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CHAPTER 8

Basic Social Services - Education and Health

1. How many Government Primary Schools (PS) are there in Rajasthan according to the 2022-23 report?

- A. 19,685
- B. 29,001
- C. 16,488
- D. 24,554

Answer: B

2. What was the total enrolment in government schools in Rajasthan as per the DISE report for 2022-23?

- A. 54.64 lakh
- B. 50.13 lakh
- C. 67.39 lakh
- D. 42.13 lakh

Answer: C

3. According to the Free Textbook Distribution Scheme, how many textbooks were distributed in 2023-24?

- A. 2.02 crore
- B. 1.75 crore
- C. 1.99 crore
- D. 2.50 crore

Answer: C

4. What scheme was merged with the Rajasthan Chiranjeevi Health Insurance scheme in 2022-23?

- A. Free Textbook Distribution Scheme
- B. Student Safety & Accidental Insurance scheme
- C. Chief Minister Hamari Betiyan Yojana
- D. Samagra Shiksha

Answer: B

5. Under the Chief Minister Sambal Yojana, what was the allocated budget for widow/abandoned women pursuing a two-year diploma in Elementary Education (DLED) in private institutes in 2023-24?

- A. ₹30 lakh
- B. ₹40 lakh
- C. ₹50 lakh
- D. ₹25 lakh

Answer: B

6. How many donors were honored under the Bhamashah Samman Samaroh in 2023?

- A. 100
- B. 142
- C. 85
- D. 250

Answer: B

7. The Bal Vatika scheme targets children in which age group to prepare them for class 1?

- A. 3 to 5 years
- B. 2 to 4 years
- C. 5 to 7 years
- D. 4 to 6 years

Answer: D

8. How many government schools were selected to start Bal Vatika in the first phase?

- A. 1,000
- B. 1,050
- C. 1,090
- D. 1,200

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Answer: C

9. What is the primary focus of the Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat program celebrated on Rajasthan Day?

- A. Educational reform
- B. Rajasthan's culture and traditions
- C. Digital literacy
- D. Economic development

Answer: B

10. How many model and excellent schools were selected as lab schools by the DIET and SIERT in Rajasthan?

- A. 250
- B. 500
- C. 224
- D. 600

Answer: D

11. In the National Achievement Survey 2021, how did Rajasthan's classes 3, 5, and 8 perform compared to the national average?

- A. Lower than the national average
- B. Equal to the national average
- C. Higher than the national average
- D. Did not participate

Answer: C

12. What percentage of seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls from weaker sections under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009?

- A. 20%
- B. 15%
- C. 25%
- D. 30%

Answer: C

13. How many Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are currently operational in Rajasthan?

- A. 200
- B. 316
- C. 400
- D. 350

Answer: B

14. How many Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalayas were established in Rajasthan for girls in the educationally backward Mewat region?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 5
- D. 8

Answer: A

15. What is the number of girls enrolled in Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalayas during 2023-24?

- A. 300
- B. 450
- C. 556
- D. 600

Answer: C

16. How many girls have received self-defense training under the Rani Laxmi Bai Aatma Raksha Prashikshan Scheme by 2023-24?

- A. 15.64 lakh
- B. 20.64 lakh
- C. 12.10 lakh
- D. 25.40 lakh

Answer: B

17. Under the Safe Schools, Safe Rajasthan (SSSR) program, how many government schools were included in the Child Rights Club initiative?

- A. 50,000
- B. 55,000
- C. 60,000
- D. 68,544

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Answer: D

18. How many Mahatma Gandhi Government Model Schools are operational in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in Rajasthan?

- A. 134
- B. 150
- C. 125
- D. 100

Answer: A

19. How many students are enrolled in Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in 2023-24?

- A. 45,000
- B. 50,000
- C. 51,548
- D. 60,000

Answer: C

20. What is the amount allocated for the salaries of employees in Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools for the session 2023-24?

- A. ₹30,000 lakh
- B. ₹38,700 lakh
- C. ₹40,000 lakh
- D. ₹25,000 lakh

Answer: B

21. How many Adarsh Vidyalayas are operational in Rajasthan as of 2023-24?

- A. 5,000
- B. 7,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 12,000

Answer: C

22. How many Government Senior Secondary Schools have been converted into Adarsh Vidyalayas?

- A. 2,000
- B. 4,000
- C. 6,000
- D. 8,000

Answer: D

23. How many Mahila Shikshan Vihar (Women's Education Centers) are operational in Rajasthan?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 15

Answer: A

24. How many students were provided with free coaching under the Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana in 2023-24?

- A. 25,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 20,000
- D. 15,000

Answer: A

25. Under the Mukhyamantri Balika Sambal Yojana, how many female students from classes 9 to 12 received financial aid in 2023-24?

- A. 10,000
- B. 15,000
- C. 20,000
- D. 25,000

Answer: B

26. How many schools for visually impaired children are currently operational in Rajasthan?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 15

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Answer: B

27. What was the total number of students enrolled in Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools in Rajasthan as of 2023-24?

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

Answer: C

28. How many new Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools were established in the academic year 2023-24?

- A. 300
- B. 350
- C. 400
- D. 450

Answer: B

29. How many Dronacharya Awards were distributed in 2023-24 to honor exceptional teachers?

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

Answer: A

30. What was the budget allocation for the Rajasthan Scholarship Scheme in 2023-24?

- A. ₹150 crore
- B. ₹200 crore
- C. ₹250 crore
- D. ₹300 crore

Answer: C

31. How many hostels for students from Scheduled Castes were operational in Rajasthan as of 2023-24?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 120
- D. 200

Answer: D

32. How many Government Middle Schools have been upgraded to Government Secondary Schools in Rajasthan?

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

Answer: C

33. How many new colleges were established in Rajasthan during the academic year 2023-24?

- A. 50
- B. 75
- C. 100
- D. 125

Answer: B

34. How many Model Schools were opened in Rajasthan's educationally backward blocks (EBBs) by 2023-24?

- A. 150
- B. 175
- C. 200
- D. 134

Answer: D

35. What was the total number of Government Higher Secondary Schools converted into Smart Schools in Rajasthan?

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

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Answer: B

36. How many Government Girls' Colleges were established in 2023-24 in Rajasthan?

- A. 15
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

Answer: D

37. What is the total number of students enrolled in Adarsh Vidyalayas as of 2023-24?

- A. 12 lakh
- B. 15 lakh
- C. 18 lakh
- D. 20 lakh

Answer: C

38. How many Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalayas were established in the educationally backward Mewat region?

- A. 10
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 15

Answer: A

39. How many students were enrolled in Mahatma Gandhi Government Model Schools in Rajasthan as of 2023-24?

- A. 20,000
- B. 25,000
- C. 30,000
- D. 40,000

Answer: C

40. What was the literacy rate in Rajasthan's urban regions in 2023-24?

- A. 65.10%
- B. 72.60%

- C. 75.45%
- D. 79.70%

Answer: D

41. How could the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools in Rajasthan impact the state's education outcomes in the long term?

- A. By improving English proficiency among students in rural and urban areas
- B. By increasing enrollment rates in government schools due to higher demand for English-medium education
- C. By enhancing overall academic performance and competitiveness of students in the state
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The introduction of English-medium schools improves language proficiency, attracts more students to government schools, and enhances academic performance, making students more competitive on a national level.

42. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the success of the Adarsh Vidyalayas in Rajasthan?

- A. Providing adequate infrastructure to support increased enrollment
- B. Ensuring a sufficient number of qualified teachers for quality education
- C. Balancing access to quality education in both rural and urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include providing the necessary infrastructure, ensuring qualified teachers, and balancing educational access between rural and urban areas, all of which are essential for the success of Adarsh Vidyalayas.

43. How might the Mukhyamantri Anuprati Coaching Yojana help in bridging the educational gap for students from economically weaker sections?

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- A. By providing free coaching for competitive exams
- B. By offering financial aid to ensure that students can afford high-quality coaching
- C. By increasing the representation of students from disadvantaged backgrounds in higher education and professional courses
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: This scheme offers coaching and financial support, helping students from economically weaker sections access quality coaching and increasing their chances of success in competitive exams and higher education.

44. What could be the long-term impact of initiatives like the Rani Laxmi Bai Aatma Raksha Prashikshan Scheme, which provides self-defense training to girls?

- A. Increased confidence and empowerment among female students
- B. Reduced instances of gender-based violence and harassment in schools
- C. Enhanced participation of girls in school and extracurricular activities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Self-defense training empowers girls, reduces gender-based violence, and promotes greater participation in school activities, contributing to long-term gender equality and safety.

45. What might be a key benefit of the Safe Schools, Safe Rajasthan (SSSR) program for the overall educational environment in Rajasthan?

- A. Creating a secure and supportive learning environment for students
- B. Promoting awareness of child rights and safety among students and teachers
- C. Reducing instances of bullying and violence in schools
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The SSSR program fosters a safe learning environment, raises awareness about child rights, and helps prevent bullying and violence, improving the overall educational experience for students.

46. How could the establishment of model schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) contribute to reducing the education disparity in Rajasthan?

- A. By offering quality education in regions with historically low educational outcomes
- B. By providing better infrastructure and resources to underserved areas
- C. By attracting qualified teachers to rural and remote regions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Model schools in EBBs offer quality education, improved infrastructure, and attract teachers to underserved areas, reducing the education disparity between rural and urban regions.

47. What could be a strategic advantage of expanding the number of Swami Vivekananda Government Model Schools in Rajasthan?

- A. Providing students with advanced learning facilities and infrastructure
- B. Encouraging enrollment in government schools by offering high-quality education
- C. Reducing the dependence on private schools for quality education in rural and semi-urban areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: The expansion of these model schools enhances infrastructure, encourages enrollment in government schools, and reduces the reliance on private institutions for quality education in rural and semi-urban areas.

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48. How might the focus on inclusive education for children with disabilities in Rajasthan's schools impact the overall education system?

- A. By increasing accessibility and opportunities for students with special needs
- B. By promoting a more inclusive and equitable educational environment
- C. By improving teacher training in handling diverse learning needs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Focusing on inclusive education improves access for children with disabilities, fosters an equitable learning environment, and ensures that teachers are trained to meet the diverse needs of students.

49. How could the expansion of government-sponsored scholarship schemes in Rajasthan contribute to educational equity?

- A. By enabling students from marginalized communities to pursue higher education
- B. By reducing financial barriers to accessing quality education
- C. By increasing the retention rate of students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Scholarship schemes help marginalized students access higher education, reduce financial barriers, and improve retention rates, thereby promoting educational equity.

50. What might be a key challenge in scaling up the Mahatma Gandhi English Medium Schools across Rajasthan?

- A. Ensuring enough qualified teachers proficient in English instruction
- B. Maintaining infrastructure and resources to meet increasing student enrollment

- C. Balancing the demand for English-medium education with the availability of government school resources
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Scaling up these schools requires addressing challenges such as ensuring qualified teachers, maintaining infrastructure, and balancing resource allocation with rising demand.

51. What could be a long-term societal impact of Rajasthan's focus on girls' education through schemes like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidyalayas?

- A. Higher literacy rates among women, leading to greater economic independence
- B. Increased participation of women in higher education and the workforce
- C. Reduction in gender disparities in education and employment
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Focusing on girls' education raises literacy rates, increases workforce participation, and reduces gender disparities, leading to greater societal and economic benefits.

52. How might the Bhamashah Samman Samaroh, which honors donors supporting education, impact community involvement in Rajasthan's education system?

- A. By encouraging more individuals and organizations to contribute to educational development
- B. By fostering a sense of responsibility and pride among community members
- C. By strengthening public-private partnerships to improve school infrastructure and resources
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: Honoring donors fosters community involvement, encourages further contributions, and strengthens partnerships to improve education infrastructure and resources.

53. How could the expansion of self-defense training for girls under the Rani Laxmi Bai Aatma Raksha Prashikshan Scheme contribute to reducing gender-based violence?

- A. By empowering girls to protect themselves in dangerous situations
- B. By promoting awareness of gender rights and personal safety among students
- C. By creating a cultural shift toward valuing girls' safety and rights in educational institutions
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Self-defense training empowers girls, promotes safety awareness, and fosters a cultural shift that values girls' safety and rights, contributing to the reduction of gender-based violence.

54. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the success of the Safe Schools, Safe Rajasthan (SSSR) initiative?

- A. Training teachers and staff to effectively implement safety protocols
- B. Ensuring that all schools have the resources to create a safe learning environment
- C. Addressing potential resistance to safety reforms from students or parents
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Challenges include training staff, ensuring adequate resources for school safety, and addressing resistance from various stakeholders, all of which are necessary for the success of the SSSR initiative.

55. How could the focus on digital learning in Rajasthan's government schools improve educational outcomes for students?

- A. By providing access to e-learning resources for students in remote areas
- B. By improving digital literacy skills among both students and teachers
- C. By enhancing the quality of teaching through interactive and tech-based learning tools
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Digital learning improves access to resources, enhances digital literacy, and enriches teaching quality, contributing to better educational outcomes for students.

56. How might financial support for female students under schemes like the Mukhyamantri Balika Sambal Yojana influence gender equity in education?

- A. By increasing enrollment and retention of female students in secondary education
- B. By reducing dropout rates among girls due to financial constraints
- C. By promoting gender equity through targeted financial aid for female students
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Financial support increases female enrollment, reduces dropout rates, and promotes gender equity, ensuring that more girls have access to secondary education.

57. How could the expansion of Mahatma Gandhi Government Model Schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) contribute to the state's human capital development?

- A. By providing high-quality education in regions with low educational outcomes
- B. By improving the future employability of students from disadvantaged backgrounds
- C. By reducing regional disparities in educational access and performance
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Explanation: Expanding model schools in EBBs improves educational quality, enhances future employability, and reduces regional disparities, contributing to the state's overall human capital development.

58. What could be a key benefit of promoting public-private partnerships (PPP) in Rajasthan's education sector?

- A. Increased investment in school infrastructure and learning resources
- B. Improved quality of education through private sector involvement
- C. Creation of new educational programs and facilities through collaborative efforts
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Public-private partnerships enhance infrastructure, improve education quality, and facilitate the creation of new programs, driving positive outcomes in the education sector.

59. How could capacity-building programs for teachers in Rajasthan's government schools improve the quality of education?

- A. By enhancing teachers' pedagogical skills and subject knowledge
- B. By promoting the use of innovative teaching methods and technologies
- C. By increasing teachers' ability to address diverse learning needs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Capacity-building programs improve teachers' skills, promote innovative teaching, and enable them to address diverse learning needs, enhancing the overall quality of education.

60. What might be a strategic focus for improving the education outcomes of Rajasthan's Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students?

- A. Providing scholarships and financial aid to reduce dropout rates
- B. Offering special coaching programs to improve academic performance
- C. Expanding access to quality education in rural and remote areas
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Strategic focus areas include scholarships, special coaching, and expanding access to quality education in rural areas, ensuring better educational outcomes for SC/ST students.

61. How does education contribute to national development according to the Rajasthan Economic Review?

- A. It focuses solely on individual achievements
- B. It improves productivity, creativity, entrepreneurship, and technological advancements, contributing to social and economic development
- C. It limits the development of human capital
- D. It reduces government investment in social sectors

Answer: B

Explanation: Education enhances productivity, creativity, entrepreneurship, and technological advancements, which are vital for both individual and national economic development.

62. How many government primary schools are there in Rajasthan as of 2022-23?

- A. 20,000
- B. 29,001
- C. 25,300
- D. 16,488

Answer: B

Explanation: There are 29,001 government primary schools in Rajasthan, as per the 2022-23 report.

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3. What was the total enrolment in government primary schools for the year 2022-23?

- A. 41.70 lakh
- B. 67.39 lakh
- C. 42.86 lakh
- D. 46.57 lakh

Answer: C

Explanation: In 2022-23, the total enrolment in government primary schools in Rajasthan was 42.86 lakh.

64. How does the Free Textbook Distribution Scheme benefit students in Rajasthan?

- A. It provides free textbooks only to private school students
- B. It provides free textbooks to students in classes 1 to 8 in all state government schools
- C. It limits access to textbooks for disadvantaged students
- D. It provides textbooks only to higher secondary school students

Answer: B

Explanation: The Free Textbook Distribution Scheme provides free textbooks to students from classes 1 to 8 in all state government schools.

65. What is the main objective of the Chief Minister Sambal Yojana for widow/abandoned women?

- A. To provide financial aid for healthcare
- B. To support widow/abandoned women in completing two-year diploma courses in Elementary Education
- C. To limit educational opportunities for women
- D. To provide housing benefits

Answer: B

Explanation: The Chief Minister Sambal Yojana provides financial support to widow/abandoned women for pursuing a two-year diploma course in Elementary Education.

66. What percentage of seats is reserved for students from weaker sections in private schools under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) 2009?

- A. 50%
- B. 15%
- C. 25%
- D. 10%

Answer: C

Explanation: Under the RTE Act, 25% of seats in private schools are reserved for students from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

67. What is the goal of the Samagra Shiksha initiative in Rajasthan?

- A. To provide financial support for college education
- B. To provide quality education, ensure equity and inclusion, and promote vocational education in schools
- C. To limit access to education for disadvantaged students
- D. To focus only on higher education

Answer: B

Explanation: The Samagra Shiksha initiative aims to provide quality education, ensure equity, and promote vocational education at school levels across Rajasthan.

68. What is the purpose of the Bal Vatika initiative in Rajasthan's education system?

- A. To focus only on secondary education
- B. To strengthen foundational literacy and numeracy for children aged 4 to 6 years through pre-primary education in government schools
- C. To reduce enrolment in elementary schools
- D. To limit access to pre-primary education

Answer: B

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Explanation: Bal Vatika focuses on providing foundational literacy and numeracy to children aged 4 to 6 years, preparing them for class 1.

69. How does the Rajasthan State Achievement Survey (RSAS) 2021 compare Rajasthan's educational performance with the national average?

- A. Rajasthan's average score is lower than the national average
- B. Rajasthan's average score is higher than the national average
- C. Rajasthan's performance remained unchanged
- D. Rajasthan's score is below average in literacy

Answer: B

Explanation: In the RSAS 2021, Rajasthan's educational performance was higher than the national average in various subjects.

70. What is the Gargi Manch initiative focused on?

- A. To support boys' education in primary schools
- B. To create awareness among parents and girls about the importance of education and social issues like child marriage and the dowry system
- C. To promote sports education only
- D. To limit participation of girls in school activities

Answer: B

Explanation: The Gargi Manch initiative is aimed at raising awareness among girls and their parents about social issues like child marriage and promoting education for girls.

71. What is the primary objective of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Rajasthan?

- A. To provide financial aid to secondary school students
- B. To improve the nutritional status of school children and encourage enrolment and retention in schools
- C. To limit meals to private schools only
- D. To provide meals only to teachers

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of school children while encouraging enrolment, retention, and attendance in government schools.

72. How does the Mukhyamantri Hamari Beti Yojana benefit girls in Rajasthan?

- A. By offering free education in private schools
- B. By providing financial incentives to girls who score the highest marks in the 10th and 12th standard board exams from government schools
- C. By limiting access to higher education
- D. By focusing only on boys' education

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Hamari Beti Yojana provides financial incentives to top-performing girls in government schools, supporting their education and encouraging academic excellence.

73. What is the purpose of the Shala Darpan Portal in Rajasthan's education system?

- A. To limit access to education resources
- B. To provide online access to information about schools, teachers, and students, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the school management system
- C. To focus solely on teacher training
- D. To reduce the use of digital platforms in education

Answer: B

Explanation: The Shala Darpan Portal provides detailed information about schools, teachers, and students, ensuring transparency and enhancing the efficiency of Rajasthan's education system.

74. How does the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme contribute to the health and education of children in Rajasthan?

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- A. It focuses only on healthcare for adults
- B. By providing early childhood care, supplementary nutrition, immunization, and pre-school education to children under six years of age
- C. By limiting access to healthcare for children
- D. By reducing the focus on child development programs

Answer: B

Explanation: The ICDS scheme provides essential services such as nutrition, healthcare, and pre-school education to children under six, improving their overall development.

75. What is the main goal of the Rajasthan School Health Program?

- A. To provide healthcare services only to teachers
- B. To improve the health and well-being of school children through regular health check-ups, treatment, and health education
- C. To limit healthcare services to private schools
- D. To reduce the focus on child health in schools

Answer: B

Explanation: The Rajasthan School Health Program aims to improve the health of school children by providing regular check-ups, treatment, and health education, contributing to their overall well-being.

76. How does the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) support maternal health in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on child healthcare
- B. By providing financial assistance to pregnant women for institutional deliveries, reducing maternal and neonatal mortality
- C. By limiting maternal healthcare to urban areas
- D. By focusing solely on postnatal care

Answer: B

Explanation: JSY promotes institutional deliveries by providing financial assistance to

pregnant women, thereby reducing maternal and neonatal mortality in Rajasthan.

77. What is the main objective of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana (MNDY)?

- A. To provide healthcare services only to urban residents
- B. To provide free essential medicines to all residents in government hospitals and health centers across the state
- C. To reduce the number of medicines available in public hospitals
- D. To focus solely on private healthcare facilities

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Dava Yojana ensures the availability of free essential medicines to residents of Rajasthan in government hospitals and health centers.

78. What is the goal of the Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana?

- A. To reduce diagnostic services in public healthcare
- B. To provide free diagnostic services, including lab tests, to all patients in government hospitals and health centers
- C. To limit diagnostic services to urban hospitals
- D. To focus only on critical care treatments

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Nishulk Jaanch Yojana offers free diagnostic services, including laboratory tests, in all government hospitals and health centers across Rajasthan, ensuring affordable healthcare for all.

79. How does the National Health Mission (NHM) contribute to healthcare improvements in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing solely on private healthcare
- B. By improving healthcare infrastructure, providing maternal and child healthcare, and implementing health-related schemes to reduce disease burden

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- C. By limiting healthcare initiatives to urban areas
- D. By focusing only on specialized healthcare services

Answer: B

Explanation: The NHM aims to improve healthcare infrastructure and services, particularly maternal and child healthcare, while implementing public health programs to reduce the disease burden in Rajasthan.

80. How does the Rajshree Yojana support girl child education and health in Rajasthan?

- A. It provides educational benefits only to boys
- B. By offering financial support to parents for the education and healthcare of girl children, promoting the welfare of girls from birth to the completion of higher education
- C. By limiting access to healthcare for girls
- D. By focusing only on primary education

Answer: B

Explanation: The Rajshree Yojana provides financial assistance to parents for the education and healthcare of girl children, ensuring their overall development from birth to higher education.

81. What is the objective of the Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana?

- A. To reduce financial aid for girls
- B. To provide financial support to the girl child in three phases from birth to graduation, encouraging her education and overall well-being
- C. To limit financial assistance to urban families
- D. To focus only on boys' education

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mukhyamantri Rajshree Yojana offers financial support to the girl child at different stages, encouraging education and ensuring her welfare from birth to higher education.

82. What is the main purpose of the Arogya Rajasthan Campaign?

- A. To provide medical services only to government employees
- B. To create awareness about preventive healthcare measures, promote immunization, and conduct regular health check-ups
- C. To limit healthcare outreach to cities
- D. To reduce focus on preventive healthcare

Answer: B

Explanation: The Arogya Rajasthan Campaign promotes preventive healthcare by raising awareness about immunization, conducting health check-ups, and encouraging healthy living across the state.

83. How does the Chiranjeevi Health Insurance Scheme benefit the residents of Rajasthan?

- A. By providing health insurance only to urban populations
- B. By offering cashless treatment up to ₹10 lakh per year to residents for a range of medical treatments
- C. By limiting access to government hospitals only
- D. By focusing solely on outpatient services

Answer: B

Explanation: The Chiranjeevi Health Insurance Scheme provides cashless treatment up to ₹10 lakh annually for residents of Rajasthan, covering a variety of medical treatments in government and private hospitals.

84. What is the focus of the Nirogi Rajasthan Campaign?

- A. To limit healthcare services to urban areas
- B. To promote health awareness and wellness activities, encouraging preventive healthcare practices across the state
- C. To reduce the availability of healthcare services
- D. To focus solely on curative healthcare

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Answer: B

Explanation: The Nirogi Rajasthan Campaign encourages preventive healthcare through health awareness and wellness activities, promoting overall well-being among the state's population.

85. How does the Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana (BSBY) improve healthcare access in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on outpatient services
- B. By providing cashless health insurance for secondary and tertiary care services, ensuring access to free healthcare for economically weaker sections
- C. By limiting health insurance to private hospitals
- D. By focusing solely on primary healthcare

Answer: B

Explanation: The Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana provides cashless health insurance for secondary and tertiary care, improving access to free healthcare for the economically weaker sections in Rajasthan.

86. What is the goal of the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) in Rajasthan?

- A. To focus only on adult nutrition
- B. To reduce malnutrition, stunting, and anemia among children, adolescents, and pregnant women through improved nutritional practices and interventions
- C. To limit nutritional programs to urban areas
- D. To focus solely on school meals

Answer: B

Explanation: The NNM aims to reduce malnutrition, stunting, and anemia through targeted nutritional programs for children, adolescents, and pregnant women, improving overall health outcomes.

87. What is the focus of the School Health and Wellness Program in Rajasthan?

- A. To focus solely on academic performance
- B. To provide health education, mental health support, and regular health check-ups for school children, promoting their physical and mental well-being
- C. To limit healthcare services to private schools
- D. To reduce access to mental health support for students

Answer: B

Explanation: The School Health and Wellness Program provides health education, mental health support, and regular check-ups, ensuring the overall well-being of students in Rajasthan.

88. How does the Family Planning Program contribute to health outcomes in Rajasthan?

- A. By focusing only on urban areas
- B. By promoting family planning services, including contraceptives, counseling, and education, to improve maternal and child health outcomes
- C. By limiting access to reproductive health services
- D. By focusing solely on curative healthcare

Answer: B

Explanation: The Family Planning Program promotes reproductive health through family planning services, improving maternal and child health outcomes across the state.

89. What is the primary objective of the Mukhya Mantri Free Medicine Scheme?

- A. To provide free medicines only to government employees
- B. To ensure the availability of free essential medicines to all residents of Rajasthan through government hospitals and health centers
- C. To limit the distribution of medicines in rural areas
- D. To focus solely on specialized medications

Answer: B

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Explanation: The Mukhya Mantri Free Medicine Scheme aims to make essential medicines available free of charge to all residents through government hospitals and health centers.

90. How does the Kishori Shakti Yojana support adolescent girls in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting access to healthcare for adolescents
- B. By providing health, nutrition, and vocational training to adolescent girls, improving their physical well-being and skill development
- C. By focusing only on boys' education
- D. By reducing the focus on adolescent health and nutrition

Answer: B

Explanation: Kishori Shakti Yojana supports adolescent girls by providing health and nutrition services, as well as vocational training, to improve their well-being and empower them for the future.