

**MCQ TEST SERIES****S12-BZ-C3-REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH****3.1. NEED FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES****3.2. AMNIOCENTESIS AND ITS STATUTORY BAN****3.3. SOCIAL IMPACT OF SEX RATIO, FEMALE FOETICIDE AND INFANTICIDE**

- Which of the following is a core objective of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programmes?
  - Reducing school dropout rates
  - Promoting prenatal sex selection
  - Creating awareness and medical support for reproductive issues
  - Encouraging larger family size
- Sex education in schools helps in:
  - Promoting early marriage
  - Confusing adolescents
  - Providing correct information on puberty and reproductive health
  - Avoiding school enrolment
- Which of the following is *not* a component of the national reproductive health strategy?
  - Promoting female infanticide
  - Promoting contraceptive methods
  - Educating couples on safe motherhood
  - Encouraging breastfeeding
- Which government programme focuses on integrated reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health?
  - MGNREGA
  - PM-KISAN
  - RMNCH+A
  - POSHAN Abhiyaan
- Which of the following best describes amniocentesis?
  - A technique to cure infertility
  - A vaccination method
  - A method to determine chromosomal abnormalities in the fetus
  - A type of contraceptive device
- Why is amniocentesis banned in India for sex determination?
  - It is too costly for common people
  - It provides incorrect results
  - It has no legal consequences
  - It was misused for identifying female foetuses, leading to foeticide
- What is the *legal act* that bans prenatal sex determination in India?
  - MTP Act
  - PCPNDT Act
  - RTE Act
  - RMNCH Act
- Which of the following is not a correct effect of female foeticide and infanticide?
  - Balanced sex ratio
  - Gender discrimination
  - Decrease in female population
  - Skewed male-female ratio
- The main reason for the imbalance in child sex ratio in India is:
  - Overpopulation
  - Better health care for males
  - Preference for male child and sex-selective abortions
  - Immigration
- Female infanticide refers to:
  - Death of female during childbirth
  - Killing a female child after her birth
  - Preventing education of girls
  - Miscarriage of female foetus
- According to UNDP's Gender Inequality Index (2018), India ranked low due to:
  - Overpopulation
  - Lack of water
  - Unequal access to economic opportunities for women
  - Low literacy among men
- The PCPNDT Act was enacted in:
  - 1971
  - 1992
  - 1994
  - 2001
- One major goal of PCPNDT Act is to:
  - Promote IVF
  - Encourage multiple births
  - Ban prenatal sex identification
  - Encourage home birth
- The government aims to correct sex ratio imbalance through:
  - Importing female population
  - Legalising female infanticide
  - Promoting girl child education and protection
  - Increasing male birth rate
- Female foeticide is a reflection of:
  - Social equality
  - Gender empowerment
  - Gender discrimination
  - Balanced sex ratio

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**3.1 NEED FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH – PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES,**

**3.2 AMNIOCENTESIS AND ITS STATUTORY BAN,**

**3.3 SOCIAL IMPACT OF SEX RATIO, FEMALE FOETICIDE AND INFANTICIDE,**

**ANSWER KEY**

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. C
15. C

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