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CHAPTER 4

Industrial Development

1. What is the contribution of the industry sector to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices for the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 18.43%
- B. 22.15%
- C. 28.21%
- D. 32.08%

Answer: C

2. Which of the following sectors contributed the highest percentage within the industry sector in Rajasthan for 2023-24?

- A. Mining & Quarrying
- B. Construction
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services

Answer: C

3. What was the growth rate of the industry sector in Rajasthan for the financial year 2023-24 at constant (2011-12) prices?

- A. 8.43%
- B. 10.02%
- C. 6.31%
- D. 12.43%

Answer: D

4. How much was the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Rajasthan's industry sector at constant (2011-12) prices in 2023-24?

- A. ₹1.36 lakh crore
- B. ₹2.33 lakh crore

- C. ₹4.03 lakh crore
- D. ₹3.56 lakh crore

Answer: B

5. Which sub-sector of the industry sector grew the fastest in Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Construction
- C. Mining & Quarrying
- D. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services

Answer: A

6. Which of the following is a key initiative of Rajasthan to promote exports?

- A. Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC)
- B. Rajasthan Industrial Development Fund
- C. State Manufacturing Excellence Award
- D. Rajasthan Start-Up Growth Initiative

Answer: A

7. What was the total export value from Rajasthan in the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹49,946.10 crore
- B. ₹71,999.72 crore
- C. ₹83,704.24 crore
- D. ₹77,771.35 crore

Answer: C

8. Which product accounted for the highest export value from Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. Gem & Jewellery
- B. Engineering Goods
- C. Textiles
- D. Handicrafts

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: B

9. Which of the following districts in Rajasthan was identified for its agricultural export potential in cotton under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?

- A. Alwar
- B. Anupgarh
- C. Baran
- D. Hanumangarh

Answer: B

10. How many industrial units were registered on the Udyam Registration Portal in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 3,00,000
- B. 5,00,000
- C. 4,70,676
- D. 6,00,000

Answer: C

11. What percentage interest subsidy is provided under the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana for loans up to ₹25 lakh?

- A. 4%
- B. 5%
- C. 6%
- D. 8%

Answer: D

12. Under the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana, how much total loan amount was disbursed in 2023-24?

- A. ₹1,451.70 crore
- B. ₹1,500 crore
- C. ₹1,200 crore
- D. ₹1,600 crore

Answer: A

13. In which year was the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) established?

- A. 2010
- B. 2012
- C. 2015
- D. 2017

Answer: B

14. What is the primary objective of the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?

- A. To promote urban development
- B. To create smart industrial cities
- C. To identify and promote export potential products from each district
- D. To increase GDP growth in selected districts

Answer: C

15. What was the value of textile exports from Rajasthan in the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹6,486.78 crore
- B. ₹8,819.58 crore
- C. ₹9,251.39 crore
- D. ₹11,183.23 crore

Answer: B

16. Which of the following minerals is Rajasthan the sole producer of in India?

- A. Silver
- B. Lead & Zinc
- C. Limestone
- D. Gypsum

Answer: B

17. What is the contribution of crude oil production from Rajasthan to India's total crude oil production in 2023-24?

- A. 10.45%
- B. 12.35%

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- C. 14.95%
- D. 17.20%

Answer: C

18. What was the total crude oil production from Barmer-Sanchor Basin in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 32.5 lakh metric tonnes
- B. 44.01 lakh metric tonnes
- C. 50.65 lakh metric tonnes
- D. 60.80 lakh metric tonnes

Answer: B

19. How many fire stations were established by RIICO in Rajasthan during the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: C

20. Under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana, what is the maximum loan amount eligible for an 8% interest subsidy?

- A. ₹10 lakh
- B. ₹25 lakh
- C. ₹50 lakh
- D. ₹1 crore

Answer: B

21. What percentage of Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the industry sector was contributed by the manufacturing sub-sector in 2023-24?

- A. 10%
- B. 15.8%
- C. 18.2%
- D. 22.3%

Answer: C

22. Which of the following schemes was launched to provide assistance to small-scale industries in Rajasthan?

- A. Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana
- B. Rajasthan Industrial Development Scheme
- C. Industrial Growth and Excellence Program
- D. Rajasthan Export Promotion Initiative

Answer: A

23. How many employment opportunities were generated under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) in 2023-24?

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

Answer: D

24. What was the contribution of Rajasthan to India's total copper production in 2023-24?

- A. 35.5%
- B. 40%
- C. 50.6%
- D. 47.2%

Answer: C

25. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme, which product was identified for export promotion from the district of Jaisalmer?

- A. Salt
- B. Handicrafts
- C. Lime
- D. Wool

Answer: A

26. How much total investment was attracted by Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) in the financial year 2023-24?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. ₹2,500 crore
- B. ₹3,000 crore
- C. ₹4,000 crore
- D. ₹5,500 crore

Answer: C

27. How many operational industrial areas were managed by RIICO in Rajasthan by the end of the financial year 2023-24?

- A. 300
- B. 350
- C. 400
- D. 400+

Answer: D

28. What is the primary mineral extracted from the Barmer-Sanchor Basin in Rajasthan?

- A. Zinc
- B. Crude oil
- C. Iron ore
- D. Coal

Answer: B

29. Which of the following export items showed a significant increase in value from Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. Pharmaceuticals
- B. Textiles
- C. Machinery
- D. Leather

Answer: B

30. What is the key focus of the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana?

- A. Providing skill development to young entrepreneurs
- B. Offering financial support through subsidies and loans to young entrepreneurs
- C. Promoting agriculture-related businesses
- D. Reducing the tax burden on industries

Answer: B

31. How many new industrial parks were established in Rajasthan by RIICO in 2023-24?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 18

Answer: B

32. What was the export value of handicrafts from Rajasthan in the financial year 2023-24?

- A. ₹4,500 crore
- B. ₹6,345 crore
- C. ₹5,500 crore
- D. ₹7,200 crore

Answer: B

33. Which of the following sectors received the highest investment in Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)?

- A. Tourism
- B. Textiles
- C. Pharmaceuticals
- D. Infrastructure

Answer: D

34. Which of the following initiatives in Rajasthan focuses on promoting rural industries and entrepreneurship?

- A. Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana
- B. Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC)
- C. Rajasthan Rural Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- D. Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana

Answer: D

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35. What is the percentage of subsidy provided to new enterprises under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) for the development of infrastructure?

- A. 10%
- B. 15%
- C. 20%
- D. 25%

Answer: C

36. Which district of Rajasthan is known for its salt production, and under which product is it categorized in the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?

- A. Jaipur – Handicrafts
- B. Barmer – Crude Oil
- C. Jaisalmer – Salt
- D. Bhilwara – Textiles

Answer: C

37. How many export-oriented units were established in Rajasthan by 2023-24?

- A. 50
- B. 70
- C. 100
- D. 120

Answer: C

38. What is the key objective of the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC)?

- A. To enhance the GDP of the state
- B. To create smart industrial cities
- C. To identify and promote export-oriented industries
- D. To promote tourism and cultural heritage

Answer: C

39. What is the total number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in Rajasthan by the end of 2023-24?

- A. 2.5 lakh
- B. 3.0 lakh
- C. 4.7 lakh
- D. 5.0 lakh

Answer: C

40. How much was the investment value from foreign direct investment (FDI) in Rajasthan for the year 2023-24?

- A. ₹3,500 crore
- B. ₹4,200 crore
- C. ₹5,000 crore
- D. ₹6,000 crore

Answer: B

41. What could be the long-term impact of promoting the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme in Rajasthan's economy?

- A. Diversification of export products and reducing dependency on a few key sectors
- B. Development of rural infrastructure to support local industries
- C. Creating employment opportunities at the district level, reducing migration
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The ODOP scheme can lead to product diversification, rural infrastructure development, and increased local employment, boosting Rajasthan's economy while reducing migration to urban areas.

42. How might the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana encourage more entrepreneurs in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing low-interest loans and subsidies to small-scale industries
- B. By reducing competition from larger enterprises
- C. By offering subsidies to established businesses only
- D. By promoting agriculture as the primary business activity

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: A

Explanation: The scheme supports small industries by offering low-interest loans and subsidies, enabling more entrepreneurs to start businesses without high financial barriers.

43. How could the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) strategically promote exports from underdeveloped districts?

- A. By focusing on the development of key export infrastructure in these districts
- B. By promoting non-traditional export products unique to each district
- C. By creating export-oriented clusters for local businesses
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: REPC can promote exports by developing infrastructure, focusing on unique products, and creating export clusters, which help underdeveloped districts participate in global trade.

44. What might be the reasoning behind the government's focus on boosting mineral extraction in Rajasthan, especially in the Barmer-Sanchor Basin?

- A. To increase revenue from natural resources and reduce dependency on external markets
- B. To make Rajasthan a leading state in crude oil and mineral production
- C. To use the extracted minerals for value-added processing industries in the state
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Boosting mineral extraction will increase state revenue, strengthen Rajasthan's role in mineral production, and promote local value-added processing industries.

45. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the success of Rajasthan's Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan

Jojana in encouraging youth entrepreneurship?

- A. Lack of financial literacy among young entrepreneurs
- B. Difficulty in accessing sufficient funding due to eligibility constraints
- C. Limited market access for products produced by youth-led enterprises
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The success of this scheme depends on addressing financial literacy, funding challenges, and market access, which can hinder young entrepreneurs in growing their businesses.

46. Given Rajasthan's focus on export promotion, what might be a potential risk if the state overly relies on a few sectors for exports?

- A. Exposure to global market fluctuations affecting the sectors
- B. Lack of diversification leading to economic vulnerabilities
- C. Reduced innovation in non-exporting sectors
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: Over-reliance on a few sectors increases exposure to global market risks and limits diversification, making the state vulnerable to sector-specific downturns.

47. How might the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme contribute to equitable economic growth across Rajasthan?

- A. By ensuring that each district focuses on its comparative advantages
- B. By providing targeted support for developing district-specific industries
- C. By reducing regional disparities in economic development
- D. All of the above

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: D

Explanation: ODOP can ensure that districts focus on their strengths, leading to equitable growth, reducing regional disparities, and creating jobs at the local level.

48. What could be the reasoning behind Rajasthan's focus on promoting value-added mineral processing industries in addition to extraction?

- A. To create more employment opportunities in skilled labor
- B. To increase the profitability of minerals by exporting finished goods
- C. To reduce dependence on raw material exports and encourage local industrial growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: By promoting value-added processing, Rajasthan can generate jobs, increase profitability, and reduce reliance on exporting raw materials, fostering local industrial growth.

49. What strategic advantage could Rajasthan gain from focusing on the textile industry for export promotion?

- A. Rajasthan has a traditional strength in textile production, which can be leveraged for export growth
- B. It allows for the use of locally sourced raw materials, reducing costs
- C. It diversifies the state's export portfolio, reducing reliance on one industry
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Focusing on textiles capitalizes on Rajasthan's traditional strengths, lowers production costs through local sourcing, and diversifies the export portfolio, strengthening the economy.

50. What could be a long-term consequence of Rajasthan's mineral extraction expansion on its environment?

- A. Depletion of natural resources leading to environmental degradation
- B. Increased environmental regulations slowing down the industry's growth
- C. Strain on water resources and biodiversity in mining areas
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding mineral extraction could deplete natural resources and strain water and biodiversity, leading to long-term environmental challenges unless managed sustainably.

51. How might the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana improve the competitiveness of small-scale industries in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing subsidies to reduce the cost of production
- B. By offering financial assistance to upgrade technology and infrastructure
- C. By promoting access to domestic and international markets
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The scheme supports small-scale industries by reducing production costs, upgrading infrastructure, and improving market access, making them more competitive in domestic and international markets.

52. How might Rajasthan's focus on exports of engineering goods affect the state's industrial growth in the coming years?

- A. It could drive investments in advanced manufacturing and innovation
- B. It may lead to an increase in skilled labor demand in engineering sectors
- C. It can diversify the state's industrial base,

AS' SAARTHI IAS

making it more resilient to global market fluctuations

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Exporting engineering goods can attract investments, create demand for skilled labor, and diversify the industrial base, enhancing Rajasthan's resilience to global market dynamics.

53. What could be a strategic challenge in promoting rural industries under schemes like the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana?

- A. Ensuring that rural enterprises have adequate access to infrastructure and logistics
- B. Overcoming the traditional barriers of market connectivity in rural areas
- C. Competing with established urban-based industries in terms of cost efficiency
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting rural industries faces challenges such as infrastructure access, market connectivity, and competition with urban industries, which must be addressed for rural enterprises to thrive.

54. How might Rajasthan's investment in industrial infrastructure under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) impact the overall growth of the state?

- A. It will attract more domestic and foreign investments
- B. It will improve the ease of doing business by offering better industrial facilities
- C. It will create a multiplier effect, leading to increased employment and GDP growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investment in infrastructure will attract investments, improve business

conditions, and create a multiplier effect, leading to overall economic growth and job creation.

55. What could be a potential challenge for Rajasthan's textile industry in sustaining its growth as a key export sector?

- A. Increasing global competition from countries with lower labor costs
- B. Fluctuating raw material prices affecting production costs
- C. The need for continuous technological upgrades to remain competitive
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The textile industry may face challenges such as global competition, raw material price fluctuations, and the need for technological upgrades, all of which can impact its sustainability as a key export sector.

56. How might the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) support local businesses in adapting to international trade regulations?

- A. By providing training on international standards and certifications
- B. By facilitating access to foreign markets through trade delegations and expos
- C. By offering subsidies for businesses to meet export compliance standards
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: REPC can support local businesses by offering training, facilitating market access, and providing financial support to meet international trade standards, helping them compete globally.

57. What could be a significant advantage of establishing industrial parks in Rajasthan's less developed districts?

- A. It will stimulate local economic growth by creating jobs and business opportunities

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- B. It will help reduce regional economic disparities across the state
- C. It will attract investment and promote industrialization in underdeveloped areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Establishing industrial parks in less developed districts can reduce regional disparities, stimulate local economic growth, and attract investment, fostering industrialization across the state.

58. How might the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana help in integrating traditional industries with modern technology?

- A. By providing financial assistance for adopting advanced machinery and technologies
- B. By offering training and support for digital transformation
- C. By promoting collaborations between traditional artisans and modern industry players
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Explanation: The scheme supports traditional industries by offering financial and technical assistance to adopt modern technologies and train artisans, ensuring they remain competitive in today's market.

59. What could be a potential risk of over-reliance on mineral extraction as a key driver of Rajasthan's economy?

- A. Environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity
- B. Economic vulnerability to fluctuations in global commodity prices
- C. Neglect of other sectors like agriculture and services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Over-reliance on mineral extraction could result in environmental

degradation, economic vulnerability to commodity price fluctuations, and neglect of other crucial sectors like agriculture and services.

60. How could Rajasthan's investment in crude oil extraction from the Barmer-Sanchor Basin enhance its economic positioning at the national level?

- A. By increasing its contribution to India's total crude oil production
- B. By reducing India's dependence on oil imports from other countries
- C. By attracting additional investments in energy infrastructure and industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investment in crude oil extraction boosts Rajasthan's contribution to national oil production, reduces dependency on imports, and attracts further investment in energy infrastructure, improving its economic position.

61. How could the promotion of MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) contribute to economic diversification in Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing the state's dependency on large-scale industries
- B. By promoting innovation and entrepreneurship at the grassroots level
- C. By creating opportunities in non-traditional sectors like technology and services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting MSMEs reduces dependency on large industries, encourages innovation and entrepreneurship, and creates opportunities in diverse sectors, leading to economic diversification.

62. What could be a key challenge in maintaining sustainable development

AS' SAARTHI IAS

while expanding the mineral extraction industry in Rajasthan?

- A. Depletion of natural resources without adequate replenishment plans
- B. The need for balancing economic growth with environmental conservation
- C. Ensuring compliance with environmental laws and regulations
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Sustainable development in the mining sector involves balancing economic benefits with resource conservation, adhering to environmental regulations, and ensuring resource replenishment.

63. What reasoning might explain the government's focus on skill development programs for workers in the expanding industrial sector in Rajasthan?

- A. To meet the growing demand for skilled labor in emerging industries
- B. To reduce unemployment rates in rural and semi-urban areas
- C. To ensure that local workers can compete with external labor forces
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Skill development programs are essential to meet the demand for skilled labor in new industries, reduce unemployment, and ensure that local workers remain competitive in the industrial workforce.

64. How could the establishment of export-oriented industrial clusters improve Rajasthan's global trade competitiveness?

- A. By creating economies of scale, reducing production costs
- B. By offering specialized infrastructure and logistics for export activities
- C. By attracting foreign investment and fostering

innovation
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Export-oriented clusters create economies of scale, reduce production costs, and provide specialized infrastructure, making Rajasthan more competitive in global trade.

65. How might the expansion of the textile sector for exports affect employment opportunities in Rajasthan?

- A. It will create more jobs, especially for women in rural areas
- B. It will require investment in technology, reducing the demand for unskilled labor
- C. It may increase seasonal employment opportunities in cotton production
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding the textile sector could create more jobs, especially for women, and increase seasonal employment in agriculture, but it may also require a balance between labor and technology investments.

66. What could be a potential risk of focusing too much on large-scale industrialization in Rajasthan at the expense of MSMEs?

- A. Reduced innovation and flexibility in the market
- B. Increased economic inequality between large and small businesses
- C. The risk of monopolization in certain sectors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Overemphasis on large-scale industries can reduce innovation, increase inequality, and lead to monopolization, which can hinder the growth and sustainability of smaller enterprises.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

67. What long-term environmental impact could intensive mining activities have on Rajasthan's ecosystem?

- A. Degradation of soil quality, affecting agriculture in nearby areas
- B. Depletion of groundwater resources due to heavy usage in mining operations
- C. Loss of biodiversity in regions affected by mining
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Intensive mining can lead to soil degradation, groundwater depletion, and biodiversity loss, which can affect agriculture and the overall ecosystem if not properly managed.

68. How might the government's initiative to promote local entrepreneurship under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana reduce regional disparities in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing financial incentives and subsidies to youth in underdeveloped regions
- B. By encouraging localized business development, creating jobs at the district level
- C. By reducing the need for youth to migrate to urban areas for employment
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting local entrepreneurship reduces regional disparities by creating local job opportunities, incentivizing business development in underdeveloped areas, and reducing migration to cities.

69. What could be the rationale behind the state's focus on developing value chains in the textile and engineering goods sectors for export?

- A. To increase the value-added component of exports, making them more profitable
- B. To integrate different stages of production

- within the state, reducing reliance on imports
- C. To foster collaboration between local manufacturers and global supply chains
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Developing value chains enhances the profitability of exports, promotes self-sufficiency in production, and integrates local manufacturers into global supply chains, improving Rajasthan's export competitiveness.

70. How might the investment in crude oil extraction in Rajasthan's Barmer-Sanchor Basin affect the state's energy security?

- A. It will reduce dependency on external energy sources, improving self-sufficiency
- B. It will attract foreign and domestic investments in energy infrastructure
- C. It will diversify Rajasthan's energy mix, contributing to national energy security
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Investment in crude oil extraction enhances energy self-sufficiency, attracts investment, and contributes to both state and national energy security by diversifying energy sources.

71. What could be a significant challenge in ensuring that rural industries under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana thrive in Rajasthan's remote areas?

- A. Lack of access to modern infrastructure like roads and electricity
- B. Limited access to markets and logistics support
- C. Difficulty in retaining skilled labor in rural and remote areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Explanation: Rural industries in remote areas face challenges like infrastructure gaps, limited market access, and skilled labor retention, which need to be addressed for them to thrive.

72. How could Rajasthan's investment in export promotion for engineering goods impact its global trade position?

- A. It will position Rajasthan as a major supplier of engineering products to global markets
- B. It will create demand for skilled labor in the engineering sector
- C. It will encourage foreign direct investment (FDI) in technology and manufacturing
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Export promotion in engineering goods positions Rajasthan as a global supplier, creates demand for skilled labor, and attracts FDI, strengthening the state's industrial base and global trade presence.

73. What might be a strategic benefit of focusing on renewable energy development alongside traditional energy sources in Rajasthan?

- A. It will reduce the environmental impact of energy production
- B. It will diversify the state's energy portfolio, making it more resilient to market changes
- C. It will attract investments in new technologies and innovation in the energy sector
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Developing renewable energy reduces environmental impact, diversifies energy sources, and attracts innovation and investments, ensuring a balanced and sustainable energy future for Rajasthan.

74. How might the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme support Rajasthan's goal of increasing rural employment?

- A. By focusing on district-specific industries, creating localized job opportunities
- B. By promoting the export of rural products, increasing demand and production
- C. By encouraging the development of rural infrastructure to support industry
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The ODOP scheme creates localized job opportunities, promotes rural product exports, and supports infrastructure development, boosting rural employment in Rajasthan.

75. What could be a potential long-term challenge of relying heavily on foreign investments in industrial sectors in Rajasthan?

- A. Risk of economic dependency on foreign investors
- B. Vulnerability to global market shifts and foreign policy changes
- C. Limited control over key industries if foreign investors dominate the market
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Heavy reliance on foreign investments can lead to economic dependency, vulnerability to global market fluctuations, and reduced control over key industries, posing long-term challenges.

76. How might the promotion of rural entrepreneurship through the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana impact Rajasthan's agricultural economy?

- A. By encouraging value-added processing of agricultural products
- B. By promoting diversification into non-agricultural activities for farmers
- C. By creating new rural industries that support agricultural supply chains
- D. All of the above

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: D

Explanation: Rural entrepreneurship encourages value-added processing, diversification, and the creation of industries supporting agriculture, which strengthens the agricultural economy.

77. How could the expansion of infrastructure for industrial growth under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) affect the overall business environment?

- A. It will improve ease of doing business by providing necessary facilities for industries
- B. It will attract domestic and international investors to set up businesses in Rajasthan
- C. It will create a ripple effect, boosting sectors like logistics, real estate, and services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding infrastructure improves the business environment, attracts investors, and boosts related sectors, leading to overall economic growth in Rajasthan.

78. What could be a key driver for the success of industrial parks in attracting investments to Rajasthan's less developed regions?

- A. Offering tax incentives and subsidies to businesses setting up in these areas
- B. Providing world-class infrastructure and logistics support for industries
- C. Promoting the industrial parks as hubs for specific sectors like textiles or engineering
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Tax incentives, world-class infrastructure, and sector-specific promotion are key drivers in attracting investments to industrial parks, especially in less developed regions.

79. What is the rationale behind promoting technology-driven entrepreneurship under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana in Rajasthan?

- A. To create high-value industries that can compete globally
- B. To foster innovation and modernization in traditional industries
- C. To reduce reliance on low-skill, labor-intensive sectors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting technology-driven entrepreneurship fosters high-value, competitive industries, modernizes traditional sectors, and reduces reliance on low-skill industries, driving innovation in Rajasthan.

80. How might the export promotion strategy under the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) affect the long-term sustainability of Rajasthan's economy?

- A. It will increase foreign exchange earnings, stabilizing the state's revenue
- B. It will diversify the state's export basket, reducing risks from sector-specific downturns
- C. It will foster innovation and improve the competitiveness of Rajasthan's industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Export promotion increases foreign exchange earnings, diversifies exports, and fosters innovation, improving the long-term sustainability of Rajasthan's economy.

81. What could be a potential challenge in ensuring inclusive industrial growth across all regions of Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS)?

- A. Unequal access to infrastructure and resources in different regions

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- B. Concentration of industries in already developed urban centers
- C. Difficulty in attracting investors to less developed and remote areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Ensuring inclusive industrial growth across all regions requires addressing challenges such as unequal infrastructure, overconcentration in urban areas, and difficulties in attracting investments to remote regions.

82. How might the focus on high-value exports such as engineering goods and textiles increase Rajasthan's vulnerability to global market fluctuations?

- A. High-value exports are more sensitive to global economic downturns
- B. Increased competition from countries with lower production costs
- C. Dependence on specific global markets that may impose tariffs or restrictions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: High-value exports like engineering goods and textiles are vulnerable to economic downturns, price competition, and trade restrictions, increasing the state's exposure to global market fluctuations.

83. What could be a strategic advantage of focusing on developing green energy industries in Rajasthan alongside traditional industries?

- A. Reducing the environmental impact of industrialization in the state
- B. Attracting investments in clean technologies and innovation
- C. Positioning Rajasthan as a leader in renewable energy production
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Developing green energy industries helps reduce environmental impact, attracts clean tech investments, and positions Rajasthan as a leader in renewable energy, ensuring sustainable industrial growth.

84. What long-term risks could arise from the over-exploitation of natural resources like minerals and crude oil in Rajasthan?

- A. Depletion of critical natural resources, leaving future generations with fewer assets
- B. Increased environmental degradation, leading to long-term ecological damage
- C. Economic dependence on resource extraction industries, making the state vulnerable to commodity price fluctuations
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Over-exploitation could deplete resources, cause environmental damage, and increase economic dependence on volatile industries, which could lead to long-term sustainability challenges.

85. How might the state government's focus on youth entrepreneurship through the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana impact traditional family-owned businesses in Rajasthan?

- A. Youth may introduce new technologies and innovation that could challenge traditional business models
- B. Traditional family businesses may struggle to compete with new government-supported start-ups
- C. Increased competition may lead to the modernization of traditional industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Youth entrepreneurship can introduce innovation and competition, which may challenge traditional businesses but also drive their modernization, improving overall productivity and growth.

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86. What could be a potential drawback of focusing too much on industrial sector development at the expense of Rajasthan's agriculture sector?

- A. Loss of employment opportunities in agriculture, leading to rural depopulation
- B. Increased dependency on imported food due to reduced local production
- C. Neglect of water conservation and sustainable agricultural practices
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Overemphasis on industrialization can lead to rural depopulation, increased food import dependency, and the neglect of sustainable agricultural practices, weakening the agricultural sector.

87. How might market volatility in mineral prices affect Rajasthan's revenue from its mining sector in the long term?

- A. Sharp fluctuations in mineral prices can lead to unpredictable state revenues
- B. Over-reliance on mining revenues could lead to economic instability
- C. Decreasing global demand for certain minerals could negatively impact the state's economy
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Volatility in mineral prices can result in unpredictable revenue, economic instability, and lower demand, posing risks to the state's long-term fiscal stability if over-reliant on mining.

88. How could investment in modernizing traditional industries under schemes like the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana create challenges for small-scale artisans in Rajasthan?

- A. Modernization may require significant capital investment, which small artisans may struggle to

secure

- B. Artisans may lack the technical skills to adopt new technologies
- C. The focus on scaling up production could undermine the unique, handmade quality of traditional products
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Modernization could require capital and technical skills that small artisans may lack, and scaling up production could affect the traditional, handcrafted nature of their products, posing challenges for small-scale artisans.

89. What could be the reason for focusing on district-specific products under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme in Rajasthan?

- A. To promote the unique strengths and products of each district
- B. To ensure that local industries have a competitive edge in global markets
- C. To boost rural employment by focusing on the traditional and unique products of each region
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: ODOP leverages each district's unique strengths, ensuring competitive advantages in global markets while boosting rural employment by focusing on local, traditional products.

90. How could technological innovation in the textile sector help Rajasthan remain competitive in the global market?

- A. By reducing production costs through automation and efficiency
- B. By improving product quality and design for international buyers
- C. By enabling the state to adapt to changing market demands faster
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: Technological innovation in textiles can lower costs, improve quality, and allow rapid adaptation to market trends, helping Rajasthan maintain a competitive edge globally.

92. What might be the long-term benefit of focusing on sustainable mining practices in Rajasthan?

- A. Ensuring the long-term availability of mineral resources for future generations
- B. Reducing the environmental footprint of mining operations
- C. Attracting environmentally conscious investors and buyers
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Sustainable mining ensures resource availability, reduces environmental impact, and attracts eco-conscious investors, benefiting Rajasthan's long-term economic and environmental goals.

93. What could be a potential risk if Rajasthan's infrastructure development under the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) fails to keep up with the pace of industrial growth?

- A. Industrial bottlenecks due to inadequate transportation and logistics networks
- B. Increased operational costs for businesses, reducing their competitiveness
- C. Slowdown in industrial investments due to infrastructure-related challenges
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Inadequate infrastructure can lead to bottlenecks, increased costs, and reduced competitiveness, slowing down industrial investments and hindering Rajasthan's economic growth.

94. How might Rajasthan's focus on the export of engineering goods impact its educational and training sectors?

- A. Increased demand for skilled labor may lead to the expansion of vocational training programs
- B. Educational institutions may develop specialized engineering and technology courses
- C. Collaboration between industries and academic institutions may foster innovation and research
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Exporting engineering goods increases the demand for skilled labor, prompting vocational training expansion, course development, and industry-academic collaboration to foster innovation.

95. What could be a potential challenge of balancing traditional industries with the development of modern industries in Rajasthan?

- A. Traditional industries may struggle to compete with technologically advanced industries
- B. Modern industries may attract more investment, leaving traditional sectors underfunded
- C. The workforce may shift away from traditional industries, leading to labor shortages
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Balancing traditional and modern industries requires addressing competition, investment gaps, and labor shortages, as modern industries may draw resources and attention away from traditional sectors.

96. What might be a potential challenge in scaling up textile exports from Rajasthan in the face of global competition?

- A. Competition from countries with lower labor costs and higher production efficiency
- B. Meeting stringent international environmental and labor standards
- C. Dependence on fluctuating raw material

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prices, affecting cost competitiveness
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Scaling up textile exports is challenged by global competition, meeting international standards, and fluctuating raw material prices, all of which can affect cost competitiveness.

97. What might be a strategic benefit of promoting high-tech industries alongside traditional industries in Rajasthan?

- A. High-tech industries create high-paying jobs and attract skilled professionals
- B. They encourage innovation and technology transfer to traditional industries
- C. High-tech sectors diversify the state's economy and reduce dependence on low-skill industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: High-tech industries create high-paying jobs, encourage innovation, and diversify the economy, reducing reliance on low-skill sectors and driving long-term economic growth.

98. How might the development of industrial parks in Rajasthan's less developed regions contribute to reducing rural-to-urban migration?

- A. By creating employment opportunities in rural areas
- B. By improving local infrastructure and quality of life in rural regions
- C. By fostering local entrepreneurship and industrial growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Industrial parks create jobs, improve infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship, providing economic opportunities in rural areas and reducing the need for migration to urban centers.

99. What might be a critical factor in ensuring the long-term competitiveness of Rajasthan's textile sector in the global market?

- A. Continuous investment in technology upgrades and innovation
- B. Expanding market access through trade agreements and partnerships
- C. Ensuring sustainable production practices to meet international standards
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Ensuring the competitiveness of the textile sector requires investment in technology, expanding market access, and adhering to sustainable production practices that meet global standards.

100. How might the promotion of entrepreneurship under the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana contribute to long-term economic stability in Rajasthan?

- A. By diversifying the economic base with new businesses and industries
- B. By reducing unemployment and creating local jobs
- C. By fostering a culture of innovation and self-reliance among the youth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Promoting entrepreneurship diversifies the economy, reduces unemployment, and fosters innovation and self-reliance, contributing to long-term economic stability in Rajasthan.

101. How does the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector contribute to economic growth in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on large-scale industries
- B. By creating employment opportunities, contributing to industrial production, exports,

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and entrepreneurship development
C. By limiting growth to rural areas
D. By excluding the handicraft sector from its initiatives

Answer: B

Explanation: MSMEs play a critical role in creating employment, contributing to industrial production, exports, and developing entrepreneurship, especially in sectors like handicrafts, textiles, and gems.

102. How has the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) performed in Rajasthan's manufacturing sector between 2020 and 2024?

- A. Declined due to the lack of technological advancement
- B. Showed a significant increase, reflecting recovery and expansion in manufacturing output
- C. Remained constant due to low investment
- D. Decreased in line with global trends

Answer: B

Explanation: The IIP in Rajasthan's manufacturing sector has seen significant growth, especially between 2020 and 2024, signaling recovery and increased production capacity.

103. What is the significance of the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana in promoting entrepreneurship in Rajasthan?

- A. It focuses only on large-scale enterprises
- B. It offers interest subsidies on loans to small entrepreneurs, encouraging the setup and expansion of businesses
- C. It limits financial assistance to a specific sector
- D. It discourages new entrepreneurs from taking financial risks

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana provides interest subsidies to small entrepreneurs, which lowers the cost of

credit and encourages the establishment of new businesses and the expansion of existing ones.

104. How does the Rajasthan Export Promotion Council (REPC) aim to boost exports from the state?

- A. By focusing only on the local market
- B. By providing training on export procedures and offering financial incentives for participation in international trade fairs
- C. By limiting export activities to the handicraft sector
- D. By discouraging international trade involvement

Answer: B

Explanation: REPC supports exporters by offering training on export procedures, helping them navigate international markets, and providing financial assistance for trade fair participation.

105. How does the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative contribute to regional development in Rajasthan?

- A. It limits the production of goods in certain regions
- B. It promotes specific products from each district, turning them into export hubs and encouraging localized economic development
- C. It focuses only on urban areas
- D. It excludes agriculture and manufacturing from its scope

Answer: B

Explanation: ODOP promotes unique products from each district, helping to develop them as export hubs, thereby fostering economic growth in those regions.

106. What is the impact of Rajasthan's Special Economic Zones (SEZs) on the state's industrial growth?

- A. They focus solely on agriculture
- B. SEZs, particularly in sectors like gems, jewelry, and multiproduct industries, have contributed significantly to exports and

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industrial investment

- C. They limit exports and industrial expansion
- D. They reduce the competitiveness of Rajasthan's industries

Answer: B

Explanation: SEZs in Rajasthan, especially in gems and jewelry, have played a crucial role in boosting exports and attracting industrial investment, contributing to overall economic growth.

107. How does the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022 encourage sustainable industrial development?

- A. By focusing only on short-term projects
- B. By promoting rapid, sustainable, and balanced development in sectors like green hydrogen, alternative energy, and medical devices through incentives
- C. By limiting incentives to traditional industries
- D. By discouraging investments in renewable energy

Answer: B

Explanation: RIPS 2022 provides additional incentives to sectors like green hydrogen and alternative energy, promoting sustainable and balanced industrial growth in Rajasthan.

108. How has the mining sector contributed to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in recent years?

- A. It has shown minimal growth due to regulatory challenges
- B. The mining sector has continued to be a significant contributor to GSVA, with Rajasthan being a leader in the production of minerals like lead, zinc, and silver
- C. The sector's growth has been negligible
- D. It has declined due to a shift toward service sectors

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's mining sector remains a significant contributor to the state's

GSVA, producing key minerals like lead, zinc, and silver, and continuing to grow.

109. How does the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project aim to boost economic development in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on small-scale industries
- B. By creating large industrial zones along the corridor, attracting investments, and improving infrastructure for rapid industrialization
- C. By limiting development to the mining sector
- D. By reducing investments in logistics

Answer: B

Explanation: The DMIC project focuses on creating industrial zones along a key transport corridor, improving infrastructure, and attracting investment, which drives economic development in Rajasthan.

110. What is the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Rajasthan?

- A. To reduce employment in urban areas
- B. To generate employment by promoting industrial, service, and commercial activities, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas
- C. To limit financial assistance for entrepreneurs
- D. To focus only on agricultural employment

Answer: B

Explanation: PMEGP aims to promote self-employment through the establishment of small industrial and service units, generating employment in rural and semi-urban areas of Rajasthan.

111. How does the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiative impact industrial development in Rajasthan?

- A. It increases bureaucratic hurdles for new industries
- B. By simplifying regulatory processes, offering single-window clearances, and improving business transparency, it encourages more industrial investments

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- C. It focuses only on manual approval processes
- D. It reduces foreign investment opportunities

Answer: B

Explanation: EoDB simplifies regulatory processes and enhances transparency, making it easier for industries to invest and operate, thus promoting industrial growth in Rajasthan.

112. How does the Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana support youth entrepreneurship in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting loans to large enterprises
- B. By offering interest subsidies and margin money grants to young entrepreneurs starting new businesses in manufacturing and service sectors
- C. By focusing only on established industries
- D. By discouraging risk-taking among young entrepreneurs

Answer: B

Explanation: This scheme encourages youth entrepreneurship by providing financial support through interest subsidies and grants, making it easier for young people to start new ventures.

113. How does the Rajasthan MSME Policy 2022 aim to improve the ease of doing business for micro, small, and medium enterprises?

- A. By increasing regulatory barriers for MSMEs
- B. By providing simplified procedures, single-window clearances, and incentives such as tax exemptions and capital subsidies for MSMEs
- C. By limiting MSME growth to rural areas
- D. By excluding small enterprises from government schemes

Answer: B

Explanation: The Rajasthan MSME Policy 2022 simplifies the process for MSMEs to set up and operate by offering single-window clearances, tax exemptions, and other incentives to promote business growth.

114. What role do Industrial Areas play in promoting regional development across Rajasthan?

- A. They focus only on rural industrialization
- B. By creating infrastructure and services conducive to industrial development in specific regions, they attract investment and generate local employment
- C. They reduce investments in rural industries
- D. They limit industrial growth to urban centers

Answer: B

Explanation: Industrial Areas provide the necessary infrastructure and services to support industrial development, leading to increased investment and employment in specific regions across Rajasthan.

115. How does the Start-Up Rajasthan Program contribute to innovation and entrepreneurship in the state?

- A. By limiting support to established industries
- B. By fostering an ecosystem for innovation, offering incubation support, mentoring, and financial assistance to start-ups
- C. By focusing only on traditional business models
- D. By excluding young entrepreneurs from participation

Answer: B

Explanation: Start-Up Rajasthan supports innovation and entrepreneurship by providing start-ups with incubation, mentoring, and financial support, helping to build a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem.

116. How might export incentives provided under the Rajasthan Export Promotion Policy benefit local industries?

- A. By focusing only on domestic trade
- B. By offering subsidies, training, and financial support to boost the export capabilities of local industries, enhancing their global competitiveness
- C. By reducing investment in export sectors

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D. By excluding small industries from export activities

Answer: B

Explanation: The Export Promotion Policy provides financial and technical support to local industries, helping them expand into international markets and improve their global competitiveness.

117. How does the industrial diversification of Rajasthan impact its economic growth?

- A. It limits growth to one or two industries
- B. By reducing the economy's reliance on a single sector, such as mining, and promoting growth in manufacturing, services, and renewable energy sectors, leading to a more balanced economy
- C. It reduces the focus on service sectors
- D. It limits investments in infrastructure development

Answer: B

Explanation: Industrial diversification helps reduce reliance on traditional sectors and promotes growth in newer sectors like manufacturing, services, and renewable energy, which contributes to a more resilient economy.

118. How does the Textile Policy 2022 support the growth of the textile industry in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting financial incentives for textile production
- B. By offering financial subsidies, infrastructure development, and skill training to boost the production and export capacity of the textile industry
- C. By focusing only on agricultural textiles
- D. By excluding small-scale textile producers from benefits

Answer: B

Explanation: The Textile Policy 2022 supports the textile industry through financial subsidies, infrastructure investments, and skill

development, helping improve the sector's production and export capabilities.

119. How could Rajasthan's focus on renewable energy impact its industrial development?

- A. It reduces investments in traditional energy sectors
- B. By promoting the use of solar and wind energy, the state can reduce energy costs for industries and attract eco-friendly investments, leading to sustainable industrial growth
- C. It limits access to modern energy solutions
- D. It increases reliance on fossil fuels

Answer: B

Explanation: Renewable energy initiatives in Rajasthan help reduce energy costs, promote sustainability, and attract investments, contributing to the long-term growth of environmentally friendly industries.

120. How does infrastructure development under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project impact logistics and supply chains in Rajasthan?

- A. It reduces the efficiency of logistics operations
- B. By improving road, rail, and port connectivity, the DMIC enhances the efficiency of logistics and supply chains, reducing transportation costs for industries
- C. It limits connectivity to urban centers
- D. It focuses only on local markets

Answer: B

Explanation: The DMIC project improves infrastructure, such as road and rail connectivity, enhancing the efficiency of supply chains and reducing transportation costs for industries across Rajasthan.

121. How does the Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2020 align with the state's broader goal of industrial growth?

- A. By limiting tourism development to a few areas

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- B. By encouraging investments in tourism-related infrastructure, such as hotels and transport, it supports the growth of hospitality and service industries, boosting economic development
- C. By excluding small tourism enterprises from benefits
- D. By reducing the role of tourism in industrial development

Answer: B

Explanation: The Tourism Unit Policy promotes investments in tourism infrastructure, which enhances the hospitality sector, creating jobs and contributing to Rajasthan's overall industrial and economic growth.

122. How does the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) support socio-economic development in mining areas of Rajasthan?

- A. It focuses solely on mining expansion
- B. By using a portion of mining revenue to fund local development projects, including healthcare, education, and infrastructure, benefiting communities affected by mining
- C. It reduces the focus on rural areas
- D. It limits investments in community welfare projects

Answer: B

Explanation: The DMF ensures that part of the revenue generated from mining is used for local development, improving healthcare, education, and infrastructure in mining-affected areas.

123. How could the Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana reduce financial barriers for small enterprises in Rajasthan?

- A. It limits financial assistance to urban enterprises
- B. By providing interest subsidies on loans, the scheme reduces the financial burden for small enterprises, making it easier for them to access credit and expand their operations
- C. It excludes rural enterprises from

- participation
- D. It focuses solely on established businesses

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana provides interest subsidies on loans, reducing financial barriers for small enterprises and helping them grow.

124. How does foreign direct investment (FDI) influence industrial development in Rajasthan?

- A. It limits the role of domestic industries
- B. FDI brings in capital, technology, and expertise, helping to modernize industries, boost production capacities, and generate employment
- C. It focuses only on small-scale industries
- D. It reduces the availability of capital for industrial projects

Answer: B

Explanation: FDI introduces capital, technology, and expertise, which help modernize industries, improve production capacities, and create jobs, contributing to Rajasthan's industrial development.

125. How might industrial parks contribute to economic decentralization in Rajasthan?

- A. They limit industrial activities to urban centers
- B. By establishing industrial parks in different regions, the state encourages decentralized industrial growth, reducing the concentration of industries in urban areas and promoting balanced regional development
- C. They reduce the availability of industrial infrastructure
- D. They focus only on agriculture-related industries

Answer: B

Explanation: Industrial parks promote balanced regional development by encouraging industrial growth in different areas, reducing

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urban concentration, and creating jobs in less developed regions.

126. What impact does the Startup Policy 2022 have on promoting innovation and employment in Rajasthan?

- A. It limits financial support to established businesses
- B. By offering incubation, mentoring, and funding support to start-ups, the policy promotes innovation, job creation, and entrepreneurship across various sectors
- C. It excludes small entrepreneurs from participation
- D. It focuses solely on traditional industries

Answer: B

Explanation: The Startup Policy 2022 provides start-ups with necessary resources like incubation, mentoring, and funding, fostering innovation and employment generation in Rajasthan.

127. How does cluster development benefit small industries in Rajasthan under the MSME Policy?

- A. It reduces the efficiency of small industries
- B. By creating clusters, small industries can share resources, access common infrastructure, and collectively improve their competitiveness and productivity
- C. It limits access to modern infrastructure
- D. It focuses solely on urban industries

Answer: B

Explanation: Cluster development allows small industries to share resources and infrastructure, which enhances their productivity and makes them more competitive in the market.

128. How does the Handicraft Policy in Rajasthan promote the growth of traditional industries?

- A. It limits the scope of handicrafts to local markets
- B. By offering financial assistance, training, and

access to domestic and international markets, the policy supports the growth and preservation of traditional handicrafts

- C. It reduces the importance of traditional industries
- D. It excludes small artisans from government benefits

Answer: B

Explanation: The Handicraft Policy promotes traditional industries by providing financial support, training, and market access, helping artisans preserve and expand their crafts.

129. How does the development of logistics hubs under the Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy benefit industrial growth?

- A. By limiting industrial activities to a few regions
- B. By improving the state's logistics infrastructure, reducing transportation costs, and facilitating faster movement of goods, logistics hubs support industrial growth
- C. It reduces the efficiency of supply chains
- D. It focuses only on domestic market expansion

Answer: B

Explanation: Logistics hubs enhance industrial growth by improving transportation infrastructure, lowering costs, and facilitating efficient supply chain operations.

130. What is the significance of Rajasthan's Gem and Jewelry sector in its industrial economy?

- A. It contributes minimally to the economy
- B. It is a major contributor to the state's exports, generating employment and adding significant value to Rajasthan's industrial output
- C. It limits employment opportunities
- D. It reduces the state's reliance on other industrial sectors

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's gem and jewelry sector is a significant contributor to the state's

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industrial economy, driving exports and
generating employment, especially in cities like
Jaipur.



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