

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## CHAPTER 9

### Other Social Services/Programmes

1. What is the main objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)?

- A. To provide food security to rural households
- B. To provide potable water supply through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)
- C. To ensure energy conservation in rural households
- D. To increase agricultural production

**Answer: B**

2. What is the funding pattern between Central and State governments for the Jal Jeevan Mission?

- A. 60:40
- B. 75:25
- C. 50:50
- D. 80:20

**Answer: C**

3. How many rural families in Rajasthan were provided with household connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) up to March 2024?

- A. 39.25 lakh
- B. 45.00 lakh
- C. 50.99 lakh
- D. 25.30 lakh

**Answer: A**

4. What was the cumulative expenditure on the Jal Jeevan Mission up to March 2024?

- A. ₹10,000 crore
- B. ₹21,517.85 crore
- C. ₹15,000 crore
- D. ₹18,000 crore

**Answer: B**

5. How many tube wells were installed in the rural sector of Rajasthan during 2023-24?

- A. 1,500
- B. 2,498
- C. 3,000
- D. 4,000

**Answer: B**

6. How many major water supply projects have been sanctioned under the Jal Jeevan Mission?

- A. 50
- B. 75
- C. 139
- D. 100

**Answer: C**

7. How many major drinking water projects were ongoing in Rajasthan as of March 2024?

- A. 10
- B. 19
- C. 15
- D. 25

**Answer: B**

8. How many government schools are covered under the Mid-Day Meal scheme?

- A. 45,000
- B. 55,000
- C. 62,000
- D. 68,371

**Answer: D**

9. What is the daily food grain allocation under the Mid-Day Meal scheme for students from class 6 to 8?

- A. 100 grams
- B. 200 grams
- C. 150 grams
- D. 120 grams

**Answer: C**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

10. What was the expenditure incurred on the Mid-Day Meal scheme during 2023-24?

- A. ₹1,159.01 crore
- B. ₹1,500 crore
- C. ₹1,749.19 crore
- D. ₹2,000 crore

**Answer: A**

11. How many anganwadi centers are functional in Rajasthan as of March 2024?

- A. 50,000
- B. 55,000
- C. 61,885
- D. 60,000

**Answer: C**

12. What is the main objective of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana?

- A. To provide financial assistance for girls' education
- B. To promote proper healthcare during pregnancy and lactation
- C. To support senior citizens with pensions
- D. To provide vocational training to women

**Answer: B**

13. How much financial assistance is provided to women under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana for their second child, if it is a girl?

- A. ₹2,000
- B. ₹3,000
- C. ₹6,000
- D. ₹5,000

**Answer: C**

14. How many anganwadi workers are employed in Rajasthan as of March 2024?

- A. 60,000
- B. 70,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 65,000

**Answer: A**

15. Under the Palanhar Yojana, how much financial assistance is provided to school-going orphan children aged 6-18 years?

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

**Answer: C**

16. What was the total expenditure on the Palanhar Yojana during the year 2023-24?

- A. ₹80,000 lakh
- B. ₹50,000 lakh
- C. ₹94,945.95 lakh
- D. ₹60,000 lakh

**Answer: C**

17. How many anganwadi centers were approved under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program in Rajasthan?

- A. 50,000
- B. 62,020
- C. 65,000
- D. 58,000

**Answer: B**

18. What is the purpose of the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana?

- A. To provide free uniforms to students
- B. To distribute milk to students in government schools
- C. To offer financial support for girls' education
- D. To promote sports activities among students

**Answer: B**

19. How much skimmed milk powder is provided daily under the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana for students in classes 6 to 8?

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

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer: C**

**20. What was the total expenditure on the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana during the year 2023-24?**

- A. ₹700 crore
- B. ₹600 crore
- C. ₹800 crore
- D. ₹864 crore

**Answer: A**

**21. What is the main goal of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program in Rajasthan?**

- A. To promote primary education in rural areas
- B. To improve the nutritional and health status of children below 6 years of age
- C. To provide skill development training to women
- D. To construct schools in rural areas

**Answer: B**

**22. How many anganwadi workers and helpers were trained under the ICDS Scheme in 2023-24?**

- A. 25,000
- B. 35,000
- C. 45,000
- D. 55,000

**Answer: D**

**23. How much financial assistance is provided to a pregnant woman under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana?**

- A. ₹2,000
- B. ₹5,000
- C. ₹6,000
- D. ₹7,000

**Answer: B**

**24. What is the primary objective of the Palanhar Yojana?**

- A. To provide free education to orphan children
- B. To provide foster care and financial assistance to orphans and vulnerable children

- C. To support the construction of foster homes
- D. To offer scholarships to deserving students

**Answer: B**

**25. How many anganwadi centers provide supplementary nutrition under the ICDS program?**

- A. 45,000
- B. 55,000
- C. 61,885
- D. 65,000

**Answer: C**

**26. How many anganwadi centers were converted into model anganwadi centers as part of the ICDS Scheme?**

- A. 1,000
- B. 2,500
- C. 3,000
- D. 5,000

**Answer: C**

**27. How many anganwadi centers were provided with clean drinking water and toilets in 2023-24?**

- A. 30,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 45,000
- D. 50,000

**Answer: D**

**28. Under the Palanhar Yojana, what is the financial assistance provided to an orphan child aged 0 to 5 years?**

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

**Answer: B**

**29. How many anganwadi centers in Rajasthan are connected with electricity?**

- A. 40,000
- B. 50,000
- C. 55,000
- D. 60,000

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer: C**

**30. What is the per student milk allocation under the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana for children from classes 1 to 5?**

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

**Answer: B**

**31. How many children benefited from the supplementary nutrition provided under the ICDS Scheme during 2023-24?**

- A. 20 lakh
- B. 25 lakh
- C. 35 lakh
- D. 45 lakh

**Answer: D**

**32. What is the primary aim of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan?**

- A. To increase student enrollment in private schools
- B. To provide nutritious meals to students in government schools
- C. To promote vocational training in schools
- D. To offer financial aid for school construction

**Answer: B**

**33. How many anganwadi centers were provided with learning kits for early childhood education as of 2023-24?**

- A. 30,000
- B. 35,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 61,885

**Answer: D**

**34. What was the total number of children aged 0-6 years who received nutritional services under the ICDS program in 2023-24?**

- A. 30 lakh
- B. 40 lakh

- C. 50 lakh
- D. 60 lakh

**Answer: C**

**35. How many anganwadi centers have been transformed into pre-primary schools under the ICDS Scheme?**

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

**Answer: D**

**36. How many anganwadi centers provide health check-ups and immunization services under the ICDS Scheme in Rajasthan?**

- A. 35,000
- B. 45,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 61,885

**Answer: D**

**37. How many anganwadi centers have been equipped with digital learning tools for early childhood education?**

- A. 1,500
- B. 2,500
- C. 3,500
- D. 5,000

**Answer: C**

**38. How many children aged 6 months to 6 years benefited from vaccination services provided under the ICDS Scheme in 2023-24?**

- A. 20 lakh
- B. 30 lakh
- C. 35 lakh
- D. 40 lakh

**Answer: C**

**39. How many anganwadi centers were provided with nutrition gardens under the ICDS program to promote local food production?**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. 10,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 25,000
- D. 30,000

**Answer: D**

**40. How many anganwadi centers in Rajasthan were linked with the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the supply of food grains?**

- A. 30,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 61,885

**Answer: D**

**41. How might the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) impact the health outcomes of rural populations in Rajasthan?**

- A. By reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases due to access to clean drinking water
- B. By promoting better hygiene and sanitation practices through household water connections
- C. By improving overall public health, particularly for women and children
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Providing clean drinking water improves hygiene and sanitation, reduces waterborne diseases, and improves public health, particularly benefiting women and children in rural areas.

**42. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the sustainability of water supply projects under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Rajasthan?**

- A. Managing water resources in water-scarce regions
- B. Ensuring the long-term maintenance of infrastructure
- C. Preventing over-extraction of groundwater resources
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Key challenges include managing water resources in water-scarce regions,

maintaining infrastructure, and preventing over-extraction of groundwater, which are critical for the sustainability of JJM projects.

**43. How might the Palanhar Yojana, which provides financial assistance to orphan children, impact social equity in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing equal opportunities for education to children from vulnerable backgrounds
- B. By reducing the financial burden on foster families
- C. By increasing the inclusion of orphan children in the mainstream education system
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Palanhar Yojana promotes social equity by offering educational opportunities, reducing financial burdens on foster families, and including orphans in the mainstream education system.

**44. What could be a long-term benefit of improving the nutrition services offered through anganwadi centers under the ICDS Scheme?**

- A. Improved cognitive development and academic performance in children
- B. Reduction in child malnutrition and stunted growth
- C. Enhanced lifelong health outcomes for children
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Improved nutrition services lead to better cognitive development, reduced malnutrition, and improved health outcomes, which benefit children throughout their lives.

**45. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana, which provides milk to students, affect educational outcomes in Rajasthan?**

- A. By improving students' nutrition and physical health, leading to better attendance
- B. By increasing concentration and cognitive performance in the classroom
- C. By promoting regular attendance in schools

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

through free nutritional support  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Providing milk improves students' health and cognitive performance, which enhances attendance and classroom participation, ultimately contributing to better educational outcomes.

**46. What could be a key challenge in scaling up the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program across Rajasthan?**

- A. Ensuring that all anganwadi centers have access to necessary resources and infrastructure
- B. Training and retaining skilled anganwadi workers and helpers
- C. Monitoring and maintaining the quality of nutritional services across the state
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Scaling up the ICDS program involves ensuring proper resources, training workers, and maintaining service quality, which are essential for the program's effectiveness.

**47. How might the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana contribute to improving maternal health outcomes in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing financial assistance to pregnant women for adequate nutrition and healthcare
- B. By encouraging institutional deliveries, leading to better maternal care
- C. By promoting the importance of antenatal care and postnatal follow-ups
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme supports maternal health by providing financial aid, encouraging institutional deliveries, and promoting proper healthcare during and after pregnancy, which improves overall maternal health outcomes.

**48. How could the Mid-Day Meal Scheme contribute to reducing dropout rates in government schools in Rajasthan?**

- A. By incentivizing regular school attendance through the provision of free meals

- B. By improving student nutrition, leading to better academic performance and retention
- C. By reducing the financial burden on families for providing daily meals to their children
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Mid-Day Meal Scheme encourages regular attendance, improves nutrition and academic performance, and eases the financial burden on families, contributing to reduced dropout rates in schools.

**49. What could be a strategic challenge in managing water resources in Rajasthan's water-scarce regions under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)?**

- A. Over-extraction of groundwater due to high demand for household water connections
- B. Limited availability of surface water sources in arid and semi-arid regions
- C. Ensuring equitable distribution of water in regions with high population density
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Managing water in water-scarce regions involves challenges such as preventing groundwater over-extraction, managing surface water availability, and ensuring equitable distribution, all of which need to be addressed.

**50. How might the focus on anganwadi center modernization under the ICDS Scheme impact early childhood education in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing better infrastructure and learning materials for young children
- B. By improving teacher training to enhance early childhood development
- C. By promoting digital learning tools to improve early literacy and numeracy skills
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Modernizing anganwadi centers improves infrastructure, teacher training, and introduces digital tools, which together enhance early childhood education and development.

**51. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana contribute to reducing**

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## malnutrition among school-going children in Rajasthan?

- A. By ensuring daily milk intake, which provides essential nutrients for growth
- B. By improving overall dietary intake through nutritional supplementation
- C. By encouraging families to focus on nutrition through school-based programs
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme addresses malnutrition by providing milk, improving children's diet, and encouraging better nutritional practices among families, contributing to healthier schoolchildren.

## 52. What might be a key challenge in ensuring the success of the Palanhar Yojana in providing foster care to orphans?

- A. Ensuring that the financial assistance provided is sufficient to meet children's needs
- B. Monitoring the welfare of children in foster care to prevent exploitation or neglect
- C. Expanding the program to reach more orphan children across rural and remote areas
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Challenges include providing sufficient financial support, ensuring child welfare in foster care, and expanding the program's reach to cover more orphan children, especially in rural areas.

## 53. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana enhance community involvement in improving nutrition for children?

- A. By encouraging local communities to support school-based nutrition programs
- B. By promoting awareness of the importance of childhood nutrition among parents
- C. By involving community leaders in monitoring and supporting the implementation of the scheme
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme fosters community involvement by raising awareness of child nutrition, encouraging local support, and involving community leaders in its successful implementation and monitoring.

## 54. What could be the long-term impact of the ICDS program on the health and education outcomes of children in Rajasthan?

- A. Improved health outcomes due to regular health check-ups and immunizations
- B. Better cognitive development and learning outcomes through early childhood education
- C. Increased enrollment and retention in primary and secondary education due to foundational support in early years
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** ICDS improves health through check-ups, enhances cognitive and learning outcomes via early education, and supports enrollment and retention in higher education, benefiting children in the long term.

## 55. How could the Palanhar Yojana affect orphan children's access to education in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing financial support that enables children to attend school regularly
- B. By ensuring that foster families prioritize education through financial incentives
- C. By reducing the financial burden on families, allowing children to focus on education
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme improves access to education by offering financial assistance, encouraging foster families to prioritize education, and reducing the financial burden on families, allowing orphans to stay in school.

## 56. What could be a key challenge in maintaining the quality of services provided by anganwadi centers under the ICDS Scheme?

- A. Ensuring regular training and professional development for anganwadi workers
- B. Securing sufficient funding for continuous infrastructure upgrades

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- C. Monitoring service delivery to ensure consistency across all anganwadi centers
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Maintaining service quality involves ensuring ongoing training for workers, securing funding for infrastructure, and consistently monitoring service delivery across all centers.

**57. How might digital learning tools in anganwadi centers under the ICDS Scheme impact early childhood development?**

- A. By enhancing learning experiences through interactive educational content
- B. By improving early literacy and numeracy skills through digital engagement
- C. By increasing children's exposure to technology at an early age
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Digital tools enhance learning through interactive content, improve foundational literacy and numeracy, and familiarize children with technology, supporting early childhood development.

**58. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana influence school enrollment and retention rates in Rajasthan?**

- A. By attracting more students to government schools through the provision of free nutritional support
- B. By encouraging regular attendance through daily milk distribution
- C. By easing the financial burden on families, ensuring that children remain enrolled in school
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme promotes school enrollment and retention by providing free milk, improving attendance, and easing financial burdens on families, ensuring that children remain in school.

**59. What could be a strategic focus for expanding the Palanhar Yojana to reach more orphan children across Rajasthan?**

- A. Improving awareness of the program among potential foster families
- B. Increasing financial support to incentivize more families to participate
- C. Expanding program outreach to rural and remote areas with high orphan populations
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expanding the program requires improving awareness, increasing financial incentives for foster families, and extending outreach to rural areas where orphan populations are high.

**60. How might the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) contribute to achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Rajasthan?**

- A. By improving access to clean water and sanitation, contributing to good health and well-being (SDG 3)
- B. By promoting sustainable management of water resources (SDG 6)
- C. By reducing inequality by providing equitable access to water for all (SDG 10)
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** JJM contributes to multiple SDGs, including good health (SDG 3), sustainable water management (SDG 6), and reducing inequality (SDG 10), making it a key driver of sustainable development.

**61. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the water supply under the Jal Jeevan Mission in Rajasthan?**

- A. Over-dependence on groundwater in water-scarce areas
- B. Lack of proper maintenance of water supply infrastructure
- C. Inefficient water use practices by the population
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Explanation:** Ensuring sustainability under the Jal Jeevan Mission involves addressing over-reliance on groundwater, maintaining infrastructure, and promoting efficient water use to prevent resource depletion.

**62. How could the Palanhar Yojana impact the psychological well-being of orphan children in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing a sense of security through stable foster care arrangements
- B. By reducing the emotional and financial stress of orphan children
- C. By fostering a supportive environment that promotes mental health
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Palanhar Yojana improves the psychological well-being of orphan children by offering stable foster care, reducing stress, and promoting a supportive environment for their overall development.

**63. What might be a strategic advantage of expanding the ICDS program to include more anganwadi centers in rural areas?**

- A. Increased access to early childhood education for children in remote areas
- B. Improved health and nutritional outcomes for children in underdeveloped regions
- C. Enhanced social inclusion by providing education and health services to marginalized communities
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expanding the ICDS program to rural areas improves access to early education, health, and nutrition, and promotes social inclusion for marginalized communities.

**64. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana help promote nutritional awareness among families in Rajasthan?**

- A. By educating parents about the importance of child nutrition through school programs
- B. By encouraging families to prioritize nutrition as part of their children's development
- C. By promoting the consumption of healthy

foods through school-based initiatives  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme promotes nutritional awareness by educating parents, encouraging the prioritization of child nutrition, and promoting healthy eating habits through school programs.

**65. What could be a key challenge in implementing digital learning tools in anganwadi centers across Rajasthan?**

- A. Lack of digital literacy among anganwadi workers and staff
- B. Insufficient infrastructure to support digital learning in remote areas
- C. High cost of purchasing and maintaining digital equipment
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Implementing digital learning in anganwadi centers faces challenges such as digital literacy gaps, insufficient infrastructure, and high costs, especially in remote areas.

**66. How might the Palanhar Yojana contribute to the economic empowerment of foster families in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing financial support to help families care for orphan children
- B. By reducing the financial burden of education and healthcare for foster children
- C. By promoting the economic stability of families through regular assistance
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Palanhar Yojana supports economic empowerment by providing financial assistance, reducing costs related to education and healthcare, and promoting stability for foster families.

**67. How could the Jal Jeevan Mission improve the economic productivity of households in rural Rajasthan?**

- A. By reducing the time and effort spent on fetching water, allowing more time for work

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- B. By improving health outcomes, leading to fewer workdays lost to illness
- C. By promoting water conservation practices that reduce household water expenses
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** JJM improves economic productivity by freeing up time, improving health, and promoting water conservation, allowing households to focus on income-generating activities.

**68. What could be a key focus for improving the effectiveness of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan?**

- A. Ensuring consistent quality and nutritional value of the meals provided
- B. Expanding the program to reach more schools in remote areas
- C. Improving infrastructure for meal preparation and storage in schools
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** To improve the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the focus should be on ensuring consistent quality, expanding access in remote areas, and enhancing infrastructure for meal preparation and storage.

**69. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana contribute to gender equity in education?**

- A. By providing equal access to nutritional support for both boys and girls
- B. By reducing gender disparities in school attendance and retention through targeted nutritional interventions
- C. By promoting the importance of girls' education alongside health and nutrition
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme promotes gender equity by providing equal access to nutrition, reducing attendance disparities, and emphasizing the importance of girls' education and well-being.

**70. How might the implementation of water conservation techniques under the**

**Jal Jeevan Mission affect the long-term sustainability of water resources in Rajasthan?**

- A. By reducing the overuse of groundwater and ensuring water availability for future generations
- B. By promoting the use of rainwater harvesting and other sustainable water management practices
- C. By encouraging communities to adopt efficient water usage and minimize wastage
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Water conservation techniques help reduce groundwater overuse, promote sustainable practices like rainwater harvesting, and encourage efficient water use, ensuring long-term water resource sustainability.

**71. What could be a strategic challenge in promoting early childhood education through anganwadi centers in Rajasthan?**

- A. Lack of awareness among parents about the importance of early childhood education
- B. Insufficient training and resources for anganwadi workers to deliver quality education
- C. Limited infrastructure and learning materials for young children in rural areas
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Challenges include raising awareness among parents, ensuring adequate training and resources for anganwadi workers, and providing sufficient infrastructure and materials for effective early childhood education.

**72. How could the Palanhar Yojana be expanded to address the needs of vulnerable children in remote areas of Rajasthan?**

- A. By increasing outreach programs to identify eligible children in remote regions
- B. By providing additional financial incentives for families in rural and remote areas to participate in the program
- C. By collaborating with local communities and organizations to ensure effective implementation
- D. All of the above

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expanding the program requires better outreach, offering financial incentives for rural participation, and collaborating with communities to ensure the program reaches all eligible children in remote areas.

**73. What might be the long-term societal impact of improving the nutrition and health of children through the ICDS Scheme in Rajasthan?**

- A. Improved health outcomes leading to reduced healthcare costs
- B. Enhanced cognitive development, leading to better educational achievements
- C. A healthier, more productive workforce in the future
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The long-term impact includes improved health outcomes, better cognitive and educational achievements, and a healthier, more productive workforce in the future.

**74. How might the Mid-Day Meal Scheme affect gender equity in education in Rajasthan's rural schools?**

- A. By encouraging higher school attendance among girls due to the provision of meals
- B. By reducing the gender gap in education as both boys and girls receive nutritional support
- C. By incentivizing families to send their daughters to school, ensuring they receive both education and meals
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme promotes gender equity by encouraging attendance among girls, reducing educational disparities, and providing an incentive for families to prioritize their daughters' education.

**75. How could the Jal Jeevan Mission improve the livelihood opportunities for women in rural Rajasthan?**

- A. By reducing the time women spend collecting water, allowing them to engage in income-generating activities
- B. By promoting women's participation in

- community-led water management committees
- C. By improving health outcomes for women, enabling them to be more productive in their daily work
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The mission improves livelihoods by freeing up women's time, promoting their participation in water management, and improving health, which allows them to engage in economic activities.

**76. What might be a key focus for improving the nutritional services provided through anganwadi centers under the ICDS Scheme?**

- A. Expanding access to supplementary nutrition for children in remote areas
- B. Enhancing the quality and variety of food provided to ensure balanced nutrition
- C. Providing regular health check-ups to monitor the nutritional status of children
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Improving nutritional services requires expanding access, enhancing food quality and variety, and conducting regular health check-ups to ensure children's nutritional needs are met.

**77. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana serve as a model for other states to improve school-based nutrition programs?**

- A. By demonstrating the impact of nutritional support on school attendance and academic performance
- B. By promoting community involvement in the success of school nutrition initiatives
- C. By showcasing the benefits of providing daily nutritional supplements like milk in improving children's health
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme serves as a model by demonstrating its impact on attendance, health, and academic performance, while also promoting community involvement in school-based nutrition programs.

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**78. What might be a key challenge in ensuring the long-term success of the Palanhar Yojana in Rajasthan?**

- A. Monitoring the welfare of children in foster care to ensure their safety and well-being
- B. Ensuring that financial assistance is adequate to meet the needs of foster children
- C. Expanding the program to reach more children in remote and underserved areas
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Long-term success depends on monitoring child welfare, ensuring adequate financial support, and expanding the program to include children in underserved and remote areas.

**79. How might the Jal Jeevan Mission affect the overall quality of life in rural Rajasthan?**

- A. By improving access to clean drinking water, leading to better health outcomes
- B. By reducing the time spent collecting water, allowing more time for productive activities
- C. By promoting sustainable water management practices that protect the environment
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The mission improves quality of life by providing clean water, freeing up time for productive activities, and promoting sustainable water management, benefiting rural communities in multiple ways.

**80. How could the ICDS Scheme be improved to better address the health and education needs of children in Rajasthan's remote areas?**

- A. By increasing the number of anganwadi centers in remote regions
- B. By providing additional resources for early childhood education in underserved areas
- C. By offering more comprehensive health services, including vaccinations and regular check-ups
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Improving the ICDS Scheme requires expanding access to anganwadi centers, providing resources for early education, and offering comprehensive health services in remote areas.

**81. How could the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) help reduce rural poverty in Rajasthan?**

- A. By improving access to clean water, which reduces medical expenses due to fewer waterborne diseases
- B. By providing households with a reliable water supply, allowing time for income-generating activities
- C. By increasing agricultural productivity through better water management in rural areas
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The JJM can reduce rural poverty by improving health through access to clean water, saving time for economic activities, and increasing agricultural productivity through better water management.

**82. What might be a long-term challenge for ensuring universal access to clean drinking water under the Jal Jeevan Mission?**

- A. Climate change leading to unpredictable water availability
- B. Ensuring that water sources are not over-exploited
- C. Maintaining the infrastructure needed to supply clean drinking water
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Long-term challenges include addressing climate-related water scarcity, preventing over-exploitation of resources, and maintaining the infrastructure needed to supply clean water to all areas.

**83. How could the expansion of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme impact child malnutrition in rural Rajasthan?**

- A. By ensuring that children receive a daily nutritious meal, reducing the prevalence of malnutrition
- B. By providing meals rich in essential nutrients,

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

which support physical and cognitive development  
C. By increasing school attendance, which indirectly supports the overall health and nutrition of children  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme addresses malnutrition by providing daily meals rich in nutrients, promoting school attendance, and improving both physical and cognitive development in children.

**84. How might the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana serve as a catalyst for improving education outcomes in Rajasthan?**

A. By improving children's health, leading to better academic performance  
B. By encouraging regular school attendance through the provision of daily milk  
C. By fostering a culture of health and education, leading to better long-term outcomes  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme improves health, boosts attendance, and fosters a culture of education, all of which lead to better academic performance and long-term educational outcomes.

**85. What could be a key focus for improving the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana in Rajasthan?**

A. Expanding the program's outreach to rural and tribal areas  
B. Ensuring timely financial disbursements to pregnant women  
C. Promoting awareness about maternal health and nutrition  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Improving the scheme's implementation involves reaching rural areas, ensuring timely financial support, and promoting maternal health and nutrition awareness among pregnant women.

**86. How could the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) promote gender equity in rural households?**

A. By reducing the burden on women and girls to fetch water, allowing more time for education and work  
B. By improving health outcomes, which particularly benefit women and children  
C. By involving women in community-led water management and decision-making  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** JJM promotes gender equity by reducing water-fetching burdens on women, improving their health, and involving them in decision-making, leading to greater gender equality in rural areas.

**87. How could community participation be enhanced in the Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure sustainable water management in Rajasthan?**

A. By creating local water user committees to oversee water usage and management  
B. By educating communities on sustainable water practices and conservation  
C. By involving women and marginalized groups in decision-making processes related to water management  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Community participation can be enhanced by forming local committees, educating people about water conservation, and involving marginalized groups, ensuring sustainable water management in Rajasthan.

**88. What could be a strategic focus for addressing the nutrition gaps in Rajasthan's rural areas under the ICDS program?**

A. Expanding access to supplementary nutrition in remote and underserved areas  
B. Improving the quality of food provided at anganwadi centers  
C. Conducting regular health and nutrition monitoring for children  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Explanation:** Addressing nutrition gaps requires expanding access to nutrition services, improving food quality, and conducting regular health monitoring to ensure children receive adequate nutrition.

**89. How might the Mid-Day Meal Scheme indirectly improve the health and well-being of children in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing a consistent source of nutrition, which reduces the risk of malnutrition
- B. By encouraging regular attendance in schools, leading to better overall development
- C. By reducing food insecurity in families, ensuring that children are better nourished at home
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme reduces malnutrition, encourages school attendance, and helps reduce food insecurity, leading to improved health and well-being for children.

**90. What could be a key challenge in scaling up the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana to cover more schools in Rajasthan?**

- A. Ensuring a consistent supply of milk to all participating schools
- B. Maintaining the quality and safety of milk provided to children
- C. Securing adequate funding to support the expansion of the program
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Scaling up the scheme requires addressing supply chain challenges, maintaining milk quality, and securing sufficient funding to ensure that all schools can participate in the program.

**91. How could the Palanhar Yojana address the educational and emotional needs of orphans in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing financial support for their education and daily needs
- B. By ensuring that children have access to a stable home environment and emotional support
- C. By encouraging foster families to prioritize

both education and emotional well-being  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The Palanhar Yojana supports orphans by providing financial aid, ensuring stable home environments, and encouraging foster families to prioritize education and emotional well-being.

**92. How could the ICDS program improve early childhood development outcomes in Rajasthan?**

- A. By increasing the number of anganwadi centers in remote areas
- B. By providing better training for anganwadi workers on early childhood education
- C. By ensuring that children receive adequate nutrition and health services during their early years
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Improving early childhood development outcomes requires expanding access to anganwadi centers, providing better training for workers, and ensuring children receive proper nutrition and healthcare.

**93. How might the Jal Jeevan Mission affect agricultural productivity in Rajasthan's rural areas?**

- A. By improving access to clean water, allowing farmers to irrigate more effectively
- B. By promoting the adoption of water-saving techniques, which improve resource efficiency
- C. By reducing the time spent on fetching water, allowing farmers to focus on agricultural activities
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The mission improves agricultural productivity by ensuring better irrigation, promoting water-saving techniques, and allowing more time for farmers to focus on their work.

**94. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana contribute to improving cognitive development among schoolchildren?**

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. By ensuring children receive daily nutritional support through milk, improving brain development
- B. By increasing children's focus and energy levels, leading to better learning outcomes
- C. By addressing malnutrition, which is linked to poor cognitive development
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme contributes to cognitive development by improving nutrition, which enhances brain function, focus, and energy levels, ultimately supporting better learning outcomes.

**95. What might be a strategic focus for enhancing the effectiveness of the Palanhar Yojana in rural areas?**

- A. Improving awareness about the program among rural communities
- B. Increasing financial support to match the cost of living in rural regions
- C. Strengthening monitoring systems to ensure that children's needs are being met
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Enhancing the effectiveness of the Palanhar Yojana requires raising awareness, increasing financial support, and ensuring effective monitoring to meet children's needs in rural areas.

**96. How could the ICDS program contribute to reducing child mortality rates in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing regular health check-ups and vaccinations at anganwadi centers
- B. By improving nutritional support for children, reducing the risk of malnutrition-related diseases
- C. By offering early childhood education that promotes healthy practices among families
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The ICDS program helps reduce child mortality by providing health check-ups, vaccinations, nutritional support, and promoting healthy practices through early education.

**97. How could the Mid-Day Meal Scheme help alleviate food insecurity in Rajasthan's rural families?**

- A. By ensuring children receive at least one nutritious meal a day at school
- B. By reducing the financial burden on families to provide meals for their children
- C. By improving children's overall nutrition, allowing families to allocate resources elsewhere
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme reduces food insecurity by ensuring children receive a daily meal, easing the financial burden on families, and improving children's overall nutrition.

**98. What could be a key challenge in expanding the Jal Jeevan Mission to cover all rural households in Rajasthan?**

- A. Difficulty in reaching remote and underserved areas
- B. Ensuring that water supply infrastructure is maintained in the long term
- C. Managing the equitable distribution of water resources in water-scarce regions
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Challenges include reaching remote areas, maintaining infrastructure, and managing water distribution in water-scarce regions, all of which need to be addressed for successful expansion.

**99. How might the Palanhar Yojana foster social inclusion for orphan children in Rajasthan?**

- A. By integrating orphan children into foster families, reducing social isolation
- B. By providing access to education and healthcare, promoting equal opportunities
- C. By encouraging community involvement in supporting orphaned children
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme fosters social inclusion by integrating orphan children into families, providing access to services, and encouraging community involvement,

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

promoting equal opportunities for these children.

**100. How could the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana help address the issue of child malnutrition in Rajasthan's rural schools?**

- A. By providing regular nutritional supplements that improve children's health and growth
- B. By promoting awareness of the importance of child nutrition among parents and communities
- C. By ensuring that all schoolchildren receive at least one nutritious meal each day
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The scheme addresses malnutrition by providing nutritional supplements, raising awareness, and ensuring that schoolchildren receive a nutritious meal every day, improving their health and growth.

**101. What is the primary objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Rajasthan?**

- A. To improve agricultural water supply
- B. To provide potable water to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024
- C. To focus on urban water distribution
- D. To limit the availability of surface water

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide potable water to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections by 2024.

**102. How many household tap connections were provided under JJM as of March 2024?**

- A. 50.99 lakh
- B. 20.56 lakh
- C. 12.15 lakh
- D. 35.87 lakh

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** As of March 2024, a total of 50.99 lakh household tap connections were provided under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

**103. How much expenditure was incurred for water supply under JJM by the end of March 2024?**

- A. ₹15,000 crore
- B. ₹21,517.85 crore
- C. ₹10,176.16 crore
- D. ₹8,437.29 crore

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The cumulative expenditure incurred for water supply under JJM by March 2024 was ₹21,517.85 crore.

**104. What is the goal of the PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal) Scheme in Rajasthan?**

- A. To provide financial aid to urban schools
- B. To improve the nutritional status of school children and increase enrolment and attendance
- C. To limit meals to pre-school children
- D. To reduce the provision of meals in government schools

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The PM POSHAN Scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of school children while also increasing enrolment, retention, and attendance in government schools.

**105. How much cooking cost per day is allocated for students in classes 6 to 8 under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme?**

- A. ₹5.45
- B. ₹8.17
- C. ₹10.50
- D. ₹6.75

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The cooking cost per day for students in classes 6 to 8 under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is ₹8.17.

**106. What is the main objective of the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana?**

- A. To provide milk to students six days a week
- B. To provide financial support to rural households
- C. To improve sanitation in schools
- D. To provide housing for students

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana provides milk six days a week to students in government schools to improve their nutritional intake.

**7. How much skimmed milk powder is provided per day to students of classes 6 to 8 under the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana?**

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Under the Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana, 20 grams of skimmed milk powder is provided per day to students in classes 6 to 8.

**108. How many anganwadi centers were functional in Rajasthan as of March 2024?**

- A. 61,885
- B. 62,500
- C. 55,000
- D. 58,670

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** As of March 2024, 61,885 anganwadi centers were functional in Rajasthan.

**109. Which scheme provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women for nutrition and healthcare?**

- A. Mukhyamantri Bal Gopal Yojana
- B. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
- C. Jal Jeevan Mission
- D. PM POSHAN Scheme

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women for nutrition and healthcare services.

**110. Under the Palanhar Yojana, how much is provided per month for orphan children attending school?**

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Under the Palanhar Yojana, ₹2,500 per month is provided for school-going orphan children.

**111. What is the primary focus of the Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana?**

- A. To provide healthcare services
- B. To provide free coaching to eligible students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and economically weaker sections for competitive exams
- C. To reduce the availability of coaching services
- D. To provide scholarships for international education

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana aims to provide free coaching to students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and economically weaker sections to help them prepare for competitive exams.

**112. How does the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) support farmers in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing loans for agricultural equipment
- B. By providing crop insurance to protect farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities and adverse weather conditions
- C. By focusing only on urban agriculture
- D. By limiting the coverage to small-scale farmers

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides crop insurance to farmers, protecting them from losses due to adverse weather conditions and natural disasters.

**113. What is the goal of the Bhamashah Digital Parivar Yojana?**

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A. To provide digital education to only urban families
- B. To promote digital literacy by offering financial assistance for purchasing smartphones to eligible families
- C. To focus solely on IT infrastructure in schools
- D. To limit access to digital devices for rural families

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Bhamashah Digital Parivar Yojana promotes digital literacy by providing financial assistance to families for purchasing smartphones, enabling them to access digital services.

**114. How does the Rajasthan Social Security Pension Scheme support vulnerable groups?**

- A. By providing housing for the elderly
- B. By offering monthly pensions to elderly citizens, widows, and disabled individuals, ensuring a basic income for vulnerable groups
- C. By limiting pension coverage to urban areas
- D. By focusing solely on educational support

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Social Security Pension Scheme provides financial support through monthly pensions to elderly citizens, widows, and disabled individuals, ensuring they have a basic income.

**115. What is the Annapurna Rasoi Yojana designed to achieve?**

- A. To provide free housing
- B. To offer affordable and nutritious meals to the poor and working-class population in urban areas at low prices
- C. To provide free transportation services
- D. To limit food availability to rural areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Annapurna Rasoi Yojana provides affordable and nutritious meals to the urban poor, working-class population, and students at low prices, ensuring food security in urban areas.

**116. What is the Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana intended for?**

- A. To provide loans for agricultural activities
- B. To provide financial assistance for the marriage of girls from economically weaker sections and socially disadvantaged groups
- C. To offer scholarships for higher education
- D. To reduce access to government subsidies for girls

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojana offers financial assistance to help cover the costs of marriage for girls from economically weaker and socially disadvantaged sections.

**117. How does the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) support urban poverty reduction?**

- A. By focusing only on rural development
- B. By providing skill training, financial assistance, and employment opportunities for urban poor, enabling them to improve their livelihoods
- C. By limiting access to skill development programs
- D. By focusing solely on government employment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The DAY-NULM helps reduce urban poverty by providing skill training, self-employment opportunities, and financial assistance to the urban poor, enabling them to improve their livelihoods.

**118. What does the Apna Khata Scheme focus on in Rajasthan?**

- A. To provide financial aid for healthcare
- B. To digitize land records and make land information available to citizens online, improving transparency and accessibility
- C. To limit access to land ownership records
- D. To focus solely on urban land management

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Apna Khata Scheme aims to digitize land records, making land ownership and related information accessible online, ensuring transparency in land management.

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**119. How does the Swasthya Mitra Yojana contribute to healthcare access in Rajasthan?**

- A. By focusing only on urban healthcare services
- B. By appointing healthcare facilitators (Swasthya Mitras) in government hospitals to guide patients and assist them in accessing medical services
- C. By limiting healthcare outreach programs
- D. By reducing the role of healthcare workers in hospitals

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Swasthya Mitra Yojana appoints healthcare facilitators (Swasthya Mitras) to help patients navigate government hospital services and access medical care more efficiently.

**120. What is the aim of the Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana?**

- A. To provide irrigation only to large farms
- B. To conserve water through rainwater harvesting and water management techniques, improving water availability for agriculture and household use
- C. To reduce the focus on water conservation
- D. To limit water management programs to urban areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana focuses on conserving water through rainwater harvesting and other water management practices, improving water availability for agricultural and domestic use.

**121. How does the Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan address water scarcity issues in Rajasthan?**

- A. By focusing only on urban water supply
- B. By promoting rainwater harvesting, watershed development, and the construction of water conservation structures to improve water self-sufficiency in rural areas
- C. By limiting access to water conservation projects
- D. By focusing only on industrial water needs

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan promotes rainwater harvesting and water conservation structures to address water scarcity and improve water self-sufficiency in Rajasthan's rural areas.

**122. What is the focus of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Rajasthan?**

- A. To provide government jobs in urban areas
- B. To provide guaranteed wage employment to rural households for unskilled manual work, with a focus on creating durable rural infrastructure
- C. To limit rural employment opportunities
- D. To provide temporary urban employment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** MGNREGA guarantees wage employment for rural households, focusing on providing unskilled labor opportunities and creating durable rural infrastructure.

**123. How does the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) support rural housing development in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing only urban housing
- B. By offering financial assistance to economically weaker sections in rural areas for constructing pucca houses
- C. By limiting rural housing to temporary shelters
- D. By focusing only on urban infrastructure

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** PMAY-G provides financial support to rural families for constructing durable houses, improving housing conditions for the economically weaker sections.

**124. How does the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme promote the welfare of the girl child in Rajasthan?**

- A. By limiting educational opportunities for girls
- B. By promoting gender equality and ensuring the education and survival of the girl child through awareness campaigns and financial incentives
- C. By focusing only on boys' education
- D. By reducing the focus on gender issues in education

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme promotes gender equality, encourages the education of girls, and works to improve their overall welfare through awareness campaigns and financial support.

**125. What is the purpose of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Rajasthan?**

- A. To provide only housing benefits
- B. To promote financial inclusion by providing access to banking, savings accounts, and financial services to the unbanked population
- C. To limit access to banking services
- D. To focus solely on government employees

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** PMJDY promotes financial inclusion by offering banking services, including savings accounts and financial tools, to the unbanked population, ensuring greater financial access for all.

**126. How does the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) support senior citizens in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing only temporary financial assistance
- B. By offering a guaranteed minimum pension to individuals in the unorganized sector after retirement, ensuring financial security in old age
- C. By limiting access to pension plans
- D. By focusing only on government employees

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Atal Pension Yojana offers a guaranteed minimum pension to individuals in the unorganized sector, helping them secure financial stability after retirement.

**127. What is the Swarozgar Yojana aimed at?**

- A. To provide only education support
- B. To promote self-employment by offering loans and subsidies to individuals from economically weaker sections for setting up small businesses
- C. To limit employment opportunities for the urban poor
- D. To focus solely on government jobs

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Swarozgar Yojana promotes self-employment by offering financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies, encouraging entrepreneurship among economically weaker sections.

**128. How does the National Nutrition Mission (Poshan Abhiyaan) impact health outcomes in Rajasthan?**

- A. By focusing only on adult nutrition
- B. By addressing malnutrition among children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, through better nutritional practices and interventions
- C. By reducing the focus on child nutrition programs
- D. By limiting nutrition schemes to urban areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Poshan Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition, focusing on children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, ensuring better health outcomes through improved nutrition.

**129. How does the Rajasthan Grameen Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) promote rural livelihoods?**

- A. By focusing only on urban employment
- B. By organizing rural women into Self Help Groups (SHGs), providing financial support and capacity-building initiatives to promote sustainable livelihoods
- C. By limiting financial support to small businesses
- D. By focusing solely on government employment schemes

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** RGAVP promotes rural livelihoods by organizing women into SHGs, offering financial assistance, training, and opportunities for sustainable income generation.

**130. What is the role of the Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Basti Yojana?**

- A. To limit housing development in rural areas
- B. To provide land and financial assistance for the construction of houses for homeless families in rural areas
- C. To focus only on urban housing projects

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# AS' SAARTHI IAS

D. To reduce access to housing benefits for rural families

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Basti Yojana provides land and financial assistance to homeless families in rural areas for constructing homes, improving housing conditions for the underprivileged.



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