

Geography Notes - Part 11 to 19

11. The Surface of Earth and Changing Face of Earth

1. What are responsible for the changes taking place in rocks?

Climatic elements such as temperature, rainfall and frost and also the natural agents like rivers, winds, glaciers and sea waves are responsible for changes in rocks.

2. What causes fragments in rocks?

Physical or mechanical weathering is the process that causes the disintegration of rocks into smaller fragments without any chemical changes.

3. How are rocks made up of?

Rocks are made up of combination of several minerals.

4. What is weathering?

It is the process of disintegration or decomposition of rocks.

5. How are weathering classified?

It is classified into physical, chemical and biological weathering.

6. Which are has frost weathering?

Mountainous area

7. How are rocks crack filled with water?

Because of rain

8. What is frost weathering?

The continuous freezing and melting of ice causes the rocks to break into pieces. This type of weathering is called as frost weathering.

9. What is honeycomb weathering?

It is caused by salt crystallization.

10. What is chemical weathering?

It refers to decomposition of rocks or the breaking of rocks due to the alterations made in chemical composition of rocks.

11. What is salt crystallization?

It is also called as haloclasty, it is caused by disintegration of rocks when saline solutions seep through cracks and joints in the rock and evaporate leaving behind salt crystals.

12. How do rainwater become acidic?

It becomes acidic when carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide or nitrogen oxide dissolves in rainwater.

13. Why are tanneries banned in India around Taj Mahal?

Because it creates acid rain due to which the marble stones are affected

14. Which is referred for absorption of water?

Hydration

15. What is hydration?

It is a process that affects the silicate present in the rocks.

16. What is oxidation?

It is the process where the iron present in the rock combine with oxygen and water to form oxides.

17. How are biological weathering causes?

It is caused due to the growth of plants and trees in mines, quarries, buildings and roads.

18. Where is freshwater originated?

Highlands

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19. Which is the most important agent of erosion?

River

20. Which is the source of a river?

It is usually the top of glaciated mountains.

21. What are the other names for river capture?

River piracy or river beheading

22. How are rapids formed?

Due to unequal resistance of hard and soft rocks traversed by the river the outcrop of a band of hard rock may cause a jump or fall downstream, leading to the formation of rapids.

23. How are meanders formed?

It is formed when the moving water in a river erodes the outer banks and widens its valley over time.

24. What is the main function of a river?

Deposition, building up of beds and forming extensive flood plains

25. How is an ox-bow lake formed?

When a river cuts through the narrow neck of the loop then an ox-bow lake is formed.

26. What are the different types of delta?

Bird foot delta, arcuate delta, estuarine delta and cuspate delta.

27. Which is India's national river?

Ganges

28. What is cave?

Prolonged wave attack on the base of a cliff excavates holes called.

29. How is arch formed?

When two caves approach one another an arch is formed.

30. What is stack?

Pillar of rock

31. What is wave?

The most powerful agents of marine or coastal erosion are the waves.

32. How is cliffs formed?

A very steep rock face adjoining the coast forms a cliff.

33. What is beach?

It is sand deposition along the coast. It consists of loose particles of sand.

34. Which is the longest beach of the world?

Miami in USA followed by Marina in Chennai

35. What is glacier?

It is the ice flow.

36. Where can't we find glacier?

Australia

37. How are glaciers grouped?

Valley glaciers, continental glaciers and piedmont glaciers.

38. Where is valley glaciers formed?

On mountains

39. What is bar?

When a ridge of sand is formed across the mouth of a river or the entrance to a bay it is called a bar.

40. What is called as continental glaciers?

The extensive type of ice cream

41. What are piedmont glaciers?

When ice is accumulated along the foothills.

42. What is arête?

A knife like elevated ridge formed between two consecutive cirques is known as arête

43. What is pyramidal peak?

It is the pointed peak

44. What is cirque?

The glaciated valley which is U shaped when arm chair shaped depression formed by plucking of glacier along the glaciated slope is called cirque.

45. How are moraines made up of?

It is made up of pieces of rock, debris, boulders and clay

46. How are moraines classified as?

Ground moraine, lateral moraine, medial moraine and terminal moraine.

47. What is drumlins?

The deposits of clay and debris which resembles like a half buried egg

48. What is inselbergs?

These are isolated residual hills rising abruptly from the level ground.

49. What is wind?

It is predominant agent of denudation in arid and semi-arid regions.

50. How are wind form different kinds of land form?

Deflation and abrasion

51. What are crescent shaped dunes?

Barchan

12. Resources and their types

1. What are the major spheres of our planet?

Lithosphere or land, Hydrosphere or water and Atmosphere or air.

2. What is resource?

Any material that is found in these spheres that is useful to man is called as resource.

3. What are development resources?

The resources which are used by humans. Eg: coal, iron ore

4. How are resources classified?

Resources are classified based on their renewability as renewable resources and non renewable resources.

5. Which is stock?

Non renewable resources

6. Which resource is flow?

Renewable resources

7. What is non renewable resources?

These are exhaustible resources because nature has fixed stock. Eg: Minerals, mines etc

8. How are minerals used extensively classified as?

Metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals and power minerals or minerals from which energy is produced.

9. Which is called as fossil fuel?

Coal

10. Where are oil found?

In some strata of marine sedimentary rock like mudstone, shale, sandstone etc

11. Where are gas found?

Natural gas which is lighter hydro-carbon is found in the strata above oil.

12. What are the important coals of the world?

USA, Russia, Germany, UK

13. Where is coal found in Tamil Nadu? Neyveli

14. Where is oil deposits found?

On shore or in land areas as in West Asia

15. Which is India's largest offshore oil field?

Mumbai

16. Which is used for generating nuclear power?

Minerals like uranium and thorium

17. Which is world`s largest producer of nuclear power?

USA

18. Which is largest user of nuclear power?

France

19. What are renewable resource?

It is infinite or constantly renewed by nature

20. Which is most developed source of renewable power?

Hydro-electric power

21. Which is largest source of hydro-electric power in India?

Bhakra Nagal Dam

22. Name some nuclear power plants in India?

Madras atomic power station, Rajasthan APS, Kalga APS, Tarapore APS, Kakrapara APS, Narora APS and Kudankulam APS

23. What is the main use of solar energy?

Used to light homes, buildings and heat water

24. Which is the largest producer of solar power?

Germany

25. How is wind energy generated?

By wind

26. What are main sources of bio mass?

Trees, crops and agricultural and animal waste

27. Which is generated from cow manure?

Gobar gas

28. Which states have developed wind energy in India?

Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

29. Which is world`s largest wind farm of the world?

Aralvaimozhi, a wind farm located in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu

30. What is conservation of resources?

Maintaining the resources wisely.

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13. Resources and Economic Activities

1. What do man depend on?

Natural resources

2. How do human activities differ?

From place to place and availability of resources

3. Which determines various activities of human?

Availability of resources

4. Name some occupations of human?

Food gathering, hunting, fishing, mining, growing crops, processing, manufacturing, assembling and trading goods.

5. What is economic activities?

Activities which results in economic gains.

6. How is human able to increase value of resource?

Humans are able to increase value of resources by processing and converting the raw materials into a valuable product.

7. Who are called as blue collar workers?

Workers who are involved in secondary activities are called as blue collar workers

8. What are service related activities?

Trade, transport and communication

9. What are tertiary activities?

Those activities which promotes services of secondary activities is called as tertiary activities.

10. Who do pink collar jobs?

Those workers who are engaged in tertiary activities.

11. What are the types of activities?

Primary activity, tertiary activity, secondary activity, quaternary activities and quinary activities.

12. What are primary activities?

Humans were involved directly with the resources of nature. Eg: Agriculture.

13. What is quaternary activities?

Services rendered by professionals in education, legal aid, medicine, entertainment, recreation, management, research and development which have specialized environments.

14. Who are white collar workers?

People working in quaternary activities are white collar workers.

15. What are quinary activities?

Decision makers and policy makers.

16. Who are gold collar workers?

Those people engaged in quinary activities.

17. Which sector is predominant in developing countries?

Primary activities and secondary activities

18. Which sector is predominant in developed countries?

Tertiary and quaternary

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14. Types of Primary Activities; Mining

1. Which was the landmark in life of humans?

Agriculture

2. What are the aspects that human depend on for livelihood?

Hunting, gathering, herding, lumbering, mining, fishing and agriculture

3. What does primary activity include?

Food gathering and hunting

4. What is gathering?

Food gathering is a primary activity in which people gather their requirements from nature

5. What do gathering includes?

Collection of fruits and roots from forests and hunting.

6. What is hunting?

It is another primary activity in which people hunt animals for their meat and skin.

7. Which requires greater organization?

Primary activities such as herding, fishing requires greater organization

8. What is herding?

It is when people graze a large number of animals on natural pastures.

9. Which includes seasonal migration?

Herding

10. Who have large ranches?

South America and Australia

11. Where do fishing takes places?

Rivers, lakes and in coastal areas.

12. Where is fishing considered as complex activity?

Fishing in ocean

13. Which are called as large ships?

Factory ships

14. Name some important fishing grounds?

Japan, Peru and Canada and areas like North sea and North West Atlantic ocean

15. What is lumbering?

It is extraction of wood from forest

16. What is importance of temperate forest?

Two-thirds of the world's industries use in wood comes from temperate forest.

17. What are the valuable hardwoods?

Teak and rosewood

18. What are two reasons for temperate forest to be extensively used?

Firstly the trees have softwood and secondly large numbers of trees of the same type are found together.

19. Which activities involve human interaction and practices in large scale?

Mining and agriculture

20. What is mining?

It is an important primary activity and it is extraction of valuable minerals other geographical material from earth.

21. Which activity is carried out in large scale?

Mining'

22. Which is called as Robber industry?

Mining

23. How are minerals classified?

Metallic and non metallic

24. How do minerals occur?

It occurs in pure form or maybe mixed with other materials of the rocks as ores

25. Which is mined and refined to extract elements?

Ores

26. Where do mineral ores occur?

In cracks, faults or joints of rock as sediments

27. What are the types of mining?

Surface mining, open cast mining, snip mining, alluvial mining, quarrying, underground mining, drilling.

28. What are the methods of surface mining?

Open cast mining, strip mining and alluvial mining

29. Name some metallic minerals?

Iron, copper, gold, tin, aluminum

30. Name some non metallic minerals?

Sulphur, mica, nitrate, limestone

31. Name some power minerals?

Coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium,

32. Which is used to extract minerals by panning or dredging?

Alluvial mining

33. What is quarrying?

It is the mining of construction materials like limestone from Earth's surface

34. What is drilling?

It is a method used to extract minerals like oil and natural gas

35. Where is iron ore extensively found?

U.S.A, Canada, Australia, China, Brazil, India and Kazakhstan

36. What is copper?

It is mined from open pits. It is found in USA, Mexico, Zambia, Chile and Indonesia

37. What is bauxite?

Ore of aluminium

38. Which is called cassiterite?

Tin

39. Which is precious metal?

Gold

40. What is mica?

It is black, transparent matter that splits easily into thin sheets

41. Which is extracted from open pit mines?

Asbestos

42. What are the three major sources of power resources?

Coal, oil and natural gas.

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15. Industries; Types of Industries

1. Which is important for rapid development of economy?

Industries

2. How is industry classified?

It is classified based on raw material, ownership, capital movement and product.

3. How does raw material classify industry?

Agro bases industry, forest based industry and mineral based industry

4. How is industry classified based on ownership?

Private sector, public sector, joint sector, co-operative sector.

5. How is industry classified based on capital?

As large scale, small scale, cottage and industries

6. How is industries classified based on product?

Consumer, goods, chemicals and fertilizers.

7. How is industry classified based on location?

Raw material, market oriented, footloose industry.

8. What is cottage industry?

It is generally a household unit run by a family.

9. How are industry classified based on production process?

Heavy industry, light industry.

10. What is industry?

It refers to any economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished products with the help of machines in a factory.

11. What are the factors affecting location of industries?

Raw material, Labour, power, capital, transport and proximity to market.

12. Give an example for raw material as factor affecting location of industry?

Iron and steel industries are located near coal mines

13. Which is the result of production of goods and services in large scale?

Industrial revolution in 18th and 19th century

14. Which played major role in development of industries?

Five year plan

15. What do industries require?

Lot of cheap labour

16. How are labour divided?

Into skilled and semi skilled labors

17. Which is the basic requirement to operate machinery?

Power

18. What is the usage of commercial energy by industrial sector?

70%

19. What are the major sources of power industry?

Thermal and hydroelectric industries

20. What is essential for setting up of industry?

Capital or money

21. Which is necessary to produce raw materials?

Transport

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16. Resources of Tamil Nadu

1. What is resource?

It refers to the natural wealth available on the earth surface for the welfare of mankind.

2. How can we classify resources on the basis of factors?

As types of resources and characteristics of resources.

3. What is abiotic resources?

It is a resources that comprise of non-living things. Eg: Land, water, air and machine

4. How is resources classified based on availability?

Renewable and non renewable resources

5. What is renewable resources?

Those resources which can be replenished or reproduced without getting depleted or exhausted. Eg; heat and energy from sun.

6. How are resources divided based on origin?

Biotic and Abiotic

6. What is biotic resource?

These resources are obtained from the biosphere. Eg: Forest and their product.

7. What are non renewable resources?

They are resources which are formed over very long geological periods and are certain to be exhausted in courses of time. Eg: Coal,oil, mineral

8. How are resources divided based on their origin?

Land resources, soil resources, mineral resources and water resources.

9. Which is the basic resources?

Land as it satisfies day to day requirement

10. What is the main use of land?

Construction activities of houses, industries, roads, railway line

11. Which provides valuable timber and grass lands?

Forest

12. Where are Barren lands found in Tamil Nadu?

Villupuram, Theni and Salem

13. What is the major land usage in Chennai?

Non-agricultural uses like residential areas and industrial areas

14. Where is area under current fallow found?

Coimbatore and Erode

15. What is the land use category of Tamil Nadu?

Category	05-06		04-05	
	Area	%	Area	%
1. Forest	2110703	16.2	2122069	16.3
2. Barren and unculturable land	503255	3.9	509275	3.9
3. Land put to non-agricultural uses	2138679	16.4	2124564	16.3
4. Culturable waste	368661	2.8	374026	2.9

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5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	110309	0.8	113563	0.9
6.	Misc. Tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	274351	2.1	290072	2.2
7.	Current fallow	758840	5.8	691926	5.3
8.	Other fallow lands	1518008	11.7	1704139	13.1
9.	Net area sown	5243839	40.3	5097011	39.1
Geographical area		13026645	100.0	13026645	100.0
Area sown more than once		788879	6.0	792058	6.1
Gross area sown		6032718	46.3	5889069	45.2

16. What is soil?

It is loose material which forms the upper most layer of earth consisting mainly of small particles.

17. What is the process of soil formation?

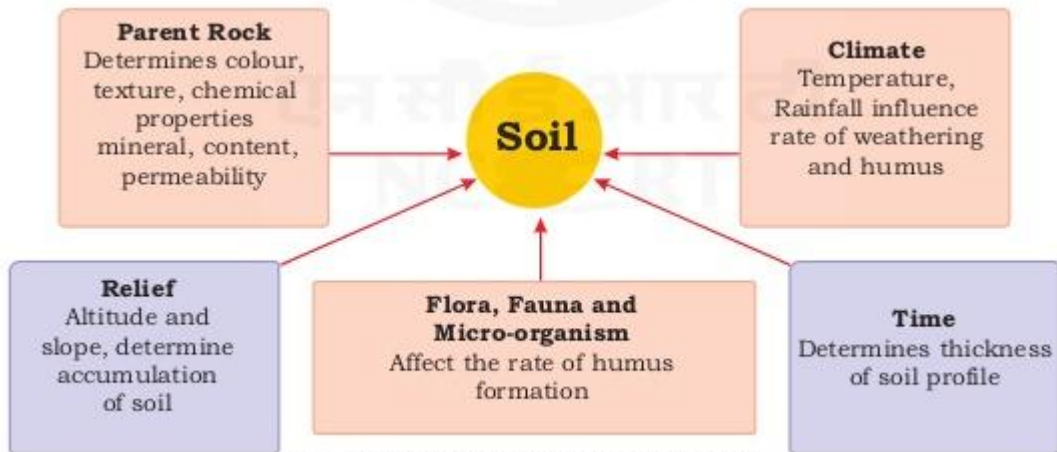


Fig. 2.4: Factors affecting soil formation

18. What are the types of soil?

Alluvial soil, regur or the black soil, red loams, laterite soil and saline soil

19. Where is flora and fauna of Tamil Nadu lies?

In hilly and forest areas.

20. Name some major wildlife sanctuaries?

Mudumalai and Nanaimai

21. Where is medical herbs found?

Palani hills and Courtallam

22. Where is exotic varieties of sandalwood found?

Javadhi hills

23. What is vanamahotsava?

It is celebrated in October every year to highlight the importance of wild life/

24. Which day is World wildlife day?

October 4th

25. Which day is world forest day?

March 21

26. Which day is world water day?

March 22nd

27. What are water resources comprised of?

Surface water, ground water, marine and coastal water.

28. What are dietary components?

Foodgrains, meat, poultry and dairy products

29. Name some water resources of Tamil Nadu?

Rivers (17 number), Lakes (15 number), tanks (40,319 number), ponds (21,205 number), Canals (2395 number), Reservoirs (71 numbers), wells (19,08,695)

30. What is rainwater harvesting?

It is the process of collecting rainwater from roof tops and directing it to an appropriate location where it is stored for ground water recharge.

31. What is national park?

A natural area designated to protect the ecological balance of one or more ecosystem for present and future generation.

32. What is mineral?

It is a substance or compound of organic or inorganic origin found on earth's crust.

33. What are ores?

Natural forms of minerals.

34. How are minerals classified?

Mettalic, non metallic and mineral fuels

35. Where is iron ore found in Tamil Nadu?

Salem, Namakkal and Thiruvannamalai

36. Where is lime stone found in Tamil Nadu?

Virudhunagar, Thuthukudi, Thirunelveli, Thiruchirappalli, Kanchipuram and Salem

37. Where is petroleum found in Tamil Nadu?

Thiruvarur, Narimanam

38, What are two types of energy resources?

Conventional power resources and non conventional power resources

39. Name the three major conventional energy resources?

Thermal power resources, hydel power resources and atomic power resources

40. Where is the first atomic power station of Tamil Nadu located?

Kalpakkam

41. Name some non conventional power resources?

Solar energy, wind energy, tidal wave energy, geo-thermal energy, bio-fuel energy

42. Where is solar energy generated?

Sunlight

43. What is tidal energy?

Energy generated from tides.

44. What is geo thermal energy?

It is power utilizes the heat in the interior of the earth for generation of power

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17. Tamil Nadu Manufacturing Industries

1. Which kind of occupation do industry fall in?

Secondary

2. What is the act of converting raw material into finished product called as?

Manufacturing

3. What is the single manufacturing unit called as?

Factory

4. What is the contribution of Industry in state's income?

34%

5. How are industries classified?

On the basis of raw material, ownership, capital involved and product

6. How are industry classified on the basis of raw material?

Agro bases industry, forest based industry and mineral based industry

7. How is industry classified based on ownership?

Private sector, public sector, joint sector, co-operative sector.

8. How is industry classified based on capital?

As large scale, small scale, cottage and industries

9. How is industries classified based on product?

Consumer, goods, chemicals and fertilizers.

10. What are agro based industries?

Cotton textiles, sugar industry and food processing industries

11. What is forest based industry?

Those industry which uses forest products as raw material

12. What is the industry which uses minerals for production?

Mineral based industries

13. How is industry classified on ownership?

Private industry, public industry, cooperative sector, joint sector

14. What industry is owned by an individual or group of people called as?

Private industry

15. What is government owned industry called as?

Public sector

16. What is co-operative sector?

It is one which is owned by a group of co-operative members who supply raw materials for that industry.

17. What is joint sector?

When an industry is functioning under the partnership of two organizations it is called as joint sector

18. What is cottage industry?

It is one where very little investment is involved and family as a whole works without any paid labourers.

19. What are the examples of cottage industry?

Mats from grass, toys from wood, palm leaf container

20. What are consumer goods?

Goods which reach the consumer straight from the production unit is called as consumer goods

21. What are intermediate goods?

Products that are produced by another manufacturer

22. What is joint sector?

When an industry is functioning under the partnership of two organizations it is called as joint sector

23. What is large scale industry?

Industry which has huge investment in terms of capital and infrastructure, along with huge labour and production

24. What are basic goods?

Those goods which are produced on a large scale both for export and local consumption. Eg: Iron and steel industry, chemicals and textile

25. What are the reasons are the factors influencing location of industries?

Raw materials, energy, capital, transport, market and labour

26. What are the major industries of Tamil Nadu?

Major industries of Tamil Nadu are textile industry, sugar industry, paper industry, leather industry, cement industry, electrical equipment, automobiles, information technology, tourism

27. Which is called as Manchester of south India?

Coimbatore

28. Which districts are called as textile valley of Tamil Nadu?

Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode

29. Which city is called as textile capital of Tamil Nadu?

Karur

30. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in case of silk textile production?

4th rank

31. How do Tamil Nadu contribute in textile industry?

In production and export of yarn fabrics, knitwear and garments.

32. What is the function of Sericulture Training Institute in Hosur?

To train the farmers to adopt sericulture along with farm work to boost industrialization

33. Name the areas of sunthetic cloths?

Mettur, Madurai and Ramanadapuram

34. What is the contribution of India in terms of Sugar industries?

10%

35. How many sugar mills are there in Tamil Nadu at present?

42

36. What is the place of Tamil Nadu in case of paper industry?

Second

37. What is TNPL?

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Limit

38. When was TNPL established?

1979

39. What is the role of leather industry?

Tamil Nadu accounts for 70% of national tanning factories and 60% of export in India

40. What is tanning?

It is a process of making leather from skins of animals with use of tannin, an acidic chemical compound.

41. What is TANCEM?

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited

42. What is OPC?

Ordinary Portland Cement

43. Which is called as Detroit of southern Asia?

Chennai

44. What is total contribution of automobile industry in GDP?

8%

45. What is the percentage contribution of automobile industry?

21% on passenger cars, 33% on commercial vehicles, 30% on automobile industry and 35% on auto components

46. Name some major global automobile companies?

BMW, Ford, Renault-nissan, Caterpillar, Hyundai

47. Name some national automobile companies?

Ashok Leyland, Bajaj, Hindustan Motors, TVS, Royal Enfield, MRF, Apollo Tyres.

48. What is TIDCO?

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation

49. What is ICF?

Integral Coach Factory, which is at Perambur is largest in Asia to produce railway coaches.

50. What is AVADI?

Armored Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India

51. Where is Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited located?

Thriuchirppali

52. Where is software Infosys campus located?

At Mahindra World city near Chennai

53. What is the rank of Tamil Nadu in software exports?

2nd rank

54. Which is called as little Japan?

Sivakasi

55. Why is tourism an industry?

Because it creates employment in large number of people and for its substantial foreign exchange.

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18. India Natural Resources

1. What are the aspects that economic prosperity of a country depends on?

On the availability of rich and diverse natural resources

2. What is natural resources?

All the materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life.

3. Which is the medium of plant growth and supported for living organism?

Soil

4. How are resources broadly classified as?

Renewable resources and non renewable resources

5. What do soil consist of?

Decayed plants, animal substances, minerals like silica, clay, chalk and organic matter called humus.

6. What is soil fertility?

It refers to the amount of nutrients in the soil which is sufficient to support plant growth.

7. How is soil fertility determined?

By the presence of micro nutrients and macro nutrients

8. What are the types of soil?

Alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.

9. How is alluvial soil divided?

Into two as Khadar and Bhangar

10. What is Khadar?

Newer alluvium soil

11. What is bhangar?

Older alluvium soil

12. Which soil has holding moisture?

Black soil

13. Where can we find black soil in India?

Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and southern districts of Tamil Nadu

14. How is red soil formed?

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It is formed from weathering of the ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

15. Why is red soil in red colour?

Due to the iron content

16. Which soil is formed from igneous rock?

Black soil

17. Where is laterite soil found?

In peninsular plateau

18. Which is porous soil from which silica has been removed?

Laterite soil

19. What is mountain soil?

Soil found in mountainous regions

20. What is desert soil?

It is found in arid zone of north western part of India, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab

21. What is soil conservation?

It is an effort made by man to prevent soil erosion

22. What are the preventive measures for soil conservation?

Construction of dams, step cultivation, constructing bunds and excessive grazing to be avoided.

23. What is soil erosion?

Removal of fertile content from the soil by nature

24. What is the nature of soil erosion depends upon?

Texture and Structure

25. What are the types of natural vegetation?

Tropical evergreen forests, torpical monsoon forest, shrub and thorn forest, dessert vegetation, mangrove forest and mountain forest.

26. What is India`s forest size?

68 million hectares

27. Which forest has annual rainfall more than 200cm?

Tropical evergreen forest

28. Name some main trees of tropical deciduous forest?

Teak, Sal, Sisam, Sandal wood, Wattle and Neem

29. Where is dessert vegetation found?

Places where rainfall is less than 25cm

30. What is the rainfall criteria at shrub and thorn forest?

Less than 75cm

31. What are main trees of shrub and thorn forest?

Acacia, palms and cacti

32. Where are mangrove forest found?

In coastal areas flooded by the tides of the sea

33. Where is sundarbans?

West Bengal

34. Where are mountain forest found?

Western ghats, Vindhya and Nilgiris

35. What is shoals?

Tropical forests of Nilgiris

36. How are grassland divided?

As low grassland and upper grassland

37. Which is called as permanent forest?

Reserve forest

38. What are the importance of forest?

Valuable timber, products like gum, resins, tanning, for export and foreign exchange, dairy farming, tourist centers, preventing air pollution, controlling soil erosion, maintain underground water, providing natural habitats and for moderators of climate.

39. What are the objectives of National Forest Policy?

- Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests of the country.
- Conserving the natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna, which represent the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of the country.

- Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs in the interest of soil and water conservation, for mitigating floods and droughts and for the retardation of siltation of reservoirs.
- Checking the extension of sand-dunes in the desert areas of Rajasthan and along the coastal tracts.
- Increasing substantially the forest/tree cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands.
- Meeting the requirements of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal populations.
- Increasing the productivity of forests to meet essential national needs.
- Encouraging efficient utilisation of forest produce and maximising substitution of wood.
- Creating a massive people's movement with the involvement of women, for achieving these objectives and to minimise pressure on existing forests.

40. How are minerals classified?

It is classified into two types as metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals

41. What is metallic minerals?

It contains metals such as iron, copper, manganese, bauxite and gold

42. What are ferrous minerals?

Minerals having more iron content are called as ferrous minerals

43. Which mineral is needed much for iron and steel industry?

Manganese

44. Which is good conductor of heat and electricity?

Copper

45. Which is bad conductor of electricity?

Mica

46. What is the contribution of coal in meeting requirement of country?

67%

47. What is called as black gold?

Coal

48. Where is natural gas found in India?

Krishna-Godavari delta

49. What are the ways of production of electricity?

Thermal, hydro and nuclear

50. How can we convert electricity from sunlight?

Photovoltaic technology

51. What is the estimate of Indian tidal energy?

8000 to 9000 megawatt

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19. India Industries

1. How is standard of living has been improved for people?

Through industrialization

2. Which has improved industrialization in India?

Five year plan

3. What is the need of power?

It is needed for processing raw materials

4. How is location of industry determined?

By raw materials, power, transport, man, water, market and government policies.

5. Which is important for carrying raw materials?

Transport

6. What are the qualities of manpower?

Skilled and unskilled manpower

7. Which is essential for industries like iron and steel, textiles, rayon and paper?

Water

8. Which determines market?

High demand and purchasing power

9. Why was industrial zones established?

In order to avoid regional disparities the state government has introduced the industrial zones.

10. Which is Manchester of India?

Mumbai

11. What made Mumbai textile industries success?

Port facility, rail way link and road link, coastal climate, capital goods and manpower

12. What are major textile producing states of India?

Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

13. What are the major textile producing places in Tamil Nadu?

Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Tutucorin, Salem and Virudhunagar

14. What is the place of India in cotton textile industry?

3rd place

15. Where are majority of jute Industry located?

90% of jute industry is at West Bengal

16. Which is the second largest agro based industry?

Sugar industry

17. Which is called as sugar belt of India?

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

18. Which is the largest mineral based industry of India?

Iron and steel industry

19. Where is India's major iron and steel industries located?

Chota Nagpur plateau

20. What is the number of integrated steel plants?

11 integrated steel plants and 150 mini steel plants

21. What is TISCO?

Tata Iron and Steel Company (1907)

22. What is SAIL?

Steel Authority of India (1972)

23. What is VISL?

Visveshwaraya Iron and Steel Limited (1923)

24. What is HSL?

Hindustan Steel Limited (1959)

25. What is IISCO?

Indian Iron and Steel Company (1919)

26. When was Salem Steel Plant established?

1982

27. Where is Vishakhapatnam steel plant commenced?

(1992)

28. Where was first automobile industry established?

Kurla in 1947

29. What is the name of first automobile industry?

Premier Automobile Limited

30. What is the capacity of mini steel plants?

It ranges from 10,000 tonnes to 5lakh tones

31. When did electronic industry started in Inda?

Started with radio manufacturing in the year 1850

32. When was telephone industry established in India?

1950 at Bangalore

33. Which is called as electronic capital of India?

Bangalore

34. Who is the controlling head of IT parks?

Department of Electronics and Information Technology under Ministry of Communication and IT.

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