

Geography – Part 25 to 34

25. Disaster and Disaster Management

1. What is disaster?

Any event that negatively affects society or community or environment is called as disaster.

2. How do UN defines disaster as?

A serious disruption of the functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceeds the ability of affected society to cope using only its own resources.

3. What is hazard?

It is an exposure to risk.

4. How are disaster classified as?

It is broadly classified as natural disaster and manmade disaster.

5. What is natural disaster?

It is a type of disaster which occurs because of natural forces.

6. What is man made disaster?

It occurs due to human negligence.

7. What is mitigation?

It is defined as “to make something bad, less severe.

8. What is earthquake?

a sudden movement or trembling of earth`s crust is called as earthquake.

9. Name some natural disaster?

Earthquakes, volcanoes, landslide, avalanches, cyclones, flood, droughts, tornadoes and others.

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10. What are man-made disasters?

War, fire accidents, road accidents, ship wrecks, nuclear explosions, electronic accidents and others.

11. What are the reasons for earthquakes occurrences?

The movement of the tectonic plates, volcanic eruptions, mass wasting, landslides and surface fault line are the reasons for earthquakes occurrence.

12. What is seismic focus?

The point where the earthquake originates is called as seismic focus.

13. What is epicenter?

The point directly above focus on the earth's surface is called as epicenter.

14. How is India divided into seismic zones?

It is divided as II, III IV and V.

- II it occurs in Deccan plateau and it is called as Low Damage Risk Zone.
- III it occurs in Andaman and Nicobar islands, Western Himalayas it is called as moderate damage risk zones.
- IV it occurs in Indo-Gangetic basin, Delhi, Jammu and Bihar it is called as High Damage risk zones
- V it occurs in Kashmir, Punjab, Western and Central Himalayas, Northeast Indian Region and Rann of Kutch it is very high damage risk zone.

15. How to minimize the damages?

In order to minimize the damages of life and property due to earthquake an awareness has to be created in the public especially people living in the earthquake prone areas. People should be encouraged to build earthquake resistant homes. They should be helped to check the quality of soil before building their homes. The people should be made aware of the steps they should take during earthquake. Awareness campaigns have to be made in schools so that right from early age they learn how to protect themselves during an earthquake.

16. How can we predict volcanic eruptions?

It can be predicted because before volcanic eruption there is always slight tremors, smoke and evolution of gas.

17. What be the result of volcanic eruption?

There can be destruction of settlements and destroy forest and agricultural lands because of lava flows and lahars.

18. What is lahars?

Mud and ash from volcanoes when mixed with rain water or melted snow form mud flows which are called lahars.

19. What are the positive effects of volcano?

The ash and mud deposited provide nutrients to the soil there by improving the fertility of soil. The volcanic materials are used for industrial purpose. Rocks formed by lava are used for building roads. The steam and hot water released can be used to generate geo thermal energy.

20. What are the mitigation of volcanic eruptions?

- It rarely kills people, still people should stay away from it.

- All transport facilities are to be avoided especially air transport near volcano regions
- It might cause earthquakes so people should take precautionary measures.

21. From where is the term `tsunami` originated?

It is been coined from the Japanese word “Tisu” means harbor and “name” means waves.

22. What is the speed of tsunami waves?

500km per hour

23. What is tsunami?

They are killer waves or giant waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or under water landslides.

24. Where is Tsunami warning centre in India?

At Hyderabad

25. What is landslide?

It is the movement of rock and debris down a slope. Debris mixed with rain water is called as mudflow or mud slide.

26. How are landslides caused?

It is caused due to instability of the slope, heavy rainfall, earthquake, volcanic eruption, deforestation and also indiscriminate construction activity.

27. What is Avalanche?

It is a large mass of snow or ice, descending down the mountain slope.

28. Where do Avalanches occur?

It occurs in the high mountains and at the Polar Regions.

29. How are avalanches provoked?

They are provoked by earthquakes, extreme perception, man-made disturbances such as loud noise, and heavy movements of the skiers and use of explosives.

30. What are the effects of Avalanches?

Destruction and blockage of the roads, destroying a small hamlet, vegetation and wildlife.

31. What are cyclones?

They are strongest winds generated by the meeting of the cold and warm fronts in the form of strong wind.

32. What is flood?

They are a temporary overflow of water. They are caused by heavy rainfall, cyclones, melting of snow, tsunami or a dam burst.

33. What are the problems caused by vagaries monsoon?

Flood and drought

34. What is the major reason for drought?

The main reason is scarcity of rainfall

35. What are the effects of droughts?

- Rainfed crops are mostly affected.
- Scarce drinking water supply
- Shortage of food
- Lack of water to the livestock
- Nutrition deficiency disease
- Soil erosion

36. What is tornado?

It is violently rotating column of air that is in contact with the surface of earth and the cumulonimbus cloud.

37. What are the causes of tornado?

They are caused due to extreme low pressure. They originate in land generating a rapid whirl wind. They are formed when hot air and cold air are mixed.

38. What is disaster management?

It involves awareness of the different types of disaster, disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and recovery.

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26. Responding to Disaster

1. Name some natural hazards?

Cyclone, earthquakes, drought, floods and landslide.

2. Where do cyclone occur frequently?

East coast

3. Where is earthquake occurring frequently?

Interior plateau or Himalayas

4. Where is flood common?

Brahmaputra plain

5. Where is drought common?

Odisha

6. How are disaster classified?

Natural disaster and man-made disaster

7. Give profile of Indian disaster?

- Over 55% of the land area is vulnerable to earthquakes
- 12% to flood
- 8% to cyclones
- 70% of the cultivable land is prone to drought

8. What is disaster?

An event resulting in great loss and misfortune caused by both natural and man-made phenomena.

9. What are the method for measuring earthquake?

Richter scale and Mercalli scale

10. What is disaster response?

It is the second phase of the disaster management cycle.

11. What id NDMA?

The National Disaster Management Authority

12. What is hazards?

It is a phenomenon which cause injury or loss of life, damage to property, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

13. What is vulnerability?

It is the potential for loss to an individual, community or place because of a disaster that is affected by geographical as well as social conditions.

14. What is community?

People who live together in a village or urban areas, which can be identified as local group with a common way of life.

15. Who are first responders?

Group of people who are immediately affected by a disaster, and are the first to respond and help to cope with it, before government or relief agencies can rush to the area.

16. What is earthquake?

It is sudden shaking of part of the earth is called earthquake.

17. What is tsunami?

It is rise of high or giant sea waves generated when the earthquake occurring in the ocean floor is called as tsunami.

18. What is landslide?

It is either sudden or slow movement of rock which remains down the slope.

19. How is landslide caused?

It is caused by instability of rock, heavy and torrential rainfall, tremor.

20. What is cyclone called in India?

Hurricanes

21. What is cyclone?

It is strong moisture laden winds with low pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure.

22. What are the effect of flood?

It brings devastating effects on agriculture, settlements, life of both human beings and animals. It destroys the agricultural fields and makes the land irrevocable.

23. What is flood?

It is sudden overflow or large volume of water off the river bank is termed as flood.

24. What is drought?

Dry condition prevailing in place where rain fails for a long period of time.

25. Name some drought prone areas in Tamil Nadu?

Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Vilupuram

26. Name some places where fire accidents are likely to occur?

Chemical industries, places where electrical is likely to leak out are computer lab, kitchen, forest in dry period, petrol bank, industries.

27. What is fire accidents?

It occurs in the form of electrical short-circuits, fire breaks outs etc

28. What is the causes of transport accidents?

Driving drunk, using cell phone and carelessness, driving faster than the speed limit set, bad weather conditions, driving long distances continuously without rest.

29. What is the fact of Tamil Nadu road accident?

43 person die on road every day

30. What is transport accidents?

Accident of vehicles occurring out of negligence or by not following the traffic rules is called as transport accidents.

31. What is stampede?

Crowd stampede is a sudden head long rush or flight of a crowd of people for certain reasons. It causes death, injuries, loss of property and suffocation.

32. Name some places or occasions of stampede?

Place of worship, festivals, sports events, music concerts, exhibitions, mass meetings and general meetings.

33. Name some reasons for stampede?

Fear, panic, excitement, rumor, state of confusion.

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27. Disaster Management

1. Which is dynamic and self regulatory system?

Earth

2. What is hazard?

It is a dangerous event natural or human induces that cause injury, loss of life and damage to property.

3. What is disaster?

It is an event which causes enormous physical damage to property, huge loss of life and drastic change in the environment.

4. What are some type of disaster?

Geophysical disaster, hydrological disaster, climatologically disaster and man - made disaster.

5. What is disaster management?

It involves a continuous process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures to avoid loss of life and property.

6. What are the stages of disaster management cycle?

It involves four stages namely preparation, response, recovery and mitigation.

7. Why is India prone to natural disasters?

Due to its geological set up.

8. Who is the head of National disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?

Headed by Prime Minister

9. Who is the head of State Disaster Management Authority?

Headed by the respective Chief Ministers

10. Who is the head of District Disaster Management Authority?

Headed by the District collector or District Magistrate

11. Who is the head of Block Disaster Management Committee?

Headed by BDO and NGO

12. Who is the head of village committee for Disaster Management?

Panchayat Raj and Committee

13. Name some Warning systems in India>

The department of Ocean Development in association with Department of Science and Technology, Department of Space and CSIR laboratories has set up an Early Warning System for Tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean. Generation of disaster warning is a multi-institutional effort.

14. Which agencies are responsible for heat wave/cold wave/earthquake/cyclone?

Indian Meteorological Department

15. Which agencies is responsible for Tsunami?

Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information System (INCOIS)

16. Which agency is responsible for land slide?

Geological Survey of India (GSI)

17. Which agency is responsible for flood?

Central Water Commission

18. Which agency takes responsibility for Avalanches?

Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

19. What is EOC?

It is State Emergency Operation Centre

20. What is flood?

It is sudden overflow of large amount of water.

21. What are the effects of flood?

Loss of life and property, displacement of people, spread of contagious diseases such as cholera, malaria.

22. What is cyclone?

Areas of low pressure surrounded by high pressure is called as cyclone.

23. What is the centre of the cyclone called as?

Eye of storm

24. Which takes initiatives to cover all blocks in Tamil Nadu?

IMD

25. What is focus?

The place of the origin of an earthquake is called focus.

26. What is epicenter?

The place on the ground surface which is perpendicular to the focus is called epicenter.

27. What is P waves?

Primary Waves

28. What is S waves?

Secondary waves

29. What is L waves?

Long waves or surface waves

30. What are the division of seismic waves?

Seismic zones are divided as II, III, IV and V

31. What is Tsunami?

An extremely large wave in the sea caused by the earth quake occurring under the ocean floor.

32. Name some man-made disaster?

Fire, industrial technological, transportation, nuclear accidents, biological disaster and war.

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28. Disaster Risk Reduction

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1. Which provides electromagnetic energy to the target?

Energy Source

2. How is energy source classified?

It is classified into two types as Passive system and Active system.

3. What is passive system?

The irradiance from earth`s materials that is sun.

4. What is active system?

It is irradiance from artificially generated energy sources such as radar.

5. How do electromagnetic radiation interacts with target?

It depends on the properties of the target and the radiation.

6. What is sensor?

It is a device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR)

7. How are sensor classified?

It is classified as passive sensors and active sensors

8. What do A represents?

It represents that sun is an energy source. It is the first requirement for remote sensing and it is the energy source which illuminates or provides electromagnetic energy or the target of things.

9. What is B?

It is the Sunrays and atmosphere it is the energy which travels from its source to the target, it will come into contact with and also interact with the atmosphere it passes through. This interaction may takes place a second time as the energy travels from the target to the sensor.

10. What is C?

It is the sunrays and objects on Earth.

11. What is D?

Recording of Energy by sensor

12. What is E?

It is the transmission, reception and processing.

13. What is F?

It is interpretation and analysis

14. What is G?

It is the final element which is application.

15. What is GIS?

It is Geographical Information System, it is a systematic integration of computer hardware, software and spatial data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analyzing all forms of geographically referenced data.

16. What are the components of GIS?

It combines computer drawn maps with a database management system. It combines of three subsystem as,

- An input system that allows for the collected data to be used and analyzed for some purpose.
- Computer hardware and software systems that store data, allow for data management and analysis and can be used to display products of data manipulation on a computer monitor.

- An output system that generates hard copy of maps, images, and other types of output

17. How is space system composed?

It is composed of 24 to 32 satellites in medium Earth orbit and also includes the boosters required to launch them into orbit

18. What is GPS?

It is a space-based global navigation satellite system that provides reliable location and time information in all weather and at all times.

19. How much satellite is run by DOD?

The Department of Defence (DOD) runs 24 satellites.

20. What is the function of GPS?

It is receiver and calculates its position by precisely timing the signals sent by the GPS satellites high above the earth.

21. Where is GPS widely used?

It is widely used in commerce, scientific uses, tracking and surveillance.

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29. Trade

1. What is trade?

It is the exchange of commodities within or between countries.

2. How do trade occur?

Trade occurs because of surplus of goods in one place and the demand for the same in another place.

3. What are the categories for commodities entering into the world trade?

Primary products and secondary products.

4. What is primary products?

These products are which includes cereals, fruits and other items grown as food and other items grown as food and industrial raw materials such as mineral res, fiber crops like cotton, jute etc.

5. What is secondary products?

They are manufactured goods.

6. What is internal trade?

Trade taking place within a country

7. What is international trade?

Trade taking place between countries.

8. What is difference in climate?

Difference in climate conditions result in different types of agricultural, animal and forestry products.

9. Which is called as bilateral or multilateral trade?

International trade

10. What is uneven distribution of natural resources?

It is difference in climate, geology, soil, vegetation and mineral resources result in the exchange of goods.

11. Which country has less international trade?

Densely populated country

12. What is transportation?

It has played an important role in development of trade. The development of roads, oil pipelines and so on in a country facility international trade by transporting a variety of bulky products.

13. What is government policies?

International trade is influenced by political relationship among the countries. When the relationship between countries is good, then the trade will flourish well.

14. What is ASEAN?

Association of South East Asian Trading Nations

15. What is EU?

European Union

16. Which is controlled by geographic economic, and political conditions?

International trade

17. Which country has large volume of trade?

USA

18. Who are exported of foodstuff and raw materials and importers of manufactured goods?

Region covering the Caribbean islands and Central and South American countries.

19. Which country is exporter of mineral ores and tropical raw materials and importers of manufacturing goods?

Africa

20. Who is exporter of agricultural products and minerals and importers of food grain, petrol and machinery?

Australia

21. What is balance of trade?

The difference in the values between imports and exports is referred as balance of trade.

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30. Transport and communication

1. What is transportation?

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It is the movement of people and goods from one place to another place.

2. Which is considered to be good transport system?

A good transport system in a region makes good use of its resources and manpower through movement and exchange resulting in economic growth.

3. Which is common mode of transportation in the world?

Road

4. What is road density?

It is the ratio between the total lengths of roads in a country to its total land area.

5. What is population density?

The ration between the total numbers of people in a country to its total land area.

6. Which is called as The Grand Trunk Road in India?

It is the longest major road running across North India connecting Sonargaon in Bangladesh and Peshwar in Pakistan for a distance of 2500km.

8. Where is densest road network found in India?

In coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also in West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and U.P

9. How are roads classified?

It is classified as transcontinental highways, national highways and local roads.

10. Which lead to development of railways?

Industrialization

11. Which is cheapest and fastest means of transport?

Railways

12. What is Trans-Siberian Railway?

Trans-Siberian railway is a trans-continental railway line linking Leningrad on the Baltic coast of Russia with Vladivostok on the Pacific coastland.

13. What is the rank of Indian railways ?

2nd largest in Asia and 4th largest in the world.

14. When did Metro start in Chennai?

2015

15. Which is cheapest means of transport?

Waterways

16. How are waterways divided?

Inland waterways and Ocean transport

17. What is inland waterways?

Deep navigation rivers with perennial flow of water and navigation canals constitute the inland waterways.

18. What is MRTS?

It is Mass Rapid Transit System and it is an elevated line of the suburban railway in Tamil Nadu.

19. What are ocean routes?

They were once an important form of transport for inter continental travel.

20. Name some major ports of India?

Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Marmagao, Mumbai and Kandla.

21. Which is costliest means of transport?

Airways

22. Which is used to transfer commodities like oil and natural gas?

Pipelines

23. What is communication?

It involves the transmission of words and messages.

24. What is mass communication?

It includes all those media designed to reach a large audience.

25. What is INSAT?

The Indian National Satellite

26. Name some pipelines?

Big Inch line from Texas to New Jersey, or the Trans-Alaska Pipeline system in North America.

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31. Tamil Nadu Transport and Communication

1. Which acts as arteries and veins of national development?

Transport

2. What are the types of transport?

Roadways, Railways, Waterways and Airways

3. Which operates the public transport system?

State Transport system

4. How are roadways classified?

National highways, state highways, district roads and village roads.

5. How many national highways are there?

24

6. What is km of various lengths of roads?

- National highways – 4,500km
- State highways – 5,525 km
- Corporation and municipalities – 17,161 km
- Town panchayat roads – 15, 591
- Village panchanyat roads – 63,538 km
- Panchayat union roads – 32,791 km
- Forest roads – 3930 km

7. What is the contribution of vehicular transport of two wheeler and three wheeler?

83.9%

8. What is CMBT?

Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus

9. What is ECR?

East Coast Road

10. How are rail tracks classified?

Broad gauge, meter gauge, narrow gauge and Suburban railway

11. How are southern railway zones classified?

Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Palakkad, Thriuvanthapuram and Thiruchirappalli.

12. Name some main rail junctions of Tamil Nadu?

Chennai, Erode, Coimbatore, Thriunelveli, Madurai, Thiruchirappali and Salem

13. What is the size of coastline in Tamil Nadu?

1000km

14. Name some minor ports of Tamil Nadu?

Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kolachal and Rameswaram

15. Name some express trains of Tamil Nadu?

- From Chennai central to Chennai Egmore station to your native place

- Tamil Nadu express
- Chennai-Vijaywada Jan Sathabdi Express
- Chennai-Hubli Express
- Chennai-Howrah Mail
- Chennai-Tuticorin Pearl City Express
- Chennai-Guruvayur Express

16. What is SSCP?

Sethusamudram Shipping Canal Project

17. What is Tamil Nadu airport function?

It connects 19 countries and operates 169 direct flights every week.

18. Name some international airports of Tamil Nadu?

Chennai, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappali

19. Name some domestic airports?

Chennai, Madurai, Salem, Tuticorin

20. What is means of communication?

The means through which ideas and information are exchanged are called as means of communication.

21. How are communication classified?

It is classified as personal communication and mass communication

22. What is PIN?

It is the Postal Index Number allocated by the Postal Department

23. Name some private telecom services?

Bharati infotel, TATA, Reliance, Airtel, Aircel, Vodafone, Uninor.

24. How many post office are there in Tamil Nadu?

12,115

25. How many post and telegraph office are there in Tamil Nadu?

3504

26. What is STD?

Subscriber Trunk Dialing

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27. What is PCO?

Public Call Office

28. What is ISD?

International Subscriber Dialing

29. How many telephone exchange are there in Tamil Nadu?

2408

30. How many telephone subscribers are there in Tamil Nadu?

33,46,906

31. What is AIR?

All India Radio

32. When was Indian radio broadcasting started?

1927

33. Which is the largest terrestrial networkers in the world?

Doordharshan

34. Which is latest means of communication?

Satellite

35. What is internet?

It is a private computer network.

36. What is print media?

It is another powerful medium to convey information through various news agencies of India that are operating under the umbrella.

37. What is GPRS?

General Packet Radio Services

38. What is GPS?

Global Positioning System

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32. Tamil Nadu Trade

1. Which is important phenomenon that decides the economic growth of a country?

Trade

2. What is trade?

The exchange of goods and commodities either within the country or between countries.

3. Which is called as primitive method of trade?

Barter system

4. Which is medium of exchange?

Money

5. What is import?

Imports are goods and services bought from overseas producers.

6. What is export?

It refers to goods and services sold for foreign currency.

7. Name some major imports of Tamil Nadu?

Mineral fuel, electrical machinery equipment and spare parts, iron and steel and articles of iron and steel, natural and cultured pearls, organic chemicals, plastics and articles.

8. What are types of trade?

Internal trade and international trade

9. Name some major exports of Tamil Nadu?

Textile goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, leather and leather goods, engineering goods, ores and minerals and software and electronics.

10. What is internal trade?

Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as internal trade.

11. What is international trade?

It is trade between two or more than two countries.

12. Which plays important role in international trade?

Ports and harbours

13. What is bilateral trade?

If the trade is between two countries is called as bilateral.

14. What is multilateral trade?

It is trade which occurs among more than two countries.

15. Which district has largest number of marketing centre of Tamil Nadu?

Erode with 34 marketing centers

16. What is Uzhavar Sandhai?

It was initiated for direct selling of fruits and vegetables at a fair price by the farmers to the consumers without intermediaries.

17. Where was first Uzhavar Sandhai established in Tamil Nadu?

At Madurai on 1999

18. What is SIPCOT?

It is the State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu

19. How many marketing committees are there in Tamil Nadu?

21

20. Why is trade called as engine of growth?

- It increase of foreign currency
- It makes available all kinds of goods anywhere
- It increases technology transfer from one country to another
- It improves the welfare of the workers

- It helps to increase the total production of an country

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33. Indian Trade and Communication

1. What is trade?

It is an act or process of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services

2. What do the growth of trade leads to?

To economic prosperity of nation

3. What are the classification of international trade?

Bilateral trade and multilateral trade

4. What are the classification of trade?

Internal trade and international trade

5. Name some trade blocks?

- APEC – Asian Pacific Economic Community
- ASEAN- Association of South East Asian Nations

- SAPTA – South Asian Preferential Trade

6. What are the component of trade?

Export and Import

7. What is export feature of India?

It exports 7500 goods to 190 countries.

8. What is import feature of India?

It imports 6000 goods to 140 countries

9. What is balance of trade?

The difference between the values of export and import.

10. What is favorable trade?

If the value of export in a country is higher than the value of import, then the trade in that country will be called as favorable balance of trade.

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11. What is unfavorable trade?

Is the value of import in a country is higher than the value of export then the trade in the country is called as unfavorable balance of trade.

12. Name some exports from India?

Agricultural products, ores and minerals, leather products, gems and jeweler, chemicals and related products.

13. What do the dense and efficient network of transport result in?

It promotes social cohesion and accelerate the economic prosperity.

14. What is the rank of India in roadways?

2nd longest road

15. How are roads classified?

As village road, district roads, state highway, national highway, golden quadrilateral, border roads and international highways.

16. Which is the shortest national highway?

NH 47 A

17. Which is the longest national highway?

NH 7

18. What is golden quadrilateral super highways?

It is a major road development project that is launched by Government of India. it runs to a length of 14,846 km.

19. What is the main objective of golden quadrilateral super highways?

To provide connectivity , speed and safety

20. What is BOT?

Build, operate and transfer

21. What is expressway?

It is the technologically improved high class roads in the Indian road network.

22. What are BRO?

Border Roads Organization

23. What is international highways?

It is the roads that link India with neighboring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them.

24. Which provides principal mode of transportation?

Railways

25. Name some multigauge operation?

Broad gauge (1.676 mts), Meter Gauge (1.00 mts) and Narrow Gauge (0.672 mts)

26. Which plays major role in the distribution of railway network?

Physiography of India

27. Which helps in bulk movement of goods?

Railways

28. Name some cities having separate sub urban network?

Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi

29. What is EMU?

Electric Multiple Units

30. What is MRTS?

Mass Rapid Transit System

31. What is pipelines used for?

Pipelines were used for transporting water to cities in earlier days, but now they are also used for transporting crude oil and natural gas.

32. What is waterways?

It is the cheapest means of transport.

33. What are the classification of waterways?

Inland waterways and ocean routes

34. Which is the second largest ship owning country in Asia?

India

35. Name some major ship building yards?

Hindustan shipyard at Vishakapatnam, Garden reach workshop at Kolkata, Mazagaon Dock at Mumbai and Kochi shipyard at Kochi.

36. What is NACIL?

National Aviation Corporation of India Limited

37. What is AAI?

Airport Authority of India

38. What is mobile phones?

It is an integral part of our lives. It helps us to connect with people even when we are on the move.

39. What is SMS?

It is Short Message Services

40. Which is called as doordarshan?

It is television in India.

41. What is fax?

It is an electronic device that enables instant transmission of any matter which may be handwritten or printed with letters, diagrams, graphs and sketches.

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34. An Introduction to Oceanography

1. Which is key element of climate change?

Ocean

2. Which is store house of mineral resources?

Ocean

3. What is the nick name for earth?

Watery Planet

4. Which affects the weather and temperature?

Oceans of the earth

5. What is ocean?

An ocean is a major body of saline water and a principal component of the hydrosphere.

6. Name five well known oceans?

Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern oceans

7. Which is the largest and deepest ocean?

Pacific

8. What is oceanography?

It is a branch of science which deals with the physical-chemical characteristics of water in ocean.

9. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

The Challenger Deep or the Mariana's Trench

10. Which ocean is elongated in S in shape?

Atlantic Ocean

11. Which is the fourth largest coldest ocean?

Antarctic Ocean

12. Which is called as southern ocean?

Antarctic ocean

13. Which ocean is in circular shape?

Arctic Ocean

14. Which ocean occupies 20% of total area of all oceans?

Indian Ocean

15. What are seas?

The inlets is called as seas.

16. Name some major seas of world?

Caribbean sea and the Mediterranean sea

17. Where do the ocean floor profile begins?

It begins where the water meets the land at shoreline

18. What do the topography of the ocean consist of?

Continental shelf, continental slope and ocean floor

19. What is continental shelf?

It is the shallow are found along the coast with a depth of 100 meters.

20. What are essential for formation of natural harbours?

The irregular coasts and the deep continental slopes

21. What is continental slope?

It is a rapid steel sloe which connects the continental shelf and the ocean floor.

22. What is continental margins?

The continental slope and continental shelf are together referred as continental margin

23. What is abyssal plain?

It is low flat surface of the ocean floor

24. What are seamounts?

They are underwater volcanic mountains

25. What is island?

If a seamount appear above the water surface.

26. What is guyot?

If the island is eroded and slipped in underwater it is called as guyot.

27. What is oceanic trenches?

They are the deepest features in the ocean. It is created when two tectonic plates collide and the denser plate is pushed under the light plate.

28. What is hydrological cycle?

it is also called as water cycle it is the journey that water takes as it circulates from land to the sky and back again.

29. Name some common salts in sea?

Sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate, calcium sulphate etc.

30. What is salinity?

It is the amount of dissolved salt content in the water.

31. Which sea contains the saltiest water?

Dead sea, red sea.

32. Which controls the biological characteristics?

Temperature of the ocean water

33. What are the two types of ocean currents?

Warm and cold currents

34. What are the factors that influence of the generation of ocean currents?

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Difference in temperature, density of ocean water, winds and atmospheric pressure, coriolis force, gravitational force, precipitation and evaporation and melting of snow and ice.

35. What are tides?

The rise and fall of sea water is known as tides which occur twice a day due to gravitational pull of moon and sun on earth at an interval of 6 hours.

36. Which tide occur first?

Neap tides

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