

# AS' SAARTHI IAS

## CHAPTER 6

### Service Sector

1. What was the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the service sector at constant (2011-12) prices in Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. ₹2.86 lakh crore
- B. ₹3.43 lakh crore
- C. ₹6.44 lakh crore
- D. ₹4.41 lakh crore

**Answer: B**

2. What is the share of the service sector in Rajasthan's GSVA at current prices for the year 2023-24?

- A. 35.07%
- B. 40.07%
- C. 45.07%
- D. 50.07%

**Answer: C**

3. Which sub-sector contributed the largest share to the service sector GSVA in Rajasthan in 2023-24?

- A. Financial Services
- B. Public Administration
- C. Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants
- D. Real Estate and Professional Services

**Answer: C**

4. What was the growth rate of the service sector at constant (2011-12) prices in 2023-24?

- A. 5.71%
- B. 6.71%
- C. 7.89%
- D. 4.69%

**Answer: D**

5. Which sub-sector of the service sector experienced the highest growth rate at constant prices in 2023-24?

- A. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
- B. Transport, Storage & Communication
- C. Financial Services
- D. Other Services

**Answer: C**

6. What was the total number of domestic tourists who visited Rajasthan in 2023?

- A. 1,807.52 lakh
- B. 1,790.52 lakh
- C. 17 lakh
- D. 1,800.00 lakh

**Answer: B**

7. What percentage of the service sector GSVA was contributed by Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services in 2023-24?

- A. 20.66%
- B. 23.59%
- C. 28.01%
- D. 9.89%

**Answer: B**

8. How many tourism units received eligibility certificates for Industry Status in 2023-24?

- A. 200 units
- B. 300 units
- C. 342 units
- D. 400 units

**Answer: C**

9. What was the number of foreign tourists who visited Rajasthan in 2023?

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- A. 15 lakh
- B. 17 lakh
- C. 10 lakh
- D. 20 lakh

**Answer: B**

**10. What was the GSVA of the service sector at current prices in 2023-24?**

- A. ₹4.41 lakh crore
- B. ₹5.00 lakh crore
- C. ₹6.44 lakh crore
- D. ₹3.43 lakh crore

**Answer: C**

**11. What percentage of the service sector's GSVA in Rajasthan was contributed by Financial Services in 2023-24?**

- A. 9.89%
- B. 10.92%
- C. 6.93%
- D. 23.59%

**Answer: A**

**12. What event was organized by the Rajasthan Tourism Department to promote inbound tourism in April 2023?**

- A. Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart
- B. Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB)
- C. Desert Festival
- D. Mewar Festival

**Answer: B**

**13. Which sub-sector contributed around 6.93% to the service sector GSVA in Rajasthan in 2023-24?**

- A. Public Administration
- B. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
- C. Transport, Storage & Communication
- D. Other Services

**Answer: A**

**14. How many film suitability certificates were issued under the Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy-2022?**

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

**Answer: B**

**15. How much funding was allocated for tourism development works from the Tourism Development Fund in 2023-24?**

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

**Answer: C**

**16. What was the growth rate of the Transport, Storage & Communication sub-sector in 2023-24 at constant (2011-12) prices?**

- A. 6.71%
- B. 5.10%
- C. 7.89%
- D. 8.40%

**Answer: B**

**17. Which of the following fairs was organized in Bikaner as part of Rajasthan's cultural activities in 2023-24?**

- A. Pushkar Fair
- B. Camel Festival
- C. Mewar Festival
- D. Marwar Festival

**Answer: B**

**18. How many tourism unit projects worth ₹4,847.67 crore were approved in Rajasthan during 2023-24?**

- A. 435 projects
- B. 342 projects

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- C. 500 projects
- D. 300 projects

**Answer: A**

**19. How much was sanctioned for the development of the Baneshwar Dham (Dungarpur) project in 2023-24?**

- A. ₹78 crore
- B. ₹100 crore
- C. ₹120.70 crore
- D. ₹150 crore

**Answer: B**

**20. What was the expenditure incurred on tourism development works in Rajasthan in 2023-24?**

- A. ₹1,000 crore
- B. ₹500 crore
- C. ₹312.14 lakh
- D. ₹402.22 crore

**Answer: C**

**21. How might the increased focus on tourism development in Rajasthan impact the state's overall economic growth in the long term?**

- A. By creating more jobs in hospitality and service sectors
- B. By attracting higher foreign investment in tourism infrastructure
- C. By increasing state revenue through tourism-related activities
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Increased focus on tourism will create jobs, attract foreign investments, and boost state revenue through tourism activities, contributing to long-term economic growth.

**22. What could be the potential economic benefit of organizing events like the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) for Rajasthan?**

- A. It helps promote Rajasthan as a global tourist destination
- B. It increases business opportunities for local tourism operators
- C. It attracts foreign tourists, contributing to foreign exchange earnings
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Organizing events like GITB promotes Rajasthan globally, increases local business opportunities, and attracts foreign tourists, enhancing foreign exchange earnings for the state.

**23. What could be the long-term impact of issuing tourism units eligibility certificates for industry status in Rajasthan?**

- A. Enhanced investment in tourism infrastructure due to industry-level incentives
- B. Improved quality and standards of tourism services in the state
- C. Growth in tourism-related industries such as hospitality, transport, and entertainment
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Issuing eligibility certificates encourages investments, improves tourism standards, and promotes the growth of tourism-related industries, contributing to long-term development in Rajasthan.

**24. How might real estate and professional services contribute to the service sector's overall growth in Rajasthan?**

- A. By attracting higher investments in housing and commercial properties
- B. By increasing demand for professional services like legal and consultancy
- C. By driving economic growth through real estate development and infrastructure projects
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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**Explanation:** Real estate development stimulates investment, increases demand for professional services, and drives economic growth through infrastructure projects, significantly contributing to the service sector's growth.

**25. What could be a key challenge in maintaining a high growth rate in Rajasthan's financial services sector?**

- A. Limited access to banking services in rural areas
- B. Increased competition from emerging fintech companies
- C. Regulatory changes affecting financial institutions
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The financial services sector faces challenges such as rural banking access, competition from fintech, and regulatory changes, which may impact its growth and sustainability.

**26. How could the expansion of the transport and communication sector contribute to Rajasthan's economic development?**

- A. By improving connectivity between rural and urban areas
- B. By facilitating the movement of goods and services more efficiently
- C. By promoting industrial growth through better logistics and communication infrastructure
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expansion of transport and communication enhances connectivity, improves logistics, and promotes industrial growth, boosting overall economic development in Rajasthan.

**27. What could be the strategic advantage of focusing on film tourism under the**

**Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy-2022?**

- A. It attracts filmmakers to Rajasthan, boosting local tourism
- B. It promotes Rajasthan's cultural heritage globally through films
- C. It creates new jobs in the tourism and entertainment sectors
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Film tourism promotes Rajasthan's cultural heritage, attracts filmmakers, and creates jobs in both tourism and entertainment, boosting the state's economy and global image.

**28. How might the development of tourism projects worth ₹4,847.67 crore contribute to regional development in Rajasthan?**

- A. By creating direct and indirect employment opportunities in the tourism sector
- B. By improving infrastructure in less developed regions of the state
- C. By boosting local economies through increased tourist footfall
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Investment in tourism projects stimulates regional development by creating jobs, improving infrastructure, and boosting local economies through tourism-related activities.

**29. What could be the long-term environmental impact of promoting tourism in sensitive areas of Rajasthan, such as deserts and wildlife reserves?**

- A. Increased pressure on natural resources and ecosystems
- B. Potential damage to wildlife habitats due to unregulated tourism
- C. Need for sustainable tourism practices to

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minimize environmental impact  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Promoting tourism in sensitive areas can lead to resource pressure, habitat damage, and the need for sustainable practices to protect the environment while supporting tourism growth.

**30. What might be a key challenge in increasing the number of foreign tourists to Rajasthan?**

- A. Limited international connectivity to key tourist destinations
- B. High competition from other global tourist destinations
- C. Language barriers and lack of customized services for foreign tourists
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Increasing foreign tourists requires addressing challenges like international connectivity, competition from other destinations, and providing customized services to attract and retain tourists.

**31. How could the growth of the service sector in Rajasthan contribute to improving living standards in the state?**

- A. By creating more employment opportunities in high-paying sectors
- B. By increasing access to better services, such as healthcare and education
- C. By driving urbanization and infrastructure development
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Service sector growth generates employment, improves access to essential services, and drives urbanization, leading to improved living standards across the state.

**32. What might be the potential economic impact of investing ₹120.70 crore in the Baneshwar Dham project?**

- A. Increased religious tourism leading to higher local revenues
- B. Job creation in the tourism and construction sectors
- C. Development of surrounding infrastructure, boosting regional growth
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Investing in religious tourism projects like Baneshwar Dham boosts local revenue, creates jobs, and drives infrastructure development, supporting regional economic growth.

**33. How might public administration reforms impact the service sector GSVAs in Rajasthan?**

- A. By improving efficiency and transparency in service delivery
- B. By reducing administrative costs and improving resource allocation
- C. By attracting more investments in public services and infrastructure
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Public administration reforms enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and attract investments, boosting the service sector's contribution to Rajasthan's overall GSVAs.

**34. What could be a key driver of growth in the Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants sub-sector of Rajasthan's service sector?**

- A. Increased domestic and international tourism
- B. Investment in hospitality infrastructure, such as hotels and restaurants
- C. Promotion of cultural festivals and events to attract tourists
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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**Explanation:** Growth in trade, hotels, and restaurants is driven by rising tourism, investments in hospitality, and cultural events, all of which stimulate the sub-sector's expansion.

**35. How could the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) help Rajasthan's tourism industry compete globally?**

- A. By showcasing Rajasthan as a leading tourist destination to international buyers
- B. By fostering partnerships between local tourism operators and global players
- C. By increasing global visibility through participation in international tourism markets
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** GITB enhances Rajasthan's global tourism presence by showcasing the state, building partnerships, and increasing its visibility in international markets, helping it compete globally.

**36. What might be a long-term challenge in sustaining the growth of Rajasthan's service sector?**

- A. Increasing pressure on urban infrastructure due to rapid urbanization
- B. Ensuring a skilled workforce to meet the demands of growing service industries
- C. Balancing growth with the need for environmental sustainability
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Sustaining service sector growth requires addressing challenges like urban infrastructure strain, workforce skill gaps, and ensuring that growth aligns with environmental sustainability goals.

**37. How might cultural festivals and fairs contribute to Rajasthan's tourism growth in the coming years?**

- A. By attracting both domestic and international tourists to experience Rajasthan's heritage
- B. By boosting local economies through increased spending on accommodation, food, and entertainment
- C. By enhancing Rajasthan's cultural brand on a global stage
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Cultural festivals attract tourists, boost local economies, and promote Rajasthan's cultural brand globally, significantly contributing to tourism growth in the state.

**38. What could be a potential risk of relying heavily on the tourism sector for Rajasthan's economic growth?**

- A. Vulnerability to global economic downturns affecting tourism demand
- B. Seasonal fluctuations in tourist footfall, impacting revenue consistency
- C. Over-reliance on one sector, making the economy susceptible to shocks
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Relying heavily on tourism poses risks such as vulnerability to economic downturns, seasonal fluctuations, and over-dependence on one sector, making the economy more susceptible to external shocks.

**39. How could the growth of financial services in Rajasthan improve the business environment in the state?**

- A. By providing easier access to credit and financial products for businesses
- B. By attracting more investments through improved financial infrastructure
- C. By fostering entrepreneurship and innovation through financial inclusion
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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**Explanation:** Growth in financial services enhances the business environment by improving access to credit, attracting investments, and promoting entrepreneurship through financial inclusion.

**40. How could investments in tourism infrastructure under the Tourism Development Fund impact Rajasthan's regional economies?**

- A. By creating new jobs in construction, transport, and tourism services
- B. By stimulating demand for local products and services through increased tourism
- C. By improving access to remote areas, promoting inclusive regional development
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Tourism infrastructure investments create jobs, boost demand for local services, and improve access to remote areas, promoting inclusive regional development across Rajasthan.

**41. How might service sector growth in Rajasthan impact the overall employment rate in the state?**

- A. By creating more job opportunities in urban areas
- B. By increasing demand for skilled labor in sectors like finance, trade, and communication
- C. By encouraging rural-to-urban migration for better employment opportunities
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Service sector growth creates job opportunities in urban centers, increases demand for skilled labor, and can drive rural-to-urban migration as people seek better employment options.

**42. What could be a key challenge in sustaining the growth of the tourism sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. Managing the environmental impact of mass tourism
- B. Maintaining quality standards across hospitality services
- C. Ensuring adequate infrastructure to support increasing tourist numbers
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Sustaining tourism growth requires addressing environmental impacts, maintaining service quality, and ensuring sufficient infrastructure to accommodate rising tourist numbers.

**43. How might financial inclusion initiatives contribute to the growth of the service sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. By providing access to credit for small businesses in rural and urban areas
- B. By encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation through microfinance programs
- C. By increasing consumer spending power, boosting demand for services
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Financial inclusion initiatives expand credit access, foster entrepreneurship, and increase spending power, leading to growth in the service sector.

**44. What could be the long-term impact of promoting film tourism under the Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy-2022?**

- A. Increased global exposure of Rajasthan's heritage and culture through films
- B. Development of local infrastructure to support large-scale film productions
- C. Job creation in both the tourism and entertainment sectors
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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**Explanation:** Film tourism promotes global awareness of Rajasthan's culture, boosts infrastructure, and creates jobs in both tourism and entertainment, leading to long-term economic benefits.

**45. How might urbanization driven by the growth of the service sector impact Rajasthan's infrastructure needs?**

- A. Increased demand for housing, transportation, and utilities in urban areas
- B. Strain on existing urban infrastructure, requiring expansion and modernization
- C. Growth in public services such as healthcare, education, and waste management
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Urbanization increases demand for housing, transportation, utilities, and public services, putting pressure on existing infrastructure and necessitating upgrades and expansion.

**46. What could be a strategic advantage of increasing the GSVA share of financial services in Rajasthan?**

- A. Greater financial stability for businesses and individuals in the state
- B. Increased foreign investments in the state's financial sector
- C. Improved access to capital, promoting entrepreneurship and economic growth
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expanding the financial services sector boosts financial stability, attracts foreign investments, and improves access to capital, fostering entrepreneurship and economic growth.

**47. What could be a long-term consequence of focusing too much on urban tourism while neglecting rural tourism in Rajasthan?**

- A. Overcrowding in popular urban tourist destinations
- B. Missed opportunities to promote rural heritage and culture
- C. Limited economic benefits for rural communities
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Overemphasis on urban tourism may lead to overcrowding, underutilization of rural heritage, and reduced economic benefits for rural areas, highlighting the need for balanced tourism development.

**48. How might the expansion of the transport sector contribute to improving inter-state trade in Rajasthan?**

- A. By reducing transportation time for goods and services between states
- B. By improving logistics and distribution networks for local businesses
- C. By facilitating easier access to national and international markets
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expanding the transport sector reduces transportation time, improves logistics, and opens access to larger markets, promoting inter-state and international trade.

**49. What could be a key challenge in promoting financial services to rural populations in Rajasthan?**

- A. Limited financial literacy and awareness of financial products in rural areas
- B. Difficulty in providing banking infrastructure in remote regions
- C. Trust issues between rural populations and formal financial institutions
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Promoting financial services in rural areas is hindered by limited financial

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literacy, inadequate banking infrastructure, and trust issues, which must be addressed for effective financial inclusion.

**50. What might be the long-term impact of increasing the share of tourism in Rajasthan's GSDVA?**

- A. Diversification of the state's economic base
- B. Increased foreign exchange earnings through international tourism
- C. Development of ancillary sectors such as hospitality, transport, and handicrafts
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Increasing tourism's GSDVA share diversifies the economy, boosts foreign exchange earnings, and stimulates growth in ancillary sectors like hospitality and handicrafts, contributing to overall economic stability.

**51. How might the development of major tourist circuits across Rajasthan benefit the state's rural economy?**

- A. By increasing tourist footfall in rural areas, boosting local businesses
- B. By promoting rural handicrafts and cultural heritage to tourists
- C. By creating new jobs in tourism and hospitality in rural communities
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Developing tourist circuits brings tourists to rural areas, promoting local businesses, cultural heritage, and job creation, thus benefiting the rural economy.

**52. What could be a potential risk of rapid urbanization driven by the growth of the service sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. Strain on public services such as water, electricity, and healthcare
- B. Uncontrolled urban sprawl leading to loss of agricultural land
- C. Increased pollution and environmental

degradation in urban centers  
D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Rapid urbanization may strain public services, lead to urban sprawl, and cause pollution, requiring careful planning to mitigate these risks.

**53. How could real estate development driven by growth in the service sector impact Rajasthan's housing market?**

- A. Increased demand for housing in urban centers, driving up property prices
- B. Development of new housing projects to accommodate a growing population
- C. Increased investment in both residential and commercial real estate
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Real estate development boosts demand for housing, leads to new projects, and attracts investment, affecting the housing market positively in terms of growth and investment opportunities.

**54. How might cultural and heritage tourism initiatives in Rajasthan promote sustainable tourism practices?**

- A. By encouraging responsible travel and reducing the environmental footprint of tourism
- B. By preserving and promoting traditional arts, crafts, and customs
- C. By generating income for local communities without overexploiting natural resources
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Cultural and heritage tourism promotes sustainability by encouraging responsible travel, preserving local customs, and providing economic benefits to communities without depleting resources.

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**55. What could be a key challenge in ensuring the financial sustainability of the service sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. Dependence on seasonal industries like tourism, leading to revenue fluctuations
- B. Rising operational costs in key sectors like hospitality and real estate
- C. Competition from other states with well-developed service sectors
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Financial sustainability in the service sector faces challenges such as seasonal revenue fluctuations, rising operational costs, and competition from other states, which must be managed carefully.

**56. How might the growth of the transport sector impact industrial development in Rajasthan?**

- A. By improving supply chain efficiency and reducing transportation costs
- B. By encouraging the establishment of new industries in well-connected regions
- C. By facilitating faster movement of raw materials and finished goods
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Growth in transport enhances supply chain efficiency, reduces costs, encourages new industrial developments, and facilitates quicker movement of materials, boosting industrial growth.

**57. What might be a long-term benefit of increasing the share of financial services in Rajasthan's GSVA?**

- A. Improved access to credit for small businesses and startups
- B. Strengthening of the financial infrastructure, attracting more investments
- C. Greater economic stability through diversification of income sources
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Expanding financial services enhances credit access, strengthens infrastructure, attracts investments, and diversifies the economy, contributing to long-term economic stability.

**58. How could the expansion of the hotel and hospitality industry contribute to foreign direct investment (FDI) in Rajasthan?**

- A. By attracting global hotel chains to invest in the state
- B. By improving the overall tourism infrastructure, making Rajasthan more attractive to foreign investors
- C. By encouraging joint ventures between local businesses and international hospitality groups
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The expansion of hospitality attracts global hotel chains, improves tourism infrastructure, and promotes joint ventures, boosting FDI in Rajasthan's tourism sector.

**59. How might the integration of rural tourism into the Great Indian Travel Bazaar (GITB) benefit Rajasthan's rural communities?**

- A. By increasing rural tourist footfall, boosting local incomes
- B. By promoting rural products and handicrafts to international buyers
- C. By encouraging infrastructure development in rural areas to accommodate tourists
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Integrating rural tourism into GITB promotes rural products, increases tourist visits, and fosters infrastructure development, benefiting rural communities economically and socially.

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**60. What could be a long-term challenge in maintaining the growth of the service sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. Balancing service sector expansion with environmental sustainability
- B. Ensuring that infrastructure keeps pace with service sector growth
- C. Training and retaining a skilled workforce to meet growing demands
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Long-term service sector growth requires addressing environmental concerns, ensuring adequate infrastructure, and developing a skilled workforce to sustain expansion.

**71. How does the Service Sector contribute to Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA)?**

- A. By focusing only on manufacturing industries
- B. It remains the largest sector, contributing 45.07% to the GSVA in 2023-24 at current prices, including sectors like trade, hotels, real estate, and financial services
- C. By reducing the growth of the agriculture sector
- D. It focuses only on tourism

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The service sector in Rajasthan contributes significantly to the GSVA, making up 45.07% in 2023-24, with key areas like trade, hotels, real estate, and professional services.

**72. What was the annual Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the Service Sector's GSVA at constant prices from 2019-20 to 2023-24?**

- A. 2.78%
- B. 4.69%
- C. 6.37%
- D. 9.94%

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The GSVA of Rajasthan's service sector at constant prices grew at an annual CAGR of 4.69% between 2019-20 and 2023-24.

**73. Which sub-sector contributed the most to the service sector's GSVA in Rajasthan in 2023-24?**

- A. Public administration
- B. Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants
- C. Financial services
- D. Transport and storage

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Trade, hotels, and restaurants contributed around 28.01% to the GSVA in the service sector in 2023-24, making it the largest contributor.

**74. How did the Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, and Professional Services sub-sector perform in 2023-24?**

- A. It contributed the least to GSVA
- B. It contributed 23.59% to the GSVA of the service sector, making it the second-largest contributor
- C. It saw negative growth in GSVA
- D. It was surpassed by financial services in terms of GSVA contribution

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Real estate, ownership of dwellings, and professional services contributed 23.59% to the GSVA of the service sector in 2023-24.

**75. What percentage of the financial services sub-sector contributed to the GSVA of the service sector in 2023-24?**

- A. 10.92%
- B. 6.93%
- C. 9.89%
- D. 28.01%

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Financial services contributed 9.89% to the GSVA of the service sector in 2023-24, reflecting its importance within the sector.

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**76. What impact did the tourism sector have on Rajasthan's economy in 2023?**

- A. It saw minimal growth
- B. It attracted 1,807.52 lakh tourists, generating employment and revenue for the state through tourism attractions like forts, palaces, and festivals
- C. It only focused on domestic tourists
- D. It did not contribute significantly to employment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** In 2023, Rajasthan attracted a significant number of tourists, both domestic and international, enhancing employment and revenue generation through its diverse attractions.

**77. How did the Rajasthan Domestic Travel Mart (RDTM) contribute to tourism in the state?**

- A. It focused only on foreign tourism
- B. It was organized in July 2023 to promote domestic tourism, attracting 200 exhibitors and 175 tour operators from various cities in India
- C. It was limited to promoting festivals
- D. It focused on reducing the number of domestic tourists

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The RDTM was organized in July 2023 to promote domestic tourism, drawing in exhibitors and tour operators, contributing to the growth of Rajasthan's tourism industry.

**78. What is the goal of the Rajasthan Film Tourism Promotion Policy-2022?**

- A. To promote foreign tourism
- B. To promote Rajasthan as a preferred destination for film shoots by providing incentives and simplifying the permission process
- C. To limit the number of film shoots in Rajasthan
- D. To focus only on traditional tourism

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The policy aims to make Rajasthan a preferred destination for film shoots by offering incentives and simplifying the approval process, promoting tourism through media exposure.

**79. How does the Devasthan Department contribute to religious tourism in Rajasthan?**

- A. By focusing only on cultural tourism
- B. By managing over 593 temples and religious institutions, implementing schemes like the Senior Citizen Tirtha Yatra Yojana to promote religious tourism
- C. By limiting access to religious sites
- D. By focusing only on rural areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Devasthan Department manages temples and promotes religious tourism through schemes like the Tirtha Yatra Yojana, contributing to the state's tourism and religious heritage.

**80. What was the total amount of financial assistance provided under the Moksh Kalash Yojana by December 2023?**

- A. ₹65 crore
- B. ₹8.90 crore
- C. ₹14.56 crore
- D. ₹78 crore

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Under the Moksh Kalash Yojana, ₹8.90 crore was reimbursed to support the free travel of family members for immersing ashes in the Ganges by December 2023.

**81. How does the Rajasthan Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy 2022 impact the service sector?**

- A. It focuses only on manufacturing industries
- B. By providing financial and regulatory support to MSMEs in the service sector, it helps in job creation, entrepreneurship development, and economic diversification
- C. It limits MSME growth to rural areas

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D. It reduces the role of MSMEs in the service sector

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The MSME Policy 2022 supports service-based MSMEs through financial assistance and regulatory support, fostering entrepreneurship and job creation, thus promoting economic diversification.

**82. How has digital infrastructure development under the Digital Rajasthan Mission contributed to the growth of the service sector?**

- A. By focusing only on rural internet connectivity
- B. By promoting e-governance, enhancing service delivery, and creating opportunities for businesses to leverage digital tools in sectors like health, education, and finance
- C. By reducing digital literacy programs
- D. It has limited the use of digital technology in urban areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Digital infrastructure development under the Digital Rajasthan Mission has enhanced service delivery across sectors like education and finance, while promoting e-governance and creating digital business opportunities.

**83. What role does the State's IT sector play in boosting Rajasthan's service economy?**

- A. It focuses only on government services
- B. By fostering IT parks, promoting start-ups, and driving digital innovation, the IT sector creates jobs and adds significant value to the service economy
- C. It reduces employment in the service sector
- D. It limits investment in digital technologies

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The IT sector is a major contributor to Rajasthan's service economy, promoting start-ups, creating jobs, and

enhancing technological innovation through IT parks and other initiatives.

**84. What is the primary goal of the Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022 concerning the service sector?**

- A. To limit investments in service industries
- B. To attract investments in high-potential service sectors like tourism, IT, and healthcare by offering financial incentives, tax exemptions, and simplified processes
- C. To reduce service sector growth
- D. To focus solely on traditional industries

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** RIPS 2022 aims to attract investments in key service sectors by offering financial incentives and easing regulatory processes, thus driving growth in tourism, IT, and healthcare.

**85. How does the Tourism Unit Policy 2020 support service sector development in Rajasthan?**

- A. By limiting tourism infrastructure development
- B. By providing incentives for the development of tourism-related infrastructure, such as hotels, resorts, and transport, which boosts the overall service sector
- C. By reducing investments in tourist services
- D. By focusing solely on government-run services

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Tourism Unit Policy 2020 encourages private investment in tourism infrastructure, such as hotels and transport services, significantly contributing to the service sector's growth.

**86. How do financial services contribute to economic growth in Rajasthan's service sector?**

- A. By focusing only on traditional banking
- B. By expanding access to banking, insurance, and financial products, which supports

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entrepreneurship, investment, and consumption, leading to broader economic growth

- C. By reducing financial inclusion efforts
- D. By limiting access to financial services in rural areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Financial services boost economic growth by providing access to capital, insurance, and investment products, which support businesses and consumer spending, driving the service sector forward.

**87. How does the growth of healthcare services impact the service sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. By limiting access to healthcare
- B. By expanding hospitals, clinics, and healthcare infrastructure, healthcare services contribute to job creation and improve the overall quality of life, enhancing service sector growth
- C. By focusing solely on urban healthcare
- D. By reducing investment in public health

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The expansion of healthcare infrastructure improves service delivery, creates jobs, and contributes to the overall development of the service sector in Rajasthan.

**88. How does the Rajasthan State Skill Development Corporation (RSSDC) enhance the state's service sector?**

- A. It focuses only on agriculture-based skills
- B. By providing skill development programs that target the service industry, particularly in tourism, IT, and healthcare, enhancing the employability of the workforce
- C. By limiting training programs to urban areas
- D. By reducing investments in skill development

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** RSSDC focuses on skill development programs tailored to the needs of the service sector, including tourism, IT, and

healthcare, which improves workforce employability and contributes to sector growth.

**89. How has the growth in e-commerce affected the retail and trade sector in Rajasthan's service economy?**

- A. By limiting trade to traditional markets
- B. By expanding market access for businesses, enhancing consumer choices, and driving growth in the retail sector through digital platforms
- C. By reducing the number of retail outlets
- D. By focusing solely on offline retail services

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** E-commerce has expanded market access for retailers, providing consumers with more choices and promoting growth in the trade and retail sector through digital channels.

**90. What role does the hospitality sector play in enhancing Rajasthan's service economy?**

- A. By limiting the number of tourist accommodations
- B. By providing employment, generating revenue through tourism, and improving the overall attractiveness of Rajasthan as a tourist destination
- C. By focusing only on local tourism
- D. By reducing investments in hospitality services

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The hospitality sector is crucial for tourism, offering accommodation, food, and other services that create jobs and generate revenue, thereby boosting the service economy.

**91. How does the Start-Up Policy 2022 impact Rajasthan's service sector?**

- A. By limiting financial support to large companies
- B. By fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in service-related start-ups, particularly in sectors like IT, finance, and healthcare, contributing to job creation and economic growth

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- C. By reducing investments in start-ups
- D. By excluding service sector start-ups from benefits

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Start-Up Policy 2022 supports innovation and entrepreneurship in service industries like IT, finance, and healthcare, creating jobs and driving economic growth in the service sector.

## 92. What is the impact of increased internet penetration on the education services sector in Rajasthan?

- A. By limiting access to digital education
- B. By promoting online education platforms and e-learning, expanding access to quality education, and driving growth in the education services sector
- C. By focusing solely on traditional classroom methods
- D. By reducing the scope of digital education

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Increased internet penetration has facilitated the growth of online education platforms and e-learning, expanding access to education services and contributing to the sector's development.

## 93. How does the Rajasthan Heritage Preservation Policy contribute to the growth of the tourism sector?

- A. By limiting access to heritage sites
- B. By promoting the conservation of heritage structures and providing incentives for the restoration of forts, palaces, and other historical landmarks, attracting more tourists
- C. By reducing investments in heritage tourism
- D. By focusing only on modern tourism attractions

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Rajasthan Heritage Preservation Policy promotes the conservation of historical structures, boosting heritage tourism, which plays a significant role in the state's service sector.

## 94. How does the growth in transportation services affect Rajasthan's tourism industry?

- A. It limits connectivity to tourist destinations
- B. By improving road, rail, and air connectivity to key tourist destinations, enhancing accessibility and convenience for tourists, and boosting tourism revenues
- C. By focusing only on local transport
- D. By reducing the availability of transport options for tourists

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Improved transportation infrastructure enhances connectivity to tourist destinations, making travel more convenient for tourists and supporting the growth of Rajasthan's tourism industry.

## 95. How does investment in higher education contribute to Rajasthan's service sector growth?

- A. It reduces the availability of skilled workers
- B. By producing a more skilled workforce in fields such as IT, healthcare, and management, it increases the availability of professionals for the service sector
- C. By focusing only on traditional education
- D. By limiting access to modern education facilities

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Investment in higher education produces a skilled workforce that is essential for service industries like IT, healthcare, and management, driving growth in these sectors.

## 96. How does financial inclusion support rural service development in Rajasthan?

- A. It limits access to financial services for rural areas
- B. By providing rural populations with access to banking, insurance, and financial products, encouraging entrepreneurship and local business development in the service sector
- C. By reducing rural financial literacy programs
- D. By focusing only on urban financial services

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**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Financial inclusion in rural areas provides access to financial products that encourage entrepreneurship and support the development of local businesses in the service sector.

**97. How does the growth of the logistics and warehousing sector contribute to trade and commerce in Rajasthan?**

- A. By limiting the availability of warehousing facilities
- B. By enhancing the efficiency of supply chains, reducing costs for businesses, and improving trade and commerce through better storage and transportation services
- C. By focusing only on urban logistics hubs
- D. By reducing the role of logistics in trade

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The logistics and warehousing sector improves supply chain efficiency, reducing costs for businesses and supporting the growth of trade and commerce in Rajasthan's service sector.

**98. What impact does the growth of the banking sector have on the service economy in Rajasthan?**

- A. It limits access to capital for small businesses
- B. By expanding credit access, promoting financial services, and supporting entrepreneurship, the banking sector boosts economic activities across various service industries
- C. By focusing only on large enterprises
- D. By reducing investment in service-based businesses

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The banking sector plays a crucial role in providing access to capital, supporting small businesses and entrepreneurs, and driving growth in Rajasthan's service economy.

**99. How does the insurance sector contribute to the stability of the service sector in Rajasthan?**

- A. It limits access to insurance for businesses
- B. By providing risk management services, such as life, health, and business insurance, which protect businesses and individuals, ensuring economic stability in the service sector
- C. By reducing the availability of insurance products
- D. By focusing only on personal insurance services

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The insurance sector provides essential risk management services that help protect businesses and individuals from financial losses, contributing to the overall stability and growth of the service sector.

**100. How does the expansion of telecom services impact Rajasthan's digital economy?**

- A. It limits internet access to urban areas
- B. By providing widespread access to mobile and internet services, telecom expansion supports e-commerce, digital transactions, and e-governance, driving growth in the digital economy
- C. By focusing only on landline services
- D. By reducing the use of mobile technology in rural areas

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The expansion of telecom services across Rajasthan supports the digital economy by enabling access to e-commerce, digital payments, and government services, which are key drivers of economic growth.