



## GEOGRAPHY

41. Equable climate is also called as the British climate, which is neither too hot nor too cold.
42. Climate of India is affected by the factors of latitude, distance from the sea level, monsoon wind, relief features and jet streams.
43. Latitudinal, India lies between 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitudes.
44. Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time.
45. Climate is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather event of a given location over a period of 30-35 years.
46. Ooty and several other hill stations of South India and of the Himalayan ranges like Mussourie, Shimla etc., are much cooler than the places located on the Great plains.
47. Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.
48. During southwest monsoon or Rainy season wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heaviest rainfall caused by Mawsyuram located in Meghalaya.
49. Tropical Evergreen forest found in Western Ghats in the states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman - Nicobar Islands, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya.
50. The Nilgiri Tahr is facing a major threat in the Western Ghats.
51. The Blackbuck is the state animal of Andhrapradesh, Punjab & Haryana.
52. Pre Monsoon are few thunder showers called 'Mango Showers.' which helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
53. Normesters or Kalbaisakhis are the local severe storms or violent thunderstorms associated with strong winds and rain lasting for short duration.
54. Southwest monsoon or Rainy season is influenced by global phenomenon like EINino.
55. Riverine Forest are found along the river on Khadar areas, known for tamarisk and tamarind trees.
56. Coastal Forest are otherwise called as littoral forests. Trees like casuarinas, Palm and Coconut are the dominant in coast of Kerala and Goa.
57. Tropical Dry forest represents a transitional type of forest found in the states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Telangana West Karnataka and East Tamil Nadu.
58. Desert and Semi-Desert vegetation are also called as "Tropical thorn forest", Babul Kekar and wild palm are also found here.
59. The Delta of the Ganga- Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest, otherwise known as Mangrove forest.
60. Nertebrates - fish , amphibians, reptiles birds and mammals.
61. Invertebrates - Bees, butterflies, moths etc.,
62. Climate of India is labelled as "Tropical Monsoon Type".
63. Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted "Tiger Reserves" in India.
64. United Nations CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (BD) in 1992 recognizes the sovereign rights of states to use their own Biological Resources.
65. The word "monsoon" was used by Arab navigators several centuries ago, to describe a system of reversal of wind along the shores of the Indian Ocean.

## ECONOMICS

66. GDP is the market value of all the final goods and services produced in the country during a time period.
67. The goods and services which will be used for producing other goods and services and will form a part of goods and services produced are called "intermediate good".
68. GDP measures the goods and services in the currency of the country.
69. Only the final goods are included in the GDP (Gross domestic product).
70. Intermediate goods are not counted in calculating the GDP.
71. When the intermediate goods are included in the GDP it will result in double country.
72. National income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, (normally a year).
73. National Income is called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.
74. GDP of India includes only the market value of goods and services produced in India.

75. The GDP of a country measures the market value of goods and service produced only during the specified time period.
76. In India the GDP is measured both annually and quarterly.
77. The modern concept of GDP was first developed by Simon Kuznets for a US congress report in 1934.
78. Indian economy is broadly divided into three sector namely Agriculture and allied activity, Industry and services.
79. Services sector is the largest sector of India.
80. India is 2<sup>nd</sup> larger producer of agriculture product.
81. In industrial sectors, India's world rank is 6 and in services sector, India's world rank is 8.
82. Gross value Added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.
83. Economic development focuses not only on man's materialistic need but also on its focus on overall development or rise in its living standards.
84. Economic growth is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.
85. Economic development is a qualitative measure which measures improvement of in technology, labour reforms, rising living standards.
86. In 1990 Mahbub Ul Haq a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations, introduced the Human Development Index (HDI).
87. Human Development Index (HDI) is apt tool to measure the real development in an economy.
88. Gross National Happiness (GNH) is a philosophy that guides the government of Bhutan.
89. The king of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuck said 'Gross National Happiness' is more important than "Gross National Product".
90. Market value is the price at which goods and services are sold in the market.