

	State Highways	National Highways
1	It is constructed and maintained by SPWD (State Public Works Department)	It is constructed and maintained by CPWD (Central Public Works Department)
2	They link state capital with different districts	They link state capitals with national capital

	Internal Trade	International Trade
1	This is local trade carried within the country	This is external trade carried within the other countries
2	Land transport plays a major role in this trade	Ocean transport plays a major role in this trade

	Bilateral Trade	Multilateral trade
1	The trade is between two countries based on a deal	The trade is between many countries based on a deal
2	No transfer of currency takes place	Transfer of currency takes place

	Export	Import
1	When we sell goods to other countries it is export.	When we buy goods from other countries it is import.
2	India exports Agricultural products, handicrafts etc.,	India imports Wheat, Petroleum , Newsprint etc.,

	Roadways	Waterways
1	This takes place through vehicles on land. It is costly.	This takes place through ships in oceans. It is cheaper.
2	Usually only less amount of the trade material can be carried from one place to another.	Usually very large amount of the trade material can be carried from one place to another.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Airways	Waterways
1	This takes place through Aero planes.	This takes place through ships in oceans.
2	It is the quickest and costliest mode.	It is slowest and cheapest.

	Personal Communication	Mass Communication
1	Usually takes place between two or handful of people.	Usually takes place between lacs of people at the same time.
2	Eg., Phone, Post, SMS , Fax.	Eg., Newspaper, Radio, Television

	Air Pollution	Water Pollution
1	The air we breathe is made unfit by harmful discharge into the atmosphere.	The water we use is made unfit by harmful discharge into the water bodies. It is also harmful for living things there.
2	The sources of pollutants are both natural and manmade.	The sources of pollutants are manmade.
3	Pollutants are industrial emissions CO ₂ ,SO ₂ etc.,	Pollutants are industrial emissions, Oil spills

	Land Pollution www.kalvikural.com	Noise Pollution
1	This is contaminating the land either dumping waste or making it unfit for agriculture.	This is disturbing normal life activity by emission of sound from various sources.
2	Pollutants are urban waste, application of pesticides.	Pollution is caused by vehicles, industries etc.,

	India Standard Time IST	Greenwich Mean Time GMT
1	Calculated using 82°30' E longitude.	Calculated using 0° longitude.
2	This longitude passes through Allahabad, India.	This longitude passes through Greenwich, England.

	Himalayas	Aravallis
1	They are young fold mountains.	They are one of the oldest fold mountain range in the world.
2	They are found to the north of India.	They are found on the western side of India.
3	Mt Everest is the highest peak	Mt Abu is the highest peak

	Peninsular plateau	Deccan Plateau
1	The general slope is from west to east but in Narmada-Tapti region it is from east to west.	The slope is from west to east
2	It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km.	It covers an area of about 5 lakh sq.km.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Malwa Plateau	Chotanagpur Plateau
1	The Chambal river and its tributaries flow here.	The Damodar, Koel, Subarnarekha rivers flow here.
2	It is made up of lava and covered with black soil.	This region is a series of hills and plateaus

	Aravallis	Vindhyas
1	They are found on the western side of India running from NE to SW for 800 Km.	They run in a East – West direction for 1200 Km.
2	They check the growth of Thar desert.	They border between Northern plains and southern peninsula.

	Rajasthan Plains	Punjab-Haryana Plains
1	It is found to the west of Aravalli range.	This fertile plain is found NE of Thar desert.
2	Luni is the important river.	They are formed by deposits of Sutlej, Ravi and Beas rivers.

	Ganga Plain	Brahmaputra Plain
1	It runs to a distance of 1500 Km.	It runs to a distance of 720 Km.
2	It covers the states of UP, Bihar, West Bengal.	It covers states of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.
3	It has Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Sundarban delta.	It has large marshy tracts called Terai.

	Western Ghats www.kalvikural.com	Eastern Ghats
1	They are found along the western coast of peninsular India.	They are found along the eastern coast of peninsular India.
2	This is a continuous range.	They are a series of discontinuous low ranges.

	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
1	It stretches from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	It stretches from West Bengal to Kanyakumari.
2	It is narrow with a average width of 65 Km.	It is broad with a average width of 120 Km.

	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Lakshadweep Islands
1	They are found in the Bay of Bengal.	They are found in the Arabian sea.
2	It consists of about 572 islands.	It consists of about 27 islands.

	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1	They originate from snow covered mountains and are perennial.	They are seasonal rivers dependent on monsoon rains.
2	They are suitable for navigation.	They are not suitable for navigation.

	Mango showers	Norwesters
1	These are thunder showers during the month of may in south India.	These are local storms during the month of may in NE India.
2	They help in ripening of mangoes in Kerala and Karnataka.	They are also called as Kalbaisakhi.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	SW Monsoon	NE Monsoon
1	These moisture laden winds originate in Indian Ocean.	These winds originate from Indian land mass and so it is a cold dry wind.
2	Arabian sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch are the two branches of SW monsoon.	No such branches.
3	They blow from June to September.	They blow from October to November.

	Renewable resource	Non Renewable resource
1	They can be reproduced again and again.	They can't be replaced once they've been utilized.
2	Eg., Agricultural crops, Forests	Eg., Minerals, Fossil fuels.

	Micro nutrients	Macro nutrients
1	Eg., Sulphur, Copper, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Zinc.	Eg., Nitrogen, Potassium, Phosphorus.
2	They are needed in very small quantities.	They are needed in large quantities.

	Alluvial Soil	www.kalvikural.com	Desert Soil
1	They contain sediments deposited by rivers.		It is sandy, alkaline and porous in nature.
2	Highly fertile soil.		Highly infertile soil.

	Black Soil	Red Soil
1	They are formed from igneous rocks.	They are formed from metamorphic rocks.
2	They hold moisture.	They are porous.

	Soil erosion	Soil conservation
1	It means removal of fertile content from soil.	It is an effort made to keep the soil fertile.
2	It may be natural or manmade.	It is manmade.

	Evergreen Forest	Monsoon Forest
1	Trees belonging to this forest don't shed their leaves.	Trees belonging to this forest shed their leaves.
2	Ebony, Mahogany, Rose wood are typical trees of this forest.	Teak, Sal, Sandal wood are typical trees of this forest.

	Desert Vegetation	Mangrove Forest
1	Found in Rajasthan, Gujarat.	Found in West Bengal, TN , Andhra and Andaman.
2	Acacias, Babul are typical trees of this forest.	Hard wood from these forest are used for building boats.

	Shrub and Thorn Forest	Mountain Forest
1	Trees in this forest have long roots.	The trees are mainly conifers.
2	The leaves here are small and thick.	The trees produce cones.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Low Land Grass	Up Land Grass
1	They are found in plains of North India.	They are found in Himalayan mountains.
2	They are suitable for cattle breeding.	They aren't suitable for cattle breeding.

	Reserve Forest	Protected Forest
1	It is permanent forest.	One third of the total forest is protected.
2	Used for conserving forest and wild life.	Felling of trees not allowed.

	Metallic minerals	Non Metallic minerals
1	These minerals contain metals in them.	These minerals don't contain metals in them.
2	Eg., Iron, Copper, Gold.	Eg., Mica, Coal

	Copper	Mica
1	It is used as a conductor of electricity.	It is used as an insulator.
2	Rajasthan, AP, MP, Karnataka produce copper.	Bihar, Jharkhand produce mica.

	Arabian sea branch	Bay of Bengal branch
1	Gives heavy rain to Mumbai.	Gives heavy rain to Cherrapunji.
2	Western coastal plain is the windward side.	Tamil Nadu is the leeward side.

	Thermal electricity	Hydro electricity
1	It is produced using Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas etc.,	It is produced using running water.
2	70 % of electricity in India is of this type.	25 % of electricity in India is of this type.

	Nuclear energy	Solar energy
1	It is produced from radioactive minerals.	We convert solar radiation into energy.
2	It is not clean energy.	It is clean energy.

	Wind energy	Tidal energy
1	It is produced from blowing wind.	It is produced from flow of tides from the sea.
2	TN, AP, Karnataka, Gujarat produce wind energy.	Gulf of Khambat, Katch, Sundarbans produce tidal energy.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Bio gas	Wave energy
1	It is produced form organic waste.	It is produced form waves from the sea.
2	It is mainly used in rural areas.	A wave energy power plant is installed in Vihinjam.

	Primitive Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture
1	A portion of the forest is cleared to cultivate crops.	The production is mostly used by the family and surplus is sold.
2	It is still practiced in NE states, MP, AP, Orissa.	The most predominant type in India.

	Commercial Agriculture	Plantation Agriculture
1	Crops in demand are grown on a large scale for export.	Single crop is raised on a large area.
2	Eg., Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane.	Eg., Tea, Coffee, Rubber.

	Paddy	www.kalvikural.com	Wheat
1	Staple food in South India.		Staple food in North and NE India.
2	Produced in WB, TN, AP,		Produced in MP, UP, Punjab, Gujarat.

	Pulses	Cash Crops
1	They are grown in drier areas with or without irrigation.	These are mainly raw materials to be used by industries.
2	Eg., Bengal gram, Green gram, Horse gram etc.,	Eg., Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Oil Seeds etc.,

	Sugar cane	Cotton
1	It is a tropical crop.	It is a tropical or sub tropical crop.
2	It is produced in TN, AP, UP.	It is Produced in TN, Gujarat, Karnataka, MP.

	Jute	Tobacco
1	It is a fiber crop.	It is a cash crop.
2	Main areas of cultivation are WB, Bihar, and Orissa.	Main areas of cultivation are TN, AP and Karnataka.

	Tea	Coffee
1	Major producers are WB, Assam, and Kerala.	Major producer is Karnataka.
2	The leaf of the plant is used to produce tea.	The bean from the plant is used to produce coffee.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Rubber	Fruits and Vegetables
1	It is a plantation crop.	It is a food crop.
2	Major producer is Kerala.	Produced all over India.

	Kharif crop	Rabi crop
1	Period of crop is June - November.	Period of crop is November - March.
2	Eg., Paddy, Maize, cotton, Millets, Jute, Sugarcane.	Eg., Wheat, Tobacco, Mustard, Pulses.

	Mono or Unicropping	Dual or Double cropping
1	A single crop is grown at a time in a field.	Two crops are grown at a time in a single field.
2	Eg., Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane.	Eg., Wheat with mustard.

	Rabi crop www.kalvikural.com	Zaid crop
1	Period of crop is November - March.	Period of crop is March – June.
2	Eg., Wheat, Tobacco, Mustard, Pulses.	Eg., Cucumber, Water Melons, Fruits & Vegetables.

	Dual or Double cropping	Multiple cropping
1	Two crops are grown at a time in a single field.	More than two crops are grown at a time in a single field.
2	Eg., Wheat with mustard.	Eg., Jowar – Bajra – Ground nut.

	Agro based industry	Forest based industry
1	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.	These industries use forest products as their raw materials.
2	Eg., Cotton , Jute, Oil Seeds, Sugar cane.	Eg., Bamboo, Paper industry.

	Cotton textile industry	Jute industry
1	Most famous regions are Mumbai & Coimbatore.	Most famous region is West Bengal.
2	Holds 3 rd place in the world production.	Holds 2 nd place in export.

	Sugar industry	Paper industry
1	Always located near sugar cane producing areas.	Always located near availability of bulky raw materials.
2	UP – Bihar belt is the sugar bowl of India.	WB, MP, AP and Karnataka are major producers.

	Mineral based industry	Agro based industry
1	These industries use minerals as their raw materials.	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.
2	Eg., Iron, Coal, Copper, Mica.	Eg., Cotton , Jute, Oil Seeds, Sugar cane.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Iron and steel industry	Software industry
1	They are normally located near coal fields or iron ore mines.	The Dept of Electronics has established “Electronic Parks” in many areas.
2	Chotanagpur plateau is the major area in the country.	Bangalore, Mysore, Noida, Pune etc., are major centers.

	Global Warming	Acid Rain
1	It is caused by the increase of green house gases such as CO ₂ , CH ₄ , CFC & Water Vapour.	It is caused by the emission of SO ₂ , Nitrogen Oxide from industries.
2	This will affect agriculture and rain patterns and a raise in sea level.	This affects eco-systems and manmade objects.

	Bio medical waste	www.kalvikural.com	e - waste
1	Bio medical wastes are waste thrown away from hospitals and butcher shops.		e-waste is generated today from every nook & corner of our country.
2	Eg., Cotton bandages, Syringes , remains of dead animals .		e – waste eg., electronic goods like TV, Mobile phones, Computers etc.,

	Bhangar	Khaddar
1	Older Alluvium	Newer Alluvium
2	Mainly composed of clay	Composed of new alluvium enriched every year.

	Zonal Soil	Azonal Soil
1	These exhibit the climatic condition of the formation region.	These don't exhibit the climatic condition of the region where they are now found.
2	Eg., Latrite Soil, Red Soil, Desert Soil	Eg., Alluvial Soil brought by rivers to other places.

	Intra zonal Soil	
1	Soils that exhibit the local condition of small area.	
2	Eg., Regur (Black cotton soil in Deccan) and Mountain soil rich in humus.	

	Laterite soil	Red soil
1	Found in hot and wet tropical regions. Red in colour.	Form commonly in the margins of tropical regions where temperature and rain is moderate.
2	Found in Western ghats.	Found in Eastern and southern part of Indian peninsula.

(Notes By B Sampath Kumar)

	Desert Soil	Black Cotton Soil
1	Found along the dry tract of the tropical region.	Also called Regur soil. Formed from volcanic rocks.
2	Found in Thar desert region.	Has high iron content and hence black in colour.

	Mountain Soil	
1	Rich in Humus.	
2	Found in Eastern and Western Ghats, Himachal and Siwalik regions.	

	Western Disturbance	Cyclones
1	Originates in the Mediterranean sea	Originates in the Bay of Bengal
2	Causes rain in Punjab, Hariyana and Himachal pradesh	Causes violent winds and heavy rains in NW India