcare, leading to a healthier workforce
- B. By expanding education services, producing a more skilled labor force
- C. By enhancing social welfare programs, reducing poverty and inequality
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investments in healthcare, education, and welfare improve human capital by creating a healthier, more skilled, and economically stable population, which boosts overall productivity.

87. What could be a key focus for improving the implementation of the Rajasthan Forestry & Biodiversity Development Project to ensure sustainable forest management?

- A. Expanding community participation in forest conservation efforts
- B. Providing long-term funding to ensure the sustainability of conservation projects
- C. Promoting reforestation efforts and protecting biodiversity in forested regions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Sustainable forest management requires community involvement, long-term funding, and reforestation, all of which help preserve biodiversity and forest ecosystems.

88. How could investments in rural infrastructure under the Rajasthan Agriculture Competitiveness Project support economic development in rural areas?

- A. By improving transportation networks, making it easier for farmers to access markets
- B. By enhancing irrigation systems, boosting agricultural productivity
- C. By promoting modern farming techniques that increase farm incomes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Rural infrastructure investments improve market access, boost productivity through better irrigation, and promote modern farming techniques, contributing to economic development in rural areas.

89. How might Rajasthan's focus on transport sector development with ₹25,472.48 crore improve regional economic integration?

- A. By improving connectivity between urban and rural areas, facilitating the movement of goods and people

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- B. By reducing transportation costs, making Rajasthan a more attractive location for businesses
- C. By enabling better access to markets, encouraging investment in remote areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Transport development improves connectivity, reduces costs, and enhances market access, promoting regional economic integration and making the state more attractive to investors.

90. What could be a key benefit of expanding the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan to more regions of Rajasthan?

- A. Increasing water availability in drought-prone areas, ensuring agricultural sustainability
- B. Promoting community awareness and participation in water conservation efforts
- C. Reducing reliance on unsustainable water extraction methods, such as overuse of groundwater
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding the program increases water availability, promotes conservation awareness, and reduces groundwater reliance, supporting long-term water security in the state.

91. How might public investment in urban development projects like the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program promote sustainable urbanization?

- A. By improving water and waste management systems in growing urban areas
- B. By enhancing public transportation infrastructure, reducing traffic congestion and pollution
- C. By promoting energy-efficient building practices and green urban spaces
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Public investment in urban development promotes sustainable urbanization by improving water and waste systems,

enhancing transportation, and supporting energy-efficient building practices.

92. How could Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) help Rajasthan achieve long-term economic sustainability?

- A. By providing funding for large-scale infrastructure projects without straining the state's finances
- B. By bringing in technical expertise from international partners, improving project efficiency
- C. By enabling the state to focus on long-term development goals, such as renewable energy and water security
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: EAPs support economic sustainability by funding infrastructure, providing technical expertise, and focusing on long-term goals like renewable energy and water security.

93. What might be a strategic challenge in balancing Rajasthan's fiscal consolidation efforts with continued investments in social services?

- A. Ensuring that debt repayment does not reduce spending on essential services like education and healthcare
- B. Managing public expectations for continued high levels of welfare spending
- C. Maintaining the state's creditworthiness while addressing social needs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Balancing fiscal consolidation with social service investments requires maintaining essential services, managing public expectations, and ensuring the state's financial stability.

94. How might Rajasthan's focus on renewable energy investments impact the state's long-term environmental goals?

- A. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels, decreasing carbon emissions
- B. By attracting investment in clean energy technologies, fostering green industries
- C. By promoting sustainable energy practices

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across sectors, including agriculture and manufacturing
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Renewable energy investments reduce fossil fuel reliance, lower emissions, attract green technology investments, and promote sustainability across sectors, aligning with the state's long-term environmental goals.

95. How could the Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Project contribute to reducing migration from smaller towns to major cities?

- A. By improving living standards in secondary towns through better infrastructure and services
- B. By creating more job opportunities in smaller towns, reducing the need to move to urban centers
- C. By enhancing social amenities like healthcare, education, and public spaces
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The project reduces migration by improving infrastructure, creating jobs, and enhancing social amenities in secondary towns, making them more attractive places to live and work.

96. What might be a key focus for ensuring the sustainability of water resources under the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan?

- A. Promoting rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge
- B. Ensuring that water conservation practices are adopted by farmers and households
- C. Expanding the program to cover more regions, particularly water-scarce areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Ensuring sustainability requires promoting rainwater harvesting, encouraging widespread adoption of water conservation practices, and expanding the program to cover more water-scarce regions.

97. How might Rajasthan's capital expenditure on infrastructure affect the state's attractiveness to investors?

- A. By improving transportation and logistics, making the state more accessible for businesses
- B. By enhancing public utilities like electricity and water, ensuring reliable services for industries
- C. By boosting overall productivity and competitiveness through better infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Capital expenditure on infrastructure improves transportation, utilities, and productivity, making Rajasthan more attractive to both domestic and foreign investors.

98. What could be a long-term benefit of Rajasthan's development expenditure being 70.6% of the total budget?

- A. Increased investments in critical sectors like healthcare, education, and infrastructure
- B. Higher economic growth driven by improved social services and infrastructure
- C. Reduced poverty and inequality through expanded social welfare programs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A high development expenditure promotes growth, improves social services, reduces poverty, and drives overall economic development, benefiting the state in the long term.

99. How could the Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan help Rajasthan achieve sustainable agricultural development?

- A. By improving water availability for irrigation, reducing the impact of droughts
- B. By promoting water-efficient farming practices that conserve resources
- C. By supporting community-led water management initiatives that ensure long-term sustainability
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: The initiative promotes sustainable agriculture by improving water availability, encouraging water-efficient farming, and supporting community-led water management efforts.

100. How might Rajasthan's fiscal policies affect the state's ability to meet its long-term development goals?

- A. By balancing fiscal consolidation with continued investments in infrastructure and social services
- B. By managing debt levels to ensure financial stability and creditworthiness
- C. By ensuring that fiscal policies promote inclusive growth and reduce inequality
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Fiscal policies that balance consolidation with investment, manage debt, and promote inclusive growth help the state meet its long-term development goals while maintaining financial stability.

101. What was the Revenue Deficit for Rajasthan in the year 2022-23?

- A. ₹25,000 crore
- B. ₹31,491 crore
- C. ₹40,000 crore
- D. ₹32,310 crore

Answer: B

Explanation: The Revenue Deficit for Rajasthan in 2022-23 was ₹31,491 crore, slightly lower than the revised estimate of ₹32,310 crore.

102. What was the Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio for Rajasthan in 2022-23?

- A. 3.76%
- B. 4.50%
- C. 5.12%
- D. 6.25%

Answer: A

Explanation: The Fiscal Deficit to GSDP ratio for Rajasthan in 2022-23 was 3.76%, within the permissible limit under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005.

103. Which sector saw the highest rate of growth in revenue in Rajasthan in 2022-23?

- A. State Excise
- B. Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
- C. Stamps and Registration
- D. Vehicle Tax

Answer: D

Explanation: The Vehicle Tax saw the highest growth rate of 28.77% in 2022-23, followed by Stamps and Registration with 26.14% and SGST with 22.87%.

104. What was the percentage of total expenditure covered by revenue receipts in 2022-23?

- A. 75%
- B. 78.41%
- C. 79.12%
- D. 82.50%

Answer: C

Explanation: In 2022-23, 79.12% of total expenditure in Rajasthan was covered by revenue receipts, up from 78.41% in the previous year.

105. What was the expenditure on salary and wages as a percentage of total revenue expenditure in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23?

- A. 33.10%
- B. 34.25%
- C. 35.06%
- D. 36.50%

Answer: C

Explanation: Expenditure on salary and wages accounted for 35.06% of total revenue expenditure in 2022-23, an increase of 4.65% compared to the previous year.

106. By how much did fiscal liabilities increase in Rajasthan during 2022-23?

- A. ₹35,000 crore
- B. ₹42,729 crore
- C. ₹50,000 crore
- D. ₹38,000 crore

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Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's fiscal liabilities increased by ₹42,729 crore in 2022-23, bringing the total liabilities to ₹5,05,574 crore.

107. What was the ratio of fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts in Rajasthan in 2022-23?

- A. 259.29%
- B. 310.45%
- C. 200.00%
- D. 275.00%

Answer: A

Explanation: The fiscal liabilities to revenue receipts ratio in 2022-23 was 259.29%, indicating the burden of debt compared to state revenue.

108. What was the total capital outlay in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23?

- A. ₹10,000 crore
- B. ₹12,000 crore
- C. ₹19,798 crore
- D. ₹21,000 crore

Answer: C

Explanation: The capital outlay in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23 was ₹19,798 crore.

109. What percentage of the total expenditure in 2022-23 was directed towards developmental expenditure?

- A. 65.00%
- B. 70.60%
- C. 68.50%
- D. 72.00%

Answer: B

Explanation: Developmental expenditure accounted for 70.60% of the total expenditure in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23.

110. What was the total expenditure under the Schematic Budget for 2022-23?

- A. ₹158,000 crore
- B. ₹137,764.24 crore

- C. ₹148,192.26 crore
- D. ₹162,000 crore

Answer: C

Explanation: The total expenditure under the Schematic Budget for 2022-23 was ₹148,192.26 crore.

111. Which external agency funded the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project (RWSLIP)?

- A. World Bank
- B. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- C. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- D. New Development Bank (NDB)

Answer: B

Explanation: The RWSLIP is funded by JICA to improve irrigation facilities and enhance water management in Rajasthan.

112. How many projects were funded under the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 13

Answer: D

Explanation: In 2023-24, there were 13 ongoing Externally Aided Projects in Rajasthan.

113. What was the total project cost of the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase-III) funded by ADB?

- A. ₹3,500 crore
- B. ₹4,038.37 crore
- C. ₹5,200 crore
- D. ₹3,200 crore

Answer: B

Explanation: The total project cost of the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (Phase-III) funded by ADB is ₹4,038.37 crore.

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114. What is the objective of the Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV)?

- A. Improve road infrastructure
- B. Improve water supply and sanitation in projected towns
- C. Enhance transportation networks
- D. Focus solely on electricity distribution

Answer: B

Explanation: The objective of the Rajasthan Secondary Town Development Sector Project (Phase-IV) is to improve water supply and sanitation in 14 projected towns in Rajasthan.

115. What is the key focus of the Intra-State Transmission System under Green Energy Corridor-II project in Rajasthan?

- A. Construction of solar parks
- B. Evacuation of renewable energy power
- C. Development of road networks
- D. Improvement of water supply

Answer: B

Explanation: The Intra-State Transmission System under Green Energy Corridor-II focuses on the evacuation of renewable energy power to improve the green energy infrastructure in Rajasthan.

116. What was the total revenue expenditure in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23?

- A. ₹1,50,000 crore
- B. ₹2,15,995 crore
- C. ₹2,01,284 crore
- D. ₹1,80,000 crore

Answer: C

Explanation: The total revenue expenditure in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23 was ₹2,01,284 crore.

117. What percentage of total tax revenue was collected from Goods and Services Tax (SGST) in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23?

- A. 24.5%
- B. 32.87%

- C. 28.92%
- D. 35.01%

Answer: B

Explanation: SGST contributed 32.87% to the total tax revenue in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23.

118. How does Rajasthan's Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 help in managing the state's finances?

- A. By reducing public spending
- B. By setting targets for fiscal discipline, ensuring responsible management of public debt and maintaining fiscal deficits within sustainable limits
- C. By limiting public sector employment
- D. By reducing the role of external aid in state development

Answer: B

Explanation: The FRBM Act helps Rajasthan maintain fiscal discipline by setting targets for public debt and fiscal deficit, ensuring sustainable management of state finances.

119. What was the total revenue receipts in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23?

- A. ₹1,80,200 crore
- B. ₹1,93,202 crore
- C. ₹2,00,000 crore
- D. ₹1,67,384 crore

Answer: B

Explanation: The total revenue receipts in Rajasthan for the year 2022-23 amounted to ₹1,93,202 crore.

120. What is the purpose of the State Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) in Rajasthan?

- A. To reduce agricultural spending
- B. To provide financial resources for infrastructure projects such as roads, schools, and hospitals, facilitating overall development
- C. To limit public investments in infrastructure
- D. To focus solely on renewable energy projects

Answer: B

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Explanation: The SIDF provides financial resources for infrastructure development projects across sectors, including roads, healthcare, and education, supporting the state's overall development goals.

121. What is the focus of the Chief Minister's Special Assistance Program in Rajasthan?

- A. To provide assistance only to urban areas
- B. To support rural and urban development projects through targeted financial interventions
- C. To limit development projects to certain districts
- D. To focus solely on industrial development

Answer: B

Explanation: The Chief Minister's Special Assistance Program provides financial support for both rural and urban development projects, ensuring balanced development across Rajasthan.

122. What percentage of Rajasthan's developmental expenditure was allocated to the social sector in 2022-23?

- A. 50.2%
- B. 47.7%
- C. 60.5%
- D. 55.0%

Answer: A

Explanation: The social sector received 50.2% of Rajasthan's developmental expenditure in 2022-23, reflecting the state's commitment to improving social services such as healthcare and education.

123. What was the percentage increase in the state's own tax revenue during 2022-23?

- A. 12%
- B. 17.41%
- C. 20.56%
- D. 25.80%

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's own tax revenue increased by 17.41% in 2022-23 compared to the previous fiscal year.

124. What percentage of Rajasthan's capital expenditure in 2022-23 was allocated to the economic sector?

- A. 40%
- B. 63.7%
- C. 50.9%
- D. 72.3%

Answer: B

Explanation: The economic sector received 63.7% of Rajasthan's capital expenditure in 2022-23, primarily for infrastructure development projects.

125. How much did Rajasthan allocate for the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Development Fund in 2022-23?

- A. ₹1,000 crore
- B. ₹500 crore
- C. ₹1,500 crore
- D. ₹2,000 crore

Answer: A

Explanation: Rajasthan allocated ₹1,000 crore for the Rajasthan Renewable Energy Development Fund in 2022-23, focusing on promoting renewable energy projects across the state.

126. What was the total debt repayment by Rajasthan in 2022-23?

- A. ₹15,000 crore
- B. ₹22,500 crore
- C. ₹30,000 crore
- D. ₹42,306 crore

Answer: D

Explanation: Rajasthan repaid ₹42,306 crore in debt during the financial year 2022-23.

127. What was the total non-tax revenue collected in Rajasthan during 2022-23?

- A. ₹10,000 crore
- B. ₹13,000 crore
- C. ₹14,142 crore
- D. ₹15,672 crore

Answer: C

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Explanation: Rajasthan collected ₹14,142 crore in non-tax revenue during the financial year 2022-23.

128. How much grants-in-aid did Rajasthan receive from the Central Government in 2022-23?

- A. ₹25,350 crore
- B. ₹32,105 crore
- C. ₹40,000 crore
- D. ₹45,000 crore

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan received ₹32,105 crore in grants-in-aid from the Central Government in 2022-23 to support various development programs.

129. What was the total capital receipts in Rajasthan for 2022-23?

- A. ₹50,000 crore
- B. ₹61,576 crore
- C. ₹70,000 crore
- D. ₹55,000 crore

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's total capital receipts amounted to ₹61,576 crore for the year 2022-23, including borrowings and other financial instruments.

130. What is the purpose of the Rajasthan Innovation Mission (RIM)?

- A. To reduce government expenditure on social programs
- B. To promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and technological development through targeted funding and support to start-ups and small businesses
- C. To focus solely on industrial development
- D. To limit funding for start-ups

Answer: B

Explanation: The Rajasthan Innovation Mission (RIM) promotes innovation, entrepreneurship, and technological development by offering funding and support to start-ups and small businesses, encouraging economic growth.