

TN Admin Questions Part 7 in English

Economic Trends in Tamil Nadu

1. Tamil Nadu ----- largest economy among Indian states.

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

Explanation: Tamil Nadu, an innovation based economy with a strong presence in manufacturing and services. A popular health care destination and in tourism, the state has succeeded in showcasing its rich heritage.

2. What is the current GSDP of Tamil Nadu -----?

(a) **8.55%** (b) 9.55% (c) 10% (d) 12%

Explanation: Tamil Nadu has the second highest GSDP of India. First place occupied by Maharashtra.

3. Which was the first place in GSDP of India?

(a) **Maharashtra** (b) Karnataka (c) Punjab (d) Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Maharashtra occupies first place with GSDP of 14.11% at current price. Tamil Nadu nominal GSDP growth, estimated to be 12.0% in 2021 – 2022.

4. What is the per-capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu in 2018?

(a) Rs. 1,55,125 (b) Rs. 1,861,125 (c) Rs. 1,33,125 (d) Rs. 1,22,125

Explanation: Answer - (b)

In 2017 – 2018 -> Per-capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu Rs. 1,86,125 this is 11% higher than figure for 2016-2017 (Rs.1,67,240)

5. Which sector is called as primary sector -----?

(a) **Agriculture** (b) Industry (c) Service (d) Education

Explanation: Agriculture with its allied sector is the largest source of livelihood in Tamil Nadu. More than 65% of population depends upon this sector for their living. But 93% of the farms being small and marginal

6. Tamil Nadu ----- largest producer of poultry & Dairy.

(a) First (b) **Second** (c) Third (d) fourth

Explanation: Punjab is the highest per-capita availability of milk. Andhra Pradesh highest egg producing state. Uttar Pradesh highest meat production.

7. Tamil Nadu stands in producer of coconut.

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

Explanation: Kerala is the first state has highest producer of coconut. Tamil Nadu Seconds. But India is the highest coconut producer.

8. Tamil Nadu stands ----- in producer of coffee and tea.

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

Explanation: Karnataka stands first accounting 71% of production. Kerala stands second position. Tamil Nadu stands third position with 21%

9. Tamil stands ----- in fruits production

- (a) First (b) Third (c) Fifth (d) **Seventh**

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh produced the largest fruit share in India accounting for 15.6%. In Banana Tamil Nadu is the leading producer in India's total production.

10. Tamil Nadu producers ----- of the loose flowers in the country

- (a) 15 % (b) 16 % (c) **17 %** (d) 20 %

Explanation: Tamil Nadu leading producer at all India level. Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, District play a vital role in flower production

11. In Education Tamil Nadu expenditure in %

- (a) **14 %** (b) 15 % (c) 16% (d) 17 %

Explanation: Tamil Nadu expenditure in sector wise

Health-5.1%, Roads & Bridges-5%, Energy-4%

12. How many National Highways in the Tamil Nadu

- (a) 22 (b) 24 (c) 26 (d) **28**

Explanation: 28 NH in Tamil Nadu which covers total distance of 5036 km. (3129 mi). It was maintained by state highways department.

13. which sector has a highest expenditure in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Health (b) **Education** (c) Energy (d) Agriculture

Explanation: Education expenditure of Tamil Nadu is 14%. Energy expenditure of Tamil Nadu is 5%

14. Which is the longest National Highway of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **NH 44** (b) NH 47 (c) NH 48 (d) NH 49

Explanation: North south corridor road NH 44 => From Srinagar to Kanyakumari. It is total length is 3745 km.

15. Which is the shortest National Highway in Tamil Nadu?

(a) NH 785 (b) NH 885 (c) NH 985 (d) NH 485

Explanation: Which runs from Madurai to Natham. Its total length is about 38 km. Chennai CMBT is the largest bus terminal in Tamil Nadu.

16. In Tamil Nadu first railways line between

(a) Madras to Arakkonam (b) Madras to Vaniyambadi
(c) Madras to Anna Nagar (d) both a and b

Explanation: Madras to Arakonam in 1956. Tamil Nadu has a well developed rail network as part of Southern Railway.

17. Where was Southern Railway headquarter located -----

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

Explanation: Southern Railway: Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, some portions of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh

18. How many railway stations in the state in Tamil Nadu

(a) 690 (b) 700 (c) 720 (d) 750

Explanation: There are 690 railway stations in the state which connects major cities in India. Tamil Nadu has total railway track length of 6699 km.

19. Where was Metro Railway system function in Tamil Nadu?

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

Explanation: Chennai has well established sub-urban railway network, Mass Rapid Transport System. Metro system first underground stretch operation since May 2017

20. Chennai Metro Rail project phase 1 covering distance.

(a) 45 km (b) 90 km (c) 135 km (d) 120 km

Explanation: Phase I → Covering 45 km → Only one line. It is the third largest metro system in India after Delhi Metro and Hyderabad Metro. The system commenced service in 2015 after partially opening the first phase of the project. The network consists of two colour-coded lines covering a length of 45.1 kilometres (28.0 mi)

Phase II → Covering 118 km → 3 major line.

21. How many major International Airport in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 8

Explanation: 4 (Four) Major international Airport. Two Domestic Airport which is connected with 27 countries with 500 direct flights every day

22. Chennai International Airport is ----- busiest airport in India

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

Explanation: Fourth busiest airport in India and the overall passenger traffic after Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore has a passenger growth of 18%

23. ----- first airport in India to have international and domestic terminals located adjacent to each other.

- (a) Chennai (b) Bangalore (c) Delhi (d) Mumbai

Explanation: Other International Airports: Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli. Domestic Airports: Tuticorin, Salem.

24. Domestic Airport in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Tuticorin (b) Salem (c) Both of them (d) None of them.

Explanation: Increased Industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as freight movement which has been growing at over 21.3% per year.

25. Total major ports in Tamil Nadu

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

Explanation: Chennai port, Ennore and Tuticorin port. Chennai port is one of the oldest ports of India. Chennai Port Trust acquired around 67% stake of Centre in the Kamarajar Port Limited on 27 March 2020. The remaining 23 percent was held by the Chennai Port Trust

26. Which is the artificial harbour port in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Chennai (b) Ennore (c) Tuticorin (d) Nagapattinam

Explanation: Second largest port in Tamil Nadu and one of the largest container terminals in India. It is the best port for maritime trade and pearl fishery on the Bay of Bengal.

27. Which port was recently changed from an intermediate port to a major port in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Chennai (b) Ennore (c) Tuticorin (d) Nagapattinam

Explanation: Ennore port handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu. Kamarajar Port Limited, formerly Ennore Port,[2] is located on the Coromandel Coast about 18 km north of Chennai Port, Chennai, it is the 12th major port of India, and the first port in India which is a public company.[3] The Kamarajar Port Limited is the only corporatised major port and is registered as a company.

28. Which is the best port for pearl fishery on Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Chennai (b) Ennore (c) Tuticorin (d) Nagapattinam

Explanation: Sethu Samudram shipping canal project will transform this port into a transshipment hub similar to those in Singapore and Colombo.

29. How many minor ports in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 26 (d) 28

Explanation: 23 minor ports in Tamil Nadu which can handle over 73 million metric tonnes of cargo annually. All minor ports are managed by Tamil Nadu Maritime board, Chennai port.

30. India has ----- global position for over all installed renewable energy capacity.

- (a) First (b) Second (c) Fifth (d) Seventh

Explanation: India's rank-over all installed renewable energy capacity → 5th

For wind power → 4th. For solar power → 5th

31. Tamil Nadu stands ----- in net share of wind energy at global level.

- (a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 7th (d) 9th

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is the leader in Renewable Energy sector among all other Indian states with a total installed capacity of 11,113 mw

32. Which district has largest wind power capacity in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Chennai (b) Kanchipuram (c) Kanyakumari (d) Trichy

Explanation: Aralvaimozhi in Kanyakumari district has largest wind power capacity in Tamil Nadu as well as India.

33. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in energy production in India.

- (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th

Explanation: Tamil Nadu tops in power generation among southern states and is in the forefront of all other Indian states in installed capacity. Tamil Nadu's units – 26,865 mw

34. Tamil Nadu wind installed capacity -----

- (a) 11,113 MW (b) 10,113 MW (c) 9,111 MW (d) 8,152 MW

Explanation: Wind farms in Tamil Nadu: Nagercoil, Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Pollachi, Dharmapuri etc. Total installed wind capacity of India → 11,113 MW

35. Which was the first nuclear plant established in Tamil Nadu.

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

Explanation: Kalpakkam power plant established in the year of 1983. Kalpakkam installed capacity 470 MW.

36. Which was the largest nuclear power producing plant in Tamil Nadu?

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

Explanation: Total installed capacity = 1834 MW. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (or Koodankulam NPP or KKNPP) is the largest nuclear power station in India, situated in Koodankulam in the Tirunelveli district of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

37. How many hydroelectric units in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) 20 (b) 23 (c) 24 (d) 28

Explanation: Prominent Units: Hundah, Mettur, Periyar and Parson Valley etc.

Importance of Dams: Irrigation, Power generation and drinking water.

38. Athipattu thermal power plant located in -----

- (a) North Chennai (b) Ennore (c) South Chennai (d) Kanchipuram

Explanation: Thermal power plants; Athipattu (North Chennai), Ennore, Mettur, Neyveli, Thoothukudi. To meet the ever-increasing energy demand, TNEB has proposed a number of next-generation projects to be constructed over the next 5 years.

The company operates four large thermal power stations:

Ennore Thermal Power Station (ETPS) - 450 MW

Mettur Thermal Power Station (MTPS) - 1440 MW

North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS) 1830 MW

Tuticorin Thermal Power Station (TTPS) - 1050 MW

39. Which of these is thermal power plant in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Neyveli (b) Ennore (c) Mettur (d) All the above

Explanation: Thermal power shares 13303 million units. In Tamil Nadu, shares of thermal power in total energy source is very high of 49.5 %

40. What was the share of thermal power in total energy sources in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 30 % (b) 49 % (c) 59 % (d) 69 %

Explanation: Thermal power plant share - 49%, Hydel Power - 8%, Nuclear power- 3%, Other (Wind, Solar) - 38% Total – 100%

41. Which state is called as 'Yarn Bowl' of India?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) **Tamil Nadu** (c) Karnataka (d) Odissa

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is the largest textile hub of India. 'Yarn Bowl' of India is 41% of India's cotton yarn products.

42. Textile Industry contribution ----- % of GDP in Indian economy.

- (a) **4 %** (b) 5 % (c) 35 % (d) 10 %

Explanation: Textile Industry – Contributing 4% of GDP. 35% of gross export earning. Contributing to 14% of the manufacturing sector.

43. Which city is called knitting city

- (a) **Thirupur** (b) Karur (c) Coimbatore (d) Chennai

Explanation: About half of India's total spinning mill capacity in Tamil Nadu.

Nicknames: Knit Wear Capital of India, Textile City, Dollar City, Cotton City, Baniyan City, Knit City

44. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in production of cotton yarn.

- (a) **1st** (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th

Explanation: Tamil Nadu ranks first in production of cotton yarn. Tamil Nadu ranks second in production of blended yarn. Cotton is an important commercial crop of India. The city of Coimbatore is known as the Manchester of South India. Of the two thousand five hundred textile Mills in India, eight hundred textile mills exist in Tamil Nadu of which 300 are in Coimbatore District itself.

45. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in production of linen yarn.

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

Explanation: Karur, Tirupur, Coimbatore is the major linen yarn producer of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu stands first in export of cotton yarn

46. Tamil Nadu accounts for ----- % of leather production in the country.

- (a) 50 % (b) 60 % (c) **70 %** (d) 80 %

Explanation: Distribution of leather and tannery industries: Vellore, Dindugal, Erode. Tamil Nadu accounts for 38 % of all leather footwear, garments and leather components.

47. Tamil Nadu accounts ----- % of leather exports in India

- (a) **30 %** (b) 40 % (c) 50 % (d) 60 %

Explanation: Tamil Nadu stands 30% of leather exports and about 70 % of leather production in the country.

48. Which district is top exporter of finished leather goods in the country?

- (a) Vellore (b) Dindugal (c) Erode (d) Chennai

Explanation: Vellore which accounts for more than 37% of the country's export of leather and leather related products. Ambur is a town and municipality in newly announced Tirupattur District, Tamil Nadu, India. It is located on the banks of the Palar River between Chennai and Bangalore. Ambur has a sizeable leather industry.

49. Every year, India international leather fair is held in

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

Explanation: The 35th edition of India International Leather Fair (IILF) Chennai, will be held from Feb 01-03, 2020 at Chennai Trade Centre, Nandambakkam, Chennai. IILF will have on display the entire range of products relating to leather industry from raw material to finished products and auxiliary products

50. When was Tamil Nadu newsprint and papers limited started?

- (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1975 (d) 1979

Explanation: Tamil Nadu government enterprises producing newsprint and printing and writing paper at Kagithapuram in Karur district.

51. Where was TNPL located?

- (a) Karur (b) Erode (c) Chennai (d) Kanchipuram

Explanation: Other paper mills of the state are found in Pukkathurai of Kanchipuram district, Paramathi Vellore, Cheran Madevi

52. India's largest paper producing mill using baggase located in

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra (c) Karnataka (d) Odissa

Explanation: Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) is in Karur district. But the registered office of the company is located in Guindy Chennai.

53. Tamil Nadu stands ----- in India's total chemical output.

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

Explanation: Chemicals and petrochemical sector contributes. 13% to the states GDP and constitutes 8% of the total exports of the country. Thoothukudi is a major chemical producer next to Chennai

54. Which of these districts not belongs to chemical producer?

- (a) Thoothukudi (b) Chennai (c) Cuddalore (d) Madurai

Explanation: Polymer Industries Park is being established by Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) in Tiruvallur district.

55. Tamil Nadu ranked ----- in India in terms of electronic exports.

- (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th

Explanation: Tamil Nadu ranked 3rd in Electronic exports in the FY 2018 -2019. Tamil Nadu ranked 2nd in India in computer electronics and optical products, manufacturing accounting for 16% National Production.

56. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in the pharmaceutical manufacturing state in the country.

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

Explanation: The state accounts for over 10 % of National Pharma Production. Tamil Nadu is the most active state in ensuring free supply of medicines in government clinics and hospitals.

57. Which district is called as "Detroit of Asia"?

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

Explanation: Chennai is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms. Tamil Nadu → 21% passenger cars productions in India.

58. Sivakasi contributes ----- % of Indians fire work production

- (a) 70 % (b) 80 % (c) 90 % (d) 100 %

Explanation: Sivakasi contributes 90% of India's firework production. Sivakasi → 80% of Safety Matches, Sivakasi → 60% of offset printing solution

59. Sivakasi contributes ----- % of India's safety matches

- (a) 70 % (b) 80 % (c) 90 % (d) 100 %

Explanation: Sivakasi is called as "Little Japan". The name given by Jawaharlal Nehru.

60. Sivakasi contributes ----- % of offset printing solutions.

- (a) 60 % (b) 70 % (c) 80% (d) 90 %

Explanation: Sivakasi is India's printing hub. 60% of India's offset printing solutions is produced in Sivakasi. Sivakasi houses largest number of printing machines in the world next only to Guthenburg in Germany.

61. When was Tamil Nadu industrial investment corporation ltd. established?

- (a) 1949 (b) 1965 (c) 1970 (d) 1971

Explanation: To provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units.

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

- (a) 1949 (b) 1965 (c) 1970 (d) **1971**

Explanation: To take over the small scale units that were set up and run by the department of industries and commerce. It is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

63. When was Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) established?

- (a) 1949 (b) **1965** (c) 1970 (d) 1971

Explanation: To promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates. To promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

64. How many special economic zones in Tamil Nadu which undergoes exports.

- (a) 35 (b) 37 (c) **38** (d) 40

Explanation: Special Economic Zones introduced in April 2000. Earlier export processing zones, would be converted in to special economic zones. 38 SEZ's exported Rs.88,848 crore (2017 – 2018)

65. Which of the following is being a special economic zone?

- (a) Nanguneri (b) Ennore (c) Coimbatore (d) **All the above**

Explanation: Along with that Hosur, Perambalur, Autocity (Thiruvallur) India Singapore (Thiruvallur), Chennai.

66. Which district is called as "Banking capital of India"?

- (a) **Chennai** (b) Kovai (c) Kanyakumari (d) Theni

Explanation: In Tamil Nadu, Nationalised banks accounts for 52% private commercial banks 30% state bank of India 13% Regional Rural Banks 5 %

67. In Tamil Nadu Nationalised banks accounts for ----- %

- (a) 50% (b) **52%** (c) 58% (d) 60%

Explanation: Banks in Tamil Nadu have maintained one of the highest credit to deposit ratio of 119.15 % in the country.

68. In Tamil Nadu Regional rural banks accounts for -----%

- (a) 2 % (b) 4 % (c) **5 %** (d) 10 %

Explanation: The share of priority sector advances stands at 45.54% as against the national average of 40% agriculture advances to 19.81 % against national average of 18%

69. Which state got first in Gross Enrolment Ratios in education?

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

Explanation: Kerala 81% Himachal Pradesh 74% in gross enrolment ratio.

70. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in gross enrolment ratio of higher education

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

Explanation: All India average in gross enrolment ratio is 49% .world average is 59%

71. What is the India average in gross enrolment ratio -----?

- (a) 40% (b) **43%** (c) 45% (d) 49%

Explanation: Gross enrolment ratio is 118.8% for primary level, 112.3% for upper primary level.

72. In gross enrolment ratio in higher education which state leads top position in India?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) **Tamil Nadu** (c) Gujarat (d) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: In GER are 49% in Tamil Nadu which is higher against national average and all other states.

73. When was first global investors meet held

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

Explanation: First education of the global investors meet which was held on 9th and 10th September 2015 at Chennai.

74. Where was First Global Investors meet held in 2015?

- (a) **Chennai** (b) Kanchipuram (c) Thiruvallur (d) Trichy

Explanation: Government of Tamil Nadu attracted investments worth over 2.40 lakh crores (about USD 36 billion). There were more than 5,000 delegates from India.

75. When was second global investors meet held -----

- (a) 2015 (b) 2017 (c) 2018 (d) **2019**

Explanation: Government of Tamil Nadu is organised GIM 2019 on 23rd and 24th January 2019 at Chennai trade centre, Chennai. Key focus area at TN's global investors meet apart from the textile, automobile, pharmaceutical, chemical and agro and food processing industries, would be the aerospace and defence sector

TN govt has already approved investment plans of 11 companies worth nearly ₹20,000 crore

76. Which of the place following is not having leather factories.

- (a) Ranipet (b) Siruvachur (c) Ambur (d) Vaniyambadi

Explanation: Ranipet, Ambur, Vaniyambadi are in Vellore district. Vellore district contributes about 37% of the country's export of leather and leather related products.

77. State True/False

Agriculture sector in Tamil Nadu.

1. More than 65 % of the population depends on agriculture.
2. Water is the limiting factor of agriculture in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) 1 and 2 true (b) 1 only true (c) 2 only true (d) None of the above.

Explanation: Agriculture is the primary sector in Indian economy which contributes 21% to the India GDP

78. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| (a) TIDCO | 1. 1965 |
| (b) SIPCOT | 2. 1949 |
| (c) TIIC | 3. 1979 |
| (d) TNPL | 4. 1971 |

- (a) a b c d (b) b c d a (c) a c d b (d) d b a c

79. Tamil Nadu is geographically ----- largest state in India

- (a) 2nd (b) 3rd (c) 9th (d) 11th

Explanation: Total area of Tamil Nadu – 1,30,058 sq. km. Administrative districts – 38, Tamil Nadu holding 6% of population and 4 % of area.

80. India has become the ----- largest economy in world.

- (a) Sixth (b) Fifth (c) Seventh (d) Eighth

Explanation: India nominal GDP: India has become fifth largest economy in 2019, overtaking the United Kingdom and France. 1. United States, 2.China, 3.Japan, 4.Germany and India.

81. Which was the latest district formed in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Tenkasi (b) Ranipet (c) Tirupathur (d) Mayiladudurai

Explanation: Mayiladudurai was a 38th administrative district. Mayiladuthurai (formerly known as Mayavaram or Mayuram) is a major town in Mayiladuthurai district in Tamil Nadu. Mayiladuthurai was transferred to the newly formed Nagapattinam district. On 24 th

of March 2020 Mayiladuthurai was declared as a new district By the Chief minister Of Tamilnadu on the assembly.

82. What is total population of Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **7.21 crore** (b) 7.11 Crore (c) 7.01 Crore (d) 7.35 Crore

Explanation: Total population – 7.21 crore (2011 Census). Total population of India - 121 Crore, Male population – 3.61 Crore, Female – 3.6 Crore.

83. What is the sex ratio of Tamil Nadu -----?

- (a) **996** (b) 994 (c) 992 (d) 990

Explanation: Sex ratio - 996 females/1000 males. Kerala has highest sex ratio. Haryana has lowest sex ratio.

84. Which state has the highest sex ratio in India?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) **Kerala** (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Haryana

Explanation: Kerala sex ratio – 1084 Females / 1000 males.

Haryana least sex ratio – 887 Females / 1000 males.

85. What is the population density of Tamil Nadu ----- (2011 census)?

- (a) **555** (b) 666 (c) 777 (d) 888

Explanation: Population density – Number of people per sq.km. Population density of India – 382/sq.km

86. What was the growth rate of Tamil Nadu (2011 Census)

- (a) **8.3** (b) 9.3 (c) 9.5 (d) 10

Explanation: Growth rate = 8.3/1000. Crude birth rate = 15.8. Crude death rate = 7.4

87. What is the child sex ratio of Tamil Nadu ----- (2011 Census)?

- (a) 943 (b) **946** (c) 949 (d) 950

Explanation: Child sex ratio is calculated between 0-6 age group.

Child sex ratio of India – 914 Female Children/ 1000

88. What is the literacy rate of Tamil Nadu ----- (2011 Census)?

- (a) 80.55 (b) **80.33** (c) 80.11 (d) 86.81

Explanation: Tamil Nadu India

Total – 80.33%

Total – 74.04

Male – 86.81 %

Male – 82.14

Female – 73.86 %

Female – 65.46

89. What was the gross enrolment ratio of Tamil Nadu in 2018?

- (a) 49% (b) 47% (c) 48% (d) 50%

Explanation: In 2018 - GER – 49%, Before 2018 – GER 46.9%

90. What is the Maternal Mortality rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census?

- (a) 79 (b) 99 (c) 159 (d) 122

Explanation: Maternal mortality rate of India – 159 person / 1 lakh person
Maternal mortality rate calculated for 1 lakh population.

91. What is the infant mortality rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census?

- (a) 17 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 25

Explanation: Infant mortality rate of India – 34 / 1000 person
Infant mortality rate calculated for 1000 persons.

92. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- among the states in terms of number of factories in India.

- (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th

Explanation: It contributes 17% share of number of factories and 16% share of industrial workers of the country.

93. Which state is top in good governance index among big states?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra (c) Karnataka (d) Odisha

Explanation: Tamil Nadu tops in good governance index among big states. Maharashtra ranks 2nd Karnataka ranks 3rd in good governance.

94. Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in sex ratio (2011 census)

- (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th

Explanation: India sex ratio – 940 females / 1000 males

Tamil Nadu sex ratio – 996 females / 1000 males. (Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques act). 1994 – reduced female infanticide.

95. Tamil Nadu stands ----- in the student enrolment in polytechnic college in 2019

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

Explanation: Highest number of polytechnic college – 496, stands 1st in student enrolment in polytechnic around 3.34 lakhs. In Tamil Nadu, 13 universities offering distance education, highest enrolment for distance education is found in Tamil Nadu.

96. Tamil Nadu stands ----- in state investment potential index in 2019

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

Explanation: Rank based on their performance in 6 pillars like land, labour, survey, economic condition, infrastructure, governance.

97. In 2018, Tamil Nadu ranks ----- in health index report released by NITI Aayog.

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) **9**

Explanation: Report release by NITI Aayog. Based on three dimensions: 1. Health outcomes. 2. Governance and information. 3. Key input process.

98. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Sex ration | – | 3 rd rank |
| 2. Health Index | - | 9 th Rank |
| 3. Total fertility rate | - | 2 nd Rank |

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

Explanation: Sex ratio of Tamil Nadu – 996 females / 1000 males. Health index released by NITI Aayog.

99. Tamil Nadu ----- most urbanised states in India.

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

Explanation: Tamil Nadu is most urbanised state by geography and population. First among urbanised states with respect to urban population.

100. In terms of Export Oriented Units, Tamil Nadu stands -----

- (a) **1st** (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th

Explanation: Tamil Nadu ranked first in terms of 100% EOU – 425 units as on date. Export oriented units are units undertaking to export their entire production of goods.