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CHAPTER 3

Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

1. What is the primary aim of Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP)?

- A. To increase crop production
- B. To create financially sustainable institutional platforms for the rural poor
- C. To promote urban development
- D. To build infrastructure in rural areas

Answer: B

2. How many poor families were organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024?

- A. 3 million
- B. 2.7 million
- C. 4.66 million
- D. 1.53 million

Answer: C

3. How much expenditure was incurred under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹541.75 crore
- B. ₹412.30 crore
- C. ₹592.79 crore
- D. ₹450.20 crore

Answer: A

4. What is the percentage contribution of the Government of India in the financial resources for rural development schemes in Rajasthan?

- A. 50%
- B. 75%
- C. 60%
- D. 40%

Answer: C

5. How many retail stores were started to promote the sale of SHG products in Rajasthan?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 16
- D. 18

Answer: C

6. How many Van Dhan Vikas Kendras were formed under the Van Dhan Vikas Yojana in Rajasthan by 2024?

- A. 451
- B. 400
- C. 461
- D. 500

Answer: C

7. How many producer groups were formed at the village level in Rajasthan to support animal husbandry, agriculture, and non-farm products?

- A. 1,500
- B. 2,000
- C. 1,200
- D. 3,000

Answer: B

8. How much worth of milk was purchased from self-help families through Ujala Milk Producer Company Limited?

- A. ₹150 crore
- B. ₹250 crore
- C. ₹201 crore
- D. ₹180 crore

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Answer: C

9. What is the financial assistance provided per SHG under the Community Investment Fund (CIF) scheme?

- A. ₹50,000
- B. ₹60,000
- C. ₹75,000
- D. ₹80,000

Answer: C

10. How many canteens were established across Rajasthan to promote SHG livelihoods by March 2024?

- A. 250
- B. 300
- C. 271
- D. 290

Answer: C

11. How many Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis were working in Rajasthan under RAJEEVIKA by 2024?

- A. 5,270
- B. 4,500
- C. 6,000
- D. 5,800

Answer: A

12. What was the expenditure incurred under the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹45.50 crore
- B. ₹34.44 crore
- C. ₹56.73 crore
- D. ₹40.23 crore

Answer: B

13. What was the target for Self Help Group (SHG) formation in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 35,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 37,813

Answer: D

14. How many households were covered in SHGs in Rajasthan by March 2024?

- A. 4.5 million
- B. 6.3 million
- C. 5.0 million
- D. 3.8 million

Answer: B

15. How many households completed 100 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in 2023-24?

- A. 5.09 lakh
- B. 4.53 lakh
- C. 6.10 lakh
- D. 4.90 lakh

Answer: A

16. How much expenditure was incurred under MGNREGS in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹9,500 crore
- B. ₹10,500 crore
- C. ₹9,411.22 crore
- D. ₹8,900 crore

Answer: C

17. What is the maximum number of days of additional employment provided to tribal families in Baran district under the Chief Minister Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (CMREGS)?

- A. 100 days
- B. 50 days
- C. 150 days
- D. 125 days

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Answer: A

18. How many Amrit Sarovar (Ponds) have been started in Rajasthan under the Mission Amrit Sarovar during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 2,500
- B. 3,980
- C. 4,200
- D. 2,800

Answer: B

19. What is the minimum pondage area required for each Amrit Sarovar under the Mission Amrit Sarovar?

- A. 0.5 acre
- B. 2 acres
- C. 1 acre
- D. 1.5 acres

Answer: C

20. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), how much financial assistance is provided to each beneficiary for house construction?

- A. ₹1,00,000
- B. ₹1,20,000
- C. ₹1,50,000
- D. ₹1,80,000

Answer: B

21. How many new houses were constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 100,000
- B. 120,000
- C. 96,743
- D. 105,000

Answer: C

22. What is the total budget provision for the Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana for the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹50 crore
- B. ₹100 crore
- C. ₹150 crore
- D. ₹200 crore

Answer: B

23. What is the key objective of the Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana?

- A. To promote rural education
- B. To ensure equal development through innovations
- C. To provide financial support for urban development
- D. To construct roads in rural areas

Answer: B

24. How many Village Organizations (VOs) were promoted under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024?

- A. 10,000
- B. 15,000
- C. 31,032
- D. 20,000

Answer: C

25. How much budget has been allocated for the Pradhan Mantri PVTG Vikas Mission in Rajasthan for the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹2 crore
- B. ₹5 crore
- C. ₹10 crore
- D. ₹1 crore

Answer: B

26. Under the RAJEEVIKA scheme, how many Producer Groups (PGs) have been formed by March 2024?

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- A. 1,200
- B. 1,500
- C. 2,000
- D. 2,500

Answer: C

27. What is the financial assistance provided under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) for construction in difficult areas like deserts or hilly regions?

- A. ₹1,50,000
- B. ₹1,20,000
- C. ₹2,00,000
- D. ₹1,60,000

Answer: A

28. What is the total number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024?

- A. 4.66 lakh
- B. 5.00 lakh
- C. 3.80 lakh
- D. 6.12 lakh

Answer: A

29. What is the total expenditure incurred under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. ₹512.55 crore
- B. ₹596.19 crore
- C. ₹541.75 crore
- D. ₹600 crore

Answer: C

30. What is the maximum wage rate for unskilled labor under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. ₹220 per day
- B. ₹280 per day
- C. ₹300 per day
- D. ₹250 per day

Answer: B

31. How many beneficiaries have been covered under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) in Rajasthan by March 2024?

- A. 25 lakh
- B. 20 lakh
- C. 18 lakh
- D. 15 lakh

Answer: B

32. What is the total number of SHGs that have been provided bank linkage under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024?

- A. 3.8 lakh
- B. 4.5 lakh
- C. 5.2 lakh
- D. 2.7 lakh

Answer: D

33. How many Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan are operating rural canteens under the SHG model by March 2024?

- A. 200
- B. 271
- C. 300
- D. 350

Answer: B

34. How much amount has been disbursed as a revolving fund to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. ₹50 crore
- B. ₹75 crore
- C. ₹100 crore
- D. ₹120 crore

Answer: C

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35. How many new Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) houses are targeted for construction in Rajasthan for 2024-25?

- A. 120,000
- B. 105,000
- C. 150,000
- D. 100,000

Answer: A

36. What is the amount of interest subvention provided to SHGs under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. 4%
- B. 7%
- C. 6%
- D. 5%

Answer: B

37. How many Van Dhan Vikas Kendras have been established for tribal welfare by March 2024?

- A. 451
- B. 461
- C. 500
- D. 401

Answer: B

38. What is the amount of financial support provided under the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) scheme for setting up micro-enterprises in Rajasthan?

- A. ₹5 crore
- B. ₹10 crore
- C. ₹12 crore
- D. ₹15 crore

Answer: C

39. What percentage of SHGs formed under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024 are women-led?

- A. 60%
- B. 80%
- C. 100%
- D. 90%

Answer: C

40. How many Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis are functioning across Rajasthan under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. 4,000
- B. 5,270
- C. 6,000
- D. 5,800

Answer: B

41. How many women were provided skill development training under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024?

- A. 1.2 lakh
- B. 1.5 lakh
- C. 1.8 lakh
- D. 2 lakh

Answer: A

42. How many Village Organizations (VOs) were created under RAJEEVIKA by March 2024?

- A. 20,000
- B. 25,000
- C. 31,032
- D. 18,000

Answer: C

43. What is the target of the Rajasthan government for SHG bank linkage for the year 2024-25?

- A. 1 lakh SHGs
- B. 1.5 lakh SHGs
- C. 2 lakh SHGs
- D. 2.5 lakh SHGs

Answer: B

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44. How much fund was allocated under the Mission Amrit Sarovar in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. ₹200 crore
- B. ₹100 crore
- C. ₹150 crore
- D. ₹250 crore

Answer: B

45. What is the maximum financial support provided to Producer Groups (PGs) under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. ₹10 lakh
- B. ₹15 lakh
- C. ₹20 lakh
- D. ₹25 lakh

Answer: B

46. What could be the primary reason for the success of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under RAJEEVIKA in empowering rural women in Rajasthan?

- A. Financial independence through bank linkages and income generation
- B. Government's direct financial support to SHGs
- C. Focus on training and skill development programs for women
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation: The success of SHGs in empowering rural women is driven by financial independence via bank linkages and training programs that equip them with skills for income generation.

47. What could be the long-term impact of initiatives like Van Dhan Vikas Kendras on tribal communities in Rajasthan?

- A. Improved economic self-sufficiency for tribal communities
- B. Reduced dependence on government subsidies

- C. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods based on forest produce
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Van Dhan Vikas Kendras promote economic self-sufficiency and sustainable livelihoods, reducing reliance on government aid and creating long-term opportunities for tribal communities.

48. How might the formation of Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis under RAJEEVIKA contribute to rural financial inclusion in Rajasthan?

- A. By bringing banking services to underserved rural areas
- B. By promoting microfinance and saving habits among SHG members
- C. By creating employment opportunities for rural women
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: BC Sakhis contribute to financial inclusion by expanding banking services, promoting savings, and providing employment opportunities for rural women, thus improving financial literacy and access in rural Rajasthan.

49. What could be the potential challenges in ensuring the sustainability of SHGs formed under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. Limited access to markets for SHG products
- B. Lack of consistent financial support from banks
- C. Inadequate training and skill development opportunities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Sustainability of SHGs depends on consistent market access, financial support, and skill development. Lack of any of these factors could limit their long-term success.

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50. What reasoning could explain the government's emphasis on setting up rural canteens and retail outlets for SHGs?

- A. To create a steady income source for SHG members
- B. To promote SHG-made products and enhance their marketability
- C. To provide employment opportunities in rural areas
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: The emphasis on rural canteens and retail outlets supports steady income generation and market promotion of SHG products, directly benefiting SHG members economically.

51. How might the formation of producer groups under RAJEEVIKA improve the agricultural economy in Rajasthan?

- A. By pooling resources and improving economies of scale in production
- B. By providing better market access for agricultural and livestock products
- C. By enhancing technical knowledge and modern farming techniques
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Producer groups can boost the agricultural economy by improving economies of scale, market access, and modernizing farming techniques, benefiting both individual farmers and the community.

52. What could be the impact of financial assistance provided under the Community Investment Fund (CIF) on the growth of SHGs in Rajasthan?

- A. Increased financial stability and growth of SHGs
- B. Higher capacity to invest in income-generating activities
- C. Improved access to capital for rural

- entrepreneurs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: CIF helps SHGs achieve financial stability, enables them to invest in income-generating activities, and provides better access to capital, fostering entrepreneurship in rural areas.

53. Given the rise in SHG formation and bank linkages, what might be a key challenge for Rajasthan in ensuring SHG sustainability?

- A. Ensuring timely repayment of loans
- B. Managing the large number of SHGs effectively
- C. Providing continuous skill development and training
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Ensuring SHG sustainability will involve managing their finances, effective organization, and providing ongoing training to ensure they remain financially viable and competitive.

54. How could the success of programs like MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) complement the goals of RAJEEVIKA in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing supplementary income to SHG members during off-season farming
- B. By encouraging employment in rural areas, reducing migration to cities
- C. By promoting skills and infrastructure that support SHG businesses
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: MGNREGS can support RAJEEVIKA's goals by offering rural employment, providing supplementary income,

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and building infrastructure that facilitates SHG operations and local development.

55. How could the Mission Amrit Sarovar contribute to the sustainability of rural livelihoods in Rajasthan?

- A. By increasing water availability for irrigation and agriculture
- B. By promoting the construction of water conservation structures
- C. By improving overall water management in drought-prone areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Mission Amrit Sarovar can sustain rural livelihoods by ensuring water availability for agriculture and improving water management, crucial for Rajasthan's drought-prone regions.

56. What long-term economic benefits could arise from the financial investments made under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in Rajasthan?

- A. Enhanced income generation for rural households
- B. Reduced poverty and improved standard of living in rural areas
- C. Strengthened rural financial systems and inclusion
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: NRLM investments can provide long-term benefits by boosting income generation, reducing poverty, and improving rural financial inclusion, which enhances the overall rural economy.

57. What could be the reason behind the focus on building additional houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in Rajasthan?

- A. To meet the housing needs of the rural poor
- B. To improve rural infrastructure and standard of living
- C. To reduce homelessness and promote inclusive development
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: The PMAY-G initiative aims to meet the housing needs of the rural poor, improving rural infrastructure and contributing to overall inclusive development.

58. Why might the Rajasthan government prioritize women-led SHGs as part of RAJEEVIKA?

- A. Women are more likely to reinvest in their households and communities
- B. Women-led SHGs have shown greater financial discipline and success
- C. Empowering women can lead to broader social and economic benefits
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Prioritizing women-led SHGs empowers women to reinvest in their families and communities, leading to better financial outcomes and wider social and economic benefits.

59. How might the creation of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras affect the preservation of traditional tribal knowledge and practices?

- A. By promoting sustainable use of forest resources
- B. By encouraging the commercialization of traditional tribal products
- C. By integrating traditional knowledge into modern value chains
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Van Dhan Vikas Kendras help preserve tribal knowledge by promoting the

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sustainable use of forest resources and integrating traditional practices into commercial and modern value chains.

60. What could be the long-term impact of the revolving fund provided to SHGs in Rajasthan?

- A. Increased self-reliance among SHG members
- B. Greater financial autonomy and capacity for expansion
- C. Enhanced entrepreneurial activity in rural areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The revolving fund helps SHGs become more financially self-reliant, encourages expansion, and fosters entrepreneurial activity, leading to stronger rural economies.

61. How could the Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis initiative reduce financial exclusion in remote areas of Rajasthan?

- A. By providing doorstep banking services in rural areas
- B. By increasing financial literacy among rural populations
- C. By facilitating access to credit and savings products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: BC Sakhis reduce financial exclusion by bringing banking services to remote areas, increasing financial literacy, and providing access to essential financial products.

62. What could be the rationale behind the government's establishment of rural canteens operated by SHGs?

- A. To provide affordable meals to rural populations
- B. To create income opportunities for SHG members
- C. To support local economies by promoting

SHG products
D. Both B and C

Answer: D

Explanation: Rural canteens provide income opportunities for SHG members while promoting SHG-made products, thereby supporting local economies and entrepreneurship.

63. How might the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) strengthen rural entrepreneurship in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing financial and technical support for rural enterprises
- B. By building the capacity of rural entrepreneurs to scale their businesses
- C. By creating new market linkages for rural products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: NRETP strengthens rural entrepreneurship by offering financial, technical, and market access support, which helps rural entrepreneurs scale and sustain their businesses.

64. What is a potential risk for SHGs in Rajasthan if they do not receive adequate financial and skill development support?

- A. Failure to achieve financial sustainability
- B. Increased default rates on loans and bank linkages
- C. Reduced capacity to engage in profitable income-generating activities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Without adequate support, SHGs may struggle with financial sustainability, loan defaults, and limited capacity for income generation, which can hinder their success.

65. What could be the main challenge in ensuring the long-term success of SHGs

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in Rajasthan after receiving bank linkages?

- A. Ensuring continuous income-generating activities for SHG members
- B. Managing loan repayment rates and financial discipline
- C. Accessing sufficient markets to sell SHG products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: SHGs face challenges in maintaining income-generating activities, managing loan repayments, and ensuring market access, all of which are essential for long-term sustainability.

66. How might the development of retail outlets to sell SHG products improve the overall performance of SHGs in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing a direct market platform for SHG products
- B. By increasing the income of SHG members through higher sales
- C. By reducing the need for intermediaries and promoting fair prices
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Retail outlets provide a direct platform for SHG products, improving sales and income while reducing reliance on intermediaries, leading to better financial outcomes for SHG members.

67. What could be the long-term economic impact of expanding the Van Dhan Vikas Kendras in Rajasthan?

- A. Increased income and employment opportunities for tribal communities
- B. Promotion of value-added processing of forest products
- C. Creation of sustainable and eco-friendly business models
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding Van Dhan Vikas Kendras boosts tribal incomes, supports value-added forest product processing, and encourages sustainable business models, benefiting the tribal economy.

68. What might be a key reason behind the Rajasthan government's focus on training and skill development for SHG members?

- A. To ensure SHG members can engage in diversified income-generating activities
- B. To promote innovation and entrepreneurship among rural women
- C. To strengthen the financial independence and sustainability of SHGs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Training and skill development empower SHG members to diversify their income, promote entrepreneurship, and ensure the financial independence and sustainability of SHGs.

69. How could the success of Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis help in promoting the rural economy in Rajasthan?

- A. By increasing rural financial inclusion and banking penetration
- B. By supporting small-scale rural entrepreneurs with easier access to credit
- C. By encouraging a savings culture in rural households
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: BC Sakhis enhance rural financial inclusion, provide credit access to rural entrepreneurs, and promote savings, all of which contribute to the rural economy's growth.

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70. What could be a major reason for establishing producer groups in the agriculture sector under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. To improve collective bargaining power for better market prices
- B. To promote joint access to agricultural inputs and resources
- C. To enable farmers to scale their production and improve profitability
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Producer groups increase farmers' bargaining power, provide joint access to inputs, and enable scaling of production, which improves profitability and sustainability.

71. How could the revolving fund provided to SHGs under RAJEEVIKA strengthen rural entrepreneurship in Rajasthan?

- A. By offering a continuous source of capital for SHG businesses
- B. By reducing reliance on external credit and high-interest loans
- C. By enabling SHGs to invest in income-generating activities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The revolving fund provides capital for SHGs to invest in businesses, reduces reliance on external credit, and encourages rural entrepreneurship, thus fostering economic independence.

72. What could be a key challenge in scaling up the rural canteen initiative under RAJEEVIKA in Rajasthan?

- A. Ensuring consistent demand for SHG-produced food products
- B. Maintaining quality control and food safety standards
- C. Managing the financial sustainability of the canteens
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Scaling up the rural canteen initiative involves maintaining demand, ensuring food quality, and managing financial sustainability, all of which are critical to the initiative's success.

73. What could be the reasoning behind the establishment of Amrit Sarovar (Ponds) under the Mission Amrit Sarovar in Rajasthan?

- A. To address water scarcity in rural areas for agricultural use
- B. To enhance rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge
- C. To improve the sustainability of rural water management systems
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The creation of Amrit Sarovar aims to combat water scarcity, promote rainwater harvesting, and improve groundwater recharge, enhancing rural water management sustainability.

74. How might the focus on SHG-made products and retail outlets impact rural entrepreneurship in Rajasthan?

- A. By encouraging more rural households to form SHGs and enter the market
- B. By creating new opportunities for product development and innovation
- C. By increasing the visibility and marketability of rural products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The focus on SHG products and retail outlets encourages SHG formation, fosters product innovation, and increases the marketability of rural products, promoting entrepreneurship.

75. What could be the impact of increasing the number of Van Dhan Vikas

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Kendras on the local economies of tribal areas in Rajasthan?

- A. Increased employment and income opportunities for tribal populations
- B. Promotion of sustainable resource management practices
- C. Expansion of value-added forest product industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Increasing Van Dhan Vikas Kendras boosts employment, promotes sustainable practices, and expands value-added forest industries, improving tribal economies.

76. How might the role of Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis in providing financial services improve the financial literacy of rural populations?

- A. By facilitating access to banking and financial products
- B. By educating rural people on saving and investment options
- C. By offering hands-on assistance in using banking services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: BC Sakhis improve financial literacy by providing banking services, educating rural populations on savings and investment, and offering hands-on assistance in using financial products.

77. What could be the key factor in ensuring the success of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in Rajasthan?

- A. Timely disbursement of funds to beneficiaries
- B. Effective monitoring of house construction quality
- C. Ensuring that beneficiaries receive adequate support and guidance
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The success of PMAY-G depends on timely fund disbursement, quality construction monitoring, and providing beneficiaries with support, ensuring the scheme meets its goals.

78. How could the expansion of the Community Investment Fund (CIF) to more SHGs under RAJEEVIKA benefit rural communities in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing SHGs with increased access to capital for business growth
- B. By enabling rural entrepreneurs to expand their enterprises
- C. By fostering local economic development and job creation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The expansion of CIF provides SHGs with capital, supports rural entrepreneurs, and fosters local economic growth, creating jobs and improving community livelihoods.

79. How might RAJEEVIKA's focus on women-led SHGs lead to broader social changes in Rajasthan?

- A. By promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in rural areas
- B. By improving household decision-making dynamics and welfare
- C. By creating role models for younger generations of women
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Women-led SHGs promote gender equality, empower women in decision-making, and create role models, contributing to broader social change in rural Rajasthan.

80. What might be the reasoning behind promoting producer groups for agriculture, livestock, and non-farm products under RAJEEVIKA?

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- A. To improve product quality and production efficiency
- B. To provide better access to markets and increase profitability
- C. To strengthen the collective bargaining power of small-scale producers
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Producer groups improve product quality, market access, and bargaining power, enhancing production efficiency and profitability for small-scale producers in Rajasthan.

81. What is the potential role of the Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana in addressing regional disparities in rural development across Rajasthan?

- A. To allocate funds equitably across different districts
- B. To promote localized solutions tailored to regional needs
- C. To ensure balanced infrastructure and social development across the state
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana ensures balanced regional development through equitable fund distribution and localized solutions to meet regional needs.

82. How might the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) contribute to poverty alleviation in Rajasthan's rural areas?

- A. By providing financial support to rural households through SHGs
- B. By fostering entrepreneurship and creating income-generating opportunities
- C. By improving financial inclusion and access to markets for rural products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: NRLM helps alleviate poverty by offering financial support, fostering entrepreneurship, and improving market access, ultimately increasing rural incomes.

83. How could the establishment of Village Organizations (VOs) under RAJEEVIKA improve governance and accountability in rural areas?

- A. By enhancing collective decision-making and transparency in the use of funds
- B. By creating stronger social capital and leadership among rural women
- C. By providing a structured platform for community-led initiatives and problem-solving
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: VOs foster collective decision-making, leadership, and transparency, thereby improving governance and accountability at the grassroots level in rural Rajasthan.

84. What could be a potential barrier to the full realization of the economic benefits of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras for tribal communities?

- A. Limited access to markets for processed forest products
- B. Lack of adequate training and capacity building for tribal producers
- C. Challenges in ensuring sustainable harvesting of forest resources
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The success of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras depends on overcoming barriers such as market access, capacity building, and sustainable resource management, ensuring long-term benefits for tribal communities.

85. Given that Rajasthan is prone to water scarcity, how could the Mission Amrit

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Sarovar (Pond Scheme) improve agricultural productivity in the state?

- A. By providing reliable water sources for irrigation during dry periods
- B. By promoting rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge
- C. By enabling farmers to diversify crops through improved water access
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Amrit Sarovar Ponds improve water availability, support rainwater harvesting, and provide irrigation during droughts, enhancing agricultural productivity and crop diversity.

86. Why might the focus on women-led SHGs in RAJEEVIKA have broader societal impacts beyond economic empowerment?

- A. Women-led SHGs improve gender equality in household decision-making
- B. They enhance social cohesion and support networks among rural women
- C. SHG participation often leads to improved health and education outcomes for families
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Women-led SHGs not only empower women economically but also promote gender equality, strengthen social networks, and lead to better health and education outcomes for their families.

87. How might the expansion of retail outlets for SHG products benefit rural economies at the local level?

- A. By generating consistent demand for locally produced goods
- B. By creating new entrepreneurial opportunities for SHG members
- C. By reducing the need for rural communities to rely on external markets
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Retail outlets create demand for local goods, foster entrepreneurship, and reduce dependency on external markets, directly benefiting local economies and SHG members.

88. What reasoning could explain the Rajasthan government's focus on skill development for SHG members as part of RAJEEVIKA?

- A. To diversify income sources and ensure SHGs can compete in broader markets
- B. To reduce dependency on traditional, low-income activities
- C. To build long-term resilience against economic shocks in rural areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Skill development helps SHGs diversify income, reduce dependency on low-income activities, and build resilience, ensuring they can compete in broader markets and withstand economic challenges.

89. How might the government ensure that financial inclusion initiatives such as Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis reach the most marginalized populations in Rajasthan?

- A. By increasing awareness and outreach in remote and underserved areas
- B. By partnering with local leaders and community groups to build trust
- C. By offering targeted financial literacy programs for marginalized groups
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: To ensure BC Sakhis reach marginalized populations, the government must increase outreach, build trust through community partnerships, and provide tailored financial literacy programs to promote inclusion.

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90. What could be a potential challenge in scaling the impact of the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) in Rajasthan?

- A. Limited market linkages for rural products
- B. Difficulty in accessing adequate financing for rural entrepreneurs
- C. Ensuring sustained mentorship and technical support for rural businesses
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: NRETP faces challenges in market access, financing, and ensuring sustained support for rural entrepreneurs, which are critical for scaling its impact on rural transformation.

91. How might the increase in SHG bank linkages affect the overall economic participation of women in Rajasthan?

- A. It could increase women's access to capital, encouraging entrepreneurship
- B. It may lead to more active participation of women in family financial decisions
- C. It might foster financial independence and reduce reliance on informal credit systems
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Bank linkages provide women with access to capital, promote entrepreneurship, and encourage financial independence, empowering them to play a larger role in family and community economics.

92. What is the rationale behind the government's emphasis on providing Community Investment Fund (CIF) to SHGs under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. To ensure SHGs have immediate financial resources for business activities
- B. To reduce dependency on high-interest loans from informal sources
- C. To facilitate larger-scale income-generating

activities and business expansion
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: CIF helps SHGs access immediate funds, reduce reliance on informal loans, and scale up income-generating activities, supporting SHG sustainability and growth.

93. How could the expansion of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras improve the sustainable use of natural resources in Rajasthan?

- A. By promoting sustainable harvesting practices among tribal communities
- B. By integrating traditional knowledge with modern forest management techniques
- C. By reducing over-exploitation of forest resources through regulated collection
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Van Dhan Vikas Kendras encourage sustainable resource use by combining traditional practices with modern techniques, promoting regulated collection and reducing over-exploitation.

94. What might be a strategic reason for increasing the number of women trained under RAJEEVIKA for entrepreneurship and skill development?

- A. To close the gender gap in entrepreneurship and business ownership
- B. To ensure rural women can contribute significantly to household income
- C. To foster economic independence and leadership among women in rural areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Training women in entrepreneurship closes the gender gap, boosts household income, and fosters economic independence and leadership, empowering women in rural areas.

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95. How could the development of Amrit Sarovar ponds contribute to resilience against climate change in Rajasthan?

- A. By improving water storage capacity for drought-prone regions
- B. By promoting local water conservation and recharge efforts
- C. By ensuring that farmers have reliable water sources during erratic rainfall seasons
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Amrit Sarovar ponds enhance water storage, conservation, and recharge, providing a critical buffer against climate change and water scarcity in drought-prone areas.

96. How could increased funding for the Mukhyamantri Kshetriya Vikas Yojana improve rural infrastructure in Rajasthan?

- A. By allowing for more targeted investments in underdeveloped regions
- B. By improving access to essential services like roads, water, and electricity
- C. By supporting local-level innovations and infrastructure development projects
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Increased funding enhances targeted investments, essential services, and local innovation in infrastructure, driving regional development across rural Rajasthan.

97. What might be a long-term benefit of expanding SHGs' access to retail markets through government-supported outlets?

- A. Enhanced visibility for rural products in urban markets
- B. Improved income stability for SHG members through consistent sales
- C. Strengthened market presence of rural entrepreneurs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Government-supported retail outlets improve SHG product visibility, stabilize income, and strengthen the market presence of rural entrepreneurs, benefiting SHG members economically.

98. How could the focus on creating Business Correspondent (BC) Sakhis specifically for women improve the gender dynamics in rural Rajasthan?

- A. It could increase women's confidence in handling financial transactions
- B. It might break social barriers that limit women's access to formal financial services
- C. It could provide role models for other rural women to become financially independent
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: BC Sakhis increase women's financial confidence, break social barriers to financial services, and provide role models, empowering women economically and socially.

99. What could be a strategic advantage of promoting producer groups in non-farm sectors under RAJEEVIKA?

- A. Diversification of rural income sources beyond agriculture
- B. Creation of more employment opportunities in manufacturing and services
- C. Promotion of rural industrialization and entrepreneurship
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting non-farm producer groups diversifies income, creates employment, and fosters rural industrialization, making rural economies more robust and resilient.

100. How could the Mission Amrit Sarovar's focus on rainwater harvesting support sustainable agricultural practices in Rajasthan?

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- A. By providing farmers with reliable water sources during dry spells
- B. By reducing the reliance on groundwater for irrigation
- C. By enabling better crop planning and diversification in water-scarce regions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The focus on rainwater harvesting under Mission Amrit Sarovar supports sustainable agriculture by reducing groundwater reliance, ensuring water availability, and improving crop planning.

101. How does the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) contribute to inclusive growth in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting employment to skilled workers
- B. By providing guaranteed wage employment to rural households, enhancing livelihood security and reducing poverty
- C. By excluding small farmers from participation
- D. By focusing solely on urban development

Answer: B

Explanation: MGNREGS provides guaranteed wage employment to rural households, enhancing livelihood security and promoting inclusive economic growth by ensuring that even the poorest households have access to paid work.

102. How might the implementation of Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RAJEEVIKA) impact the livelihoods of rural women?

- A. By limiting access to financial services
- B. By empowering women through Self Help Groups (SHGs), providing financial support, capacity building, and access to income-generating activities
- C. By reducing employment opportunities for women
- D. By focusing only on men in rural areas

Answer: B

Explanation: RAJEEVIKA empowers rural women by organizing them into SHGs, providing financial support, capacity-building initiatives, and opportunities to engage in sustainable livelihood activities.

103. How could the focus on institution building and financial inclusion under RAJEEVIKA contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas?

- A. It reduces the role of financial institutions
- B. By creating sustainable institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to access financial services and improve household income
- C. It limits access to government schemes
- D. It focuses only on providing short-term employment

Answer: B

Explanation: RAJEEVIKA emphasizes building institutions and promoting financial inclusion, allowing rural households to access financial services, increase income, and move out of poverty.

104. How does the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) promote sustainable livelihoods in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing financial resources for farmers
- B. By providing rural communities with opportunities to enhance their livelihoods through skill development, credit access, and sustainable agricultural practices
- C. By focusing only on urban areas
- D. By excluding the agricultural sector from its initiatives

Answer: B

Explanation: NRLM promotes sustainable livelihoods by providing skill development, improving credit access, and encouraging sustainable agricultural and livelihood practices for rural communities.

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105. What is the key goal of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in Rajasthan?

- A. To reduce urban housing availability
- B. To provide financial assistance for constructing permanent houses in rural areas, improving living conditions for the rural poor
- C. To focus solely on industrial housing
- D. To reduce housing construction in rural areas

Answer: B

Explanation: PMAY-G aims to provide financial assistance for constructing permanent houses in rural areas, thereby improving the living conditions of economically disadvantaged families.

106. How does the Mahatma Gandhi Jan-Bhagidari Vikas Yojana (MGJY) promote community participation in rural development?

- A. By limiting public involvement in rural projects
- B. By encouraging public participation in the construction and maintenance of community assets, promoting collective ownership of development efforts
- C. By excluding marginalized communities from the decision-making process
- D. By focusing solely on government-led initiatives

Answer: B

Explanation: MGJY encourages rural communities to participate actively in development initiatives, fostering collective ownership and responsibility for community assets and infrastructure.

107. How could the Dang Area Development Programme contribute to reducing regional disparities in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting investments to urban areas
- B. By promoting infrastructure development, employment generation, and economic growth in underdeveloped regions, particularly the

Dang area

- C. By focusing only on industrial development
- D. By reducing employment opportunities in rural areas

Answer: B

Explanation: The Dang Area Development Programme targets underdeveloped regions with investments in infrastructure and employment, helping to reduce regional disparities and promote balanced development.

108. How does the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) address the specific needs of Rajasthan's border districts?

- A. By focusing only on agricultural development
- B. By ensuring balanced development in border areas through infrastructure development and promoting a sense of security among the population
- C. By limiting development to non-border areas
- D. By reducing investments in rural infrastructure

Answer: B

Explanation: BADP aims to ensure balanced development in Rajasthan's border districts by improving infrastructure and fostering a sense of security among the border population.

109. How does the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) aim to improve the socio-economic conditions of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing on industrial development only
- B. By providing financial assistance for housing and employment, improving the living standards and economic security of PVTG families
- C. By limiting access to government schemes
- D. By excluding tribal families from participation

Answer: B

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Explanation: PM JANMAN focuses on improving the socio-economic conditions of PVTGs by providing financial support for housing, employment, and livelihood security, thereby raising their standard of living.

110. What role does the Mewat Area Development Programme play in improving the standard of living in Rajasthan's Mev community?

- A. By focusing solely on urban areas
- B. By promoting infrastructure development, employment opportunities, and economic growth in Mewat, improving the quality of life for the Mev community
- C. By limiting access to development projects
- D. By reducing investments in public services

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mewat Area Development Programme focuses on improving infrastructure and generating employment in Mewat, thereby enhancing the standard of living for the Mev community.

111. How does the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) contribute to improving sanitation in Rajasthan's rural areas?

- A. By focusing only on urban sanitation
- B. By providing incentives for the construction of household toilets and promoting solid and liquid waste management in rural areas, ensuring sustainable sanitation
- C. By limiting access to sanitation facilities
- D. By excluding marginalized groups from sanitation initiatives

Answer: B

Explanation: SBM-G improves sanitation in rural areas by promoting the construction of household toilets and ensuring effective waste management, contributing to a healthier and cleaner environment.

112. How could the Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) grants help

improve local governance in Rajasthan's rural areas?

- A. By limiting financial resources for Panchayats
- B. By providing untied and tied grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for sanitation, drinking water, and infrastructure development, strengthening local governance
- C. By focusing only on state-level governance
- D. By excluding Gram Panchayats from decision-making

Answer: B

Explanation: The 15th FC grants provide essential financial resources to PRIs, allowing them to improve local governance by addressing the specific needs of rural communities, including sanitation, drinking water, and infrastructure.

113. How does the Svamitva Yojana empower rural households in Rajasthan through property rights?

- A. By limiting the issuance of property documents
- B. By providing property ownership rights through drone-based mapping, empowering rural households with legal ownership of their land
- C. By focusing only on agricultural land ownership
- D. By excluding marginalized communities from property rights

Answer: B

Explanation: Svamitva Yojana provides rural households with property ownership rights through drone-based mapping, ensuring they have legal control over their land, thus empowering them economically.

114. How does the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) promote water conservation in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing investments in water management
- B. By focusing on watershed development, rainwater harvesting, and irrigation projects to

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improve water availability for agriculture
C. By limiting access to water conservation projects
D. By excluding small farmers from water management initiatives

Answer: B

Explanation: PMKSY promotes water conservation by implementing watershed development, rainwater harvesting, and irrigation projects, helping to ensure sustainable water use in Rajasthan's agriculture.

115. What is the main objective of the Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana in Rajasthan?

- A. To limit innovation in rural development
- B. To encourage district-level innovations that address specific local needs, ensuring balanced and inclusive rural development
- C. To focus solely on urban infrastructure
- D. To reduce investments in rural areas

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Zila Nawachar Nidhi Yojana encourages innovation at the district level, promoting inclusive rural development by addressing the unique needs of local communities.

116. How could the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) improve financial inclusion for rural households in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on urban households
- B. By organizing rural households into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), providing them access to credit and enabling them to engage in sustainable livelihood activities
- C. By limiting access to formal financial institutions
- D. By excluding marginalized communities from financial support

Answer: B

Explanation: DAY-NRLM facilitates financial inclusion by organizing rural households into SHGs, providing access to formal credit and opportunities for income-generating activities.

117. What is the significance of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in promoting decentralized planning in Rajasthan's rural areas?

- A. It limits community participation in local planning
- B. It empowers Gram Panchayats to create village-level development plans based on local needs and priorities, ensuring bottom-up, inclusive governance
- C. It focuses solely on state-level planning
- D. It reduces financial resources for Gram Panchayats

Answer: B

Explanation: GPDP promotes decentralized planning by allowing Gram Panchayats to develop plans based on local needs and priorities, ensuring inclusive governance and community participation.

118. How does the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) contribute to improving rural infrastructure in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting infrastructure projects to urban areas
- B. By providing wage employment for rural households to engage in infrastructure development, such as road construction, water conservation, and irrigation projects
- C. By focusing solely on agricultural development
- D. By excluding marginalized communities from participation

Answer: B

Explanation: MGNREGS supports rural infrastructure development by providing employment opportunities to rural households while also contributing to the construction of essential infrastructure.

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119. How could Social Audits under the MGNREGS improve transparency and accountability in Rajasthan's rural development schemes?

- A. By limiting community oversight
- B. By engaging local communities in the auditing process to ensure that funds are used effectively and that beneficiaries receive their entitlements
- C. By focusing only on state-level audits
- D. By excluding marginalized communities from participation in audits

Answer: B

Explanation: Social audits involve local communities in monitoring and evaluating rural development schemes, ensuring that funds are used properly and beneficiaries receive their due entitlements.

120. How does the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) help address social security needs in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing solely on urban households
- B. By providing financial assistance to vulnerable individuals such as the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities, ensuring a basic level of social security
- C. By limiting access to government schemes
- D. By excluding marginalized individuals from social security benefits

Answer: B

Explanation: NSAP provides financial assistance to vulnerable individuals in rural areas, offering a basic level of social security and helping to reduce poverty among the most disadvantaged.

121. What role does the Panchayati Raj system play in ensuring local governance in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By centralizing decision-making at the state level
- B. By empowering elected representatives at the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, and Zila Parishad levels to make decisions regarding local

development, resource management, and service delivery

- C. By excluding local communities from decision-making
- D. By focusing only on urban governance

Answer: B

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj system empowers local elected representatives to govern and make decisions related to development, service delivery, and resource management at the village and district levels.

122. How does the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) contribute to improving public health in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on urban sanitation
- B. By promoting hygiene and sanitation practices, such as the construction of toilets and waste management systems, which help reduce waterborne diseases
- C. By limiting the focus to infrastructure development
- D. By excluding marginalized communities from sanitation initiatives

Answer: B

Explanation: SBM-G improves public health by encouraging hygiene practices and providing access to sanitation facilities, thereby reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases in rural areas.

123. How might the Mission Antyodaya initiative enhance the effectiveness of rural development schemes in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on infrastructure projects
- B. By using data from village surveys to identify the most deprived areas and ensuring that resources are targeted toward those in greatest need
- C. By reducing community participation in development
- D. By limiting the use of data in decision-making

Answer: B

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Explanation: Mission Antyodaya uses data from village surveys to prioritize and target development resources toward the most deprived areas, ensuring that interventions are effective and equitable.

124. How does the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act empower tribal communities in Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing tribal participation in local governance
- B. By giving tribal communities greater control over their local resources and decision-making processes, ensuring that their rights and interests are protected
- C. By focusing solely on non-tribal regions
- D. By limiting tribal representation in governance

Answer: B

Explanation: The PESA Act empowers tribal communities by granting them greater control over resource management and decision-making in scheduled areas, ensuring that their rights and interests are upheld.

125. How does digital governance through the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project enhance local governance in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing access to government services
- B. By digitizing Panchayat records and processes, improving transparency, accountability, and the efficiency of local governance
- C. By focusing solely on manual record-keeping
- D. By excluding small Gram Panchayats from digital platforms

Answer: B

Explanation: The e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project digitizes local governance processes, making them more transparent, accountable, and efficient, thereby improving service delivery in rural areas.

126. How could the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) contribute to economic growth in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting investment in infrastructure
- B. By providing funds for infrastructure projects like roads, bridges, and irrigation systems, which enhance rural connectivity and agricultural productivity
- C. By focusing solely on urban infrastructure
- D. By excluding marginalized communities from development projects

Answer: B

Explanation: The RIDF funds critical rural infrastructure projects, such as roads and irrigation systems, which boost economic growth by improving connectivity and agricultural productivity in rural areas.

127. How does the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) contribute to skill development in Rajasthan's rural youth?

- A. By limiting access to skill development programs
- B. By providing vocational training and job placement support to rural youth, helping them gain employment and improve their livelihoods
- C. By focusing solely on urban youth
- D. By reducing investments in skill development

Answer: B

Explanation: DDU-GKY provides vocational training and employment opportunities for rural youth, helping them acquire skills that improve their employability and economic prospects.

128. How does the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) support water security in rural Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting access to clean drinking water
- B. By providing safe and reliable drinking water to rural households, ensuring water security and improving public health outcomes
- C. By focusing solely on urban water supply

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D. By excluding marginalized communities from water supply projects

promoting sustainable development in Rajasthan's rural areas.

Answer: B

Explanation: NRDWP ensures water security by providing safe and reliable drinking water to rural households, improving public health and reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases.

129. How might the development of rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) impact rural connectivity and economic growth in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting road construction to urban areas
- B. By improving rural road connectivity, enabling better access to markets, healthcare, and education, and promoting economic growth
- C. By reducing access to remote villages
- D. By excluding economically disadvantaged regions

Answer: B

Explanation: PMGSY enhances rural connectivity by building all-weather roads, improving access to markets and services, and contributing to economic growth and development in rural areas.

130. How could the implementation of solar energy projects under rural development schemes promote sustainable energy use in Rajasthan?

- A. By increasing dependence on fossil fuels
- B. By providing clean and renewable energy to rural households, reducing reliance on traditional energy sources and promoting sustainable development
- C. By focusing only on urban energy needs
- D. By limiting access to solar energy technologies

Answer: B

Explanation: Solar energy projects provide rural households with access to renewable energy, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and