

TN Admin Questions Part 8 in English

Education and Health systems in Tamil Nadu

1. Which charter act provided 1 lakh rupees for education?

(a) Charter Act of 1813 (b) Charter Act of 1833 (c) Charter Act of 1853

Explanation: The Company was to set aside 1 lakh rupees annually for the revival, promotion and encouragement of literature, learning and science among the natives of India.

2. When did English become the Medium of instruction in schools and colleges?

(a) 1834 (b) 1835 (c) 1883 (d) 1902

Explanation: Lord Macaulay's minute 1835 – education policy of Lord Macaulay was published titled "Minute on Indian education". New English schools and colleges were opened.

3. Who gave the report of education can also be done through the Medium of vernacular languages.

(a) Raleigh (b) Thomson (c) Hunter (d) Saddler

Explanation: James Thompson – Lieutenant – Governor of North West provinces. He developed a comprehensive scheme of village education.

4. Which day was celebrated as National Education Day?

(a) November 11 (b) December 11 (c) January 11 (d) February 11

Explanation: It was celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of first education minister of Maulana Abulkalam Azad. September 5 – Teachers day, November 14 – Children's day

5. Who was the first education minister in Independent India?

(a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (b) John Methai
(c) P. Cheetharaman (d) Vallabhai Patel

Explanation: Born on November 11 his birth anniversary was celebrated as National Education Day. He awarded Bharat Ratna in 1992. National Education Day (India) an annual observance in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first education minister of independent India, who served from 15 August 1947 until 2 February 1958.

6. Which constitution Amendment Act made elementary education as a Fundamental Rights?

(a) 76 (b) 80 (c) 82 (d) 86

Explanation: 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002. Provide right to education as a fundamental rights in the Part – III of the constitution. New Article 21-A was inserted.

7. Which article denotes that right to education for 6-14 years child?

- (a) 21 (b) **21A** (c) 25 (d) 29

Explanation: Article 21A was inserted by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002 made right to education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years. No child is liable to pay any kind of fee/charges.

8. Under which Ministry Avinasilinga Chettiyar was an educational minister.

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

Explanation: Avinasilingam was being an education minister from 1946-1949. His ministerial period continues during Chief Minister Omandurar.

9. When was Kulakalvi Thittam introduced?

- (a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) **1953** (d) 1955

Explanation: Modified scheme of Elementary Education Act 1953. The scheme proposed the introduction of two shifts in elementary school. 1st session: Regular teaching. 2nd session: Learning their parent's occupation at home.

10. During Kamaraj period, education was arises from 7% to -----%

- (a) 30% (b) 32% (c) **37 %** (d) 42 %

Explanation: Kamarajar was born on July 15. His birthday was celebrated as "Growth of Education Day" in recognition of his yeoman service in field of youth education.

11. During Sangam period, teacher was called as -----

- (a) **Kanakkyar** (b) Kanigaiyar (c) Pallis (d) Viharas

Explanation: Schools were called as Pallis or Viharas. Women poets during Sangam period – Avvaiyar, Kakaipadiniyar, Muditha Makkaniyar.

12. Women poets during Sangam Period?

- (a) Avvaiyar (b) Kakaipadiniyar (c) Muditha Makkaniyar (d) **All the above**

Explanation : There were women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipadiniyar who flourished and contributed to Tamil literature. Women were allowed to choose their life partners.

13. During Pallava Period, schools were called as

- (a) Pallis (b) Viharas (c) **Ghatika** (d) None of the above

Explanation: Sanskrit literature at Kancheepuram Kailasanathar temple inscription. Dharmapala belongs to kancheepuram who was a chancellor of Nalanda University.

14. During Cholla period, which inscription mentions about library.

(a) Ennayiram (b) Thirubuvanam (c) **Thiruvadaikalai** (d) Thiruvaduthurai

Explanation: Thirubuvanam in Puducherry mention about Vedic College. Thiruvaduthurai inscription during Veera Vajendra – mention about medical school

15. During Pandiyan period, lands grant to teachers called -----

(a) Devadaya (b) Brahmadaya (c) **Salabogam** (d) All of the above

Explanation: Schools were called as Salai, Ghatika, Vidhyasathana. Some was Kandallur Sailai in (Thiruvananthapuram) Trivandram.

16. During Portuguese period, who visit Madurai and asked the king Veerapa Nayak to establish primary school.

(a) **Fernandus** (b) Robert De Nobili (c) John de Bretto (d) None of the above

Explanation: Father Fernandus establish schools and college at Punnakayal in 1567 and also. Establish primary schools at Madurai

17. Who establish schools at Punnakayal?

(a) **Fernandus** (b) Robert de Nobili (c) John De Britto (d) Constatine Joseph Peski

Explanation: Robert de Nobili establishes schools at Madurai. John de Britto establishes schools at Ramnad and Pudukottai.

18. Where was Madras Christian College located -----?

(a) Triplicane (b) **Tambaram** (c) Pallavaram (d) Purasaivakkam

Explanation: Madras Christian College established under Loyalla Mission Scott Christian College at Nagerkoil. American College at Madurai established.

19. When was Board of Public Instruction constituted under Thomas Munro?

(a) 1822 (b) 1820 (c) 1817 (d) **1826**

Explanation: Thomas Munro was responsible to establish the Board of Public Instruction which is the origin of Education Department. Board of public instruction – 1826. First director – Sir.A.Arbutknot. In 1830 – Filtration Theory was proposed by Lord Macaulay.

20. When was Madras University Act passed?

(a) 1850 (b) 1851 (c) **1857** (d) 1860

Explanation: Act of 1857 University was formed at Madras, Calcutta and Mumbai. Madras University was the first university in Tamil Nadu under British period.

21. Where was Connemara Library established in 1890?

- (a) Madras (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) Bombay

Explanation: Lord Connemara who was the Governor of Madras in 1890. During his period in 1891. Law College was established.

22. When did education shift to concurrent list from state list.

- (a) 1970 (b) 1973 (c) 1975 (d) 1976

Explanation: 42nd Constitution Amendment Act in 1976. Education changed into concurrent list. 80 both state and centre government can make laws in education.

23. Who was the Chairman of University Grants Commission?

- (a) Dr. Radakrishnan (b) Dr. Lakshmana Mudaliyar
(c) Dr. Kothari (d) Prof. Dev

Explanation: It was formed in 1948. Under this commission, he recommends to improve the quality of higher education. Radhakrishnan was the Chairman of the Commission it is known as 'Radhakrishnan Commission'. There were 10 members in the commission.

24. Who was the chairman of secondary education commission?

- (a) Dr. Radakrishnan (b) Dr. Lakshmana Mudaliyar
(c) Dr. Kothari (d) Prof. Dev.

Explanation: Commission was formed in 1952. Report – Increasing the quality of text book, teaching method, Syllabus changes. Man should have spirit of Co-operation, discipline, humanity, love, kindness and feeling of brotherhood.

25. When was National Education Commission formed?

- (a) 1964 (b) 1970 (c) 1972 (d) 1975

Explanation: National Education Commission constituted in 1964. Chairman of the commission – Dr. Kothari. Report published – 1966; 10 +2 +3 pattern of education in all over country; Free and compulsory education up to 14 years.

26. New education policy when was implemented.

- (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1990 (d) 1992

Explanation: This policy promoter's universalisation of primary education. (6-14 Years); Removing social disparities among SC/ST/Minorities/Women. Regarding Elementary Education, the major objectives of National Policy of Education 1986 are mainly: Universal

access and enrolment. Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and. A sustainable improvement in the quality education to enable all children to achieve the essential levels of learning.

27. Operation black board when was came into effect.

- (a) 1990 (b) **1992** (c) 1993 (d) 1995

Explanation: Operation black board – basic infrastructure to improve primary education in all schools. National policy on education promotes operation black board in 1992.

28. Minimum level of learning (MLL) introduced under which commission.

- (a) Kothari Commission (b) Radakrishnan Commission.
(c) **Dave Commission** (d) Mudaliyar Commission

Explanation: Prof Dave Education Commission was formed in 1990. Draw up minimum level of learning for classes III and V.

29. When was National Literacy Mission established?

- (a) 1986 (b) **1988** (c) 1990 (d) 1992

Explanation: Objective: To educate the adults in the age group of 15-35 years. It is completely dedicated in educating them rural India. In Tamil Nadu – It was introduced in the name of “Arivozhi Iyyakkam”

30. When was Mid-day Meal Scheme was implemented all over India.

- (a) 1991 (b) 1993 (c) **1995** (d) 1998

Explanation: August 15th 1995 – National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as centrally sponsored scheme. By the year 1997 – It introduced in all blocks of the country.

31. When was Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan introduced by Central Government?

- (a) 2000 (b) **2001** (c) 2005 (d) 2010

Explanation: SSA operational since 2001-2001 to provide for variety of intervention for universal access and detention bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education.

32. When was Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan implemented -----?

- (a) 2015 (b) 2016 (c) **2018** (d) 2020

Explanation: In 2001 – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan promote Universalise elementary education. In 2009 –Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan promote quality of secondary education. In

2018 – Both Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rastriya Madhyamaik Shiksha Abhiyan are merged to form Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

33. What was the literary rate of India based on 2011 census?

- (a) **74.04** (b) 78.04 (c) 79.04 (d) 80.33

Explanation: India literary rate – 74.04. Kerala had top position – 93.91%, Lakshadweep – 92.28%, Tamil Nadu – 80.33%.

34. Which Chief Minister introduced Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Independent India?

- (a) N.T. Rama Rao (b) V.S. Achuthananthan (c) M.G. Ramachandran (d) **K. Kamaraj**

Explanation: Kamarajar strived to eradicate illiteracy by introducing free and compulsory education up to 11th std. Midday-Meal scheme provide at least one meal per day to lakhs of poor school children.

35. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

Scheme	Chief Minister
i. Noon Meal Scheme	1. Jayalalitha
ii. Cradle Baby Scheme	2. K. Kamarajar
iii. Samathuvapuram	3. C.N. Annadurai
iv. Nutritious Meal Scheme	4. M.G. Ramachandran.

Explanation: Noon Meal scheme – K. Kamarajar, Cradle Baby Scheme – J. Jayalalitha, Samuthuvapuram – Karunanidhi

36. 1. One of the earliest initiatives to impart modern education among Indians was taken up by the Christian Missionaries.

2. The Christian missionaries provided opportunities to the underprivileged and the marginalized section to acquire education. These sections were denied learning opportunities in the traditional education system.

- (a) 1 only true (b) **1 and 2 true** (c) 2 only true (d) None

37. Who was described as “Sultanised English Man”

- (a) **Sir Thomas Munro** (b) Sir William Jones (c) Sir Charles Wood (d) Sir Jones Britto

Explanation: Munro arrived Madras in 1780. He introduced Ryotwari system in Madras. In 1820 – He became governor of Madras. In 1822 – He officially enforced the Ryotwari System. In 1839 – People constructed his statue at Madras.

38. Which one of the following Governor of Madras Presidency gave attention to education and regarded any expenditure on it as an investment.

- (a) John Erskine **(b) Thomas Munro** (c) Arthur Havelock (d) Thomspen

Explanation: For whom statue erected at Chennai in 1839 by the public subscription. He was popularly called as "Sultanised English Man" 1820 – He was a Governor of Madras Presidency.

39. What is the GST rate of tax for educational services?

- (a) 0% (b) 5% (c) 12% (d) 18%

Explanation: Exception given for education services and received by educational institution and other services are under 18% taxes.

40. New Education Policy introduced by

- (a) **Rajiv Gandhi** (b) Indra Gandhi (c) V.P. Singh (d) Deva Gowda

Explanation: New Nation Policy on education in May, 1986. New Education Policy called for a "Child – Centred approach" in primary education.

41. To achieve the objectives of elementary education, the state collaborates with centrally sponsored scheme.

- (a) **SSA** (b) RMSA (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above

Explanation: In 2001 aimed the Universalisation of Primary Education "In a time bound manner" 86th Constitution Amendment Act making free and compulsory education to children.

42. "Pragati" scholarship scheme of Government of India is meant for

- (a) Higher education of girls **(b) Technical education of girls**
(c) Secondary education of girls (d) Elementary education of girls.

Explanation: Swami Vivekanda Scholarship also for girls who was a single girl child got educated. Shaksham Scholarship for differently able person.

43. Among Literacy rate, Tamil Nadu posses which rank

- (a) 7th **(b) 8th** (c) 9th (d) 14th

Explanation: Among states Tamil Nadu secures 8th rank in India but among all over India (Including Union Territories) Tamil Nadu secures 14th rank. Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu – 80.33%

44. As per the census 2011 – Which district of Tamil Nadu possesses the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Chennai (b) Coimbatore **(c) Kanyakumari** (d) Namakkal

Explanation: Tamil Nadu literacy rate – 80.33%, 1st Kanyakumari – 91.75%, 2nd Chennai – 90%, 3rd Tuticorin – 86.16%.

45. As per the census 2011 – Which district of Tamil Nadu posses the lowest literacy rate?

- (a) Ariyalur (b) Krishnagiri (c) Villupuram (d) Dharmapuri

Explanation: Tamil Nadu literacy rate – 80.33%, Least Dharmapuri – 64.71%, Krishnagiri – 71.46%, Villupuram – 71.88%.

46. In which year “National Award to Teachers” was instituted.

- (a) 1960 (b) 1971 (c) 1958 (d) 1950

Explanation: The award given by the president of India or the vice president of India on 5th September every year to give public recognition to meritorious teachers working in all schools.

47. The birth of economics of education was announced by

- (a) Marshall (b) Karl Marx (c) Schultz (d) Keynes

Explanation: Theodore Schultz – American – Contribution to economic theory of education – awarded Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.

48. The education system in India consists of primarily ----- levels.

- (a) Eight (b) Six (c) Four (d) Two

Explanation: Pre Primary – Primary (1st std – 5th std) – Upper Primary (6th std – 8th Std), Secondary (9th Std – 10th Std) Higher Secondary (11th Std – 12th Std) – UG and PG (Undergraduate and Post graduate)

49. Article ----- of the constitution grants right to minorities to establish educational institution.

- (a) 40 (b) 42 (c) 30 (d) 50

Explanation: Article 30 – Right to minorities to establish and administer educational institution. Article 30 (1) all minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.

50. Which Article of Indian Constitution says that the “State shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the state may determine.”

- (a) 21 (b) 21A (c) 22 (d) 22A

Explanation: Article 21A was inserted by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act in the year of 2002. The 86th amendment to constitution of India in 2002, provided right to education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. A new article 21A was inserted which made right to education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years. No child is liable to pay any kind of fee/Capitation fee/ Charges.

51. The Government of India introduced the Right to Education on

- (a) August 15, 1947 (b) January 26, 1950 (c) **April 1, 2010** (d) October 2, 2012

Explanation: Right of children to free and compulsory education (RTE) Act was passed in August 4, 2009, but came into force on April 1, 2010. Provide free and compulsory education up to 6 years child to 14 year child.

52. What percentage of downtrodden student's enrolment in private school as per right to education act?

- (a) **25** (b) 26 (c) 27 (d) 28

Explanation: As per right to education act 2010, 25% of downtrodden students should be enrolled in private school. Right to education act came into effect on April 1, 2010.

53. In 1999, the government proposed to implement a special school health programme which mean light of life scheme referring to good health what is the name of the scheme.

- (a) **Vazhvoli Thittam** (b) Arivoli Thittam
(c) Child Care Thittam (d) Human development

Explanation: 1999 Thursday school health programme funded by state government is also used for conduct of adolescent clinics.

54. When was Mr. K. Palniswami launched education TV in Tamil Nadu?

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

Explanation: In August 26, 2019 education TV was launched, exclusive channel 24 x 7 for school students. The channel will telecast rhymes, songs and video lessons and coaching classes.

55. Who was the minister for school education in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) **Sengottaiyan** (b) Anbalagan (c) Velumani (d) Thangamani

Explanation: In India – Prakash Javadekar current Human Resource Development minister.

56. Who was the minister for higher education in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Sengottaiyan (b) **Anbalagan** (c) Velumani (d) Thangamani

Explanation: Principle secretary – A. Karthick, I.A.S.

57. Which of the above statements is/are true?

1. Tamil Nadu is grouped among the high enrolment ratio states in respect of school education.

2. This has been possible mainly due to supply of free food, free uniforms and free footwear, scholarship etc.

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

Explanation: In higher enrolment ratio Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd and has percentage of 49.8%

58. When was Teacher's Recruitment Board established?

- (a) 1978 (b) 1980 (c) 1987 (d) 1990

Explanation: Chairman of TRB – Dr. D. Jaganathan, I.A.S. Member (TET) – Thiru. K. Thangamari

59. NEET examination is conducted by -----

- (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)
(b) All India Institute of Medical Agency
(c) **National Testing Agency**
(d) The National Institute of Open Schooling

Explanation: National Testing Agency established in 2017 to conduct examination for higher educational institutions. Motto: Excellence in assessment

60. In which year's educational policy introduced uniform pattern of education all over the country.

- (a) 1968 (b) 1986 (c) 2002 (d) 2019

Explanation: National Education Policy 1968 provisions. Free and compulsory education – up to 14 years; promote regional language; three language formula; Equalisation of educational opportunity. The government then set up a 17 member Education Commission under UGC chairperson DS Kothari {Kothari Commission}. On the basis of recommendations of Kothari Commission, the first National Education Policy was released in 1968.

61. Rajya Puraskar award is the highest award given to the students in state level who was the awardees in 2019

- (a) **K.V. Deepak Kumar** (b) K. Ravi Varma (c) Arjun Chitran (d) Kamalesh

Explanation: K.V. Deepak Kumar of III year Mechanical Engineering received Rajya Puraskar Award (Rover, Chennai East) from governor of Tamil Nadu on 26.09.2019

62. When was National Tuberculosis Control Programme implemented?

- (a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1965 (d) 1966

Explanation: Aim: To detect the cases earliest and treat them. In the district programme is implemented through the District Tuberculosis Centre (DTC) and Primary Health Institutions.

63. When was Revised National Tuberculosis control programme launched?

- (a) 1991 (b) 1995 (c) 1997 (d) 1999

Explanation: Began as a pilot project in 1993 and was launched as a national programme in 1997 but rapid expansion began in late 1998. The nation-wide coverage was achieved in 2006

64. When was Mission Indradhanush, introduced?

- (a) 2014 (b) 2015 (c) 2017 (d) 2018

Explanation: Mission Indradhanush was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). Universal Immunization Programme provide vaccination for vaccine preventable disease.

65. State true.

1. Poshan Mantra Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojana – 2016 to provide quality medicine at price.

2. Poshan Abhiyan 2018 National Nutrition Mission – reduce under nutrition, Anaemic by 2022

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 2 (d) None

Explanation: Poshan Abhiyan targets to reduce stunting (2%) under Nutrition (2%) Anaemia (3%) and low-birth weight (2%) per annum respectively.

66. WHO – World Health Organisation named corona virus as -----

- (a) COVID-18 (b) COVID-19 (c) COVID-C (d) COVID-New

Explanation: Corona virus is RNA virus so it can easily blend with its host DNA and can mutale rapidly. It was speculated that it was related to the SARS epidemic of 2002

67. Nikshay is

(a) Web-based solution for monitoring TB patient

(b) Campaign against acid attack

(c) A web based portal for anti human trafficking

(d) online campaign against pollution

68. When was National Malaria control programme implemented?

- (a) 1953 (b) 1955 (c) 1959 (d) 1960

Explanation: National Malaria control programme was implemented from 1953 with its success programme converted in to eradication programme from 1958.

69. When was National Filarial control programme implemented?

- (a) 1953 (b) **1955** (c) 1957 (d) 1959

Explanation: Lymphatic Filariasis – Adult worm lives in lymphatic vessels where as microfilaria lives in peripheral blood and affect human.

70. Which state is the fore runner in the treatment of outpatient -----?

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

Explanation: In Medical Tourism – Tamil Nadu tops. In organ transplantation – Tamil Nadu is in leading position.

71. What is the reason for the success of Tamil Nadu Model of Public Health?

I. Tamil Nadu was the first state to enact a Public Health Act in 1939

II. Creation of distinctive Public Health system at district level.

III. Heavily centralised Health System.

- (a) **i, ii** (b) ii, iii (c) i, ii, iii (d) i, iii

72. When was Tamil Nadu public Health Act enacted?

- (a) 1930 (b) 1935 (c) 1918 (d) **1939**

Explanation: Tamil Nadu becomes first state to enact Public Health Act. The state enjoys impressive records in reduction of IMR and MMR

73. What are the minimum days for the registration of birth and death under the Registration Act 1969?

- (a) **21 days** (b) 25 days (c) 30 days (d) 45 days

Explanation: 1969 – Registration of Birth and Deaths Act. Minimum – 21 days. Maximum – 30 days (up to 1 year under certain provisions)

74. When was Transplantation of Human Organ Act enacted?

- (a) 1992 (b) **1994** (c) 1996 (d) 1998

Explanation: In the same year – Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 enacted. Tamil Nadu is the leading state secured top position in successful transplantation of deceased Human Organ.

75. Tamil Nadu clinical establishment (Regulation) Act enacted in -----

- (a) 1995 (b) 1997 (c) 1999 (d) 2010

Explanation: Based on this act the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 – by Indian Government. 2018-Tamil Nadu Clinical Establishment Act is amended.

76. When was Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Chennai Act enacted -----?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1982 (c) 1987 (d) 1990

Explanation: The act to provide for establishment and incorporation of Medical University in the state of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University (TNMGRMU) is a government medical university centered in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is named after the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran (M.G.R.) and is the second-largest health sciences university in India.

77. Tamil Nadu health infrastructure consists of how many tier systems?

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

Explanation: 3 tier health system: 1. Community health centres and sub centres (313 and 7555). 2. Primary health centres (1254). 3. Hospitals (District, Sub divisional etc)

78. Ambulance and Hearse vehicle are comes under.

- (a) Directorate of Public Health
(b) Directorate of Indian Medicine
(c) Tamil Nadu Medical Service Corporation Ltd.
(d) Directorate of State Health Transport.

Explanation: It is created as separate directorate under Dr. M.G.R. Ministry to look after the maintenance of Health Department Vehicle.

79. Who was the first women got graduation in medical services in 1912

- (a) Muthulakshmi Reddy (b) Dharmambal (c) Lakshmi (d) Moovalur Ramamirtham

Explanation: In 1954 – She establish Adyar Cancer Institute in Chennai. It was India's First Cancer Institute. Asia's Second Cancer Institute

80. India's First Cancer Institute established at -----

- (a) Adyar (b) Thoppur (c) Triplicane (d) Aavadi

Explanation: In 1954 – Established by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy. She was the first women doctor in Tamil Nadu.

81. The recommended nutritional intake per person in Indian rural areas.

- (a) 2000 Calories (b) 2100 Calories (c) 2300 Calories (d) 2400 Calories

Explanation: For rural peoples – 2400 calories; for urban people – 2100 calories. Over all nutritious intake of person = 2500 calories

82. Which district of Tamil Nadu has the lowest child sex ratio according to census 2011?

- (a) Madurai (b) Theni (c) Ariyalur (d) Cuddalore

Explanation: Census at 2011; Child sex ratio highest Nilgiri – 985 female/1000 males, Lowest Ariyalur – 891, Cuddalore – 895.

83. Which district of Tamil Nadu has the highest child sex ratio ----- 2011 census?

- (a) Nilgiri (b) Tanjore (c) Nagapattinam (d) Theni

Explanation: Census at 2011 Nilgiri Child sex ration – 985 Females/1000 males. Kanyakumari 964 females/1000 males

84. Which Union Territory has the highest sex ratio?

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Pondicherry (c) Lakshadweep (d) Andaman Nicobar

Explanation: 2011 censuses lowest union territory – Div and Daman; In States Highest Sex ratio – Kerala, Lowest sex ratio – Haryana

85. In sex ratio Tamil Nadu ranks.

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

Explanation: Tamil Nadu sex ratio – 996 Females/1000 males. Over all India (Including Union Territories) Tamil Nadu ranks third. But compare than over all states (Excluding Union Territories) Tamil Nadu ranks second.

86. In health index, Tamil Nadu is ahead of ----- in 2018

- (a) Kerala (b) Punjab (c) Gujarat (d) All the above

Explanation: 2018 Health Index released by NITI Aayog. 1st Rank: Kerala, 2nd Rank: Punjab, 3rd Rank: Tamil Nadu, 2019 Tamil Nadu Ranks 9th.

87. What was the coverage under PM Jan Arogya Yojana in 2018?

- (a) 2 Lakhs/family (b) 3 Lakhs/Family (c) 4 Lakhs/Family (d) 5 Lakhs/Family

Explanation: PMJAY is the world's largest Health Insurance/Assurance scheme fully financed by the government. Provides cover of Rs.5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization across public and private empanelled hospitals in India

88. Swine flu is disease caused in pig by -----

- (a) H₁N₁ Virus (b) Corona virus (c) Flavi virus (d) Ribo-virus

Explanation: Centre for disease control and prevention recommended real time polymerase chain reaction as the method of choice for diagnosing H₁N₁. Antiviral drugs are the mainstay of clinical treatment of swine influenza.

89. PREVNAR-13 is an Immunizational vaccine given to old age person to get rid off -----

(a) **Pneumonia** (b) Cholera (c) Swine Flu (d) Heart disease

Explanation: Tamil Nadu was the first state to introduce this PREVNAR scheme against Pneumonia. It was introduced in 12th December 2018

90. When was World Health Day celebrated -----?

(a) April 1 (b) April 5 (c) **April 7** (d) November 5

Explanation: Its First Health Assembly in 1948. Theme: Achieving Universal Health coverage is one of the key targets of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development

91. When was Anti – Leprosy Day celebrated?

(a) **January 30** (b) February 4 (c) March 31 (d) May 31

Explanation: In India January 30 world leprosy day celebrated each year to coincide with the Death of Mahatma Gandhi. Campaign named as “Sparsh” Leprosy Awareness campaign in 2019

92. When was World Cancer Day celebrated?

(a) January 4 (b) **February 4** (c) March 4 (d) April 7

Explanation: It is an International Day marked on February 4 to raise awareness of cancer and to encourage its prevention, detection and treatment. Theme: “I Am and I Will” is all about you and your commitment to.

93. International Nurses Day was celebrated on

(a) May 10 (b) **May 12** (c) May 16 (d) May 31

Explanation: 2020 according to WHO declared 2020 as the International Year of the Nurses and Midwife in recognition of contribution they make.

94. When was Doctor’s Day celebrated?

(a) July 5 (b) May 5 (c) November 10 (d) **July 1**

Explanation: 2019 Doctors Day Theme: Zero tolerance to violence against Doctors and clinical establishments. Doctor’s day is varying on states to states.

95. National Nutrition Week – celebrated as -----

(a) October 9-16 (b) **September 1-7** (c) November 19-25 (d) December 10-17

Explanation: National Nutrition Week was launched by Food and Nutrition Board in 1982.
Objective: Raise awareness on the Importance of Nutrition for health which has an Impact on development, productivity, economic growth.

96. When was World Malaria Day celebrated?

- (a) September 3 (b) November 10 (c) December 3 (d) **April 25**

Explanation: World First Malaria vaccine named RTS's (trade name Mosquirix) In India. National Malaria control programme in 1953 and eradication programme in 1958

97. When was World Immunization Day celebrated?

- (a) September 3 (b) **November 10** (c) December 3 (d) October 10

Explanation: India has one of the largest Universal Immunization programme in the world in terms of quantities vaccines used. VIP has been able to fully immunize only 65% children in first year of their life and increase in coverage.

98. When was World Obesity Awareness Day celebrated?

- (a) **October 11** (b) November 15 (c) December 15 (d) March 15

Explanation: World obesity day is changing earlier was celebrated on October 11 and now World Obesity Federation changed a day into March 4 on 2020

99. Which state secured top rank in eye donation in India?

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

Explanation: Tamil Nadu leads the list in the country not only in organ donation but also in eye donation. A total of 11000 eye donation per year. Next Gujarat and Maharashtra.