MCQ BOOKLET

Tamil Nadu Economy

TNPSC State GK practice · 232 questions with answer key

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Questions

1. Chennai has emerged as a hub for:

A. Automobiles and manufacturing
B. Information Technology & Services
C. Biotechnology and Pharmaceuticals
D. All of the above

2. The growing middle class in Tamil Nadu creates opportunities for:

A. Consumer goods industries
B. Retail and services
C. Education and healthcare sectors
D. All of the above

3. Substations play a crucial role in:

A. Stepping up or down voltage levels
B. Converting AC to DC power
C. Ensuring grid stability
D. Monitoring power quality

4. The thermal power plants in Tamil Nadu primarily utilize:

A. Coal
B. Lignite
C. Natural Gas
D. Hydropower

5. The "Make in Tamil Nadu" initiative aims to :

A. Attract investment and boost manufacturing
B. Promote exports of Tamil Nadu-made products
C. Encourage local sourcing of raw materials
D. All of the above

6. Like many developed regions, Tamil Nadu faces the challenge of:

A. A declining workforce
B. An increasing dependency ratio
C. Rising healthcare costs
D. All of the above

7. Ecotourism in Tamil Nadu can contribute to:

A. Raising awareness about conservation
B. Generating income for local communities
C. Promoting sustainable practices
D. All of the above

8. The government is investing in projects to improve:

A. Public transport infrastructure
B. Road safety measures
C. Multimodal connectivity
D. All of the above

9. The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act governs:

A. Mining activities in India
B. Export of minerals
C. Protection of tribal rights in mining areas
D. Environmental safeguards for mining

10. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Department is responsible for:

A. Regulating fishing activities
B. Promoting sustainable fishing practices
C. Supporting fisherfolk communities
D. All of the above

11. Budget debates and discussions are important for ensuring:

A. Transparency and accountability
B. Informed decision-making
C. Public scrutiny of government spending
D. All of the above

12. Energy storage technologies like batteries and pumped hydro can help address challenges posed by:

A. The intermittent nature of renewable energy
B. Peak demand
C. Grid reliability
D. All of the above

13. Open-cast lignite mining can lead to:

A. Land degradation
B. Water pollution
C. Air pollution
D. All of the above

14. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy aims to promote:

A. Sustainable and inclusive industrial growth
B. Innovation and entrepreneurship
C. Skill development and employment generation
D. All of the above

15. Coimbatore and Tiruppur are major centers for:

A. Textile and garment production
B. Leather tanning and footwear
C. Heavy engineering
D. Pharmaceuticals

16. Tamil Nadu has a strong presence in industries such as:

A. Auto components
B. Cement
C. Chemicals and fertilizers
D. All of the above

17. The state government is promoting the development of industrial corridors to:

A. Improve connectivity and logistics
B. Decentralize industrial growth
C. Attract investment in specific regions
D. All of the above

18. Tamil Nadu is a leading producer of which mineral used in power generation?

A. Coal
B. Lignite
C. Uranium
D. Natural Gas

19. Tamil Nadu is investing in developing electric vehicle charging infrastructure to:

A. Encourage EV adoption
B. Reduce range anxiety for EV users
C. Promote clean transportation
D. All of the above

20. The State Express Transport Corporation (SETC) operates:

A. Intercity bus services
B. City bus services
C. operates: a) Intercity bus services b) City bus services c) Both intercity and city bus services
D. Luxury coach services

21. Migrant workers often play a crucial role in the informal sectors of the economy in cities like:

A. Chennai
B. Madurai
C. Coimbatore
D. All of the above

22. Poultry farming is a significant source of:

A. Eggs
B. Meat
C. Both eggs and meat
D. Feathers

23. Promoting last-mile connectivity in cities is crucial for:

A. Encouraging use of public transport
B. Reducing reliance on personal vehicles
C. Improving accessibility for all
D. All of the above

24. Competition from other states and countries poses a challenge to Tamil Nadu's industrial competitiveness in sectors like:

A. Textiles
B. Automobiles
C. Leather
D. All of the above

25. Tamil Nadu is a leader in India in the generation of:

A. Nuclear power
B. Wind power
C. Biogas
D. Geothermal energy

26. Tamil Nadu is one of the most economically developed states in India, often ranking among the top in terms of:

A. GDP
B. Industrial output
C. Human Development Index
D. All of the above

27. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in India in terms of:

A. Wind energy generation
B. Solar power production
C. Biomass energy
D. All of the above

28. Migration of skilled professionals from Tamil Nadu to other countries for employment is known as:

A. Brain drain
B. Labor migration
C. Forced migration
D. Rural-urban migration