

10th Social Science Lesson 23 Questions in English

23] Human Geography Of Tamil Nadu

1. Assertion (A): Human Geography is a study of development of Human societies.

Reasoning (R): It also specifies the operations of Human societies in their Physical environment.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Human geography refers to the study of ways of development of human societies and their operation in relation to their physical environment. It also focuses on the distribution, characteristics and utilization of different resources in Tamil Nadu.

2. Assertion (A): The Human beings are the most significant Resource on the Earth surface.

Reasoning(R): Earth has various natural resources like Rivers, Soil, Water, and Wildlife.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Earth is endowed with a variety of natural resources such as landforms, rivers, soil, natural vegetation, water and wildlife. The human beings are the most significant resource on the earth surface. They turn all these natural resources into useful products with their skills and abilities.

3. Which language is the origin for the word Agriculture?

- a) Hebrew
- b) Latin
- c) Greek
- d) Persian

Explanation

The word "agriculture" is derived from the Latin words "ager and cultura", which means field and growing.

4. What is the main contribution of Tamil Nadu's Economy?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Industry sectors
- c) Exports
- d) Mining

Explanation

Agriculture has been the mainstay of the state's economy since independence with more than 65% of the population depends upon this sector for their living.

5. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Agriculture provides employment for both rural and urban people.
- ii) About 50% of the Tamil Nadu economy depends on Agriculture.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Agriculture provides employment for rural people on a large scale. There is a strong link between agriculture and economic growth. Agriculture constitutes about 21% of the state's economy. However, it fluctuates from one year to another.

6. State the determining factors for the growth of Agriculture?

- a) Climate
- b) Landform
- c) Irrigation
- d) All the above

Explanation

Landform, climate, soil and irrigation are the factors that determine the growth of agriculture.

7. Which of these landforms are more suitable for Agriculture?

- a) Plateaus
- b) Plains
- c) Coastal region
- d) Hills

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is a land of diverse landscape comprising of hills, plateaus and plains. Among them the plains are most suitable for agriculture.

8. Which of this soil type aggravate the productivity in agriculture?

- a) Black soil
- b) Red soil
- c) **Alluvial soil**
- d) Laterite soil

Explanation

The plains with alluvial soil enhance agricultural productivity. Example: Plains of Cauvery.

9. Assertion (A): Agricultural activities in hill areas results in moderate productivity.

Reasoning(R): Plateaus agriculture yields are very poor compared to other landforms.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) **Both A and R is False.**

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is a land of diverse landscape comprising of hills, plateaus and plains. Among them the plains are most suitable for agriculture. Agriculture in the plateau is moderate and is poor on the hills.

10. What are the limiting factors of Agriculture in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Tropical climate
- b) Poor monsoon
- c) Irrigation facilities
- d) **all the above**

Explanation

The state of Tamil Nadu experiences a tropical climate. Hence, the temperature in Tamil Nadu is relatively high almost throughout the year. So, only the tropical crops are cultivated. Water is another limiting factor of agriculture. The rainfall in this North east monsoon season and the irrigation facilities affect agriculture to a large extent.

11. Which of this Monsoon provides the sufficient rainfall for Agriculture in Tamil Nadu?

- a) **North East Monsoon**
- b) South West Monsoon
- c) North West Monsoon
- d) South East Monsoon

b) South West Monsoon

d) South East Monsoon

Explanation

Northeast monsoon is the major source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the major cropping season begins with this season.

12. In which of these zones Tamil Nadu is located?

a) Tropical Zone

c) Near to the Equator

b) Sub Tropical Zone

d) Far from the Tropic of Cancer

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is situated in the tropical zone, which is nearer to the equator. The state experiences a tropical climate.

13. In which of these regions of Tamil Nadu mixed farming is practiced?

a) All over Tamil Nadu

b) Coastal Plains

c) Banks of River Thenpennai

d) Hill slopes of Eastern Ghats

Explanation

Farming type	Area practiced
Subsistence intensive agriculture }	Practiced all over Tamil Nadu with few exceptions.
Plantation Agriculture }	
Mixed farming	Banks of River Cauvery and Thenpennai.

14. When the Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute was established?

a) 1982

c) 1985

b) 1980

d) 1983

Explanation

The Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI) is an Indian research institute working in the field of rice under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU). It is situated at Aduthurai, in Thanjavur district; it was established in April, 1985.

15. Assertion (A): The Season of Cultivation is based on the Land form of the region in various parts of Tamil Nadu.

Reasoning(R): To maintain the productivity same crop is selected for different seasons of cultivation.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.**

Explanation

Farmers select different crops for different seasons of cultivation. It is based on the temperature and availability of moisture in the soil.

16. Match

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. Sornavari pattam | i) Sugarcane |
| B. Navarai | ii) Cotton |
| C. Samba | iii) Watermelon |
- a) iii, ii, i
 - b) ii, i, iii
 - c) i, iii, ii
 - d) ii, iii, i**

17. Choose the correct statements regarding the cultivation seasons in Tamil Nadu.

- i) Millets are harvested in the August and September months.
 - ii) The sowing season of Navarai is on July and August months.
 - iii) Paddy is grown under the Chittirai pattam.
- a) i only**
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Name	Sowing	Harvesting	Major crops
Sornavari (chittirai pattam)	April-May	August- September	Milletts and cotton
Samba (Adipattam)	July- August	January- February	Paddy and sugarcane
Navarai	November - December	February- March	Fruits, vegetables, cucumber and watermelon

18. Assertion (A): Paddy is the second most important food crop of Tamil Nadu.

Reasoning(R): Ponni and Kichadi samba are the major varieties of Paddy grown in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Paddy is the most important staple food crop of Tamil Nadu. Ponni and Kichadi samba are the major varieties of paddy grown in Tamil Nadu.

19. In which of these regions of Tamil Nadu rice is not a major cultivation?

- a) Virudhunagar
- b) Kancheepuram
- c) Tiruvallur
- d) Villupuram

Explanation

In Tamil Nadu about 3 million hectares of the state is under rice cultivation. Though it is cultivated all over Tamil Nadu, its cultivation is highly concentrated in Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli districts.

20. State the rank of Tamil Nadu among the states of India in rice production?

- a) 5th
- b) 4th
- c) 2nd
- d) 3rd

Bajra is mostly cultivated in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Karur, Perambalur and Salem districts.

25. In which of these years FAO has decided to observe as the International year of Millets?

- a) 2025
- b) 2021
- c) 2022
- d) 2023

Explanation

India observed 2018 as national year of millets. FAO has decided to observe 2023 as the International year of millets.

26. Assertion (A): Pulses are the major sources of Carbohydrates.

Reasoning(R): Only Bengal gram and Black gram are cultivated in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Pulses are the major source of protein. Bengal gram, black gram, green gram, cowpea and horse grams are the important pulses grown in Tamil Nadu.

27. State the correct statements regarding the climate of pulse cultivation.

- i) Pulses are grown in dry regions with proper irrigation techniques.
 - ii) Cool climate and low rainfall are best climate for growing these crops.
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) both i and ii
 - d) neither i or ii

Explanation

Pulses are grown in a wide range of climatic conditions mostly in drier regions with or without irrigation. Mild cool climate and a low to moderate rainfall are best suited for these crops.

28. Which of these districts is not suited for cultivating the pulses?

- a) Chennai
- c) Kanyakumari

b) Niligris

d) All the above**Explanation**

Pulses serve as excellent fodder. Pulses are grown in almost all districts in the state except Chennai, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.

29. Identify the Incorrect match

A. Bengal gram

i) Coimbatore

B. Horse gram

ii) Villupuram

C. Red gram

iii) Vellore

D. Green gram

iv) Tiruvarur

a) i only

c) iii only

b) ii only

d) iv only

Explanation

Coimbatore leads in the production of Bengal gram. Vellore and Kanyakumari districts produce red gram. Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Thoothukudi districts are the principal producers of green gram and black gram. Horse gram is widely cultivated in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts.

30. Which of these manufacturing industries depends on oil seeds cultivation?

a) Lubricant

c) Soaps and Candles

b) Varnish manufacture

d) All the above**Explanation**

Apart from its use in food preparation, it is used in industries as a lubricant, in the manufacture of varnish, soaps, candles, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

31. State the major cultivated oil seed in Tamil Nadu?

a) Sunflower

c) Coconut

b) Groundnut

d) Castor

Explanation

Groundnut is the major oilseed of the state. The cultivation of groundnut is mostly concentrated in Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Salem and Pudukottai districts. It is also grown to some extent in Dharmapuri, Cuddalore, Perambalur and Madurai.

32. Which of these are the minor producers of Groundnut in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Erode
- b) Sivagangai
- c) Virudhunagar
- d) All the above

Explanation

Erode, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts are the minor producers of Groundnut in Tamil Nadu.

33. Assertion (A): The National project on Organic Farming promotes the organic farming in India.

Reasoning(R): This scheme promotes and provides financial assistance through Capital investments.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

To promote organic farming a central scheme named 'National Project on Organic Farming' was launched Apart from general things the scheme provides financial assistance through Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/ bio-pesticides production units, development and implementation of quality control regime, human resource development etc.

34. Which of these districts is not related to Coconut cultivation?

- a) Coimbatore
- b) Thanjavur
- c) Sivagangai
- d) Kanyakumari

Explanation

Coconut is grown in Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu.

35. State the correct statements regarding Sugarcane cultivation in Tamil Nadu.

- i) Sugarcane is the major cash crop of Tamil Nadu.
- ii) It requires Low temperature and moderate rainfall.
- iii) Coimbatore and Erode are the major sugarcane producers in Tamil Nadu.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) **iii only**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Sugarcane is one of the major cash crops of the state. It is an annual crop. It requires high temperature and heavy rainfall. It grows well in the tropical region. Major sugarcane-producing districts are Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Erode and Tirunelveli.

36. Which of these are required for the Cotton cultivation?

- a) Black soil
- b) Warm and humid weather
- c) Hot and dry weather
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Cotton is a fiber and cash crop. It requires black soil, long frost-free condition and warm and humid weather for its cultivation. Humid weather in the early stages and hot, dry weather during harvest period is suitable for this crop.

37. Which of these are the major cotton producing regions in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Coimbatore plateau
- b) Vaigai river basin
- c) Vaippar river basin
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Cotton is predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore plateau and Vaigai-Vaippar river basins. It is also cultivated in Madurai, Ramanathapuram.

38. Which are the major plantation crops of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Tea
- b) Cashew nut
- c) Rubber
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Explanation

Goat is also known as 'poor man's cow' in India. It forms a very important component in dry land farming system.

47. Assertion (A): Goat is suitable for rearing in unsuitable land for other cattle's.

Reasoning(R): Goat rearing can be done in very low investments.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

In the marginal or undulating lands unsuitable for rearing of other types of cattle like cow or buffalo, goat is the best alternative. With very low investments, goat rearing can be made into a profitable venture for small and marginal farmers.

48. Choose the correct statements.

- i) Sheep is used for multiple purposes.
- ii) Sheep rearing is an important component of the rural mountainous areas of Tamil Nadu.
- iii) Wool is a major source of income for the shepherds.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

Sheep is used for multiple purposes like wool, meat, milk, skins and manure, and forms an important component of the rural economy, particularly in the arid, semi-arid and mountainous areas of Tamil Nadu. It provides a dependable source of income to the shepherds through the sale of wool and animals.

49. Which of these districts are the poultry hubs of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Namakkal
- b) Salem
- c) Erode
- d) All the above

Explanation

A variety of cattle breeds are reared in the state for the milk and form a major component of the rural economy. The poultry hubs of Tamil Nadu are Namakkal, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore districts.

50. Assertion (A): Tamil Nadu is a Coastal state and fishing is the major occupation of the state.

Reasoning(R): Coastal fishing is the only source of fishing in Tamil Nadu.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.**

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is a coastal state fishing is one of the major occupations in the state. With widespread reservoirs and rivers, inland fishing also is also seen to a considerable extent. There are about 2500 species of fishes found in different aquatic environments.

51. What are the other names of the coastal fishing?

- a) Marine Fishing
- b) Inshore Fishing
- c) Neritic Fishing
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in marine fish production. Marine fishing is also called inshore fish or neritic fishing, carried out in oceans and seas.

52. What is the approximate distance from the shore for the Off-shore fishing?

- a) 20-30 miles
- b) 5-10 miles
- c) within 5 miles
- d) 5-20 miles

Explanation

In ocean or seawaters, fishing within few kilometers from the shoreline is called inshore fishing and the fishing far from the shore typically 20–30 miles out in water hundreds and thousands of feet deep is called off-shore fishing.

53. How many major fishing harbors are present in Tamil Nadu?

Explanation

Fishing sector contributes 1.25% of state's economy in Tamil Nadu.

57. Choose the correct sentences

- i) Tamil Nadu has 5% of India's land area.
- ii) Tamil Nadu has 10% of India's total population.
- iii) Tamil Nadu has 2.5% of the India's Water sources.

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) all the above

Explanation

Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6% of India's population, but has only 2.5% percent of India's water resources. More than 95% of the surface water and 80% of the ground water have already been put into use. Major uses of water include human/animal consumption, irrigation and industrial use.

58. How much percentage of rainfall is contributed by the South West Monsoon in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 47%
- b) 35%
- c) 4%
- d) 14%

Explanation

The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. The annual average rainfall is around 930 mm in which of 47% during the northeast monsoon, 35% during the southwest monsoon, 14% in summer and 4% in winter.

59. Which of these districts are irrigated by the Mettur Dam?

- a) Tiruchirappalli
- b) Tiruvarur
- c) Salem
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Mettur Dam was constructed in a gorge, where river Cauvery enters the plains. It is one of the oldest dams in India. It provides irrigation to Salem, Erode, Karur, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts for about 2, 71,000 acres of farmland.

60. In which of these districts Bhavani Sagar Dam is located?

- a) Coimbatore
 b) Erode
 c) Salem
 d) Tiruppur

Explanation

The Bhavani Sagar Dam is located 80 km away from Coimbatore city in the district of Erode. It has been constructed across the river Bhavani. This dam is one of the biggest earthen dams in the country.

61. Choose the correct sentences.

- i) Amaravathi dam is situated in Coimbatore district.
 ii) The Amaravathi dam was built only for Hydro power plant.
 iii) Amaravathi river is a tributary of the river Cauvery.

- a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) iii only
 d) All the above

Explanation

The Amaravathi dam is situated 25 km away from Udumalpet in Tiruppur district. The dam has been constructed across the river Amaravathi, a tributary of Cauvery. The dam was built primarily for irrigation and flood control. A small hydropower station has also been installed recently.

62. Match

- A. Papanasam Dam i) Periyar River
 B. Sathanur Dam ii) Thamirabarani river
 C. Mullaiperiyar Dam iii) Thenpennai river

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

Explanation

Sathanur Dam was constructed across the river Thenpennai in Chengam Taluk. Mullaiperiyar dam was built by the British administration in 1895. It has been constructed on the Periyar River. Papanasam Dam or Karaiyar Dam is built on the Thamirabarani River.

63. Assertion (A): Sathanur dam is in the midst of Chennakesava hills.

Reasoning(R): The landscapes in Thandramapet and Tiruvannamalai blocks are irrigated by the Sathanur dam canals.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Sathanur dam is in the midst of Chennakesava hills. About 7183 hectares of land is drained by the left bank canal and 905 hectares by the right bank canal of this dam. It irrigates the land in Thandramapet and Tiruvannamalai blocks.

64. When the Mullaiperiyar dam was built?

- a) 1880
- b) 1912
- c) 1895
- d) 1935

Explanation

Mullaiperiyar dam was built by the British administration in 1895.

65. Which of these Hills is the origin of the Periyar River?

- a) Thekkady Hills
- b) Palani Hills
- c) Anaimalai Hills
- d) Varusanadu Hills

Explanation

Mullaiperiyar dam has been constructed on the Periyar River, which originates from Thekkady hills of Kerala. The dam was built mainly for watering the farming.

66. Which of this dam is located near Madurai?

- a) Sathanur Dam
- b) Vaigai Dam
- c) Mullaiperiyar Dam
- d) Manimuthar Dam

Explanation

The Vaigai dam is built across the river Vaigai near Andipatti. The dam with a height of 111 feet can store water up to 71 feet. It is located 7km from Andipatti and 70 km from Madurai.

67. Assertion (A): Vaigai dam was opened on January 1959.

Reasoning(R): This dam is also called as Little Brindavan for its unique garden.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The Vaigai dam was opened on 21 January, 1959. The dam has a unique garden that deserves the surname 'Little Brindavan'. It is a popular picnic spot in Theni district.

68. State the other name of Papanasam Dam?

- a) Little Brindavan
- c) Karaiyar Dam**
- b) Manimuthar Dam
- d) Vaigai Dam

Explanation

The Papanasam Dam is also known as Karaiyar dam and is located about 49 km away from Tirunelveli. The dam is used to irrigate 34,861 hectares of land in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi districts. It generates 28 MW of hydro power.

69. Assertion (A): Parampikulam Aliyar project is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States.

Reasoning(R): It constructs the interconnected reservoirs of Parambikulam and Aliyar rivers.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.**

Explanation

Parampikulam Aliyar Project is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala states. It envisages the construction of seven interconnected reservoirs by harnessing the water of seven rivers, which include major rivers of Parambikulam and Aliyar.

70. In which of these districts Parappalar project is situated?

- a) Madurai
- b) Dindigul
- c) Tirunelveli
- d) Sivagangai

Explanation

Parappalar project is located near Ottanchatram. Its storage capacity is 167 million cubic feet of water. It is about 75 km from Madurai and is in Palani Taluk.

71. How many major river basins and reservoirs are found in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 25, 50
- b) 30, 100
- c) 17, 81
- d) 20, 120

Explanation

The total surface water potential of Tamil Nadu state is about 24,864 million cubic meters. There are 17 major river basins in the state with 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.

72. Assertion (A): Water demand in Tamil Nadu is increasing at a fast rate.

Reasoning(R): Agriculture sector uses 75% of the state's Water resources.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The demand for water in Tamil Nadu is increasing at a fast rate both due to increasing population and also due to larger per capita needs triggered by economic growth. Agriculture is the largest consumer of water in the state using 75% of the state's water resources.

73. State the main reason for the water scarcity in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Demand of water is increasing continuously.
- b) Monsoon failures lead to water scarcity**
- c) Agriculture usage

d) Industries drain water resources.

Explanation

Tamil Nadu heavily dependent on monsoon rains. Since the state is entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources, monsoon failures lead to acute water scarcity and severe droughts.

74. Match

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Gypsum | i) Ramanathapuram |
| B. Coal | ii) Cauvery basin |
| C. Gas | iii) Salem |
| D. Magnesite | iv) Tirunelveli |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) iv, i, ii, iii | c) ii, iii, i, iv |
| b) iv, iii, i, ii | d) i, iv, iii, ii |

Explanation

Coal is also available in Ramanathapuram. Oil and gas are found in the Cauvery basin. Gypsum is obtained in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts. Magnetite ores are available near Salem.

75. Which of this region are rich in iron deposits?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Kanjamalai | c) Kotagiri |
| b) Kalrayan Malai | d) both a and b |

Explanation

Iron deposits are found in Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district.

76. Which of these are Bauxite rich regions in Tamil Nadu?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Servrayan Hills | c) Kollimalai |
| b) Palani hills | d) All the above |

Explanation

Bauxite is found in Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udthagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.

77. What type of Minerals is found in Kanyakumari?

- a) Ilmenite
- b) Bauxite
- c) Iron deposits
- d) Magnesite ore

Explanation

Ilmenite and rutile are found in the sands of Kanyakumari beach.

78. In which of these districts Lime stone is not available?

- a) Cuddalore
- b) Tirunelveli
- c) Namakkal
- d) Ramanathapuram

Explanation

Limestone is available in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts.

79. Choose the Incorrect statements given below.

- i) Neyveli is rich in Lignite resources.
 - ii) Magnesite is obtained from Coimbatore, Salem and Namakkal districts.
 - iii) Quartz and Feldspar are not found in Tamil Nadu
- a) i only
 - b) ii only
 - c) iii only
 - d) All the above

Explanation

Neyveli has large lignite resources. Magnesite is obtained in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts. Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are also found in some parts of the state.

80. Assertion (A): Textile Industries are recently developed in Tamil Nadu.

Reasoning(R): Tamil Nadu contributes 30% of India's Textile exports.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.

d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Textile industry is one of the traditionally well-developed industries in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has about 3, 50,000 power looms manufacturing cotton fabrics and accounts for 30% of India's exports of textiles products.

81. Identify the Correct Match

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| A. Coimbatore | i) Textile Capital |
| B. Tiruppur | ii) Manchester of Tamil Nadu |
| C. Karur | iii) Textile Valley |
| D. Erode | iv) Handlooms |

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) iv only | c) i only |
| b) ii only | d) iii only |

Explanation

Erode in Tamil Nadu is well known for marketing of handloom, power loom and readymade garments. Coimbatore is also known as the 'Manchester of Tamil Nadu'. Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles. So, this region is referred as 'Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu'. Karur is known as 'The Textile capital of Tamil Nadu'.

82. State the position of Silk production of Tamil Nadu in India?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) 5 th | c) 4 th |
| b) 2 nd | d) 3 rd |

Explanation

Tamil Nadu occupies fourth position in the country in silk production. The annual silk production in Tamil Nadu is around 1200 metric tons.

83. Which of these are the important Silk weaving centers in Tamil Nadu?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Salem | c) Kumbakonam |
| b) Tirunelveli | d) All the above |

Explanation

Kancheepuram, Arani, Kumbakonam, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli are the important silk-weaving centers in Tamil Nadu.

84. Which silk variety is known for its unique Traditional value globally?

- a) Arani Silk
- b) **Kancheepuram Silk**
- c) Coimbatore Silk
- d) Kumbakonam Silk

Explanation

Kancheepuram silk is unique in its quality and is known for its traditional value all over the world.

85. Which district manufactures the Synthetic silk clothes?

- a) **Ramanathapuram**
- b) Coimbatore
- c) Arani
- d) Madurai

Explanation

Ramanathapuram has some specialized areas for the manufacturing of synthetic silk clothes.

86. What percentage of Tanning process of India is contributed by Tamil Nadu?

- a) 75%
- b) 35%
- c) **60%**
- d) 45%

Explanation

Tamil Nadu accounts for 60% of leather tanning processes of India and 38% of all leather footwear, garments and components.

87. Assertion (A): Vellore district ranks in top position for the leather exports in India.

Reasoning(R): Leather tanneries are found in Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi.

- a) **Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Hundreds of leather tanneries are located around Vellore and nearby towns, such as Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi. The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country. Vellore leather accounts for more than 37% of the country's export of leather and leather related products.

88. Where the Central Institute for Leather research is situated?

- a) Chennai
- b) Vellore
- c) Tiruchirappalli
- d) Kancheepuram

Explanation

The Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), a CSIR research laboratory is located in Chennai.

89. When and where the Government of Tamil Nadu started the TNPL mill?

- a) 1976, Coimbatore
- b) 1956, Erode
- c) 1979, Karur
- d) 1987, Thanjavur

Explanation

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) is a government of Tamil Nadu enterprise producing newsprint and printing and writing paper at its mill located at Kagithapuram in Karur district. It was started in 1979 with an installed capacity of 2.45 lakh MT of production per annum.

90. What is the rank of India in Cement production?

- a) 3rd
- b) 2nd
- c) 5th
- d) 10th

Explanation

India is one of the largest cement producers and ranked second in the world with an annual production capacity of 181 million tons.

91. Where do the TANCEM units is operated in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Ariyalur
- b) Alangulam
- c) Virudhachalam
- d) All the above

Explanation

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) is one among the major cement producers in Tamil Nadu operating two cement units one at Ariyalur and another at Alangulam. Asbestos

Explanation

According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the southern states continue to account for more than half of the country's total export of software. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh together account for 59.6% of India's total software exports. Tamil Nadu is the second largest software exporter in the country next to Karnataka.

94. Assertion (A): Special Economic Zones follow the same business and trade laws with the country.

Reasoning(R): SEZ's are located within a country's National borders.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.**
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

A special economic zone (SEZ) is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include increased trade balance, employment, increased investment, job creation and effective administration.

95. Which of these regions does not have a SEZ?

- a) Ennore
- b) Hosur
- c) Nanguneri
- d) Tiruchirappalli**

Explanation

Special economic zones (SEZs) provide an internationally competitive and hassle free environment for exports. Units in SEZ manufacture goods and provide a range of services. SEZs are located in Nanguneri, Ennore, Hosur and Perambalur. IT & ITES SEZ named TIDEL-II and TIDEL-III and Bio-Pharmaceuticals SEZ are located in Chennai and Coimbatore SEZ called the TIDEL Park-IV is located in the city.

96. Choose the correct statements

- i) The Manufacturing industry covers machinery and equipment for all type of Industries.
- ii) Tamil Nadu share 15% of the country's industrial exports including software.

- a) Over Population
 b) Huge Exports
 c) Decreased Imports
 d) All the above

Explanation

The rapid increase of population may be responsible for retarding economic growth. Hence, overpopulation is one of the major problems confronting our nation with all its effects.

103. Choose the correct statement

- i) The Population of Men is higher than the total population of Women in Tamil Nadu.
 ii) The Growth rate of population has been reduced compared to the previous decade population.
 iii) Tamil Nadu forms 5.96% of India's total population as per the 2011 census.

- a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) iii only
 d) All the above

Explanation

The population of Tamil Nadu is shared almost 50% each by male and female. The growth rate of population in the decade 2001–2011 was 15.61% while in the previous decade it was 11.19%. The population of Tamil Nadu forms 5.96% of country's total population as per 2011 Census which was 6.07% in the year 2001.

104. Assertion (A): Coimbatore district is the highly populated among Tamil Nadu in District level.

Reasoning(R): Chennai is the highest urban populated city in Tamil Nadu

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 c) A is False but R is True.
 d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

Chennai has the highest urban population with 4.219 million people, but the city ranks second in the district-wise count, next to Coimbatore district, which had 4.224 million people as per 2011 Census.

105. What is the reason for the High concentration of population in the districts of Tamil Nadu?

b) 0.5%

d) 0.26%

Explanation

People of other religions constitute 0.01% and the percentage of people with unstated religion is 0.26% in Tamil Nadu.

110. Assertion (A): The Sex ratio of India is 933 in the year 2011.

Reasoning(R): The Sex ratio in Tamil Nadu is better than the Country's ratio.

- a) Both A and R is True and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is True but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is False but R is True.**
- d) Both A and R is False.

Explanation

The sex ratio represents the number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of the state increased from 987 in 2001 to 995 in 2011. The sex ratio in India is 940 in 2011 as against 933 in 2001. It shows that the sex ratio is more favorable in the state than the country.

111. Which of this district has the highest sex ratio in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Thanjavur
- c) Nilgiris**
- b) Salem
- d) Dharmapuri

Explanation

The highest sex ratio is found in the Nilgiris district (1041) followed by Thanjavur district (1031). The lowest sex ratio is reported in Dharmapuri district (946) followed by Salem district (954).

112. Choose the Incorrect statements.

- i) The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu was 80.33% as per the 2001 census reports.
- ii) The male literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is 86.81%.
- iii) The Female literacy rate in the 2001 year census was 64.43%

- a) i only**
- c) iii only
- b) ii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per the 2011 Census is 80.33%. It was 73.45% in 2001. The male literacy rate is 86.81% and the female literacy rate is 73.86%. The corresponding rates in 2001 were 82.42% for males and 64.43% for females.

113. Which district has the high literacy rate in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Chennai
- b) **Kanyakumari**
- c) Thoothukudi
- d) Dharmapuri

Explanation

The district of Kanyakumari has reported the highest literacy rate (92.14%) while Dharmapuri district has the lowest rate (64.71%).

114. How many railway stations are available in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 750
- b) **690**
- c) 350
- d) 278

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km with 690 railway stations in the state. The system connects it with most of the major cities in India. Main rail junctions in the state include Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.

115. When did Chennai start its Metro Rail system?

- a) **2017**
- b) 2014
- c) 2001
- d) 2013

Explanation

Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a mass rapid transport system(MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch in operation since May 2017.

116. Which of this city does not have an International Airport?

- a) Chennai
- b) Madurai
- c) Coimbatore
- d) **Tuticorin**

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli airports.

117. Which of this city is connected with Kanyakumari by the NH-44 highway?

- a) Coimbatore
- b) Hosur
- c) Dindigul
- d) Madurai

Explanation

NH - 44 is the longest national highway in Tamil Nadu which runs from Hosur to Kanyakumari (627.2 km) Via Dharmapuri-Salem-Karur- Dindigul-Madurai-Tirunelveli.

118. Which is the shortest Highway of Tamil Nadu?

- a) NH-44
- b) NH-712
- c) **NH-785**
- d) NH-120

Explanation

NH-785 is the shortest national highway in Tamil Nadu which runs from Madurai to Natham (38 km).

119. Which of these cities does not have a major port of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Chennai
- b) Cuddalore
- c) Ennore
- d) Tuticorin

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.

120. Which port was recently upgraded as a Major Port of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Nagapattinam
- b) Karaikal
- c) Cuddalore
- d) **Ennore**

Explanation

Ennore intermediate port was recently converted as a major port and handles the major coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

Explanation

Disastrous events caused directly or indirectly by human actions are called as manmade disaster. Man-made disaster can include hazardous material spills, fires, groundwater contamination, transportation accidents, structure failures, mining accidents, explosions and acts of terrorism.

124. Which of the following incidents are termed as the Stampede?

- a) Sivakasi fireworks Company explosions
- b) Industrial Accident in Coimbatore Tier melting unit.
- c) Disasters due to aging of materials used in production units.
- d) In a Local temple festival near Thuraiyur in 2019.**

Explanation

A situation in which a large number of animals or people running in the same direction in an uncontrolled way causing injuries and deaths is called stamping. On 21st April, 2019 seven people were killed and 10 injured in a stampede during a local festival at a temple near Thuraiyur in Tamil Nadu.

125. Which of these is the Disaster management Organizations in the District level?

- a) **Home Guards**
- b) Forest Department
- c) Public Works Department
- d) Transport Department

Explanation

For the management of disasters in the state, the following forces and organizations are in service.

- (i) State Disaster Management Authority (Chairman-Chief Minister)
- (ii) Relief/ Disaster Management Department
- (iii) Police
- (iv) Forest Department
- (v) Fire and Civil Defence Services
- (vi) Health Services
- (vii) Transport Department
- (viii) Public Works Department
- (ix) Veterinary Services
- (x) Food & Civil Supplied Department.

The Organizations at District Level

- (i) District Magistrate (Chairman-District Collector)
- (ii) Revenue Department
- (iii) Civil Administration,
- (iv) Local Police,
- (v) Civil Defence,
- (vi) Fire & Emergency Services,
- (vii) Home Guards (also Local Community, Non-Governmental Organisations, Voluntary Agencies) etc.