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Chapter 7

Urbanisation and Urban Development

1. What was the percentage share of Rajasthan's urban population in its total population in 2011?

- A. 16.28%
- B. 24.87%
- C. 26.33%
- D. 27.74%

Answer: B

2. What is the projected percentage of Rajasthan's urban population for the year 2031?

- A. 24.87%
- B. 26.33%
- C. 27.74%
- D. 30.11%

Answer: C

3. How much was the urban population of Rajasthan in the year 2001?

- A. 170 lakh
- B. 132 lakh
- C. 209 lakh
- D. 242 lakh

Answer: B

4. According to Census 2011, which district had the lowest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan?

- A. Dholpur
- B. Alwar
- C. Jaisalmer
- D. Bharatpur

Answer: C

5. What was the sex ratio in Rajasthan's urban areas in 2011?

- A. 914 females per 1,000 males
- B. 933 females per 1,000 males
- C. 890 females per 1,000 males
- D. 907 females per 1,000 males

Answer: A

6. According to Census 2011, what was the child sex ratio in urban areas of Rajasthan?

- A. 914 girls per 1,000 boys
- B. 874 girls per 1,000 boys
- C. 887 girls per 1,000 boys
- D. 892 girls per 1,000 boys

Answer: B

7. Which district had the highest urban literacy rate according to Census 2011?

- A. Ajmer
- B. Udaipur
- C. Banswara
- D. Pratapgarh

Answer: B

8. What was the literacy rate in urban regions of Rajasthan in 2011?

- A. 61.40%
- B. 79.70%
- C. 66.11%
- D. 72.60%

Answer: B

9. Which city had the largest urban population in Rajasthan according to Census 2011?

- A. Jodhpur
- B. Udaipur

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C. Jaipur
D. Kota

Answer: C

10. What was the percentage of Rajasthan's total urban population living in slums according to Census 2011?

A. 12.13%
B. 10.62%
C. 16.12%
D. 15.44%

Answer: C

11. How many urban towns are there in Rajasthan as of 2023-24?

A. 200
B. 251
C. 300
D. 183

Answer: B

12. How many slum households were reported in Rajasthan according to Census 2011?

A. 307,035
B. 582,562
C. 206,8000
D. 394,391

Answer: D

13. What percentage of Rajasthan's urban slum population is located in Jaipur?

A. 10.62%
B. 5.89%
C. 15.64%
D. 74.53%

Answer: C

14. What was the sex ratio for the slum population in Rajasthan in 2011?

A. 933 females per 1,000 males
B. 914 females per 1,000 males
C. 917 females per 1,000 males
D. 890 females per 1,000 males

Answer: C

15. Which project of Jaipur Metro Rail had its Phase-1A completed by June 2015?

A. Mansarovar to Chandpole
B. Badi Chaupar to Transport Nagar
C. Chandpole to Badi Chaupar
D. Mansarovar to 200 Feet Bypass Ajmer Road

Answer: A

16. How much is the estimated cost of Jaipur Metro Phase-1C?

A. ₹1,126 crore
B. ₹2,023 crore
C. ₹980.08 crore
D. ₹204.81 crore

Answer: C

17. Which scheme was first launched by the Rajasthan Housing Board in March 2024?

A. AIS Residency
B. Fountain Square
C. Vidhayak Awas Yojna
D. Coaching Hub

Answer: B

18. How many self-help groups (SHGs) were formed under DAY-NULM in 2023-24?

A. 837
B. 2,433
C. 3,261
D. 3,217

Answer: C

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19. How many cities in Rajasthan were selected under AMRUT 2.0 by March 2024?

- A. 29
- B. 25
- C. 38
- D. 31

Answer: A

20. How much was the total project cost for AMRUT Mission in Rajasthan until March 2024?

- A. ₹1,515.08 crore
- B. ₹3,223.94 crore
- C. ₹874.75 crore
- D. ₹2,832.47 crore

Answer: B

21. What was the total number of households surveyed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in Rajasthan up to March 2024?

- A. 2.63 lakh
- B. 1.80 lakh
- C. 3.17 lakh
- D. 4.25 lakh

Answer: C

22. What was the total expenditure incurred for the DAY-NULM scheme in Rajasthan up to March 2024?

- A. ₹300 crore
- B. ₹174.33 crore
- C. ₹400 crore
- D. ₹250 crore

Answer: B

23. How many Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are there in Rajasthan as of March 2024?

- A. 194
- B. 190

- C. 195
- D. 250

Answer: A

24. Under Smart Cities Mission, how many projects were completed in Rajasthan by March 2024?

- A. 50
- B. 75
- C. 95
- D. 100

Answer: C

25. How many affordable housing units were sanctioned under the PMAY-U scheme in Rajasthan by March 2024?

- A. 4.58 lakh
- B. 6.10 lakh
- C. 5.03 lakh
- D. 5.25 lakh

Answer: C

26. What percentage of Rajasthan's urban population was living in census towns by 2011?

- A. 23.43%
- B. 15.67%
- C. 10.62%
- D. 13.33%

Answer: D

27. How many projects were sanctioned under Smart Cities Mission in Rajasthan by March 2024?

- A. 72
- B. 120
- C. 140
- D. 124

Answer: D

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28. What was the total number of beneficiaries for the Vidhayak Awas Yojna by March 2024?

- A. 250
- B. 320
- C. 150
- D. 500

Answer: A

29. How many cities in Rajasthan were covered under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)?

- A. 25
- B. 38
- C. 29
- D. 32

Answer: C

30. How much amount was approved for urban infrastructure projects under Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) by March 2024?

- A. ₹2,000 crore
- B. ₹5,000 crore
- C. ₹7,000 crore
- D. ₹10,000 crore

Answer: B

31. How many cities from Rajasthan were selected for development under the Smart Cities Mission?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 8

Answer: D

32. What was the cost of Jaipur Metro's Phase-1B extension from Chandpole to Badi Chaupar?

- A. ₹500 crore
- B. ₹1,126 crore
- C. ₹857 crore
- D. ₹204 crore

Answer: B

33. How many solid waste management plants were constructed in Rajasthan by March 2024?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 72
- D. 120

Answer: C

34. What was the total number of beneficiaries under DAY-NULM in Rajasthan as of March 2024?

- A. 1.5 lakh
- B. 2.8 lakh
- C. 3.5 lakh
- D. 3.7 lakh

Answer: B

35. What is the primary objective of the Rajasthan Urban Development Fund (RUDF)?

- A. Financing rural housing schemes
- B. Improving road infrastructure in urban areas
- C. Financing infrastructure development in urban local bodies
- D. Funding educational programs for urban residents

Answer: C

36. What percentage of Rajasthan's total population was urbanized as per the projections for 2023-24?

- A. 26%
- B. 29%
- C. 32%
- D. 35%

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Answer: C

37. Which scheme was introduced to improve the quality of housing in urban areas of Rajasthan?

- A. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- B. Mukhyamantri Shahri Jan Kalyan Yojana
- C. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)
- D. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Answer: C

38. How many Beneficiary-Led Construction houses were completed under PMAY-U by March 2024?

- A. 1.5 lakh
- B. 2.0 lakh
- C. 2.5 lakh
- D. 3.0 lakh

Answer: B

39. How many Solid Waste Treatment plants were planned under the Swachh Bharat Mission in Rajasthan?

- A. 90
- B. 100
- C. 150
- D. 120

Answer: D

40. What was the allocation for the Coaching Hub Project launched by the Rajasthan Housing Board in 2023-24?

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

Answer: C

41. How might the growth of urban population in Rajasthan affect the state's urban infrastructure in the next decade?

- A. Increased strain on water supply and sanitation services
- B. Higher demand for affordable housing in urban areas
- C. Need for enhanced transportation and public services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The growth of the urban population leads to increased pressure on water supply, sanitation, housing, and transportation infrastructure, requiring significant investments in urban services.

42. What could be a key challenge in urbanizing Rajasthan, given its current urban growth projections?

- A. Ensuring equitable development across all districts
- B. Managing environmental sustainability alongside rapid urbanization
- C. Expanding urban infrastructure while maintaining fiscal responsibility
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Key challenges include equitable development, managing environmental concerns, and expanding infrastructure in a financially sustainable way to handle urban growth.

43. How could improving urban transportation, such as the expansion of Jaipur Metro, impact economic productivity in Rajasthan?

- A. By reducing commute times and increasing worker productivity
- B. By lowering transportation costs for businesses and individuals
- C. By attracting investment in real estate and commercial sectors near metro lines
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: Urban transportation improvements reduce commute times, lower costs, and attract investment in real estate and commerce, contributing to higher economic productivity in cities.

44. What could be a strategic advantage of focusing on affordable housing schemes like PMAY-U in Rajasthan?

- A. Reducing urban slum populations by providing formal housing
- B. Encouraging urban migration by offering affordable living conditions
- C. Stimulating the construction industry and related sectors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Affordable housing reduces slum populations, supports urban migration, and stimulates growth in the construction industry, benefiting the economy and improving living standards.

45. What might be a key challenge in ensuring the success of Rajasthan's smart cities mission?

- A. Integrating technology infrastructure in existing, old urban centers
- B. Ensuring adequate funding for long-term maintenance of smart city projects
- C. Balancing technological advancements with local needs and governance capabilities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The success of the smart cities mission depends on effectively integrating technology, securing long-term funding, and balancing innovation with governance challenges in older urban centers.

46. How could the development of urban slum rehabilitation programs impact Rajasthan's urbanization strategy?

- A. By reducing the urban housing deficit and improving living conditions
- B. By freeing up valuable land for urban infrastructure projects
- C. By increasing social inclusion and reducing inequality in urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban slum rehabilitation improves housing conditions, frees up land for infrastructure, and promotes social inclusion, all contributing positively to Rajasthan's urbanization strategy.

47. What could be a potential environmental challenge of Rajasthan's rapid urbanization?

- A. Depletion of groundwater resources due to increased urban demand
- B. Increased air and water pollution in expanding urban centers
- C. Greater strain on solid waste management systems
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Rapid urbanization may lead to groundwater depletion, higher pollution levels, and stress on waste management systems, presenting significant environmental challenges.

48. How might the implementation of DAY-NULM (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission) contribute to urban poverty reduction in Rajasthan?

- A. By promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship in urban areas
- B. By providing skill development and training for urban poor communities
- C. By offering financial support to form self-help groups (SHGs) in urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: DAY-NULM promotes self-employment, skill development, and financial support for SHGs, helping to reduce urban poverty by empowering the urban poor economically.

49. How might the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP) affect the state's urban development goals?

- A. By improving basic services like water supply, sanitation, and drainage
- B. By enhancing public health through better environmental infrastructure
- C. By boosting economic growth through improved infrastructure services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: RUIDP improves basic services, enhances public health, and supports economic growth, aligning with Rajasthan's urban development goals by providing essential infrastructure.

50. What could be a long-term impact of the Jaipur Metro's expansion on urban mobility?

- A. Reduced traffic congestion in key urban areas
- B. Greater reliance on public transport over private vehicles
- C. Increased economic activities around metro stations
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The metro's expansion reduces traffic congestion, encourages public transport use, and stimulates economic activity near metro stations, improving urban mobility and the economy.

51. How might slum population growth in Rajasthan's cities affect urban planning strategies?

- A. Increased demand for basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation
- B. Challenges in providing adequate housing and healthcare services
- C. Potential delays in urban development projects due to land disputes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Slum population growth increases the need for basic services, presents housing and healthcare challenges, and may cause land disputes, complicating urban planning efforts.

52. What could be a potential risk of relying heavily on urbanization for Rajasthan's economic growth?

- A. Overcrowding in major urban centers leading to infrastructure stress
- B. Marginalization of rural areas and neglect of rural development
- C. Increased pollution and environmental degradation due to rapid urban expansion
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Over-reliance on urbanization could lead to overcrowding, rural neglect, and environmental degradation, making it important to balance urban and rural development strategies.

53. How could the completion of Jaipur Metro Phase-1C affect the city's economic landscape?

- A. By increasing footfall in key commercial areas
- B. By boosting real estate prices near metro stations
- C. By encouraging more businesses to set up around the metro corridors
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Metro expansion stimulates economic growth by increasing foot traffic in

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commercial areas, raising property values, and encouraging business development near metro corridors.

54. How might the development of affordable housing units under PMAY-U impact urban migration patterns in Rajasthan?

- A. By providing housing options for rural migrants moving to cities for jobs
- B. By reducing informal housing settlements and slum growth
- C. By improving the overall quality of life for low-income urban migrants
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Affordable housing reduces slum growth, provides housing for rural migrants, and improves the quality of life for low-income groups, influencing urban migration positively.

55. How could the implementation of AMRUT 2.0 in Rajasthan improve urban resilience?

- A. By enhancing water supply and stormwater management systems
- B. By promoting sustainable urbanization through infrastructure improvements
- C. By increasing the capacity of urban areas to cope with climate change impacts
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: AMRUT 2.0 enhances water management, promotes sustainable infrastructure, and helps cities adapt to climate change, improving urban resilience in Rajasthan.

56. What might be a strategic challenge in expanding Rajasthan's urban transport systems like the Jaipur Metro?

- A. High capital investment required for metro expansion
- B. Integration of metro services with existing

public transport systems

- C. Ensuring equitable access to metro services across all urban demographics
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding urban transport systems requires significant investment, integration with current services, and ensuring equitable access to benefit all demographics.

57. How could the expansion of self-help groups (SHGs) under DAY-NULM foster entrepreneurship in Rajasthan's urban areas?

- A. By providing access to credit for small businesses
- B. By creating a network of support for budding entrepreneurs
- C. By offering training and skills development for women and the urban poor
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding SHGs promotes entrepreneurship by providing credit access, fostering networks, and offering training for urban poor and women entrepreneurs, driving economic inclusion.

58. What could be a long-term environmental benefit of urban development projects like RUIDP?

- A. Reduced pollution due to improved sewage and drainage systems
- B. Conservation of water resources through efficient supply systems
- C. Improved public health through better environmental conditions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban development projects like RUIDP reduce pollution, conserve water, and improve public health, leading to long-term environmental sustainability benefits.

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59. How might urban planning strategies in Rajasthan address the challenges of rapid urbanization?

- A. By promoting mixed-use development to reduce urban sprawl
- B. By investing in sustainable infrastructure projects
- C. By integrating smart city technologies to optimize resource use
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban planning strategies can address rapid urbanization by promoting mixed-use development, sustainable infrastructure, and smart city technologies to manage growth efficiently.

60. How could public-private partnerships (PPP) be leveraged to enhance urban infrastructure development in Rajasthan?

- A. By attracting private investment for large-scale urban projects
- B. By fostering innovation in urban planning and infrastructure management
- C. By sharing the risks and rewards of urban development with private entities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: PPPs attract private investment, encourage innovation, and balance risks, making them effective tools for enhancing urban infrastructure development in Rajasthan.

61. What could be a long-term economic benefit of improving urban infrastructure through schemes like AMRUT and RUIDP?

- A. Enhanced productivity due to better public services and transportation
- B. Increased foreign and domestic investments in urban areas
- C. Growth in the local economy as a result of

- better urban connectivity
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Improved infrastructure increases productivity, attracts investments, and boosts the local economy by enhancing connectivity and public services, benefiting Rajasthan's urban areas economically.

62. How might urbanization in Rajasthan impact the demand for energy resources over the next decade?

- A. Increase in residential and commercial electricity consumption
- B. Greater demand for renewable energy solutions to meet urban needs
- C. Pressure on existing energy infrastructure to cater to growing urban populations
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urbanization will raise electricity consumption, drive demand for renewable energy, and strain current infrastructure, necessitating upgrades to meet the needs of expanding urban populations.

63. What could be a potential environmental risk associated with the expansion of urban transportation systems like Jaipur Metro?

- A. Increased energy consumption if the system relies on non-renewable energy
- B. Displacement of green spaces during the construction of new metro lines
- C. Air and noise pollution during the construction phase of the project
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding urban transportation poses risks like higher energy consumption (if not renewable), displacement of green spaces, and pollution during construction, making environmental management essential.

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64. How could the implementation of smart city projects in Rajasthan's urban areas enhance resource efficiency?

- A. By reducing water wastage through smart water management systems
- B. By optimizing energy use in public buildings through smart grids
- C. By managing traffic flow more effectively through smart traffic systems
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Smart city projects improve resource efficiency by reducing water and energy wastage and managing traffic more effectively, leading to more sustainable urban environments.

65. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the success of affordable housing projects under PMAY-U in Rajasthan?

- A. Ensuring timely completion of construction projects
- B. Providing adequate infrastructure and services in new housing areas
- C. Managing the rising cost of land in urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include timely project completion, ensuring proper infrastructure, and managing rising land costs, which are critical to the success of affordable housing initiatives.

66. How might the Smart Cities Mission contribute to improving urban governance in Rajasthan?

- A. By introducing e-governance platforms to enhance transparency
- B. By enabling real-time monitoring of urban services through smart technologies
- C. By improving citizen participation in urban decision-making through digital platforms
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Smart cities improve urban governance through e-governance, real-time monitoring of services, and increased citizen engagement, making governance more transparent and efficient.

67. What could be a strategic advantage of focusing on urban public transportation systems like Jaipur Metro?

- A. Reducing traffic congestion and pollution in major urban areas
- B. Enhancing the mobility of the urban workforce, increasing economic output
- C. Encouraging sustainable travel options over private vehicle usage
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban public transport reduces congestion, pollution, and private vehicle use while increasing workforce mobility, contributing to economic growth and sustainability.

68. How might the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NULM impact the socio-economic conditions of Rajasthan's urban poor?

- A. By improving access to credit and financial services for small-scale entrepreneurs
- B. By fostering social cohesion and collective problem-solving within communities
- C. By providing skill development opportunities that improve earning potential
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: SHGs enhance socio-economic conditions by offering access to credit, fostering social cohesion, and providing skills training, improving livelihoods for the urban poor.

69. How could the expansion of solid waste management systems under the

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Swachh Bharat Mission improve public health in Rajasthan's urban areas?

- A. By reducing the spread of diseases related to poor sanitation
- B. By improving air and water quality through proper waste disposal
- C. By preventing the contamination of urban water bodies
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanded waste management reduces disease risk, improves air and water quality, and prevents contamination, leading to better public health outcomes in urban areas.

70. How could urban slum rehabilitation programs contribute to social equity in Rajasthan's cities?

- A. By providing formal housing to low-income families living in slums
- B. By offering improved access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and education
- C. By integrating marginalized communities into the broader urban economy
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Slum rehabilitation improves housing, access to services, and economic inclusion, promoting social equity and reducing disparities between urban and slum communities.

71. What could be a long-term economic impact of the growth of urban areas in Rajasthan?

- A. Increased demand for skilled labor in urban sectors such as services and technology
- B. Growth in consumer spending as urban populations rise
- C. Diversification of the economy through the development of urban industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban growth drives demand for skilled labor, boosts consumer spending, and diversifies the economy by developing new industries, contributing to long-term economic stability.

72. What might be a key challenge in integrating renewable energy solutions into Rajasthan's urban infrastructure?

- A. High initial costs of setting up renewable energy systems in urban areas
- B. Difficulty in retrofitting old infrastructure to accommodate new technologies
- C. Managing the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources like solar and wind
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Renewable energy integration faces challenges such as high setup costs, retrofitting old infrastructure, and managing the variability of renewable energy generation.

73. How could urban planning strategies in Rajasthan address the climate change challenges associated with rapid urbanization?

- A. By incorporating green building practices in urban development
- B. By expanding green spaces to reduce urban heat island effects
- C. By implementing flood control measures to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban planning can address climate change by promoting green building, expanding green spaces, and implementing flood control measures, mitigating the environmental impact of urban growth.

74. How might the expansion of Jaipur Metro and similar projects improve urban-rural connectivity in Rajasthan?

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- A. By providing faster and more efficient transportation between urban and suburban areas
- B. By encouraging economic development in areas connected to urban centers
- C. By reducing the need for long-distance travel, decreasing transportation costs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Metro expansion improves connectivity by facilitating faster travel, encouraging suburban development, and lowering transportation costs, benefiting both urban and rural areas.

75. How could the implementation of smart waste management systems under the Smart Cities Mission enhance environmental sustainability in Rajasthan's cities?

- A. By optimizing waste collection routes to reduce fuel consumption
- B. By promoting waste segregation and recycling at the source
- C. By reducing landfill waste and minimizing environmental degradation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Smart waste management enhances sustainability by reducing fuel consumption, promoting recycling, and decreasing landfill waste, contributing to a cleaner urban environment.

76. What could be a potential barrier to expanding urban infrastructure under schemes like AMRUT and RUIDP?

- A. Limited availability of skilled labor to carry out infrastructure projects
- B. Delays in acquiring land for urban development projects
- C. Challenges in securing sufficient funding for large-scale urban infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Barriers to urban infrastructure expansion include labor shortages, land acquisition delays, and funding challenges, all of which must be addressed to meet urbanization goals.

77. How could the development of Jaipur Metro's Phase-1C impact the real estate market in Rajasthan?

- A. Increase in property values near metro stations due to better accessibility
- B. Attraction of commercial real estate investments along metro corridors
- C. Growth in demand for residential properties in well-connected areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Metro development boosts real estate by raising property values, attracting commercial investments, and increasing demand for residential properties near metro corridors.

78. What might be a key challenge in expanding urban services in rapidly growing cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur?

- A. Strain on existing public services like water, electricity, and healthcare
- B. Difficulty in maintaining consistent service delivery during rapid population growth
- C. Limited financial and human resources to meet the growing demand for services
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Expanding urban services in rapidly growing cities is challenging due to strain on public services, service delivery issues, and limited resources to meet increased demand.

79. How could urban development policies in Rajasthan be aligned with sustainable development goals (SDGs)?

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- A. By promoting energy-efficient building practices in new urban developments
- B. By enhancing public transportation to reduce carbon emissions
- C. By increasing access to affordable housing and basic services for all urban residents
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban development policies can align with SDGs by promoting energy efficiency, enhancing public transport, and improving access to affordable housing and services, contributing to sustainable urban growth.

80. What might be a key focus of urban development projects like RUIDP and AMRUT in ensuring long-term urban resilience?

- A. Building climate-resilient infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events
- B. Improving water and waste management systems to reduce environmental impacts
- C. Developing disaster preparedness and response plans for urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Long-term urban resilience focuses on climate-resilient infrastructure, improved water and waste management, and disaster preparedness, ensuring sustainable development in urban areas.

81. What could be a long-term social impact of successfully implementing the PMAY-U affordable housing scheme in Rajasthan?

- A. Improved living standards for low-income urban populations
- B. Reduction in the growth of informal settlements and slums
- C. Increased access to basic amenities like sanitation and electricity
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: PMAY-U will improve living standards, reduce slum growth, and provide access to basic amenities, promoting social equity and urban development.

82. How could public-private partnerships (PPPs) in Rajasthan's urban infrastructure sector accelerate urban development?

- A. By attracting private investments for large infrastructure projects
- B. By leveraging private sector expertise to improve project efficiency
- C. By reducing the financial burden on the state government for urban infrastructure projects
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: PPPs attract private investments, improve project efficiency, and reduce government financial burdens, thus accelerating urban infrastructure development.

83. How might the expansion of Jaipur Metro and similar urban transportation projects influence environmental sustainability in Rajasthan's cities?

- A. By reducing reliance on private vehicles and cutting down greenhouse gas emissions
- B. By promoting the use of renewable energy in public transportation systems
- C. By decreasing traffic congestion and air pollution in urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The expansion of metro systems reduces reliance on private vehicles, promotes renewable energy, and lowers traffic congestion and pollution, supporting environmental sustainability.

84. How could the integration of smart technologies in Rajasthan's urban planning improve disaster management capabilities?

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- A. By enabling real-time monitoring of environmental and infrastructure conditions
- B. By providing early warning systems for natural disasters like floods and heatwaves
- C. By improving coordination between emergency services through smart communication systems
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Smart technologies improve disaster management by enabling real-time monitoring, early warnings, and better coordination between emergency services, reducing the impact of disasters.

85. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the sustainability of urban growth in Rajasthan?

- A. Balancing rapid urbanization with the need to protect natural resources
- B. Ensuring affordable access to essential services like water and sanitation
- C. Managing urban sprawl while promoting compact, efficient city planning
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Sustainable urban growth requires balancing development with resource protection, providing affordable services, and managing urban sprawl through efficient planning.

86. How could the implementation of green building practices in Rajasthan's cities help address climate change?

- A. By reducing energy consumption and improving energy efficiency in buildings
- B. By lowering carbon footprints through the use of sustainable materials
- C. By promoting water conservation and reducing waste generation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Green building practices reduce energy use, carbon emissions, and promote water conservation and waste reduction, making cities more resilient to climate change.

87. What might be a strategic focus for urban planners in Rajasthan to reduce the urban-rural divide?

- A. Expanding infrastructure and services in rural areas to match urban standards
- B. Encouraging economic development in rural areas through better connectivity
- C. Providing equitable access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Reducing the urban-rural divide requires improving infrastructure, enhancing rural connectivity, and ensuring equitable access to key services and opportunities for both urban and rural populations.

88. How could the growth of e-governance systems in Rajasthan's cities impact urban governance?

- A. By increasing transparency in public service delivery
- B. By enhancing citizen participation through digital platforms
- C. By reducing corruption and improving administrative efficiency
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: E-governance improves urban governance by increasing transparency, enabling citizen participation, and reducing corruption, resulting in more efficient administration.

89. How might rapid urbanization in Rajasthan's major cities affect the socio-economic landscape in the state?

- A. By creating more job opportunities in urban sectors like technology, finance, and services

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- B. By increasing income inequality between urban and rural populations
- C. By driving rural-to-urban migration, leading to demographic changes in cities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Rapid urbanization creates jobs, widens income inequality, and accelerates rural-to-urban migration, impacting both the socio-economic and demographic landscape of the state.

90. How might the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission in Rajasthan improve the quality of life in urban areas?

- A. By ensuring better solid waste management and sanitation services
- B. By reducing health risks associated with poor waste disposal and open defecation
- C. By fostering a cleaner, healthier urban environment for residents
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The Swachh Bharat Mission improves the quality of life by enhancing waste management, reducing health risks, and creating cleaner urban environments, fostering better living conditions.

91. What could be a key challenge in managing the growing urban population in Rajasthan's cities?

- A. Ensuring sufficient access to affordable housing
- B. Providing adequate infrastructure to meet the demands of urban expansion
- C. Managing the environmental impacts of increased urbanization
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Managing urban population growth requires addressing housing, infrastructure, and environmental concerns, all

of which are critical to sustaining urban expansion.

92. How could the development of smart traffic management systems in Rajasthan's urban areas enhance public safety?

- A. By reducing the risk of road accidents through better traffic control
- B. By enabling quicker emergency response times through real-time traffic data
- C. By improving pedestrian safety through smart crosswalks and traffic signals
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Smart traffic systems reduce accidents, improve emergency response times, and enhance pedestrian safety, contributing to better public safety in urban areas.

93. What could be a long-term benefit of prioritizing public transport systems like the Jaipur Metro in Rajasthan's urban planning?

- A. Reduced carbon emissions through fewer private vehicle trips
- B. Improved economic activity along metro corridors due to better accessibility
- C. Lower transportation costs for urban residents
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Prioritizing public transport reduces emissions, boosts economic activity, and lowers transportation costs, creating sustainable, efficient urban mobility solutions.

94. How might the expansion of urban services in Rajasthan's cities impact the labor market?

- A. By increasing demand for skilled labor in construction and infrastructure sectors
- B. By fostering employment opportunities in public services such as healthcare and education

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- C. By attracting rural labor to urban centers for better job prospects
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban service expansion creates demand for skilled labor, offers public sector employment opportunities, and attracts rural workers to cities, affecting the labor market positively.

95. What might be a key consideration for urban planners in Rajasthan to ensure sustainable urban development?

- A. Promoting green spaces and public parks to improve urban livability
- B. Ensuring that new infrastructure projects adhere to environmental regulations
- C. Incorporating renewable energy solutions into urban power grids
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Sustainable urban development requires promoting green spaces, adhering to environmental regulations, and integrating renewable energy solutions to enhance urban livability and resilience.

96. How might the growth of urban slums in Rajasthan's cities affect the state's urban development goals?

- A. By increasing pressure on already limited urban resources and infrastructure
- B. By complicating efforts to improve housing and public services for all residents
- C. By exacerbating inequality and marginalization of low-income populations
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Urban slum growth strains resources, complicates housing and service provision, and worsens inequality, challenging the state's urban development efforts.

97. How could the Smart Cities Mission in Rajasthan help foster innovation in urban services?

- A. By encouraging the use of digital platforms to improve public service delivery
- B. By integrating data-driven solutions to enhance urban management efficiency
- C. By supporting startup ecosystems focused on urban technology solutions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The Smart Cities Mission fosters innovation by promoting digital platforms, data-driven solutions, and supporting startups focused on urban technology, improving service delivery.

98. What might be a long-term challenge in maintaining the growth of Rajasthan's service sector as urbanization increases?

- A. Ensuring access to skilled labor to meet the growing demands of the sector
- B. Balancing the growth of the service sector with environmental sustainability
- C. Preventing over-reliance on a single economic sector for urban growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include ensuring a skilled workforce, balancing growth with environmental sustainability, and preventing over-reliance on the service sector for sustained urban economic growth.

99. How could water resource management become a critical issue for Rajasthan's urbanization efforts?

- A. Increased demand for water due to rising urban populations
- B. Strain on existing water supply systems as cities expand
- C. The need for investment in water recycling and conservation technologies
- D. All of the above

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Answer: D

Explanation: Urbanization increases water demand, strains supply systems, and requires investments in recycling and conservation technologies, making water resource management crucial for urban sustainability.

100. What could be a strategic focus for ensuring inclusive urban growth in Rajasthan's cities?

- A. Providing equitable access to housing, education, and healthcare for all citizens
- B. Ensuring the integration of marginalized communities into the formal economy
- C. Promoting policies that reduce income inequality and social disparities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Inclusive urban growth requires equitable access to essential services, integrating marginalized communities, and reducing social disparities to promote economic and social equity.

101. What is the projected percentage of Rajasthan's urban population in 2031 according to the National Commission on Population?

- A. 26.33%
- B. 31.14%
- C. 27.74%
- D. 24.87%

Answer: C

Explanation: The projected percentage of Rajasthan's urban population in 2031 is expected to reach 27.74%, according to projections by the National Commission on Population.

102. How does the trend of urbanization in Rajasthan compare to the national level?

- A. Urbanization in Rajasthan has decreased compared to the national trend
- B. Rajasthan's urbanization rate is slightly lower but follows the national trend
- C. Rajasthan's urbanization rate is significantly higher than the national average
- D. Urbanization in Rajasthan is stagnant compared to national levels

Answer: B

Explanation: Rajasthan's urbanization rate has increased steadily and is following the national trend, though slightly lower in percentage compared to India's overall urbanization rate.

103. Which city in Rajasthan had the highest urban population according to Census 2011?

- A. Udaipur
- B. Jodhpur
- C. Jaipur
- D. Kota

Answer: C

Explanation: Jaipur had the highest urban population in Rajasthan, with a population size of 30.46 lakh, according to the 2011 Census.

104. What percentage of Rajasthan's urban households were classified as being in "Good" condition according to the 2011 Census?

- A. 29.3%
- B. 68.9%
- C. 2.5%
- D. 44.7%

Answer: B

Explanation: Around 68.9% of houses in urban Rajasthan were classified as being in "Good" condition according to the 2011 Census.

105. How does the urban sex ratio in Rajasthan in 2011 compare to 2001?

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- A. It decreased by 24 females per 1,000 males
- B. It increased by 24 females per 1,000 males
- C. It remained unchanged
- D. It decreased by 10 females per 1,000 males

Answer: B

Explanation: The urban sex ratio in Rajasthan increased by 24 females per 1,000 males, rising from 890 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

106. Which district in Rajasthan had the lowest urban sex ratio in 2011?

- A. Bharatpur
- B. Alwar
- C. Ganganagar
- D. Jaisalmer

Answer: D

Explanation: Jaisalmer had the lowest urban sex ratio in Rajasthan in 2011, with 807 females per 1,000 males.

107. What was the percentage of slum population in Rajasthan's urban areas according to the 2011 Census?

- A. 5.89%
- B. 15.44%
- C. 10.62%
- D. 12.13%

Answer: D

Explanation: The slum population constituted 12.13% of Rajasthan's total urban population as per the 2011 Census.

108. Which city had the highest number of slum dwellers in Rajasthan according to the 2011 Census?

- A. Kota
- B. Jodhpur
- C. Jaipur
- D. Udaipur

Answer: C

Explanation: Jaipur had the highest number of slum dwellers, with 3.23 lakh people living in slums, constituting 15.64% of the slum population in the state.

109. What was the urban literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2011?

- A. 72.7%
- B. 87.5%
- C. 79.70%
- D. 66.11%

Answer: C

Explanation: The urban literacy rate in Rajasthan was 79.70% in 2011, reflecting the overall improvement in education levels in urban areas.

110. Which city had the highest urban literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2011?

- A. Ajmer
- B. Udaipur
- C. Banswara
- D. Pratapgarh

Answer: B

Explanation: Udaipur had the highest urban literacy rate in Rajasthan in 2011, with 87.5%.

111. Which urban development project was launched to provide core infrastructure and improve the quality of life in cities across Rajasthan?

- A. AMRUT
- B. Smart Cities Mission
- C. RERA
- D. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Answer: B

Explanation: The Smart Cities Mission was launched to provide core infrastructure and improve the quality of life in cities, aiming to make cities sustainable and inclusive.

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112. What percentage of slum households in Rajasthan had access to basic civic amenities like drinking water and sanitation, as per the 2011 Census?

- A. 16.12%
- B. 10.5%
- C. 25%
- D. 5.9%

Answer: A

Explanation: 16.12% of slum households in urban areas of Rajasthan had access to basic civic amenities according to the 2011 Census.

113. How does the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) aim to support urban citizens?

- A. By providing agricultural loans
- B. By offering self-employment opportunities and capacity building for urban poor through Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- C. By providing only housing subsidies
- D. By focusing only on rural areas

Answer: B

Explanation: DAY-NULM supports urban citizens by providing self-employment opportunities, skill training, and other initiatives aimed at improving the livelihoods of the urban poor through SHGs.

114. What is the purpose of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in Rajasthan?

- A. To provide agricultural land to urban families
- B. To provide affordable housing to economically weaker sections and lower-income groups
- C. To fund industrial development
- D. To build luxury housing for government officials

Answer: B

Explanation: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) aims to provide affordable housing to homeless and economically weaker sections, along with lower-income groups, in Rajasthan.

115. How does the Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Scheme provide employment opportunities?

- A. By focusing only on rural employment
- B. By providing 125 days of guaranteed employment to urban residents, especially targeting women
- C. By offering temporary housing facilities
- D. By limiting the number of beneficiaries to government employees

Answer: B

Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Guarantee Scheme provides guaranteed employment for 125 days, primarily targeting women workers in Rajasthan's urban areas.

116. How does the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) contribute to urban development in Rajasthan?

- A. It focuses only on rural areas
- B. By providing basic infrastructure like water supply, sewage systems, urban transport, and creating green spaces in cities
- C. By limiting investment to infrastructure development
- D. By focusing solely on housing for the urban poor

Answer: B

Explanation: AMRUT focuses on improving urban infrastructure, such as water supply, sewage, transportation, and green spaces, aiming to create more sustainable urban environments.

117. What is the primary goal of the Smart Cities Mission in Rajasthan?

- A. To limit the development of urban infrastructure

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- B. To promote sustainable and inclusive development by creating smart solutions for urban challenges, improving the quality of life in selected cities
- C. To focus solely on rural housing
- D. To reduce urban employment opportunities

Answer: B

Explanation: The Smart Cities Mission aims to enhance the quality of life in urban areas by adopting smart solutions for infrastructure, governance, and service delivery, making cities more sustainable and inclusive.

118. How does the Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) ensure transparency in urban real estate projects?

- A. By limiting access to housing projects
- B. By regulating and promoting transparency, protecting the interests of home buyers, and ensuring timely delivery of real estate projects
- C. By focusing only on rural housing projects
- D. By reducing consumer rights protections

Answer: B

Explanation: RERA ensures transparency in the real estate sector by protecting the rights of home buyers and regulating project delivery, improving accountability in urban real estate developments.

119. What was the primary objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in Rajasthan?

- A. To reduce employment in urban areas
- B. To eliminate open defecation, improve solid waste management, and promote cleanliness in urban areas
- C. To limit sanitation services to rural areas
- D. To focus solely on industrial waste management

Answer: B

Explanation: The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) focuses on eliminating open defecation,

improving waste management systems, and promoting hygiene and cleanliness in Rajasthan's urban areas.

120. How does the Rajasthan State Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RSUIDP) contribute to urban infrastructure improvements?

- A. By focusing only on rural development
- B. By enhancing urban water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management infrastructure, along with urban transportation and environmental sustainability
- C. By limiting infrastructure projects to small towns
- D. By focusing solely on large cities

Answer: B

Explanation: RSUIDP enhances urban infrastructure by focusing on essential services like water supply, sanitation, and waste management, improving the overall quality of life in Rajasthan's urban areas.

121. What is the impact of urban migration on the urban infrastructure in Rajasthan?

- A. It reduces the demand for urban services
- B. Urban migration places pressure on infrastructure such as housing, water supply, sanitation, and transport, requiring cities to expand their services and facilities
- C. It leads to a decline in urban population growth
- D. It only affects rural infrastructure

Answer: B

Explanation: Urban migration increases the demand for essential services such as housing, water, sanitation, and transport, placing pressure on existing infrastructure and requiring cities to scale up their services.

122. How does the Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme support urban youth and women in Rajasthan?

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- A. It focuses only on agricultural loans
- B. By providing interest-free loans up to ₹50,000 to urban youth and women for setting up small businesses and enterprises
- C. By limiting access to government grants
- D. By focusing only on rural development programs

Answer: B

Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Urban Credit Card Scheme provides financial support to urban youth and women, offering interest-free loans to help them start small businesses and promote entrepreneurship.

123. How does the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) contribute to housing for the economically weaker sections in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on rural housing
- B. By providing affordable housing through subsidies and financial assistance for the construction and renovation of homes for the economically weaker sections
- C. By limiting access to government housing schemes
- D. By focusing solely on luxury housing development

Answer: B

Explanation: PMAY-U provides affordable housing for the economically weaker sections by offering financial assistance and subsidies for home construction, contributing to better housing availability in Rajasthan's urban areas.

124. How does the Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Yojana address urban unemployment in Rajasthan?

- A. It limits employment opportunities to rural areas
- B. By offering 125 days of guaranteed wage employment to urban residents, primarily targeting women, and focusing on infrastructure and service-related projects
- C. By reducing the number of beneficiaries
- D. By focusing solely on skilled labor

Answer: B

Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Shahari Rojgar Yojana offers wage employment for urban residents by guaranteeing 125 days of work, particularly focusing on women and urban infrastructure development.

125. What role does urban transportation play in the overall urban development strategy for Rajasthan?

- A. It focuses solely on pedestrian walkways
- B. By improving road networks, introducing metro services, and enhancing public transportation, urban transport systems support economic growth and ease urban congestion
- C. It limits the development of public transport systems
- D. It reduces access to urban centers

Answer: B

Explanation: Urban transportation improvements, including metro services and better road networks, enhance mobility, reduce traffic congestion, and support economic growth in Rajasthan's urban areas.

126. How does the Affordable Rental Housing Complex (ARHC) scheme support migrant workers in Rajasthan's urban centers?

- A. By providing free housing to migrant workers
- B. By offering affordable rental housing options to migrant workers in urban areas, reducing housing shortages and improving living conditions
- C. By limiting access to government housing schemes
- D. By focusing solely on permanent housing solutions

Answer: B

Explanation: The ARHC scheme provides affordable rental housing to migrant workers, addressing housing shortages and improving the living conditions of workers in Rajasthan's urban areas.

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127. How does urban governance in Rajasthan benefit from e-governance initiatives?

- A. It limits access to urban services
- B. By implementing e-governance systems, urban governance becomes more transparent, efficient, and citizen-friendly, improving service delivery and accountability
- C. By reducing the focus on digital infrastructure
- D. It focuses solely on manual record-keeping

Answer: B

Explanation: E-governance initiatives in Rajasthan make urban governance more transparent and efficient by improving the delivery of public services and promoting accountability in administrative processes.

128. What is the role of urban public health systems in Rajasthan's urban development agenda?

- A. It focuses only on rural health systems
- B. By improving healthcare infrastructure, expanding public health services, and addressing issues like sanitation and clean water, urban health systems enhance the well-being of urban populations
- C. By reducing the focus on healthcare infrastructure
- D. By limiting access to healthcare services in slum areas

Answer: B

Explanation: Urban public health systems are integral to Rajasthan's urban development by improving healthcare infrastructure, sanitation, and access to clean water, which contribute to healthier urban populations.

129. How does the Mission Niryatak Bano Campaign support urban entrepreneurship in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing solely on agriculture-based exports
- B. By encouraging small urban entrepreneurs to become exporters, offering training, support,

and financial assistance to promote exports from Rajasthan

- C. By reducing access to export markets
- D. By focusing only on large-scale exporters

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mission Niryatak Bano Campaign supports urban entrepreneurship by helping small business owners enter export markets through training and financial support, promoting urban economic growth.

130. What impact does the growth of urban infrastructure under the Smart Cities Mission have on environmental sustainability in Rajasthan?

- A. It focuses solely on industrial growth
- B. By promoting green spaces, smart waste management, energy-efficient buildings, and sustainable urban planning, the Smart Cities Mission contributes to environmental sustainability
- C. It limits environmental initiatives to rural areas
- D. It reduces the focus on smart infrastructure development

Answer: B

Explanation: The Smart Cities Mission enhances environmental sustainability by incorporating green spaces, waste management systems, and energy-efficient infrastructure, promoting eco-friendly urban development in Rajasthan.