



P.L.RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

Building Bureaucrats Since 2006

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1. With reference to the Rural Internal Audit Portal, recently launched by the Ministry of Rural Development, consider the following statements:

- I. It is an AI-enabled platform designed for end-to-end management of internal audits of rural development schemes.
- II. It supports both risk-based and compliance-based audit mechanisms.
- III. It has been introduced exclusively for auditing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two**
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Statements I and II are correct, whereas Statement III is incorrect.

The **Rural Internal Audit Portal** is an **AI-enabled digital audit platform** developed by the **Ministry of Rural Development**.

Its major features include:

- **End-to-end digital audit management**
- **Risk-based and compliance-based audits**
- Detection of **financial irregularities and fund misutilisation**
- Replacement of manual paper-based audit systems
- Promotion of **data-driven governance** and financial accountability.

The portal is intended for **multiple rural development programmes**, not exclusively for MGNREGS.

2. With reference to the proposed Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin), consider the following statements:

- I. It proposes to replace the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.
- II. It seeks to provide a statutory guarantee of 125 days of wage employment annually.
- III. It is proposed as a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Union Government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) I and II only

- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Statements **I** and **II** are correct, whereas Statement **III** is incorrect.

The proposed **Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin)** aims to strengthen rural livelihoods.

Important features include:

- Replacement of **MGNREGA**.
- **125 days** of statutory wage employment annually.
- Creation of **durable rural assets**.
- Promotion of sustainable livelihoods.
- Alignment with the vision of **Viksit Bharat @2047**.

The scheme has been proposed as a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)**, not a Central Sector Scheme.

3. With reference to the revised operational guidelines of the Anaemia Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (AMB), consider the following statements:

- I. Low birth weight infants aged 0–6 months have been included as a new beneficiary category.
- II. The earlier T3 strategy has been replaced by the T4 Strategy comprising Test, Treat, Talk and Track.
- III. The programme introduces an integrated digital ecosystem for beneficiary tracking and monitoring.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three**
- (d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation

All three statements are correct.

The revised **Anaemia Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan (AMB)** introduces several important reforms.

Major highlights include:

- Expansion to include **low birth weight infants (0–6 months)** as the **seventh beneficiary group**.

- Replacement of the **T3 Strategy** with the **T4 Strategy**:
 - **Test**
 - **Treat**
 - **Talk**
 - **Track**
- Development of an **integrated digital ecosystem** for:
 - Beneficiary tracking
 - Referral services
 - Follow-up
 - Programme monitoring and evaluation.

The programme also promotes the **"Eating Right" initiative** encouraging consumption of iron-rich and diversified diets.

4. Which one of the following best describes the primary objective of the revised T4 Strategy under Anaemia Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan?

- (a) Universal immunisation of children below five years
- (b) Comprehensive prevention, early detection, treatment and monitoring of anaemia**
- (c) Elimination of communicable diseases through mass screening
- (d) Digital certification of nutrition supplements

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The newly introduced **T4 Strategy** strengthens anaemia control through four integrated components:

- **Test** → Early identification of anaemia.
- **Treat** → Appropriate therapeutic interventions.
- **Talk** → Nutrition counselling and behavioural change communication.
- **Track** → Continuous monitoring and follow-up.

The revised strategy shifts the programme towards a **continuum-of-care model**, integrating nutrition, digital health monitoring and preventive healthcare.

5. With reference to the concept of "Treatflation", recently discussed in relation to workplace culture, consider the following statements:

- I. It refers to the cumulative financial burden arising from frequent small contributions towards workplace and social celebrations.
- II. It illustrates how behavioural and social factors can influence individual economic decision-making.

III. It is primarily associated with inflation resulting from excessive government expenditure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two**
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Statements I and II are correct, whereas Statement III is incorrect.

Treatflation combines the terms "**Treat**" and "**Inflation**", referring to the **hidden financial burden** created by repeated small voluntary contributions for office celebrations, birthdays and social events.

Important dimensions include:

- **Behavioural Economics**
- **Normative Social Influence**
- **Peer pressure**
- Reduced household savings.
- Lower long-term investment potential.
- Influence of social acceptance on financial decisions.

It is **not a macroeconomic inflation phenomenon** arising from government expenditure but a concept explaining **micro-level behavioural financial stress**.

6. With reference to the SAFAL Portal, recently launched by the Government of India, consider the following statements:

- I. It provides a unified digital platform for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural extension and farmer-oriented programmes.
- II. The portal enables real-time data collection and evidence-based policy interventions.
- III. It has been developed exclusively for monitoring procurement operations under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two**
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Statements I and II are correct, whereas Statement III is incorrect.

The **SAFAL Portal** has been introduced to strengthen **digital governance** in the agriculture sector by providing an integrated platform for programme monitoring and performance assessment.

Its major objectives include:

- **Real-time monitoring** of programme implementation.
- **Data-driven decision-making.**
- Better coordination among implementing agencies.
- Improved transparency and accountability.

The portal is **not confined to MSP procurement operations**, but supports broader monitoring of agricultural initiatives.

7. Which one of the following best reflects the significance of digital governance platforms such as the SAFAL Portal?

- (a) They replace statutory powers of State Governments in agricultural administration.
- (b) They facilitate evidence-based policy formulation through integrated digital monitoring and analytics.**
- (c) They eliminate the requirement for field-level agricultural extension services.
- (d) They function exclusively as e-commerce platforms for agricultural commodities.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Digital governance platforms such as **SAFAL** strengthen public administration by:

- **Generating real-time data.**
- Improving programme implementation.
- Facilitating **evidence-based policymaking.**
- Enhancing transparency and accountability.
- Supporting outcome-oriented governance.

These platforms **supplement**, rather than replace, field administration and extension services.

8. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), consider the following statements:

- I. The scheme promotes installation of decentralised renewable energy systems in the agricultural sector.
- II. One of its objectives is to reduce dependence on diesel-powered irrigation pumps.
- III. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three**

(d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation

All three statements are correct.

PM-KUSUM is a flagship initiative of the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)** aimed at improving farmers' energy security through renewable energy.

Major objectives include:

- Installation of **decentralised solar power plants**.
- Solarisation of existing agricultural pumps.
- Replacement of **diesel irrigation pumps** with solar-powered pumps.
- Additional income generation through sale of surplus electricity.
- Reduction of carbon emissions and promotion of clean energy.

The scheme contributes simultaneously to **energy security, climate mitigation, and farm income enhancement**.

9. Consider the following pairs:

Initiative	Primary Objective
I. Anaemia Mukh Bharat	Reduction of anaemia through the T4 strategy
II. Rural Internal Audit Portal	AI-enabled audit management for rural development programmes
III. PM-KUSUM	Solarisation of agriculture and decentralised renewable energy
IV. Treatflation	Index used to measure retail inflation

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
 (b) Only two
(c) Only three
 (d) All four

Answer: (c)

Explanation

Pairs **I, II and III** are correctly matched.

- **Anaemia Mukh Bharat** now follows the **T4 Strategy—Test, Treat, Talk and Track**.
- **Rural Internal Audit Portal** is an **AI-enabled digital audit platform** for rural development schemes.
- **PM-KUSUM** promotes **solar-powered agriculture** and decentralised renewable energy.

- **Treatflation** is **not an official inflation index**. It is a **behavioural economics concept** describing the cumulative financial burden of frequent small social expenditures.

10. Which one of the following best explains the significance of the revised Anaemia Mukht Bharat strategy in India's public health framework?

- (a) It shifts the programme from nutrition interventions to exclusive pharmaceutical treatment.
- (b) It integrates screening, treatment, behavioural change communication and continuous monitoring into a lifecycle approach.**
- (c) It limits anaemia interventions to pregnant women and children below five years.
- (d) It replaces POSHAN Abhiyaan as the nodal programme for nutritional security.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The revised **Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB)** strategy adopts a **continuum-of-care approach** through the **T4 Strategy**:

- **Test** – Early detection of anaemia.
- **Treat** – Appropriate medical management.
- **Talk** – Nutrition counselling and behaviour change.
- **Track** – Follow-up and digital monitoring.

The revised guidelines also:

- Expand beneficiary coverage.
- Strengthen digital health systems.
- Promote **iron-rich diversified diets** under the "**Eating Right**" campaign.
- Improve convergence with maternal, child and adolescent health programmes.

This integrated approach seeks to reduce India's anaemia burden through **preventive, promotive and curative interventions**.