

Group 2 2A Syllabus Topic Wise Revision Test
Development Administration in Tamil Nadu Part 1 in English

Portion: UNIT – IX : Development Administration in Tamil Nadu: Human Development Indicators in Tamil Nadu and a comparative assessment across the Country – Impact of Social Reform movements in the Socio - Economic Development of Tamil Nadu

1. The Human Development Index mainly focuses on_____

i. education

ii. health

iii. income

a) i, ii

b) ii, iii

c) i, ii, iii

d) i, iii

Explanation

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index focusing on three basic dimensions of human development: i) Health - Life expectancy at birth ii) Education - Expected years of schooling for school age children and average years of schooling for the adult population. iii) Income - Measured by gross national income and per-capita income.

2. The HDI of high human development is_____

a) 0.700 – 0.799

b) 0.550 – 0.699

c) less than 0.550

d) more than 0.799

Explanation

The HDI of less than 0.550 is used for low human development, 0.550 - 0.699 stands for medium human development, 0.700 - 0.799 for high human development and 0.8 or greater for very high human development.

3. which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Dr. Mahabub-ul-haq defined as "it is a process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment. It covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom".

2) HDI classifications are based on HDI fixed cut off points, which are derived from the quartiles of distributions of the component indicators.

a) 1 alone

- b) 2 alone
- c) 1 and 2
- d) none**

Explanation

Dr. Mahabub-ul-haq defined as "it is a process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment. It covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom". HDI classifications are based on HDI fixed cut off points, which are derived from the quartiles of distributions of the component indicators.

4. Which of the following government in the world instituted Gross Happiness Index as its goal?

- a) Bhutan**
- b) Nepal
- c) China
- d) India

Explanation

Gross National Happiness (GNH) is a philosophy that guides the government of Bhutan. It includes an index which is used to measure the collective happiness and well-being of a population. Gross National Happiness is instituted as the goal of the government of Bhutan in the Constitution of Bhutan, enacted on 18 July 2008.

5. Which is/are major indicators to measure the level of economic development?

- a) Net National Product
- b) Per Capita Income
- c) Purchasing Power Parity
- d) all the above**

Explanation

The major indicators to measure the level of economic development are Net National Product (NNP), Per Capita Income (PCI), Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and Human Development Index (HDI).

6. Final money value of total goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a year is called as_____

- a) Gross National Product
- b) Gross Domestic Product**
- c) Net National Product
- d) Net Domestic Product

Explanation

Final money value of total goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, normally a year is known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

7. Assertion (A): Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is the second highest among the southern states.

Reason (R): Tamil Nadu's literacy rate is higher than the national average.

- a) [A] is true, but [R] is false.
- b) Both [A] & [R] are true; and [R] is the correct Explanation of [A].
- c) (A) and (R) are true.
- d) [A] is false, but [R] is true.

Explanation

Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is the second highest among the southern states. Tamil Nadu's literacy rate is higher than the national average. Both the statements are correct [R] is not the correct Explanation of [A].

8. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Renewable resources are replenishable.
- b) Non - renewable resources are non- replenishable
- c) Sustainable economic development means development without damaging the environment
- d) Groundwater is an example of a non- renewable resource.

Explanation

Sustainable economic development is taken to mean development without damaging the environment and not compromising with the needs of the future generation. Renewable resources are replenishable. eg. Solar energy Non- renewable resources are non- replenishable eg. Coal, Petroleum. Groundwater is an example of a renewable resource

9. The ministry of Human resource department is located at_____

- a) Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
- b) Rashtrapati bhavan, New Delhi
- c) Parliamentary complex, New Delhi
- d) none of the above

Explanation

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for the development of human resources in India. Its headquarters is situated at Shastri Bhavan in New Delhi.

10. which of the following Indian states have highest installed solar capacity?

- a) Kerala
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Tamil Nadu

d) Punjab

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is the state with highest installed solar capacity in India. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading solar power producing states in India. As on 31 July 2017, the total installed capacity in Tamil Nadu is 1,697 MW.

11. which article of Indian constitution states that citizens should protect forest, lakes, etc.?

a) 51A(g)

b) 51A(h)

c) 21

d) 51A(c)

Explanation

Article 51A(g) of the Constitution states that "it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."

12. Match the acts with the year in which they were passed:

i) National Green Tribunal Act – 1. 2002

ii) Forest (Conservation) Act – 2. 2010

iii) Biological Diversity Act – 3. 1980

a) 3, 2, 1

b) 1, 2, 3

c) 2, 3, 1

d) 2, 1, 3

Explanation

National Green Tribunal Act, 2010; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974; Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

13. Which of the following states have achieved rapid progress in short period?

a) Kerala

b) Tamil Nadu

c) Punjab

d) Haryana

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is one of the states having achieved rapid progress with a relatively short period, despite it started from appalling levels of poverty, deprivation and inequality.

14. The average income is also called as_____

a) Per Capita Income

- b) Net National Income
- c) Gross Domestic Income
- d) None

Explanation

The average income is calculated by dividing the country's total income by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

15. Per Capita Income of country to compare in international level is calculated in_____

- a) in countries currency
- b) US dollar**
- c) Chinese Yuan
- d) Indian Rupee

Explanation

Calculations on the per capita income of all countries are calculated only in the US dollar in order to compare International level.

16. which of the following stands in first position in PPP?

- a) India
- b) USA
- c) China**
- d) Russia

Explanation

Purchasing power parity is defined as the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as one dollar would buy in the US. China became the largest defeating the US to the second position.

17. India's position in terms of PPP is_____

- a) Third**
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Second

Explanation

Recently, India became the third largest economy in terms of PPP. China became the largest defeating the US to the second position.

18. In past, the economist believed rate of economic growth can be increased by increasing ?

- a) Human capital
- b) Physical capital**
- c) PPP
- d) GDP

Explanation

In the past, economists believed that the rate of economic growth of nations could be increased only by increasing investment in physical capital. But they have realised over time that investment in human capital is as important as investment in physical capital.

19. Assertion (A): Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country.

Reason (R): Investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- c) (A) is correct and (R) is false
- d) (A) is false and (R) is true

Explanation

Human resource is necessary for the progress of any country. Human resource development means the development of a person's physical and mental abilities through education, health care and training. Therefore, investment in education and health of people can result in a high rate of returns in the future for a country.

20. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output
- b) Gross Domestic Product is also known as national income**
- c) Countries with higher income are considered to be more developed
- d) The term 'economic development' refers to the overall growth of all sectors of the economy by adoption of new technologies.

Explanation

The Net National Product (NNP) is considered as a true measure of national output. It is also known as national income. A rise in per capita income means an increase in aggregate real output. Countries with higher income are considered to be more developed than those with lesser income. The term 'economic development' refers to the overall growth of all sectors of the economy by adoption of new technologies.

21. Find the incorrect statement

- 1. Amartya Sen is a famous Economist
- 2. United nation see economic growth focuses not only on man's materialistic need but it focuses on overall development or rise in its living standards.

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1 and 2
- d) None**

Explanation

As per the economist Amartya Sen, economic growth is one aspect of economic development. Also, united nation sees it like this "Economic development focuses not only on man's materialistic need but it focuses on overall development or rise in its living standards.

22. which among the statement is correct:

1. Economic Growth is Quantitative in nature
2. Economic Development is Quantitative in nature

- a) 1 alone
- b) 2 alone
- c) 1 and 2
- d) none

Explanation

Economic Growth is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period. Economic Development is Qualitative in nature.

23. India's rank in human development rankings released by UNDP is_____

- a) 189
- b) 130
- c) 30
- d) 120

Explanation

India climbed one spot to 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released today by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

24. Between 1990 and 2017, India's life expectancy at birth increased by_____

- a) 20 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 11 years
- d) 30 years

Explanation

Between 1990 and 2017, India's life expectancy at birth too increased by nearly 11 years, with even more significant gains in expected years of schooling.

25. India's Growth rate projected by World Bank for fiscal year 2019-2020 is_____ %

- a) 7.5
- b) 7.3
- c) 8.5
- d) 8.3

Explanation

The world Bank projected a growth rate of 7.3% in the year 2018-19 and 7.5% 2019-2020. India's average economic growth between 1970 and 1980 has been 4.4% which rise by 1% point to 5.4% between the 1990 and 2000.

26. which of the following countries stands 1st in HDI?

- a) **Norway**
- b) Australia
- c) Switzerland
- d) USA

Explanation

Top three countries of HDI: Norway (0.949), Australia (0.939), Switzerland (0.939)

27. Which of the following is basic unit for rural area_____

- a) **Revenue village**
- b) Panchayat
- c) Town
- d) City

Explanation

According to the Census of India, the basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village. Rural economy refers to villages, and rural community refers to people living in villages.

28. Which of the following does Rural areas have problems?

- a) low income
- b) low employment
- c) poverty
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

Rural areas have problems like backwardness of agriculture, low income, low employment opportunities, poverty, low infrastructural development, low illiteracy, low labour.

29. Who among the following stated that 'An Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeaths debt'?

- a) William Henry
- b) William Jones
- c) **Sir Malcolm Darling**
- d) William John

Explanation

A famous British writer Sir Malcolm Darling (1925) stated that 'An Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeaths debt'. Since formal loan facilities are not available to the villagers, they depend on local money lenders who, like a parasite, squeeze the villagers. Hence the villagers commit suicide frequently.

30. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1. Dualism means the co-existence of two extremely different features like developed and underdeveloped, organised and unorganised, traditional and modern.
2. Landlords and landowners dominate the rural activities.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Dualism means the co-existence of two extremely different features like developed and underdeveloped, organised and unorganised, traditional and modern, regulated and unregulated, poor and rich, skilled and unskilled and similar contradicting situations in a region. These characteristics are very common in rural areas. The distributions of income, wealth and assets are highly skewed among rural people. Landlords and landowners dominate the rural activities. Land, livestock and other assets are owned by a few people.

31. Who among the following has stated Migration as Double Poisoning?

- a) David Swimmer
- b) David Roth
- c) **Schumacher**
- d) Lisa Kudrow

Explanation

Rural people are forced to migrate from villages to urban areas in order to seek gainful employment for their livelihood. Enmity and Lack of basic amenities in rural areas also push the people to migrate to urban areas. This is called 'double poisoning' by Schumacher, one side villages are empty, on the other side towns are congested. His book is "Small is Beautiful" describes the dangers of the present kind of development.

32. Which of the following pulls India from becoming a developed nation?

- a) **Retaining rural areas as Backward**
- b) Getting loan from World bank
- c) Import and Export
- d) None of the above

Explanation

A major share of population lives in rural areas, and their development and contributions are very much supportive for the nation building activities. India cannot be developed by retaining rural as backward.

33. Who among the following stated Rural development should minimise the gap between rural and urban areas?

- a) Narendra Modi
- b) Manmohan Singh
- c) **Abdul Kalam**
- d) Ramnath Govind

Explanation

Rural development should minimise the gap between rural and urban areas in terms of the provision of infrastructural facilities. It was called as PURA by former President Abdul Kalam.

34. Who among the following are treated as they are under rural poverty?

- a) **persons consuming less than 2,400 calories per day**
- b) persons consuming less than 5,400 calories per day
- c) persons consuming less than 400 calories per day
- d) persons consuming less than 600 calories per day

Explanation

On the basis of recommended nutritional intake, persons consuming less than 2,400 calories per day in rural areas are treated as they are under rural poverty.

35. Match the following correctly:

Bharat Nirman Yojana – 1. 2005

Rajiv Awas Yojan (RAY) – 2. 2009

National Rural Health Mission – 3. 2005

- a) 2, 3, 1
- b) 1, 2, 3
- c) **3, 2, 1**
- d) 2, 1, 3

Explanation

Bharat Nirman Yojana – 2005

Indira Awas Yojana -1985

Rajiv Awas Yojan (RAY) – 2009

National Rural Health Mission – 2005

36. Rural unemployment in India is categorised into_____ classes

- a) **Three**
- b) Four
- c) Two
- d) Five

Explanation

Rural unemployment in India are categorised into three classes: (i) Open Unemployment (ii) Concealed Unemployment or Under employment and (iii) Seasonal Unemployment.

37. Which of the following is incorrect regarding causes of unemployment:

- a) Lack of Government initiatives to give required training and then to generate employment opportunities.
- b) Agricultural operations are seasonal in nature and depend much on nature and rainfall.
- c) **According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report, 240 days of unemployment in a year for 84 per cent of agricultural labours**
- d) Rural unemployment in India are categorised into three classes

Explanation

According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report, 82 days of unemployment in a year for 84 per cent of agricultural labours. Lack of Government initiatives to give required training and then to generate employment opportunities. Agricultural operations are seasonal in nature and depend much on nature and rainfall. Rural unemployment in India are categorised into three classes.

38. In which of the following villages in Tamil Nadu Gilbert Slater has done survey?

- 1. Vadamalaipuram
 - 2. Gangaikondan
 - 3. Palakkuurichi
 - 4. Dusi
- a) 1, 2, 3
 - b) **1, 2, 3, 4**
 - c) 2, 3, 4
 - d) 1, 3, 4

Explanation

Gilbert Slater, the first professor of economics at Madras University, published his book, Some South Indian Villages, in 1918 following a survey of some villages like Vadamalaipuram (Ramnad), Gangaikondan (Tirunelveli), Palakkuurichi (Tanjore) and Dusi (North Arcot) in Tamil Nadu by his students.

39. Amount of transmission loss in rural area is almost_____ %

- a) 50
- b) **25**
- c) 30
- d) 20

Explanation

Transmission loss in power distribution is almost 25 per cent in rural areas. Unauthorized use and diversion of power are evil practices adopted by affluent people that hinders the rural electrification process.

40. The total length of Indian roads in 1950-51 is_____

- a) 4 lakhs
- b) 10 lakhs
- c) 34 lakhs
- d) 14 lakhs

Explanation

India's road network is one of the world's largest. The road length of India increased from about 4 lakh kms in 1950-51 to 34 lakh kms at present (2018).

41. What percentage of rural roads are surfaced in India?

- a) 13.5
- b) 23.5
- c) 3.5
- d) 33.5

Explanation

Rural roads in India constitute 26.50 lakh kms, of which 13.5 percent of the roads are surfaced.

42. How many states/UTs in India have achieved 100 percent electrification (As on 31.03.2017)?

- a) 30
- b) 28
- c) 20
- d) None

Explanation

As on 31.03.2017, 100 percent electrification was achieved in villages of 20 States/UTs namely, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Sikkim and Tripura.

43. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on_____

- a) 12th April, 2010
- b) 12th April, 2015
- c) 12th April, 2005
- d) 12th April, 1995

Explanation

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.

44. Which of the following does NHRM focuses on_____

- a) Child Health
- b) New-born
- c) Maternal

d) All the above

Explanation

NRHM focuses on Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child Health and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) Services. The emphasis here is on strategies for improving maternal and child health through a continuum of care and the life cycle approach.

45. In terms of Health Standard which of the following country is better than India?

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Nepal
- c) Pakistan
- d) Afghanistan**

Explanation

Still in terms of health standard, Sri Lanka is better than India, and in India, Kerala is better than Tamil Nadu. India lags behind China (48), Sri Lanka (71), Bangladesh (133), Bhutan (134), while its health index is better than Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan.

Read more at:

http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/64283179.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

46. What percentage of total population lives in rural area according to 2011 census?

- a) 80
- b) 50
- c) 68.84**
- d) 70

Explanation

According to the 2011 Population Census, there are 6,40,867 villages in India and 68.84 percent of the 121 crore total population lives in rural areas.

47. Which of the following does the HRD areas included?

- 1. Areas of training and development
 - 2. Career development
 - 3. Organisation development
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 2, 3**
 - d) 1, 3

Explanation

In Human Resource Management, HRD is defined as “organized learning activities arranged within an organization in order to improve performance and / or personal growth for the purpose of improving the job, the individual and/or organization”. According to this definition, HRD includes the areas of training and development, career development and organization development.

48. Based on the composite index of HRD the countries can be classified into_____

1. Developed
 2. Under- developed
 3. Partially developed
 4. Semi- advanced
 5. Advanced
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 2, 3
 - c) 2, 3, 4, 5
 - d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Explanation

Based on the composite index of HRD, they classified countries into 1) underdeveloped, 2) partially developed, 3) semi- advanced and 4) advanced.

49. Which of the following has positive correlation between each other?

- a) **composite index of HRD and G.N.P. per capita in U.S. dollars**
- b) composite index and the percentage of the active population engaged in agriculture
- c) composite index of HRD and PPP per capita in U.S. dollars
- d) composite index of HRD and G.D.P. per capita in U.S. dollars

Explanation

There is a very high positive correlation between the composite index of HRD and G.N.P. per capita in U.S. dollars.

50. Which among the following has negative correlation between each other?

- a) composite index of HRD and G.N.P. per capita in U.S. dollars
- b) composite index of HRD and PPP per capita in U.S. dollars
- c) **composite index and the percentage of the active population engaged in agriculture**
- d) composite index of HRD and G.D.P. per capita in U.S. dollars

Explanation

There is a high negative correlation between the composite index and the percentage of the active population engaged in agriculture.

51. Which of the following transformed an intermediate literate society into a predominantly illiterate society?

- a) Press
- b) **Colonial rule**
- c) Sultanate's rule
- d) Mughal rule

Explanation

Mass education was never a priority during the British period. The colonial rule transformed an intermediate literate society into a predominantly illiterate society.

52. According J.B.G. Tilak every_____ in the tertiary level is an Indian?

- a) Seventh
- b) Eighth**
- c) Ninth
- d) Sixth

Explanation

As J.B.G. Tilak put it "Today, the number of pupils in India outnumber the total population of England, France, Canada, and Norway taken together. Every sixth student in the world enrolled at the primary level, every seventh in the secondary level and every eighth in the tertiary level is an Indian".

53. How much Percentage of GNP was invested in Education before the launch of Five year plans?

- a) 10 percent
- b) 12 percent
- c) 1.2 percent**
- d) 1.0 percent

Explanation

Before we launched our Five- year Plans, only about 1.2 percent of GNP was invested in education. But now the public investment increased to about 3.5 percent of GNP.

54. Which of the following has differences in the rates of literacy?

- a) Between rural and urban population
- b) between men and women
- c) between states and between districts within a state
- d) all the above**

Explanation

The Indian education system is marked by inequalities. There are differences in the rates of literacy between rural and urban population, between men and women, between backward and non-backward castes, between states and between districts within a state.

55. In which Five- year plan priority was given to mass education?

- a) First**
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Explanation

Only during the First Five Year Plan, priority was given to mass education. Elementary education and adult education programmes received nearly three fifths of the resources allocated for education. There was decline in importance attached to them in subsequent plans.

56. Which of the following country has rapid economic development because of huge financial resources on primary and vocational education?

- a) **Japan**
- b) India
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Russia

Explanation

One of the secrets of the rapid economic development of Japan is the emphasis it laid on primary and vocational education and the allocation of huge financial resources to these sectors.

57. Which of the following is important reasons for not achieving the goal of universalization of primary education?

- a) Investment in agriculture
- b) Investment in space research
- c) **Child labour**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Child labour is one of the important reasons for not achieving the goal of universalization of primary education. And majority of the children drop out from schools because of this.

58. Which of the following National policy gave 1st priority to Universal Primary Education?

- a) **National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986**
- b) National Policy on Education (NPE), 1996
- c) National Policy on Education (NPE), 2006
- d) National Policy on Education (NPE), 1976

Explanation

The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 of the Government of India gave first priority to Universal Primary Education (UPE). The UPE goal aimed at achievement of Education for All (EPA) covering only classes I and V.

59. Which of the following are main factors which influenced steady increase in enrolment of children in age group 6-11 years in Tamil Nadu?

1. easy accessibility of schools
2. implementation of Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme
3. a number of inducements and concessions offered by the Government in the form of free supply of books, free bus passes and so on.
4. rising real per capita income

- a) 1, 2, 4
- b) 1, 2, 3
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- d) 2, 3, 4

Explanation

The main factors which influenced steady increase in enrolment of children in age group 6-11 years in Tamil Nadu are : (1) easy accessibility of schools ; (2) awareness among parents about the value of education ; 3) rising real per capita income ; (4) implementation of Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme and 5) a number of inducements and concessions offered by the Government in the form of free supply of books, free bus passes and so on.

60. Which of the factor made Tamil Nadu, top states in literacy level?

- 1. primary school within a distance of one kilometre from habitations
 - 2. upper primary school within a distance of 3 kms (81 percent of habitations)
 - 3. secondary school within a distance of 5 kms (78 percent of habitations)
 - 4. higher secondary school within a distance of 20 kms (76 percent of habitations)
 - 5. higher secondary school within a distance of 8 kms (76 percent of habitations)
- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - b) 1, 2, 3, 5
 - c) 1, 3, 4, 5
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Access to schools, in terms of distance, is a major factor that has made Tamil Nadu is one of the top states in literacy level. There is a primary school within a distance of one kilometre from habitations (99 percent of habitations), upper primary school within a distance of 3 kms (81 percent of habitations), secondary school within a distance of 5 kms (78 percent of habitations) and higher secondary school within a distance of 8 kms (76 percent of habitations). This is a remarkable achievement when compared with the all – India situation.

61. Which of the following measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu under adult education programme?

- a) Total Literacy campaign (TLC),
- b) Post – Literacy campaign
- c) Continuing Education
- d) All the above

Explanation

Non-Formal Education and Adult Literacy: The measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu under adult education programme include:

1. Total Literacy campaign (TLC), 2. Post – Literacy campaign and 3. Continuing Education

All these measures come under Arivoli Iyakkam (Light of Knowledge movement). In this movement, an adult is defined as one in the age group 15-35.

62. For which age group the government has introduced non-formal education for the benefit of working children, girls and those children?

- a) 14 - 25
- b) 6 - 16
- c) **6 - 14**
- d) 10 - 20

Explanation

In view of the high dropouts in the 6-14 age group, the government has introduced non-formal education for the benefit of working children, girls and those children who cannot attend full time schools owing to many socio-economic conditions. Since 1979, the Government of India has been running the NFE scheme with the help of state governments and voluntary agencies.

63. Which of the following scheme focus on to improve nutrition and health requirement of children from the date of conception till the age of six years?

- a) **ICDS**
- b) IMPS
- c) NEFT
- d) Mid - day meal scheme

Explanation

Early childhood care and education programme in India: It is an integrated approach to reduce malnutrition, and other related diseases among disadvantaged children, expectant and nursing mothers. The ICDS schemes focus on provision of services to improve nutrition and health requirement of children from the date of conception till the age of six years.

64. The ICDS services are rendered at_____

- a) At the house of the concern
- b) **Anaganwadis**
- c) Government Hospitals
- d) None of these

Explanation

ICDS services are rendered through child welfare centres known as anganwadis. They include supplementary nutrition, non-formal preschool education, health check-up, immunization and health education.

65. In which year the Government has proposed to implement "Vazhvoli Thittam"?

- a) 2000
- b) 2009
- c) **1999**
- d) 1996

Explanation

The Government proposed to implement from 1999 a special school health programme called "Vazhvoli Thittam" (which literally means light of life Scheme, referring to good health). Under the scheme, a field officer from the health department will visit schools once in a week and examine the children. If necessary, he will take them to a Primary Health Centre for treatment.

66. Which of the following become an elusive of the Indian education system?

1. Quality
 2. Quantity
 3. Equity
- a) 1, 2, 3
b) 1, 2
c) 2, 3
d) 1, 3

Explanation

Though the educational expansion in India is remarkable quantity, quality and equity have become an elusive triangle of the Indian education system.

67. The number of pupils in India outnumber the total population of_____

- a) England
- b) France
- c) Canada and Norway
- d) Putting the above countries together

Explanation

Ever since Independence, an educational explosion has taken place in India. As J.B.G. Tilak put it "Today, the number of pupils in India outnumber the total population of England, France, Canada, and Norway taken together.

68. Which of the following is/are the category of Human resource development?

- a) Manpower approach
- b) social demand approach
- c) rate of return approach.
- d) All the above

Explanation

The theories of human resource development, in a general way, refer to educational planning. They can be divided into three categories (1) manpower approach (2) social demand approach and (3) rate of return approach.

69. Which of the following are taken into account to estimate necessary manpower?

1. Death
2. Retirement
3. Migration

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2

Explanation

The manpower approach to educational planning assumes that manpower with different levels and types of education is essential to attain a certain target growth rate of GNP. Death, retirement and migration are taken into account to estimate the necessary manpower.

70. Education can be viewed as_____ investment.

- a) Social
- b) Individual
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

If we assume education as investment, then we may look at it as individual investment and social investment. Under conditions of perfect competition, individual investment would be undertaken if the internal rate was greater than the market rate of interest.

71. The first printing press in Tamil Nadu was established in_____

- a) Madras
- b) **Tarangampadi**
- c) Port Nova
- d) Trichy

Explanation

The 1st printing press in Tamil Nadu was established in Tarangampadi in Nagapattinam district by Danish missionaries.

72. The Official language of Tamil Nadu came to effect on_____

- a) Jan 14, 1995
- b) **Jan 14, 1958**
- c) Jan 14, 2005
- d) Jan 14, 1996

Explanation

The native spoken language in Tamil Nadu is Tamil which is its Official language came into effect on January 14, 1958.

73. On which of the following Linkage Programme Self Help Groups can borrow credits based on their record of regular repayment?

- a) **NABARD**
- b) MSME

- c) MUDRA
- d) NRHM

Explanation

Under NABARD SHG Linkage Programme, SHGs can borrow credit from bank on showing their successful track record of regular repayments of their borrowers. It has been successful in the states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka during 2005-06.

74. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding Self Help Group?

- a) SHG is generally an economically homogeneous group formed through a process of self-selection based upon the affinity of its members
- b) Most SHGs are women's groups with membership ranging between 50 and 100.**
- c) SHGs have well-defined rules and by-laws, hold regular meetings and maintain records and savings and credit discipline
- d) SHGs are self-managed institutions characterized by participatory and collective decision making.

Explanation

SHG is generally an economically homogeneous group formed through a process of self-selection based upon the affinity of its members. Most SHGs are women's groups with membership ranging between 10 and 20. SHGs have well-defined rules and by-laws, hold regular meetings and maintain records and savings and credit discipline. SHGs are self-managed institutions characterized by participatory and collective decision making.

75. Self Help Groups are _____ voluntary association of poor people.

- a) Formal
- b) Informal**
- c) Associated
- d) Dis-associated

Explanation

Self Help Groups are informal voluntary association of poor people, from the similar socio-economic background, up to 20 women (average size is 14).

76. The full form of MUDRA is_____

- a) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank**
- b) Micro Units Development Rendering Agency Bank
- c) Micro Units Development and Reversal Agency Bank
- d) Macro Units Development Rendering Agency Bank

Explanation

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank is a public sector financial institution which provides loans at low rates to microfinance institutions and non-banking financial institutions which then provide credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

77. MUDRA bank was launched on_____

- a) 8th April, 1998
- b) 8th April, 2008
- c) **8th April, 2015**
- d) 8th April, 2019

Explanation

MUDRA was launched on 8th April 2015. Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank is a public sector financial institution which provides loans at low rates.

78. Which of the following is not true about MUDRA?

- a) Regulate the lender and the borrower of microfinance and bring stability to the microfinance system
- b) Extend finance and credit support to Microfinance Institutions (MFI)
- c) Register all MFIs and introduce a system of performance rating and accreditation for the first time.
- d) **None**

Explanation

The principal objectives of the MUDRA bank are to Regulate the lender and the borrower of microfinance and bring stability to the microfinance system. Extend finance and credit support to Microfinance Institutions (MFI) and agencies that lend money to small businesses, retailers, self-help groups and individuals. Offer a Credit Guarantee scheme for providing guarantees to loans being offered to micro businesses. Register all MFIs and introduce a system of performance rating and accreditation for the first time.

79. Which of the following organisation's survey revealed that the poor borrowers get credit from the formal banks?

- a) **National Sample Survey Organisation**
- b) National Agricultural Survey Organisation
- c) Indian Sample Survey Organisation
- d) National Scientific Survey Organisation

Explanation

The data of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO, 2002-03) reveals that only about 30 per cent of the poor borrowers get credit from the formal banks.

80. During 1991 to 2002, the share of institutional credit has_____

- a) Inclined from 57.1 to 66.3 percent
- b) **Declined from 66.3 to 57.1 percent**
- c) Inclined from 40 to 75 percent
- d) Declined from 75 to 40 percent

Explanation

According to the All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) 2002, the share of institutional credit has declined from 66.3 per cent in 1991 to 57.1 percent in 2002, with a corresponding increase in informal channels of credit (RBI, 2006).

81. The recommendation for Regional Rural Bank was made in_____

- a) 1995
- b) 1975**
- c) 1965
- d) 2005

Explanation

Regional Rural Banks came into existence based on the recommendation made by a working group on rural banks appointed by the Government of India in 1975.

82. According to NITI Aayog report the position of Tamil Nadu in Health Index is_____

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third**
- d) Fourth

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is placed third in health index. The Tamil Nadu state has come third after Kerala and Punjab in a health index report. The neonatal mortality rate is 14, lower than that of many other states and that the under 5 mortality has dropped from 21 in 2014 to 20 in 2015.

(- Healthy States, Progressive India Report, (2018) –NITI AAYOG)

83. Rank of Tamil Nadu in HDI is_____

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third**
- d) Fourth

Explanation

Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd in Human Development Index (source: UNDP2015). Tamil Nadu is the second largest contributor to India's GDP.

84. Which of the following state has highest number of Engineering colleges?

- a) Tamil Nadu**
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) West Bengal

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a highest Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of engineering colleges.

85. Rank of Tamil Nadu in density among the Indian state is_____

- a) First
- b) Tenth
- c) Twelfth
- d) Twentieth

Explanation

The density of population which measures population per sq.km is 555 (2011) against 480 (2001). Tamil Nadu ranks 12th in density among the Indian States and overall it is 382 for India.

86. The share of Tamil Nadu against total population is_____

- a) 20%
- b) 12%
- c) 6%
- d) 16%

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized state with 48.4% of urban population against 31.5% for India as a whole. The State accounts for 9.61% of total urbanites in India against 6% share of total population.

87. The IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) according to NITI AAYOG is_____

- a) 34
- b) 68
- c) 17
- d) 27

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is well ahead of national average and other states in IMR. According to NITI AAYOG, the IMR is 17 (per 1000) for Tamil Nadu which is just half of national average of 34 as on 2016.

88. The position of Tamil Nadu in India in terms of economy is_____

- a) 5th
- b) 1st
- c) 2nd
- d) 8th

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is the second largest economy in India with a GSDP of \$ 207.8 billion in 2016-17 according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu.

89. How many times does the per capita income of Tamil Nadu is greater than that of Nation_____

- a) Twice
- b) 1.5

- c) 1.75
- d) Thrice

Explanation

The Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu also (\$ 2,200) which is higher than that of many other States in India. Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu is nearly 1.75 times higher than the national average, as per 2018 data.

90. During last four decades, the increase in employment growth rate of India increased at an average rate of___

- a) 10%
- b) 30%
- c) 2%
- d) 12%

Explanation

The employment growth rate of India increased at an average rate of 2% during past four decades from 1972-73.

91. Assertion(A): Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in gross domestic product, continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu

Reason (R): This is because the non-agriculture sectors are yet to generate enough employment to affect a shift of labour force.

- a) (A) is true, (R) is false.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct Explanation of (A)
- c) (A) is false (R) is true
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct Explanation of (A)

Explanation

Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in gross domestic product, continues to be the largest employer in Tamil Nadu. This is because the non-agriculture sectors are yet to generate enough employment to affect a shift of labour force. Most of the employment growth in Tamil Nadu has been contributed by the unorganised and informal sectors.

92. Find the odd one out:

- a) NLC
- b) SAIL
- c) TATA Steel
- d) BSNL

Explanation

NLA, SAIL, BSNL are public sectors. TVS Motors, Ashok Leyland, TATA Steel are private sectors.

93. How many tier health - infrastructure does Tamil Nadu does has?

- a) Two

- b) Single
- c) **Three**
- d) Five

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a three – tier health infrastructure comprising hospitals, primary health centres, health units, community health centres and subcentres.

94. Which among the following state ranks 1st in Gross Enrolment Ratio?

- a) **Kerala**
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Punjab
- d) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is grouped among high Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) States. It ranks third next only to Kerala (81%) and Himachal Pradesh (74%). The all India average is 43% and the world average is 59%.

95. Which of the following is known as Gateway of Tamil Nadu?

- a) **Thoothukudi**
- b) Arakonam
- c) Chennai
- d) Kannyakumari

Explanation

Thoothukudi is known as “Gateway of Tamil Nadu”. Thoothukudi is the major chemical producer in the state. It produces the 70 per cent of the total salt production in the State and 30 per cent in the country.

96. Which of the following is known as Pump city of Tamil Nadu?

- a) **Coimbatore**
- b) Chennai
- c) Trichy
- d) Salem

Explanation

Coimbatore is also referred to as “the Pump City” as it supplies two thirds of India’s requirements of motors and pumps. The city is one of the largest exporters of jewellery, wet grinders and auto components and the term “Coimbatore Wet Grinder” has been given a Geographical indication.

97. The SAIL plant in Tamil Nadu is located in_____

- a) **Salem**
- b) Sivakasi
- c) Erode
- d) Karur

Explanation

The country's largest steel public sector undertaking, SAIL has a steel plant in Salem. The region around Salem is rich in mineral ores.

98. Tamil Nadu ranks ____ in the number of cement plants.

- a) First
- b) Second**
- c) Fifth
- d) Tenth

Explanation

Tamil Nadu ranks third in cement production in India (First Andhra Pradesh, Second Rajasthan). Among 10 largest cement companies in India as on 2018, Ramco Cement and India Cement find prominent place and also Tamil Nadu stands second in number of cement plants with 21 units against 35 units in Andhra Pradesh.

99. Who among the following called sivakasi as Little Japan?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Rajaji
- d) Kamaraj

Explanation

The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the areas of printing, fireworks, and safety matches. It was fondly called as "Little Japan" by Jawaharlal Nehru. It contributes to 80% of India's fireworks production. Sivakasi provides over 60% of India's total offset printing solutions.

100. Which among the following city emerged as EMS hub of India?

- a) Bangalore
- b) Chennai**
- c) Trichy
- d) Kolkata

Explanation

Chennai has emerged as EMS Hub of India. Many multi – national companies have chosen Chennai as their South Asian manufacturing hub.