**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TAMILNADU PAPER I**

**BAEC33B**

**UNIT-I**

Relevance of Regional Economics:

Regionalism originated with Stalin Development of Backward areas.

Region: State within the Union of India.

Planning ------🡪economically backward area district, town or Village.

Imbalances may be interstate or intra state.

Unequal natural resources are identified by:

 \*High pressure of population on land

 \*Excessive dependence on agriculture

 \*Rural un employment

 \* Absence of urbanisation.

Diffusion of industry

Indicators of disparities: Per capita Income, below poverty line, Distribution of industries.

Regions: Borth,west, south,north west and centre.

Industrial and non industrial state

Industrialisation and Urbanisation

Causes of Regional Imbalances:

1. Geographical isolation
2. Inadequacy of economic overheads
3. Neglect of rural areas in British period.

Measures taken: Five year Plan, Backward area development programme, Industrial policies, Appointment of Pande Committee.

**Place of Tamil Nadu in Indian Economy**

<https://ta.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%AE%A4%E0%AE%AE%E0%AE%BF%E0%AE%B4%E0%AF%8D%E0%AE%A8%E0%AE%BE%E0%AE%9F%E0%AF%8D%E0%AE%9F%E0%AF%81%E0%AE%AA%E0%AF%8D_%E0%AE%AA%E0%AF%8A%E0%AE%B0%E0%AF%81%E0%AE%B3%E0%AE%BE%E0%AE%A4%E0%AE%BE%E0%AE%B0%E0%AE%AE%E0%AF%8D>

**Characteristics**

Size: Stretching from Cape-Comarine end to Madras - Lies between 13.75and 8 Latitude. Western Ghats separate it from Kerala north Karnataka and Andhra.

Demography: Demographic transition, Sex ratio, Literacy, Density of population, Literacy, Birth and Death rate etc.

Natural Endowments of Tamil Nadu

Forest Resources: Sandal wood ----🡪 Largest producer Salem. Export to Us and European Countries.

Teak---🡪 Teak, Venteak and Rosewood North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore Tiruchirapalli

Bamboo---🡪Local demand in rural areas. Mettur and Bhavanisahar major producer

 Paper pulp

Eucalyptus---🡪 North Western parts

Medicinal value

 Extraction used for various goods

Tea--🡪 Nilgiri

Matchwood -🡪 River basin

Coconut --🡪 Cauvery delta

Renewable and non renewable resources; using more of renewable resources

Marine Fisheries----🡪 Long coast line, Boat, Fish meal plant, fish processing industries are associated with it.

Minerals: It determines Industrialisation closely associated with geologic formation.

Iron ore, Magnesium, Mica, Limestone Bauxite, Lignite, Limonite and monazite, salt, clays, mineral deposits.

**UNIT - II**

**DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE OF TAMILNADU**

Economic development of the State

Kuznets, Boldwin --- Biological Science.

Colin Clark ---- Economic Welfare

Meir& Boldwin ----- Long period of time

State Domestic Product (SDP): Income originated within the geographical boundaries of State.

NSDP and NSDP per capita are Contributions of three sectors like GDP in national economy

We collect Income from each Sector.

**Primary Sector:**

Agriculture and Allied activities ---------🡪 Production approach

Livestock -----🡪 Developmental Statistics

Forestry and logging ---🡪 Production approach

Fishing ---🡪 Production approach

Mining and quarrying ---🡪 Production approach.

**Secondary Sector:**

Manufacturing (R) ----🡪 Production

Unregistered ------🡪 CSO

Electricity Gas and water supply ------🡪 Annual accounts of TNEB and Power generation scheme and CSO.

Gas --🡪 KVIC Mumbai

Water supply ----🡪CSO

Construction ---🡪 Expenditure approach.

**Tertiary Sector:**

Trade Hotel and Restaurants ---🡪CSO

Transport, storage and communication and railways ------🡪 CSO

Other means --------🡪 non-departmental

Transport undertakings Air& Water Transport -------🡪 CSO

Communication -----🡪 CSO

Financing, Insurance, Real estate ----🡪 CSO

Business Services ---🡪 NSSO

Community Social (or) Personal services ---🡪State budget

Income from various sectors and Inter State comparison of SDP are as follows:

(Ref: <http://statisticstimes.com/economy/gdp-capita-of-indian-states.php>)

How Sectors fared:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sector | 2018-19 (Advanced Estimates) |
| Primary | 9.9 |
| Agriculture | 11.31 |
| Secondary | 6.59 |
| Manufacturing  | 6.36 |
| Construction  | 7.17 |
| Industry | 6.53 |
| Services  | 8.24 |
| Trade & Hotels | 8.34 |
| Communication | -2.56 |
| Financial Services  | 9.63 |
| Real Estate | 7.68 |
| Overall Growth Rate | 8.17 |

(All figures are in percentage)

**GSDP per capita**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rank | State | GSDP per capita(INR at Current prices) | Times to India | GDP per capita ($) | GSDP per capita (INR at 2011-12 prices) |
| 18-19 | 17-18 | 17-18 | 2017 | 18-19 | 17-18 |
| 1 | Goa | 502,425 | 461,946 | 3.56 | 7,045 | 371,274 | 371,967 |
| 2 | Delhi | 402,172 | 362,790 | 2.79 | 5,533 | 310,898 | 291,719 |
| 3 | Sikkim | 405,856 | 359,798 | 2.77 | 5,487 | 267,104 | 252,182 |
| 4 | Chandigarh | - | 333,667 | 2.57 | 5,088 | - | 262,503 |
| 5 | Haryana | 250,700 | 225,110 | 1.73 | 3,433 | 186,504 | 174,836 |
| 6 | Puducherry | 240,527 | 222,114 | 1.71 | 3,387 | 160,378 | 151,545 |
| 7 | Karnataka | 231,491 | 205,813 | 1.58 | 3,139 | 171,389 | 158,176 |
| 8 | Kerala | - | 203,093 | 1.56 | 3,097 | - | 150,252 |
| 9 | Uttarakhand | 220,257 | 202,284 | 1.56 | 3,085 | 173,121 | 164,165 |
| 10 | Gujarat | - | 199,463 | 1.54 | 3,042 | - | 165,413 |
| 11 | Telangana | 226,265 | 198,994 | 1.53 | 3,035 | 161,669 | 147,766 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | - | 198,510 | 1.53 | 3,027 | - | 159,918 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 208,513 | 193,336 | 1.49 | 2,948 | 160,444 | 150,977 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 215,050 | 190,659 | 1.47 | 2,908 | 156,041 | 145,597 |
| 15 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | - | 178,485 | 1.37 | 2,722 | - | 146,973 |
| 16 | Andhra Pradesh | 180,745 | 158,607 | 1.22 | 2,419 | 131,740 | 120,059 |
| 17 | Punjab | 170,431 | 158,530 | 1.22 | 2,418 | 129,886 | 124,250 |
| 18 | Mizoram | - | 157,415 | 1.21 | 2,401 | - | 119,638 |
| 19 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 139,617 | 1.07 | 2,129 | - | 99,464 |
| 20 | Tripura | - | 116,058 | 0.89 | 1,770 | - | 81,140 |
| 21 | Nagaland | - | 115,678 | 0.89 | 1,764 | - | 77,106 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 121,582 | 110,916 | 0.85 | 1,691 | 88,892 | 84,017 |
| 23 | West Bengal | 119,636 | 102,568 | 0.79 | 1,564 | 81,368 | 72,998 |
| 24 | Chhattisgarh | 108,058 | 100,125 | 0.77 | 1,527 | 80,376 | 76,993 |
| 25 | Jammu & Kashmir | - | 99,962 | 0.77 | 1,524 | - | 77,652 |
| 26 | Odisha | 107,107 | 97,273 | 0.75 | 1,483 | 86,187 | 80,420 |
| 27 | Madhya Pradesh | 99,783 | 91,103 | 0.70 | 1,389 | 66,005 | 62,569 |
| 28 | Meghalaya | - | 90,213 | 0.69 | 1,376 | - | 69,562 |
| 29 | Assam | - | 85,089 | 0.66 | 1,298 | - | 64,763 |
| 30 | Jharkhand | 82,431 | 75,246 | 0.58 | 1,148 | 62,396 | 59,277 |
| 31 | Manipur | - | 72,757 | 0.56 | 1,110 | - | 54,315 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 68,792 | 62,323 | 0.48 | 950 | 49,479 | 47,190 |
| 33 | Bihar | 47,541 | 41,992 | 0.32 | 640 | 33,629 | 30,905 |
| India (Per Capita GDP) | 142,719 | 129,901 |  | 1981 | 105,688 | 100,151 |

**UNIT-III INFRASTRUCTURE**

Basic systems and services that are **necessary** for a country or an organisation, for example buildings, transport, water and power suppliers.

**Transport**: Most important for clearing unemployment. Public works in general and transport ion particular to increase employment.

Cultivation increases with road.

Demand for Transport Planning ------🡪 It coordinates with economic social and defence needs investment in this is high order.

Significance --------🡪 Time or place, advancement of civilization and economic development social cultural and recreational interest.

Effects: 1. Increase efficiency

 2. Increase in quantity and variety of consumer goods.

 3. Decrease in cost of production

 4. Location of industry, urbanisation and increase the standard of living.

RAILWAYS

Largest transport agency

Government allot huge amount of capital in every Five year plan for its improvement

Agricultural and industrial development very much depends on Railways.

Benefits: Cheap means of transport, market linkages, expansion of trade, national unity, Political and administrative advantages.

Roadways

Basic Infrastructure -----🡪 Economic development in smooth manner

Employment opportunities -🡪 each vehicle create employment opportunities for 11 persons.

Labour intensive

Indispensible for agricultural development, Industrial development and Trade

Schools colleges and cultural centres

 Revenue to the exchequer --🡪 tax and duties

Advantages:

1. Quicker and convenient

2. Small capital

3. Useful for movement of perishables

4. Complement for railways

5. Movement of army force.

Road Development Committee 1927

National and State Highways

District and village roads

Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited, 1975

Port and harbour

Vital links in country’s transport resources

Ports are Major, Intermediary and minor

**Powe**r

Very important for development

Index of economic Development

Indispensable for growth

No substitute

Developing countries inefficiently wasted.

Kerala -🡪 surplus

Tamil Nadu --🡪 scarce

Coal major source ---🡪 Low

Rural electrification ---🡪 Pride

Thermal, Hydro, Atomic.

Wind energy --🡪 Renewable.

All Five Year Plans gave more emphasis to Energy sector

Southern Electricity Board, 1964 - Tamil Nadu Electricity Board 1957

Self sufficiency in Electricity ----🡪 objective

Rural Electrification --🡪 Pride for the Government

---🡪 Agriculture and small Industry

-----🡪 control migration

Problems: High Cost,

 For Hydel power we depends other states

 Thermal not bright

 Poor transmission

Change in political relation between states.

**HOUSING**

1987 International year of shelter

Definition: Town Planner

Housing promotes family formation

Problem: bad and inadequate housing

Factors: Demographic component

 Doubling of families

 Depletion, Standard for Housing, Accumulated needs

Tamil Nadu Housing Board - Slum Clearance Board - Housing Co-operatives - Self-sufficiency schemes

More emphasis to slum clearance --🡪 flood prone area and vulnerable areas

**Banking**

Beginning of nineteenth century

Bank of Madras 1843

Presidency Bank

Nationalisation of Banks, July 19, 1960. 14 Banks nationalised.

Banks finance necessary for utilisation of resources.

1969 Lead Bank Scheme, 1980 Nationalisation of Banks second time.

NABARD, EXIM.

Rural expansion, Priority sector

Role of Co-operatives

It plays a crucial role in Economic Development

**UNIT-IV AGRICULTURE**

Our economy is primarily an agricultural economy. Main occupation of States people is Agriculture in spite of meagre contribution to GDP.

In villages 80percent of people occupation is agriculture and allied activities.

Following aspects relates the Agrarian structure:

A. Size of land ownership

B. Extent of tenancy

C. Farm size and availability of credit

D. The degree of exploitation through extortionate rent

E. Role of money lending

 F. Pattern of utilisation of surplus and

G. Process of agricultural Proletarization

**Major Agricultural Production**

During 2011-12, there was an all-time high production of food grains at 101.52 Lakh tonnes. However, a wide spread drought during 2012-13 triggered a steep decline in food grains production to 56.05 Lakh tonnes (45.0%). The fall in the production of all constituents of food grains namely, rice, pulses and millets caused the overall decline in food grains production during 2012-13. Among them the fall in rice production was much pronounced. In the case of production of rice, it fell from 74.59 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 to 40.50 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 (46.0%). It was mainly due to the fall in yield rate of rice rather than the drop in area. In theses two years, the area under paddy declined by 22.0 percent and that of yield by 31.0 percent. The rate of paddy (in terms of rice) per hectare yield at 3,918 kgs during the year 2011-12 was the best. In 2012-13 it declined to 2,712 kgs. However, the yield rate of the crop also varied within the State as well as among the seasons significantly. Across the State the yield rate of paddy ranged between 588 kgs per hectare in Ramanathapuram and 4728 kgs per hectare in Kanniyakumari districts in 2012-13. Among the seasons, the normal yield (average for the 5 years ending 2011-12) obtained at 3,799 kgs per hectare in Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari season was the highest as compared to 2,913 kgs in Samba/Thaladi/Pisanam and 3,552 kgs in Navarai/Kodai. In the light of limited scope for expanding area under cultivation and under irrigation, the only way to meet the growing food requirement, is to narrow down the vast gap in the yield rate among the districts as well as between the seasons. This calls for the need for renewed research effort to narrow down the yield gap. In 2013-14, it is anticipated to cover 18.49 lakh hectares under paddy and to produce 57.26 lakh tonnes of rice.

Coarse cereals comprise crops like jowar, cumbu, ragi, maize and other small millets

(korra , varagu, samai) which have traditionally been the main components of the food basket. These crops are being grown predominantly in rain fed conditions. Changing consumption pattern, non-adoption of the recommended doses of inputs due to high risk under rain fed agro-climatic conditions, non-availability of high yielding variety quality seeds particularly of small millets, lack of assured procurement and poor resource base of the farmers who largely grow these crops are the limiting factors in increasing the area and production of coarse cereals. The total millets production in the State dwindled from 23.24 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 to 13.42 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 (42.3%). Although the area is increased by 0.6 percent between these two years, the fall in yield rate by 43.0 percent caused an overall decline in millets production. With the increase in the coverage to 9.10 lakh hectares during 2013-14, the total production of coarse cereals is likely to go up to 25.0 lakh tonnes. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in the State which is widely cultivated in irrigated conditions. Oilseeds cultivation is undertaken across the State on marginal lands, dependent on monsoons with low level of input usage.

**Seeds**

Quality seeds and planting materials are key agricultural inputs, which determine the productivity of crops. It is estimated that the quality of seed accounts for 20-25 percent of productivity. As a result of the adverse weather conditions, the quantum of supply of seeds in the State declined from 99,390 tonnes in 2011-12 to 73,033 tonnes in 2012-13. In 2013-14

( upto Feb 2014), the supply of seeds is 84,530 tonnes.

***Crop Insurance:***

With a view to insulate the farmers against the loss occurred due to natural calamities, large scale outbreak of pests and diseases and to ensure credit worthiness for the ensuing season, the Agricultural Insurance Company of India Limited implements the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme in the State.

**Green Revolution:** Measure taken by the Government to increase the production of agricultural products through high yielding varieties of seeds.

**IADP** into HYVP

Rice, wheat ----🡪 food grains

Cotton, oilseeds and pulses ------🡪 cash crops

**UNIT-V AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND TRADE**

Owing to a number of factors such as inadequate storage facilities, lack of quick and economical means of transportation, perishable of farm produce, poor withholding capacity

of the farmers and urgent credit needs, the unorganized sector comprising wholesale merchants, commission agents and other intermediaries continue to dominate the sphere of agricultural marketing in the State.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) Act 1987

At present, 21 Marketing Committees are functioning at the district level. Under their control, 277 Regulated Markets are functioning in the State.

Market information is an important tool in the agricultural marketing system.

In the co-operative fold, 110 Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies

***Highlights of Major Schemes Implemented in the State:***

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Areas (NWDPRA) are being implemented in the State over a period of time on watershed basis with the participatory approach.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is implemented since 2007-08.

National Agricultural Development Programme (NADP)

**Animal Husbandry and Poultry**

 Allied activities --🡪 Livestock, rearing of Goat and Poultry

Separate Department for Livestock --🡪 1948

Key Village Scheme-------🡪Feeding and fertilisation of livestock

Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation --------🡪 1973

Milk Products ------🡪 white revolution

Intensive Cattle Development Project ----🡪 Integrated development of Cattle and fodder production.

Department of Veterinary Education and Research ----🡪1969

Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

Fish -----🡪 food

 Many industries are established for processing

 Export to other countries

 Coastal areas are favourable for this.

 Small and big plants

 Employment generation

Agricultural Products make a significant contribution towards export.

**CODE: BAEC33B**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL NADU – I**

**(II YEAR - ALLIED)**

1. The forest cover of Tamil Nadu as per Forest Report, 2017 is

(A) 20.21 (B) 20.31

(C) 20.20 (D) 21.30

2. Retreating Monsoon Wind picks up moisture from

(A) Arabian Sea (B) Bay of Bengal

(C) Indian Ocean (D) Timor Sea

3. Which of the following district is affected by Sand Dunes to large extent?

 (A) Theni (B) Madurai

(C) Thanjavur (D) Ramanathapuram

4. The district which has the largest forest covers in Tamil Nadu?

 (A) Dharmapuri (B) Vellore

 (C) Dindigul (D) Erode

5. Tamil Nadu is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest state by area wise in India.

(A) Second (B) Fifth

(C) Eighth (D) Eleventh

6. In which year the Madras State was renamed as Tamil Nadu?

(A) 1956 (B) 1961

(C) 1966 (D) 1969

7. Which one among the following is recognized as State Fruit?

(A) Jack Fruit (B) Mango

(C) Banana (D) Orange

8. Which one among the following is the largest district in population in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Salem (B) Vellore

(C) Tiruvannamalai (D) Chennai

9. Which is the largest district by area wise in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Villupuram (B) Tiruvannamalai

(C) Tiruppur (D) Pudukottai

10. Total area of Tamil Nadu is

(A) 130060 Sq. KM (B) 160030 Sq.KM

(C) 120000 Sq.KM (D) 160000 Sq. KM

11. Formation of Madras State was on

(A) 26th January 1947 (B) 15th August 1947

(C) 26th January 1950 (D) 15th August 1950

 12. Which one among the following is considered as State Tree of Tamil Nadu?

(A) Neem Tree (B) Palm Tree

(C) Banyan Tree (D) Tamarind Tree

13. Regional imbalances of State is identified by

(A) Level of Constructed building (B) Excessive dependence on Agriculture

(C) Number of Schools (D) Number of hospitals

14. Urbanization and Industrialization are correlated by

(A) Positively (B) Negatively

(C) Positively Low (D) Negatively High

15. Which one among the following Committee related to Balanced Regional Development?

(A) Wanchoo Committee (B) Tendulkar Committee

(C) Pande Committee (D) Charkar Committee

16. Democracy is the study of

(A) Population (B) Income

(C) Import and Export (D) Infrastructure

17. Sex ratio is a study of ratio of population in terms of

(A) Income and Expenditure (B) Male and Female

(C) Literacy and Illiteracy (D) Urban and Rural

18. Availability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determines Industrialization.

(A) Paddy (B) Jute

(C) Minerals (D) Lime Stone

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ district of Tamil Nadu having Lignite.

(A) Villupuram (B) Cuddalore

(C) Thanjavur (D) Tiruvannamalai

20. Primary Sector is defined as

(A) Primitive activities of the people (B) Agriculture and allied activities

(C) Low income activities (D) Low profit undertakings

21. Write State Income Contribution in descending order:

(A) Territory, Secondary, Primary (B) Primary, Secondary, Territory

(C) Banking, Trade, Commerce (D) none of these

22. Cotton Textile Industries is the component of

(A) Primary Sector (B) Secondary Sector

(C) Territory Sector (D) none of these

23. Hotel and Restaurants are termed as

(A) Primary (B) Secondary

(C) Territory (D) Self-employment

24. State Income is Income of people of Tamil Nadu

(A) Living outside of Tamil Nadu (B) Living outside of India

(C) Money value of goods and services in a particular year of Tamil Nadu State (D) All the above

25. As per Ranking GDP, 2019-2020, the Rank of Tamil Nadu is,

(A) Third (B) Second

(C) Fourth (D) Twelfth

26. As per 2019-2020, GDP growth rate of Tamil Nadu is

(A) 13% (B) 15%

(C) 12% (D) 10%

27. Capital of Tamil Nadu is

(A) Thanjavur (B) Coimbatore

(C) Madurai (D) Chennai

28. Density of Population of Tamil Nadu is

(A) 250 (B) 555

(C) 500 (D) 300

29. Wild Life Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu is at

(A) Vedanthangal (B) Mudumalai

(C) Kodikarai (D) Kodaikanal

30. Economic Growth of the State is determined by

(A) GDP (B) Rainfall

(C) Literacy (D) Mortality

31. Most important weapon for clearing Unemployment is

(A) Power Sector (B) Banking

(C) Transport (D) Trade

32. Cultivation increases with

(A) Road (B) Railway track

(C) Airways (D) Voyage

33. Which one of the following coordinate economic, social and defence needs?

(A) International Trade (B) IT Sector

(C) Transport (D) Public Works Programme

34. Civilization improves with the advancement of

(A) Economic Welfare (B) Transport

(C) Agricultural Development (D) Power Sector

35. The largest transport agency of India is

(A) Roadways (B) Railways

(C) Waterways (D) Airways

36. Rapid Transit System was introduced in Railways in

(A) Industrial Policy, 1956 (B) Sixth Five-year Plan

(C) Second Five-year Plan (D) Globalization

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the basic infrastructure for smooth economic development.

(A) Railways (B) Roadways

(C) Banking (D) Housing

38. Easy Market Accessibility for Agricultural Product is

(A) Road transport (B) Storage facility

(C) Kisan cards (D) Organic Agriculture

39. Road Development Committee was established in the year

(A) 1927 (B) 1947

(C) 1956 (D) 1980

40. Tamil Nadu Transport Development Corporation was established in the year

(A) 1968 (B) 1975

(C) 1985 (D) 1999

41. Vital link of the Resources of the Country is

(A) Port and Harbour (B) Railways

(C) Airways (D) Electronic gadgets

42. Which one of the following is an Index of Economic Development?

(A) Power (B) Banking

(C) Development Banks (D) Rural Housing

43. Thermal Power Station is located at

(A) Tiruchirappalli (B) Neyveli

(C) Tuticorin (D) Kalpakkam

44. Nationalization of Banks in the year

(A) 1925 (B) 1960

(C) 1995 (D) 2000

45. Which one of the following was announced as the International Year pf Shelter?

(A) 1980 (B) 1987

(C) 1995 (D) 2005

46. How many types of climates in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Four (B) Six

(C) Two (D) Seven

47. What is the Rank of Tamil Nadu for Paddy production?

(A) First (B) Second

(C) Third (D) Fourth

48. What is the Rank of Tamil Nadu for Coconut production?

(A) First (B) Second

(C) Third (D) Fourth

49. How much Food Crop production of Tamil Nadu in 2013-2014?

(A) 64.20% (B) 62.20%

(C) 72.90% (D) 50.00%

50. What is percentage of Non-Food Crop Production of Tamil Nadu in 2013-2014?

(A) 27.10% (B) 47.80%

(C) 50.00% (D) 28.00%

51. In which agricultural product, Tamil Nadu attained Second Rank?

(A) Cashew Nut (B) Jute

(C) Wheat (D) Gingelly

52. What is the Rank of Tamil Nadu for Sugarcane production?

(A) First (B) Second

(C) Third (D) Fourth

53. Major Income Contributing Sector of Tamil Nadu in 2018-2019 is

(A) Primary Sector (B) Secondary Sector

(C) Territory Sector (D) Self-employment

54. Rank of Tamil Nadu in Pepper Production is

(A) First (B) Second

(C) Third (D) Fourth

55. What is the percentage of agriculturists in Tamil Nadu?

(A) 60% (B) 58%

(C) 25% (D) 35%

56. The High Yielding Varieties Programme in Tamil Nadu was introduced in

(A) 1960-1961 (B) 1958-1959

(C) 1947-1948 (D) 1970-1971

57. The number of districts chosen for IADP in Tamil Nadu at first was

(A) Four (B) Twelve

(C) Seven (D) Nine

58. Agricultural reform measure, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was implemented in the year

(A) 2015 (B) 2006

(C) 2016 (D) 2009

59. The introduction of Kisan Credit Card was in the year

(A) 1997 (B) 1998

(C) 1999 (D) 2000

60. The contribution of Agricultural Sector to State Income, 2018-2019 is

(A) 60% (B) 8%

(C) 50% (D) 25%

61. Implementation of Green Revolution was in the year

(A) 1962 (B) 1964

(C) 1972 (D) 1975

62. Expansion of IADP is

(A) Intensive Agricultural District Programme

(B) Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

(C) Integrated Agricultural Development Programme

(D) Indian Agricultural Development Programme

63. Government established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for marketing of Agricultural products.

(A) Co-operative Bank (B) Regulated Market

(C) Short-term Credit (D) All the above

64. Grading and Standardization Act for Agricultural Products was enacted in the year

(A) 1937 (B) 1935

(C) 1945 (D) 1947

65. Which marketing provides links to Agricultural Products throughout India?

(A) Primary Market (B) Cooperative Marketing

(C) Rural Marketing (D) Uzhavar Santhai

66. Which is next to Agricultural Occupation in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Fishing (B) Small Trade

(C) Animal Husbandry (D) Small Industries

67. In which year a separate department for live stock was established?

(A) 1940 (B) 1948

(C) 1950 (D) 1952

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created for feeding and fertilization of livestock in Tamil Nadu.

(A) Key Village Scheme (B) Cattle Livestock Form

(C) Co-operative (D) none of these

69. In which year the Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation was established?

(A) 1970 (B) 1973

(C) 1975 (D) 1980

70. White Revolution is meant for

(A) Clean Environment

(B) Agricultural Development

(C) Strategy Adopted for Milk and Milky Products

(D) Marine Products

71. Intensive Cattle Development Project meant for

(A) Production of Milk

(B) Integrated Development of Cattle and Fodder Production

(C) Fishery Development

(D) Poultry Development

72. In which year the Department of Veterinary Education and Research in Tamil Nadu was created?

(A) 1965 (B) 1969

(C) 1973 (D) 1977

73. In which year the Department of Veterinary Education and Research in Tamil Nadu was created?

(A) 1965 (B) 1969

(C) 1973 (D) 1977

74. Tamil Nadu stands in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place in Millet Production.

(A) Fourth (B) Second

(C) Fifth (D) First

75. Which was created for Development of Fist Products in Tamil Nadu?

(A) Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation

(B) Blue Revolution

(C) Fish Farmers Development Agency

(D) All the above

**ANSWER KEY FOR**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL NADU – I**

**(II YEAR - ALLIED)**

**CODE: BAEC33B**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **Q.No.** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **Answer** | A | B | D | A | D | D | A | D | A | A | C | B | B | A | C |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q.No.** | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| **Answer** | A | B | C | B | B | A | B | C | C | B | A | D | B | B | A |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q.No.** | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| **Answer** | C | A | C | B | B | B | B | A | A | B | A | A | B | B | B |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q.No.** | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| **Answer** | D | B | A | C | A | A | D | C | C | A | A | C | C | B | B |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q.No.** | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 |
| **Answer** | B | A | B | A | B | C | B | A | B | C | B | D | B | B | A |