

TN Admin Questions Part 5 in English**Political Parties and Welfare schemes for various sections of people**

1. Based on their birth who get maximum priority and top position in the society in India?

(a) **Brahmins** (b) Sutras (c) Panjamars (d) Chattriyas

Explanation: In, politics, education, government job including all the departments. Brahmins got most priority and which was opposed by many south Indians like T.M. Nair, Natesa Mudaliyar, M.C. Raja, Iyothedasar, Marai Malai Adigal etc.

2. In 1911, total percentage of Brahmins in the population of madras presidency

(a) **3%** (b) 15% (c) 7% (d) 10%

Explanation: Brahmins = 3%, Non Brahmins (Including Muslim, Christians, Anglo Indians) = 90% Graduated persons during 1901-1911. Brahmins-4074 person completed their degrees in Madras University non Brahmins-1034, Christians-306, Muslims-69

3. Which movement was passed for the welfare of Non-Brahmins?

(a) Labour Movement (b) Agricultural Movement (c) **Dravidian Movement**

Explanation: Dravidian movement led by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy demanded an Independent Dravidian state from all four Dravidian speaking states of South India.

4. For helping Non-Brahmin students, Madras Non-Brahmin Association when did started?

(a) 1916 (b) 1920 (c) 1912 (d) **1909**

Explanation: Started by two advocates P. Subramanujam, M. Purushothaman Naidu.

5. Madras United League was started by

(a) P. Subramaniam (b) **C. Natesanar** (c) P.Thiyagarayar (d) T.M. Nair

Explanation: In 1912 Madras United League was formed. It was formed by C. Natesa Mudaliar. He was one of the founders of justice party along with Thiyagarayar and T.M. Nair

6. Chennai / Madras Dravidian association formed in

(a) 1915 (b) **1914** (c) 1916 (d) 1917

Explanation: In 1914 Madras United League was changed into madras Dravidian association which is useful for Non-Brahmins to get them proper reservation in both educationally as well as economically.

7. Where was Dravida Association stayed hostel for non-Brahmin students built by Natesanar in 1916

- (a) Adyar (b) Mylapore (c) Triplicane (d) Nungampakkam

Explanation: Stayed hostel started by Natesa Mudaliar which was called in the name of Dravida Illam residing at Triplicane in 1916.

8. When did the meet held at Chennai Victoria hall including 30 Non Brahmins

- (a) 1914 Nov.30 (b) **1916 Nov. 20** (c) 1914 Nov.20 (d) 1916 Nov. 30

Explanation: In Nov.20 1916, South Indian Liberal Federation was formed by P.Thiyagarayar, T.M. Nair, Natesa Mudaliar along with 30 non-Brahmins were met at Chennai Victoria Hall.

9. Which of the following is not a newspaper of South Indian Liberal Federation

- (a) **Viduthalai** (b) Justice (c) Dravidian (d) Andhra Prakasika

Explanation: Viduthalai was newspaper released by Periyar on reflection of self respect movement. Viduthalai released on the year of 1935.

10. Which newspaper was released by south Indian liberal federation in Telugu

- (a) Dravidian (b) Dravidian (c) **Andhra Prakasika** (d) Viduthalai

Explanation: Justice was English newspaper. Dravidian was Tamil Newspaper. Andhra Prakasika was Telugu newspaper in the year of 1916

11. How was South Indian Liberal Federation later called?

- (a) **Justice Party** (b) Non-Brahmin Party
(c) Dravida Party (d) Dravida Association

Explanation: South Indian liberal federation later called justice party because of release of newspaper "Justice" in English language.

12. In Victoria public hall, when was Non-Brahmin manifesto realised

- (a) **1916 Dec.** (b) 1916 Nov. (c) 1917 Feb. (d) 1917 Jan.

Explanation: Non Brahmin manifesto released by Pitty Thiyagarayar in Victoria public hall in Dec.1916

13. Which manifesto asks for proper reservation and representation for Non-Brahmins in government employment?

- (a) Brahmin Manifesto (b) Justice Manifesto
(c) **Non-Brahmin Manifesto** (d) None of the above.

Explanation: Non Brahmin manifesto:mentions about in Madras presidency out of 43 Crore 1 Lakh people ,4 Crore- people are belongs to Non-Brahmins.so it asks for proper reservation and representation for non Brahmins in both educational and in employment.

14. "Home rule movement provide great priorities to Brahmins" so for home rule league was called as ----- by justice party
- (a) Non-Brahmin Association **(b) Brahmins League**
- (c) Thilagar League (d) Annie Besant League

15. How was congress called by justice party?
- (a) Slave of British (b) Truth less to British
- (c) Craves **(d) Brahmins Party**

Explanation: Indian national congress was formed in the year 1885 by A.O. Hume who was called as founder of INC. In Congress most of the places occupied by Brahmins. So justice party called congress as Brahmins party.

16. When was Montague Chelmsford reforms occur?
- (a) 1919 (b) 1920 (c) 1921 (d) 1922

Explanation: In 1919, Montague – Chelmsford reforms passed. Montague – Secretary of state. Chelmsford – Viceroy of India. Dyarchy system in the provinces were introduced.

17. Which act was passed for electoral representation of Non - Brahmins
- (a) 1918 Act **(b) 1919 Act** (c) 1917 Act (d) 1920 Act

Explanation: In 1919, Montague – Chelmsford reforms passed but which was came into force on 1921. Based on this reform 1920 election was held in Madras presidency.

18. Which party refused 1920 election?
- (a) Congress (b) Justice party (c) Both of them (d) Non of them

Explanation: Congress didn't take part in the election held in 1920. In madras presidency justice party won and held under the leadership of Subburayalu Reddy.

19. In 1920 election, out of 98 seats how many seats won by justice party
- (a) 93 (b) 83 (c) 73 **(d) 63**

Explanation: In 1920 justice party won the election got 63/98 seats Subburayalu Reddy formed ministry where Thiagaraya Chetti was not accepted to became a leader.

20. Who was the first chief minister of Justice Party?
- (a) Munusamy Naidu (b) Pangal Raja
- (c) A. Subburayalu (d) Subburayan

Explanation: In 1920-1923 Subburayalu, 1923-1926 Raja of Panagal, 1926-Subburayan, 1930-Munurami Naidu.

21. Which of the following one who supported Swaraj Party?

- (a) Munusamy Nayidu (b) Pangal Raja
(c) Subburayalu (d) **Subburayan**

Explanation: A. Subburayan formed the ministry in 1926. He got support from Swaraj Party who fought against the justice party under Raja of Panagal.

22. In 1930 who was the chief minister in madras presidency.

- (a) Subburayalu (b) Pangal Raja
(c) Subburayan (d) **Munuswamy Nayidu**

Explanation: In 1930 Justice party won and Munisamy Naidu leads the ministry. 1932-Raja of Bobhili.

23. In 1932 who was the chief minister of madras presidency

- (a) **Raja of Bobhili** (b) Munusamy Naidu (c) Pangal Raj (d) Subburayan

Explanation: 1932-1934 Justice party won under Raja of Bobhili. 1934-1937 Again justice party won and formed the ministry under Raja of Bobhili.

24. In the history of justice party who won the double times and formed ministry

- (a) Munisamy Naidu (b) Pangal Raja (c) **Bobhili Raja** (d) Subburayan

Explanation: 1932 election Raja of Bobhili formed ministry. 1934 election Raja of Bobhili won the election he ruled up to 1937.

25. Between 1920 to 1937 how many years justice party ruled?

- (a) 17 years (b) 15 years (c) 12 years (d) **13 years**

Explanation: The Dyarchial period extended from 1920 to 1937 encompassing five elections. Justice party was in power for 13 out of 17 years, and for an interlude during 1926-1930

26. Which was not achievement of justice party?

- (a) Right to women in election (b) Abolition of Devadasi
(c) **Abolition of hand Rikshaw** (d) Midday meal scheme

Explanation: Abolition of Hand Rikshaw is an achievement by Dravida Munetra Kazhagam. Mr. M. Karunanidhi provide free cycle rickshaw scheme in 1973.

27. Midday meal scheme was first introduced by

- (a) Dravidan association (b) Justice party
(c) South Indian liberal federation (d) congress

Explanation: Justice party introduced midday meal scheme in thousand lights in Chennai and providing Free Pattas to the landless poor.

28. When was justice party passed Communal Government Order?

- (a) 1920 & 1921 (b) 1921 & 1922 (c) 1926 & 1927 (d) 1925 & 1927

Explanation: In 1921 = Sep.16. In 1922= Aug.15 communal representation in employment and education GO passed which is called Communal Decree for Non Brahmins.

29. When was justice party provide right to vote for women.

- (a) 1920 (b) 1921 (c) 1922 (d) 1924

Explanation: In 1921 = Justice Party provide right to vote for women based on this Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy was nominated to State Legislature in Madras.

30. When was Madras state Aid to industries act passed by justice party

- (a) 1920 (b) 1921 (c) 1922 (d) 1924

Explanation: The state Aid to industries act passed in 1922 seemed to epitomise the spirit of the Indian industrial commission that active promotion of industry was a legitimate function of the government.

31. Under which ministry, staff selection commission was formed.

- (a) Munusamy Naidu (b) Panagal Raja
(c) Bobhili Raja (d) A. Subburayalu

Explanation: Panagal Raja formed the ministry from 1923 to 1926 later won by Swaraj Party.

32. Under Panagal Ministry, when was staff selection board was formed.

- (a) 1923 (b) 1924 (c) 1925 (d) 1926

Explanation: In 1924 staff selection board was formed which was later changed into public service commission in 1929

33. Which was the first state in India to establish First Public Service Commission

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Madras (c) Gujarat (d) Delhi

Explanation: Public Service Commission was formed in 1929 in Madras, earlier Tamil Nadu was called as madras, consists of Andhra, Telungana, Odissa, Kerala, Karnataka.

34. When was Hindu religious endowment act passed?

- (a) 1926 (b) 1928 (c) 1927 (d) 1929

Explanation: Hindu religious endowment act 1926 was passed under Pangal Raja ministry.

35. State true or false.

1. 1926 Annamalai University formed.
2. 1929 Andhra University formed.

- (a) 1 only true (b) 2 only true
(c) Both are true (d) Both are false.

Explanation: Annamalai University was formed in 1929. Andhra University was formed in 1926. Annamalai University was founded in 1929 by Annamalai Chettiyar in the aftermath of Montague Chelmsford reforms. It was the first private University in India.

36. When was Devadasi System was abolished by justice party.

- (a) 1927 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1930

Explanation: Later The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act (also called the Tamil Nadu Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act or the Madras Devadasi Act) is a law that was enacted on 9 October 1947 just after India became independent from British rule.

37. Justice party education reforms are

- (a) Provide free and compulsory education.
(b) Provide free midday meals to schools.
(a) a only (b) b only (c) a and b (d) none of the above.

Explanation: Along with that provide free fishing practices to children's of 3000 fisherman's family.

38. When was madras elementary education act amended?

- (a) 1939 (b) 1935 (c) 1936 (d) 1938

Explanation: In 1920 Madras elementary education act passed. In 1935 it was amended and improve the quality of elementary education which also promote women's education.

39. In Justice Party, which committee made reforms for scheduled caste education

- (a) Adi Dravidar Welfare Board (b) Education Board.
(c) Internal Affairs Board (d) Labours Welfare Board.

Explanation : The Board provides a holistic package of services to industrial workers, which includes provision of marriage grants, death grants and talent scholarship, establishment and maintenance of Labour Colonies and establishment and operation of Workers

40. In Justice Party which year hostel for depressed class students provided.

- (a) 1921 (b) 1922 (c) 1923 (d) 1924

Explanation: They also established the Indian school of medicine in 1924 to research and promote Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani schools of traditional medicine.

41. In justice party what are the medical service get promoted.

- (a) Ayurved (b) Siddha (c) Unam (d) All the above.

Explanation: In 1924 Indian school of Medicine established to promote Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani schools of traditional medicine.

42. In 1922 during the Withdraw of Non-cooperation movement congress was split into.

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

Explanation: Chauri Chaura incident led mahatma Gandhi to call off non-cooperation movement many leaders got focused due to sudden withdraw of NCM by Gandhi CR das and Motilal Nehru formed Swaraj Party in 1923

43. When was Swaraj Party formed?

- (a) 1921 (b) 1922 (c) 1923 (d) 1924

Explanation: In January 1, 1923 Swaraj Party was formed by C.R. Das and Mothilal Nehru. In 1925 due to the death of C.R. Das the party get collapsed.

44. Who was in-charge of Swaraj Party in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) S. Srinivasanar (b) S. Sathyamoorthy (c) Both (d) None.

Explanation: In 1926 Swaraj Party won and formed the ministry under Subburayan, (He was an individual candidate) In 1930 Swaraj Party was not participate in election.

45. When was Madras Mahajana Sabha formed?

- (a) 1882 (b) 1883 (c) 1852 (d) 1884

Explanation: Madras Mahajana Sabha was formed by Ananda Charlu Ramaswamy Mudaliar. B. Subramaniya Iyer.

46. How many types of political parties existed?

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

Explanation: There are three types of political parties. One Party System, Two Party System, Multi-Party System.

47. India is an example of

- (a) Single Party System (b) Two Party System
(c) **Multi-Party System** (d) None

Explanation: China is example of single party system. USA is an example of Two Party System; India is an example of Multi-Party System.

48. Madras presidency at the time of 1801 includes.

- (a) Andhra (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) **All the above**

Explanation: By 1801, Madras presidency reached the territorial extent it was to maintain for over a century. It includes Andhra, Kerala (Malabar Region), South Karnataka, Odissa and Lakshadweep.

49. When was Madras Native Association was formed?

- (a) 1851 (b) **1852** (c) 1884 (d) 1885

Explanation: Madras Native Association was formed in 1852 by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty. It was the first organisation in madras presidency to agitate the rights of Indians.

50. When was congress formed ministry in madras presidency?

- (a) 1935 (b) **1937** (c) 1939 (d) 1941

Explanation: In 1937 under Rajaji congress formed government. It occupies 159 seats out of 214 seats.

51. When was sales tax introduced in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **1937** (b) 1938 (c) 1939 (d) 1936

Explanation: Sales tax introduced for the first time Rajaji's home district of Salem on October 1st in 1937 in order to offset the loss of revenue made by prohibition (liquor) act in 1937.

52. Who formed Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha.

- (a) Radha Kent Deb (b) **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Sisir Kumar Gosh

Explanation: This Sabha formed in 1836. Early political association in India.

Demands: Freedom of Press, Prevent Zamindari oppression of riots, Appointment of Indians to higher offices.

53. When was Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed?

- (a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1948 (d) 1949

Explanation: Founder: C.N. Anna Durai, Present Leader: M.K. Stalin. Symbol: The rising sun.

54. When was Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam formed?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1934

Explanation: It as formed on October 18, 1972, Founder: M.G. Ramachandran, Present Leader: Mr. Edappadi Palaniswami, Symbol: Two Leaf.

55. When was Madras elementary education act was passed?

- (a) 1919-20 (b) 1921-1922 (c) 1923-1924 (d) 1934-1935

Explanation: Madras elementary education act was amended in the year of 1934 and 1935 to improve the quality of education and provide education to girl children also.

56. Whose language policy leads to first Anti-Hindi imposition agitation?

- (a) T.M. Nair (b) Rajaji (c) Sathya Moorthy (d) Ananda Charlu

Explanation : The first anti-Hindi imposition agitation was launched in 1937, in opposition to the introduction of compulsory teaching of Hindi in the schools of Madras Presidency by the first Indian National Congress government led by C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji).

64. In 1937 who formed ministry in Madras presidency?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) Rajaji (c) Bakthavachalam (d) T. Prakasam

Explanation: Rajaji become chief minister from July 14, 1937 to October 10, 1939. He resigned the ministry along with other Indian National Congress leaders.

65. According to constitution of India, when was first general election held.

- (a) January 1950 (b) March 1952 (c) April 1951 (d) February 1955

Explanation: Rajaji (Raja Gopalachari) became chief minister from 1952 to 1954 later Kamarajar became Chief Minister.

66. Which state was formed in 1953?

- (a) Chennai (b) Andhra (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

Explanation: Andhra created on October 1, 1953, Capital – Kurnool. 11 districts in the Telugu speaking portion of madras state became new Andhra state as a result of Potti Sri Ramalu's sacrifice.

67. Who was the first chief minister of Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Natesanar (b) Omandurar (c) P.S. Kumarasamy (d) **T. Prakasam**

Explanation: Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu – known as Andhra Kesari. The lion of Andhra. First speaker of Andhra – Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao.

68. T. Prakasm was called as.

- (a) **Andhra Kesari** (b) Tilak Kesari
(c) Telungu Kesari (d) Tamil Nadu Kesari

Explanation: Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu – First Chief Minister of Andhra.

69. Who introduced Kulakalvi Thittam?

- (a) **Rajaji** (b) Kamarajar (c) Bakthavachalam (d) T.Prakasam

Explanation: In 1953, he introduced Kulakalvi Thittam is a called as modified scheme of elementary education or new scheme of elementary education which means hereditary education policy.

70. When did Rajagopalachari resigned

- (a) **1954** (b) 1955 (c) 1953 (d) 1956

Explanation: He resigned on April 13, 1954 because of many leaders agitation against Kulakalvi Thittam. Periyar and Kamarajar were most important agitator.

71. Who became the Chief Minister after Rajaji?

- (a) **Kamarajar** (b) Bathavachalam (c) Karunanidhi (d) Anna

Explanation: Kamarajar became chief minister from April 14, 1954 to 1963. Kamarajar was called as black Gandhi / Karuppu Gandhi.

72. When was Tamil Nadu industrial investment corporation Ltd. (TIIC) formed?

- (a) 1948 (b) **1949** (c) 1950 (d) 1951

Explanation: Tamil Nadu industrial investment corporation ltd established during P.S. Kumaraswamy Raja period. TIIC established to provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansions of existing units.

73. Who established Swatantra Party?

- (a) **Rajaji** (b) Periyar (c) Kumarajar (d) Bakthavachalam.

Explanation: In 1959. He established Swatantra party. Which was an alternative to congress, it existed from 1959 to 1974. Because he felt that Jawaharlal Nehru – dominated Indian National Congress outlook.

74. Who removed Kula Kalvi Thittam?

- (a) Rajaji (b) **Kamarajar** (c) Bakthavachalam (d) Anna

Explanation: Kula Kalvi Thittam called as modified scheme of elementary education introduced by Rajagopalachari in 1953. It is a hereditary education policy.

75. No village remained without a primary school, no Panchayat without high school who said.

- (a) **Kamarajar** (b) Periyar (c) Anna (d) Karunanidhi

Explanation: New schools were opened so that, poor rural students had to walk not more than three kilometres to their nearest school.

76. Kamarajar educations reforms.

- (a) Number of working days increasing from 180 to 200 days.
(b) Education rate increased from 7% to 37%
(a) a only (b) b only (c) **a and b** (d) None of the above

Explanation: Education rate only 7% during British regions. Kamarajar strived to eradicate illiteracy by introducing free and compulsory education up to 11th std.

77. When was Tamil language announced as "Official Language of Tamil Nadu"?

- (a) **1956** (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1959

Explanation: In 1956 Kamarajar announced Tamil as language of Governance official language of Tamil Nadu.

78. When was midday meal scheme introduced?

- (a) **1956** (b) 1958 (c) 1959 (d) 1963

Explanation: In 1956, Kamarajar introduced midday meal scheme to provide at least one meal per day to lakhs of poor school children. He introduced free school uniform to weed out caste, creed and class distinctions among young minds.

79. Who was called as kingmaker?

- (a) **Kamraj** (b) Anna (c) Periyar (d) Jayalitha.

Explanation: Kamarajar was instrumental in bringing two prime ministers to power, Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1964 and Nehru's daughter Indira Gandhi in 1966

80. When was "k" plan introduced by Kamarajar?

- (a) 1953 (b) 1955 (c) 1958 (d) **1963**

Explanation: K plan – Kamarajar suggested that the senior congress leaders should leave ministerial post to take up organisational work. He himself resigned from the chief minister post and stood up as a role model for his plan.

81. What are the dams constructed during Kamarajar period

- (a) Bhavani (b) Manimutharu (c) Amaravathi (d) **All the above.**

Explanation: Along with that Aarani, Vaigai, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, Pullambadi, Parambikulam and Neyyar Dams are built to improve agriculture and also launching new industries in Tamil Nadu.

82. When was Madras City Tenants Protection Act passed?

- (a) 1954 (b) **1955** (c) 1956 (d) 1957

Explanation: Madras City Tenants Protection Act was passed to give protection to certain classes of tenants substituted by madras act XIX of 1955

83. With the help of whom IIT madras established

- (a) Rajaji (b) **Kamarajar** (c) Anna (d) Bakthavatchalam

Explanation: Kamarajar and governor of madras Bishnuram Medhi took efforts to establish Indian institute of Technology madras.

84. When was Tamil Nadu industrial cooperative bank established?

- (a) 1958 (b) 1959 (c) **1961** (d) 1963

Explanation: Tamil Nadu Industrial cooperative bank was established during Kamarajar period initially for providing financial assistance to cooperative societies in the state later to the individuals entrepreneurs under MSME sector.

85. Neyveli Lignite Corporation established during ----- period.

- (a) **Kamarajar** (b) Anna (c) Bakthavachalam (d) Karunanithi

Explanation: In 1956 Neyveli Lignite Corporation. 1956 BHEL at Trichy. 1961 Heavy vehicle factory at Aavadi.

86. When was Kamarajar was honoured by Indian government.

- (a) 1975 (b) **1976** (c) 1978 (d) 1980

Explanation: Kamarajar was awarded India's highest civilian honour the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1976.

87. Who was the last chief minister of congress party in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) **Bakthavachalam** (c) Anna Durai (d) Karunanidhi

Explanation: He ruled Tamil Nadu as Chief Minister from 1963 to 1967. In 1963, Kamarajar resigned his chief Minister-ship to become the president of INC and Bakthavachalam took over the reins of the government.

88. Under whose period Vivekananda rock memorial constructed -----

- (a) Kamarajar (b) **Bakthavachalam** (c) Anna (d) Karunanidhi

Explanation: Vivekananda rock memorial constructed at Kanyakumari during Bakthavachalam in the year of 1963.

89. When was (TANSI) Tamil Nadu small industries corporation established?

- (a) 1963 (b) 1964 (c) **1965** (d) 1966

Explanation: TANSI was established in 1965 during Bakthavachalam period to promote and provide assistance to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises in the state.

90. After Bakthavachalam who became the chief minister of Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Kamarajar (b) **Anna Durai** (c) Karunanidhi (d) M.G.R.

Explanation: 1949 formation of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under Anna Durai, later the party formed the government during the year of 1967

91. When was Anna Durai born?

- (a) 1903 (b) 1906 (c) **1909** (d) 1908

Explanation: Anna was born in Kanchipuram district in September 15, 1909 Arignar Anna (the scholar) – C.N. Annadurai. He was the 1st minister of Tamil Nadu for 20 days in 1969.

92. Which Tamil month of first day celebrated as Tamil New Year during Anna period?

- (a) Thai (b) Masi (c) Panguni (d) **Chithirai**

Explanation: In 1967, Anna Durai announced the first day of Chithirai as Tamil new year day. Later it was changed during Mr. Karunanidhi period.

93. Who introduced Padiyarisi Scheme?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) **Anna Durai** (c) Kalaignar (d) bakthavachalam.

Explanation: In May 15th 1967, Padiyarisi Scheme (One measure of rice for a rupee) and chief minister's welfare fund was introduced.

94. When was two language policies introduced by Annadurai.

- (a) 1967 (b) **1968** (c) 1969 (d) 1970

Explanation: Anna Durai government introduce a two language policy (Tamil and English) over the popular three language formula. January 26, 1965 Hindi was announced as official language.

95. Self respect marriage was introduced by

- (a) Anna Durai (b) Kamarajar (c) Kalignar (d) Periyar

Explanation: In 1967, Hindu marriage (Tamil Nadu Amendment) act 1967, he legalised self respect marriage for first time in the country and gazetted in 1968.

96. When was madras was renamed as "Tamizhagam"

- (a) 1967 (b) 1968 (c) 1969 (d) 1970

Explanation: A proposal was made by Anna Durai in April 14, 1967. The name was changed and came into force on January 14, 1969.

97. Who introduced Tamil Thai Valthu during has period.

- (a) Anna Durai (b) Kalignar Karunanidhi (c) Jayalalitha (d) Kamarajar

Explanation: Tamil Thai Valthu written by P. Sundaram Pillai.

98. Which of the following is not scheme introduced by Kamarajar.

- (a) 1956-Midday Meal Scheme (b) 1950-IIT Madras.
(c) 1937-Sales Tax Introduced (d) 1956-Tamil Official Language

Explanation: In 1937, October 1, Sales tax was introduced by Rajaji in his own district of Salem.

99. During Kamarajar period when was Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act introduced.

- (a) 1956 (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1959

Explanation: Tamil Nadu Panchayats act 1958 was enacted immediately following the Balwantrao Mehta committee report. This paved the way for the "Village Panchayat" formation.

100. In 1930 Hindi opposition resolution was passed in which self respect movement conference.

- (a) Thirunelveli (b) Chengalpattu (c) Nannilam (d) Madras

Explanation: 1927 self respect conference at Thirunelveli. 1929 self-respect conference at Chengalpattu.

101. Under which ministry of justice party introduce Hindi as a second language in higher education.

- (a) Subburayan (b) Subburayalu (c) Munusamy Naidu (d) Bobbili Raja

Explanation: In 1936, Bobbili raja introduced Hindi as second language in Higher education.

102. Which chief minister's election manifesto as within a month of my period, Hindi must be compulsory in schools in 1937?

- (a) Bobbili Raja (b) Bakthavachalam (c) Raja of Panagal (d) **Rajaji**

Explanation: It was opposed by both Periyar and Kamarajar Hindi opposition agitation starts from 1937-1938. Periyar got arrested in 1938

103. Bharathidasan and Maraimalai Adigal started Hindi opposition agitation in the place of

- (a) Nannilam (b) Kanchipuram (c) Thirunelveli (d) **Trichy**

Explanation: In 1937, Hindi opposition agitation started in the place of Trichy by Bharathidasan, Maraimalai Adigal, K.A.P. Vishwanathan. It was the first agitation started over Tamil Nadu.

104. Who lead Hindi opposition agitation in Madras?

- (a) EVR Periyar (b) Eelathu Sivananda Adigal
(c) A.T. Panneer Selvam (d) **All the above**

Explanation: 1937-1939 Hindi imposition opposition occur all over Tamil Nadu. But, first agitation started in Trichy.

105. Against all Hindi opposition when did Rajaji declared Hindi as one of the subject by Government order.

- (a) **1938 Apr.** (b) 1937 Apr. (c) 1939 Apr. (d) 1940 Apr.

Explanation: In April 21, 1938 GO (Government Order) was passed by Rajagopalachari under his ministry.

106. Which date was announced as black day of Madras University?

- (a) March 30, 1938 (b) October 25, 1938
(c) April 3, 1938 (d) **December 3, 1938**

Explanation: In this agitation, Natarajan, Thalamuthu are participated but both of them are arrested and died in the Jail itself.

107. In 1940, who changed Hindi as compulsory to optional subject

- (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Minto
(c) Munisamy Naidu (d) **Lord Eriskin**

Explanation: After all Hindi opposition agitation in February 1940 he announced Hindi as an optional subject.

108. After independence who announced again Hindi as compulsory.

- (a) T. Prakasam (b) **O.P. Ramasamy** (c) Kumarasamy (d) Rajaji

Explanation: His ministerial period 1947 to 1949. He also follows Rajaji's policy on Hindi as compulsory.

109. Who was an education minister during 1950 -----?

- (a) Munisamy pillai (b) **Madav rai** (c) Kakkan (d) Avinasi Lingam Chettiyar

Explanation: In May 2, 1950, he passed an order of Hindi as the 3rd language and English as the 2nd language from first standard to sixth standard in schools.

110. After independence, which day was observed as Hindi opposition day?

- (a) 1958 January 1 (b) February 1, 1950
(c) March 10, 1950 (d) **May 10, 1950**

Explanation: After great agitation July 18, 1950 Tamil Nadu government relaxed Hindi imposition. Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munetra Kazhagam jointly opposed Hindi opposition in 1950 As a result it was relaxed.

111. When was Hindi became official language -----?

- (a) January 26, 1950 (b) January 26, 1852
(c) January 26, 1955 (d) **January 26, 1965**

Explanation: In 1963, Lal Bahadur Sasthri was a home minister of India who passed a resolution as Hindi an official language. January 26, 1965 was celebrated as "Day of Morning" in Madras Presidency.

112. When did Anna became Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **1967** (b) 1969 (c) 1968 (d) 1965

Explanation: In 1949 He formed Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. In 1967 he became a chief minister and ruled up to February 3, 1969.

113. Two language theory was announced by -----?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) **Anna** (c) Rajaji (d) Bakthavachalam.

Explanation: In January 23, 1968 Anna Durai announced a scheme in Tamil Nadu. In which two language theories was passed. Tamil as compulsory and English as one of the subject.

114. When was Dravida Kazhagam started -----?

- (a) 1938 (b) **1944** (c) 1947 (d) 1949

Explanation: Dravida Kazhagam was started by Periyar in 1944 in Salem conference where Justice Party was changed into Dravida Kazhagam.

115. In which election Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was not participated.

- (a) 1952 (b) 1954 (c) 1963 (d) 1967

Explanation: After independence the general election held all over India in Madras presidency in 1952, Rajaji became Chief Minister where DMK not participated.

116. Second world Tamil conference held in -----

- (a) Madurai (b) **Chennai** (c) Coimbatore (d) Columbia

Explanation: In January 3, 1968 second world Tamil conference was held in Chennai done by Anna Durai.

117. When was self respect marriage act implemented by Anna?

- (a) January 3, 1968 (b) **January 20, 1968** (c) January 23, 1958

Explanation: January 3, 1968 – World Tamil Conference at Chennai. January 20, 1968 – Self respect marriage act implemented. January 23, 1968 – Two language theories announced.

118. After the death of Anna Durai who was an interim – Chief Minister.

- (a) Marimuthu (b) Munisamy Pillai
(c) **Navalar Neduchezhiyan** (d) Anbalagan

Explanation: He (Navalar Nedunchezhiyan ruled from Feb.3 to Feb.9 1969. On Feb. 10. M. Karunandhi became Chief Minister.

119. How many times M. Karunanidhi became chief minister of Tamil Nadu

- (a) 3 Times (b) 4 Times (c) **5 Times** (d) 6 Times.

Explanation: His Period : 1969 to 1971, 1971 to 1976, 1989 to 1991 to 1996 to 2001 and 2006-2011

120. When was First Backward Class Commission of Tamil Nadu established?

- (a) 1968 (b) **1969** (c) 1970 (d) 1971

Explanation: M. Karunanidhi constituted first backward class commission of Tamil Nadu under the chairmanship of A.N. Sattanathan to study the position of Backward classes.

121. First Backward Class Commission under the chairmanship of -----

- (a) Anbalagan (b) Kakkan (c) **Sattanathan** (d) Rajamannar

Explanation: A.N. Sattanathan committee formed in 1969. It submitted the report of position of backward classes on 1971 under M. Karunanidhi Ministry.

122. To study the centre-state relation which committee formed in 1969?

- (a) Anbalagan (b) **Raja Mannar** (c) Sattanathan (d) Sarkaria

Explanation: Mr. M. Karunanidhi appointed Raja Mannar committee to study state's autonomy and centre-state relation in 1969.

123. Who laid the foundation for Salem Steel Industry -----?

- (a) Rajaji (b) Kamarajar (c) **Karunanidhi** (d) MGR

Explanation: In 1970 – Salem Steel Industry Foundation. In 1970 – The Government of Tamil Nadu established rehabilitation homes with the intention to treat and rehabilitate the leprosy affected persons.

124. Who established Tamil Nadu slum clearance board -----?

- (a) Annadurai (b) Kamarajar (c) **Karunanidhi** (d) Jayalalitha

Explanation: In 1970 Tamil Nadu slum clearance board established. To improve the environment of the slums on the living standard of urban slum families to achieve the slum free cities before 2023.

125. When was International Institute of Tamil studies established?

- (a) **1970** (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1973

Explanation: In 1970, under M. Karunanidhi International Institute of Tamil studies was established along with that separate ministry for Tamil development also created.

126. When was state planning commission established -----?

- (a) 1970 (b) **1971** (c) 1972 (d) 1973

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is the first state to establish state planning commission in India.

Present Chairman: Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Vice Chairman: Thiru. C. Ponnaiyan

127. Which State became first state to establish state planning commission in India?

- (a) **Tamil Nadu** (b) Andhra (c) Telungana (d) Assam

Explanation: In 1971, State Planning Commission in Tamil Nadu during Mr. Karunanidhi as a Chief Minister. Tamil Nadu was the first state.

128. When was TAHDCO established -----?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) **1974** (d) 1985

Explanation: TAHDCO – Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidars Housing and Development Corporation was constituted in 1974. To provide skill Development training to youth belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes for job / self-employment.

129. Destituted Physically Handicapped Pension Scheme was announced in

- (a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1973 (d) 1974

Explanation: 1974 – Destituted Physically Handicapped Pension Scheme: Physically handicapped destitute persons, whose disability is 50% or more, are eligible for the pension.

130. In Family Benefit Fund scheme how much amount paid to the death of Government servant in 1974.

- (a) 1,00,000 (b) 1,50,000 (c) 2,00,000 (d) 2,50,000

Explanation: In 1974 – Family Benefit Fund Scheme. In case of death Government servant while in service, a sum of 1,50,000 shall be paid to nominee of Government Servant. A sum of 5,000 – for funeral expenses will be paid to the nominee immediately on the demise of the government servant

131. When was PDS (Public Distribution Scheme) announced in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977 (d) 1978

Explanation: In 1976 all over India PDS (Public Distribution system) was established. In 1997, TPDS – targeted distribution system introduced to target especially people below poverty line.

132. When did free electricity to farmers introduced first time in country?

- (a) 1974 (b) 1979 (c) 1980 (d) 1989

Explanation: In 1989 under M.Karunanidhi period 30% of the jobs in government offices, public sector and local bodies reservation was provided for women

133. When was Tamil Nadu veterinary and Animal Science University established?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1972 (c) 1980 (d) 1989

Explanation: Setup at Chennai. It was the first of its kind in India and also in Asia

134. Under whose period Manonmaniam Sundranar University was established?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) Anna Durai (c) Karunanidhi (d) Jayalalitha

Explanation: In 1990 Manonmaniam Sundranar University established held in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. Motto: In pursuit of Excellence.

135. When was Madras was changed into “Chennai”?

- (a) 1995 (b) 1996 (c) 1997 (d) 2000

Explanation: In July 17, 1996 “Madras renamed a Chennai” by then the Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi.

136. Where was Egalitarian habitat (Samathuvapuram)

- (a) Chennai (b) **Madurai** (c) Coimbatore (d) Salem

Explanation: It is a housing scheme to promote social justice and social equality. In August 17, 1998 first Samathuvapuram at Melakottai Village, Thirumangalam Taluk of Madurai.

137. In 1999 Samathuvapuram was named on the memorial of

- (a) **Periyar** (b) Anna (c) Kamarajar (d) Karunanidhi

Explanation: April 8, 1999. It was named as Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram in Thirumangalam Taluk of Madurai District.

138. When was Anna Renaissance scheme started?

- (a)1995 (b)1996 (c) **1997** (d) 1998

Explanation: Started 26th June 1997, in Ponnai village of Walajapet in Vellore district.

139. Anna Renaissance scheme started in ----- of Vellore District.

- (a) **Walajapet** (b) Ranipet (c) Vinnamangalam (d) Thirupathur.

Explanation: In 1997 Annai Renaissance scheme started. AIM: to develop all the villages with modern facilities.

140. When did Namakku Namme Thittam announce -----

- (a)1995 (b)1996 (c) **1997** (d) 1998

Explanation: It started on same date of Annai Renaissance scheme June 26th in Vinnamangalam Village in Vellore District. AIM: Involve the community directly in the development process from planning stage through resource mobilisation.

141. Choose the right one:

1. Anna Renaissance scheme – Walajapet in Vellore
2. Namakku Naame Scheme – Vinnamangalam in Vellore

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) **1 and 2** (d) None of them.

Explanation: Both schemes are started on June 26th 1997.

142. Under which Ministry, Uzhavar Santhai (Farmer Market) established.

- (a) Kamarajar (b) Periyar (c) **Karunanidhi** (d) M.G.R.

Explanation: In 1999, Nov.14, Uzhavar Santhai established in Anna Nagar, neighbourhood of Madurai. AIM: to establish direct contact between farmers and consumers. To eliminate middleman and traders.

143. Choose the right one:

Uzhavar Santhai

1. First Inaugurated in Madurai
2. To eliminate middle man
3. Direct contact between farmers and consumers
4. Reasonable price to consumer

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

144. When was Vazhvoli Thittam in schools introduced -----?

(a) 1997 (b) 1998 (c) 1999 (d) 2000

Explanation: Vazhvoli Thittam in schools which is Thursday school health program.

145. Under which Ministry, Thiruvalluvar Statue was opened to Public.

(a) Kamarajar (b) Periyar (c) Anna Durai (d) Karunanidhi

Explanation: In 2000 Thiruvalluvar Statue around 133 feet in Kanyakumari was opened to public.

146. How many acres of waste land distributed to poor landless labour under free land distribution.

(a) 1 Acre (b) 2 Acre (c) 3 Acre (d) 4 Acre

Explanation: In 2006 scheme was launched 2 Acre of waste lands to families of poor farmers under free land distribution.

147. When was "Education Development Day" celebrated?

(a) July 3 (b) July 4 (c) July 10 (d) July 15

Explanation: Kamarajar birthday was celebrated "Education Development Day". Kamarajar was born on July 15, 1903 in Virudhunagar.

148. Whose birthday was celebrated was "Education Development Day"

(a) Kamarajar (b) Periyar (c) Anna (d) Rajaji

Explanation: Mr. M. Karunanidhi announced Kamarajar birthday as "Education Development Day"

149. Which of the following is the scheme of Mr. M. Karunanidhi

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Varumun Kappom | (b) Nalamana Thmilagam |
| (c) Village Kamam Post | (d) Kappeetu Thittam |

(a) a, b, c (b) a, d (c) a, b, d (d) a, b, c, d

Explanation: Village Karnam Post was abolished and post of village administration post introduced by M. G. Ramachandran.

150. When was "Nalamana Tamizhagam" scheme introduced?

- (a) 2006 (b) 2008 (c) 2010 (d) 2012

Explanation: Prevention of Non-communicable disease and to create awareness in regard to heart disease, diabetics and cancer.

151. Where was Anna Centenary Library established?

- (a) Madurai (b) Coimbatore (c) Chennai (d) Salem

Explanation: Anna centenary library was in Chennai in the remembrance of Anna Durai established in 2010. C. N. Anna Durai was born on Sep.15, 1909 in Kanchipuram.

152. When was samacheer Kalvi Thittam introduced?

- (a) 2006 (b) 2008 (c) 2010 (d) 2012

Explanation: Tamil Nadu uniform system of school education act 2010, called Samacheer Kalvi Thittam in Tamil. Under M. Karunanidhi Ministry, this system was inaugurated.

153. Where was first world classical Tamil Conference held -----?

- (a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) Coimbatore (d) Salem

Explanation: In June 2010, First world classical Tamil Conference held at Coimbatore. The events occurs on June 23 – June 27.

154. When was VAT (Value Added Tax) introduced in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2011

Explanation: January 1, 2007 Tamil Nadu VAT introduced. July 1, 2017 GST (Goods and Service Tax) introduced all over India. Tamil Nadu is the last state to accept GST.

155. Which party provide 3.5 % quota to BCM (Backward Class Muslim) among 30% quota to BC (Backward Class)

- (a) D.M.K (b) A.D.M.K (c) D.K. (d) Justice Party

Explanation: Dravida Munetra Kazhagam provide 3.5 % quota for BC-Muslim combine within the OBC share of 30 % in Education and employment. It also abolished the common entrance test for medical and engineering studies.

156. Free Ambulance service number

- (a) 100 (b) 104 (c) 108 (d) 112

Explanation: 102-National Ambulance Service, 104- Health Helpline, 112-All Emergency Service.

157. When was cataract scheme announced?

- (a) 1970 (b) **1971** (c) 1972 (d) 1977

Explanation: Chief Minister M. Kaunanidhi launched "Palli Sirar Kannozi Kappam Thittam" under which free corrective spectacles are provided to school students.

158. Who was popularly known as "Makkal Thilagam" -----?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) Anna (c) **M.G.Ramachandran** (d) Periyar

Explanation: He was an Indian actor, film maker, politician who served as the chief minister of Tamil Nadu for 10 years (1977-1987)

159. Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a splinter party of -----

- (a) **Dravida munetra Kazhagam** (b) Dravida Kazhagam
(c) Justice party (d) Congress

Explanation: M. G. Ramachandran the treasurer of DMK formed his splinter party Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in 1972

160. When was ADMK formed under M. G. Ramachandran?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) **1972** (d) 1978

Explanation: In 1967 M.G.R became MLA in Parangimalai Constituency. In 1972 ADMK formed. In 1976 ADMK changed into All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam.

161. When was Anna Dravida munetra Kazhagam changed into all India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam.

- (a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1975 (d) **1976**

Explanation: 1972 – ADMK formed. Earlier MGR was served as treasures of DMK later he formed ADMK formed.

162. Sathiyavani Muthu Ammiyar scheme relates to

- (a) **Free serving Machine** (b) Maternity Assistance
(c) Marriage Assistance (d) Self Help Groups

Explanation: In 1977, this scheme provides free supply of securing machine scheme to destitute widows throughout the states in the age group of 20-40 years.

163. When was Anna university of Technology formed?

- (a) 1976 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1980

Explanation: Government of Tamil Nadu under MGR as chief minister established Anna University of Technology through Tamil Nadu Act 1978. He introduced 10+2+3 education system.

164. Who introduced 10+2+3 education system?

- (a) Kamarajar (b) Periyar (c) Anna (d) **M. G. Ramachandran**

Explanation: In 1978-10+2+3 education system in school, in the same year, government of Tamil Nadu established Anna University of Technology.

165. Who introduced village Administrative officer post?

- (a) Annadurai (b) Karunanidhi
(c) Periyar (d) **M. G. Ramachandran**

Explanation: In 1980-VAO Introduced. VAO was created in place of village karnam post in 1980 village karnam post was abolished.

166. Under which ministry separate directorate for state health transport introduced.

- (a) Kamarajar (b) Anna Durai
(c) Karunanidhi (d) **M. G. Ramachandran**

Explanation: In 1981 to look after the maintenance of Health Department vehicles, separate directorate established. In the same year, the location of Tamil University was chosen on the outskirts of Thanjavur.

167. Where was Bharathiar University established?

- (a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) **Coimbatore** (d) Salem

Explanation: Bharathiyar University was established at Coimbatore by the government of Tamil Nadu in February 1982 under the provision of Bharathiyar University Act, 1981.

168. When was Nutritious meal programme introduced -----?

- (a) 1981 (b) **1982** (c) 1983 (d) 1984

Explanation: Nutritious Noon-Meal programme was introduced in 1982. Introduced by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran. Tamil Nadu was pioneer in implementing this scheme to school students in 1983, it has been extended to old age pensioners.

169. Choose the correct one:

- (a) Midday meal scheme -Kamarajar
(b) **Nutritious Meal programme - M.G.Ramachandran**

- (a) a only (b) b only (c) a and b (d) None of the above

Explanation: In 1956, Midday Meal scheme introduced by Kamarajar. In 1982, Nutrition meal programme introduced by M. G. Ramachandran. In both scheme, Tamil Nadu is a pioneer state.

170. Where was first atomic power unit held in Tamil Nadu

- (a) Kalpakkam (b) Koodankulam (c) Tuticorin (d) Mettur

Explanation: In 1983, during his period, Madras atomic power station's first unit was commissioned at Kalpakkam. It was located about 80 Kilometres south of Chennai, India. It hosts India's first Indigenous pressurised (light) water reactor.

171. Which is the largest Nuclear Power plant in India -----?

- (a) Kalpakkam (b) Koodankulam (c) Narora (d) Tarapur

Explanation: Kudankulam Nuclear power plant is located in the Tamil Nadu. It is the highest capacity nuclear power plant in India with a total of 1800 MW.

172. Where was Mother Teresa Women's University established -----?

- (a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) Coimbatore (d) Kodaikanal

Explanation: It established by Tamil Nadu Act no.15 of 1984 at Kodaikanal established during 1984 in the period of M. G. Ramachandran

173. Who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during 1991?

- (a) Karunanidhi (b) Jayalalitha (c) M.G.R (d) Anna Durai

Explanation: June 24, J. Jayalalitha became Chief Minister. She was the first people's elected Chief Minister.

174. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) R. Janaki (b) J. Jayalalitha (c) Kanimozhi (d) Muthulakshmi Reddy

Explanation: R. Janaki – First women Chief Minister who was nominated after the death of M. G. Ramachandran. J. Jayalalitha – first women Chief Minister who was elected by people in the election.

175. Who was the first women elected Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) R. Janaki (b) J. Jayalalitha (c) Kanimozhi (d) Muthulakshmi Reddy

176. When was All India Women Police station opened?

- (a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994

Explanation: Which was established by J. Jayalalitha in 1992. At present 199 all-women police station in Tamil Nadu. Periyakulam Women Police station got top 8th Best Police station in 2019-20

177. When was Nutritious Meal programme was renamed as Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutrition's meal programme.

(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994

Explanation: Nutritious Meal programme introduced in 1982 by M.G.R. later renamed by J. Jayalalitha.

178. Who introduce cradle baby scheme.

(a) J. Jayalalitha (b) Karunanidhi
(c) O. Panneer Selvam (d) E. Palani Chamy

Explanation: 1992 Cradle baby scheme & Chief Minister Girl child protection scheme also introduce. AIM: to promote adoption of small family norms, preventing gender disparity.

179. Where was Cradle Baby scheme introduced first -----?

(a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) Trichy (d) Salem

Explanation: AIM: To eradicate female infanticide and to save the girl children from clutches of death. Outcome: Increase in child sex ratio

180. When was Tamil Nadu state commission for women established?

(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994

Explanation: Tamil Nadu state commission for women to deal with the cases related to crimes against women and to safe guard the rights. National commission for women also established in 1993.

181. Where was fifth world Tamil conference held -----?

(a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) Tanjore (d) Coimbatore

Explanation: It was held in 1981. In 1981 Tanjore Tamil University was established. Bharathiyar University in Coimbatore was established.

182. Where was (8th) eight world Tamil conference held -----?

(a) Chennai (b) Madurai (c) Tanjore (d) Coimbatore

Explanation: In 1995, during J. Jayalalitha period eight world Tamil conferences held. 1968 second world Tamil Conference – Chennai. 1981 fifth world Tamil conference – Madurai.

183. When was Temple Annadham Scheme was inaugurated?

- (a) 1990 (b) 2000 (c) 1991 (d) 2002

Explanation: In March 23, 2002 Temple Annandham Scheme was inaugurated. In the same year, 2002, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Education to all scheme provided.

184. Rain water harvesting in Tamil Nadu introduced by -----

- (a) J. Jayalalitha (b) Karunanidhi (c) Periyar (d) Anna

Explanation: In 2003 Rain water harvesting scheme in Tamil Nadu. To rejuvenate water sources and improve ground water levels in the parched southern state.

185. When was lottery ban on Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003 (d) 2004

Explanation: In 2003 when the then Jayalalitha government had banned lottery in Tamil Nadu the market was worth of Rs.15000 crore. Tamil Nadu prize scheme (Prohibition) Act, 1979 which bans games and contests that are modelled on Luck-Based lottery

186. When was THAI scheme introduced?

- (a) 2010 (b) 2011 (c) 2013 (d) 2014

Explanation: THAI scheme Tamil Nadu village habitation improvement scheme inaugurated with objective of equitable distribution of resources to all habitations. It implemented for the past 5 years from 2011-2012 to 2015-16. Further THAI II from 2016-2017 to 2020-2021.

187. What is the coverage under Chief Minister's comprehensive Health Insurance scheme?

- (a) 2 Lakhs/Family (b) 3 Lakhs/Family
(c) 5 Lakhs/Family (d) 7.5 Lakhs/Family

Explanation: This schemes applies to economically weaker section with the annual income limit of Rs.72,000. Coverage up to 5 Lakhs/Family/year on a floater basis for the medical illness and medical treatment covered by it.

188. When was Tamil Nadu commission for protection of child rights established?

- (a) 2011 (b) 2012 (c) 2014 (d) 2015

Explanation: Chairperson: M. P. Nirmala. In this year: suggestion box placed in every classroom where students can highlight any specific concerns will be collected.

189. When was Amma Unavagam introduced?

- (a) 2010 (b) 2011 (c) 2012 (d) 2013

Explanation: In 2013 Amma Unavagam, Amma Kudineer Thittam (In which 20 litres of pure water every day at a free of cost to poor people)

190. How many kinds of products in Amma baby care kits?

- (a) 13 (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) 16

191. Amma call centre number

- (a) 180 (b) 182 (c) 1100 (d) 1200

Explanation: Amma call centre 24/7 is a single window IT enabled facility of government of Tamil Nadu that enable expeditions disposal of grievances of citizens through toll free number 1100.

192. When was 50% reservation for women in local bodies?

- (a) 2015 (b) 2016 (c) 2017 (d) 2018

Explanation: In March 2016, government brought bill to increase reservation for women in local bodies to 50%, at present 50 reservation for women is already in places in 14 states of urban local bodies and 17 states in Gram Panchayat

193. When was Mr. Edappadi K. Palanisamy became Chief Minister.

- (a) 2016 (b) 2017 (c) 2018 (d) 2019

Explanation: Edappadi K. Palaniswami was sworn in as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on Feb 16, 2017. He is the head of government. Member parties: AIADMK.

194. When was Kudi Maramathu Scheme introduced?

- (a) 2017 (b) 2018 (c) 2019 (d) 2020

Explanation: To revive water bodies in Tamil Nadu. In Kudimaramuthu Scheme Tamil Nadu Government sanctioned Rs.500 Crore for this scheme. This scheme implemented in 29 districts and 1829 works executed.

195. Amma Two-Wheeler Scheme subsidy amount of -----

- (a) 25000 (b) 27000 (c) 30000 (d) 35000

Explanation: This scheme introduced in the year of 2018. Beneficiates: Working women (18-40) years. Benefit: Subsidy component of 50% up to Rs.25000.

196. What is the increased amount of Muthu Lakshmi Maternity benefit scheme?

- (a) 12,000 (b) 18,000 (c) 20,000 (d) 25,000

Explanation: In 2018, under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme providing financial assistance of Rs.12000 is increased to Rs.18000 effect from 2018.

197. Ban on single use of plastic effect from ----- in Tamil Nadu

- (a) January 1, 2018 (b) January 1, 2019

(c) January 1, 2020

(d) January 1, 2017

Explanation: Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has listed 14 banned plastic products Chennai corporation alone seizes 21.67 ml of banned plastic in Tamil Nadu.

198. In Tamil Nadu, Lok Ayukta was constituted in -----

(a) 2017

(b) 2018

(c) 2019

(d) 2020

Explanation: Lokpal and Lok Ayukta Act of 2013. Chairman of Tamil Nadu: Lok Ayukat: P. Devadass.

199. Lok Ayukata Tamil Nadu Chairman -----

(a) Devadass

(b) Arjun Sengupta

(c) Patil

(d) Hussain

Explanation: Lokpal: Anti corruption agency in centre.

Lokayukta: Anti-corruption agency in state. In Tamil Nadu came into effect on July 9, 2018.

200. When was First Global Investors meet held?

(a) 2014

(b) 2015

(c) 2016

(d) 2017

Explanation: First edition of the Global Investors meet held on September 9th and 10th 2015 at Chennai. Attracted Investments worth: 2.40 Lakh Crore.