

X STD - GEOGRAPHY – DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

| 1 | GMT | IST |
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| 1 | GMT means Greenwich Mean Time | IST means Indian Standard Time |
| 2 | It is calculated at 0° longitude | In India the centrally located longitude 82° .30'E has been selected as standard meridian for the whole country |
| 3 | GMT is the reference time for the world time zone | IST is the official time for the whole of India once 5 hours 30 minutes a head of GMT |
| 4 | Meridian of GMT passes through London | Meridian of IST passes through Allahabad |
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| 2 | WESTERN GHATS | EASTERN GHATS |
| 1 | It is a system of continuous hills. | It is a system of discontinuous hills. |
| | It extends from Tapti valley to kanyakumari | It extends from Mahanadi river in Orissa to Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu |
| 2 | It is parallel to west coast line | It is almost parallel to east coast line. |
| 3 | Most of the rivers originate in the Western ghats drain into the Arabian Sea. | Drain into Bay of Bengal. |
| 4 | The highest peak Dottapetta is in Nilgiris | The highest peak is Mahendra Giri. |
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| 3 | WEST COASTAL PLAINS | EAST COASTAL PLAINS |
| 1 | The western coastal plain extend from ran of kutch to kanniya kumara | The eastern coastal plain extend from west Bengal to kanniya kumari |
| 2 | Northern Part – Konkan coast Southern part – Malabar coast | Northern part – Northern circars Southern part – coromandel coast |
| 3 | The plain has numerous back waters and lagoons | These plans has numerous lakes much as chilka, kolleru & pulicat lake |
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| 4 | WIND WARD SIDE | LEE WARD SIDE |
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| 1 | The side of region of the landscape that lies facing ward moist see wind is known as wind ward side | The side or region of the landscape that opposite to moist see wind is known as Lee ward side |
| 2 | West coastal line including Mubai, Coastal Karnataka and northern kerala lie on the wind ward side of western ghates | Eastern coastal line including pure and Bangalore lie on the Lee ward side western Ghats |
| 3 | Wind ward side received very heavy to heavy rainfall | Lee ward side receives scanty rainfall. |
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| 5 | SOUTH WEST MONSOON | NORTH EAST MONSOON |
| 1 | South West Monsoon blows for June to September. | North East Monsoon blows during October and November. |
| 2 | These winds originate from Indian Ocean to land | These winds blow from land to sea. |
| 3 | These winds are moisture laden winds | It is cold dry wind. |
| 4 | These winds give heavy rainfall to western coastal plan | These winds give heavy rain to 'Coromandal' Coast. |
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| 6 | WESTERN DISTURBANCE | TROPICAL CYCLONES |
| 1 | Western Disturbances are winds that originate in Mediterranean sea and travel east ward across Iran and Pakistan | Tropical Cyclones are formed due to low pressure area in Bay of Bengal and travel across Coromandel Coast. |
| 2 | Western Disturbances are moisture laden winds | Cyclones are moisture laden and bring rainfall to Southern Andra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. |
| 3 | Western disturbances bring rainfall to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. | Cyclones not only bring rainfall but also damage life and property. |
| 4 | They bring snowfall to hill of Jammu and Kashmir | They do not bring snowfall to any of the hills. |

| 7 | WEATHER | CLIMATE |
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| 1 | Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall. | Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place. |
| 2 | It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period | To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed. |
| 3 | Weather of a place may change daily. | Climate of a place remains constant over a long period. |
| 8 | LOO | NORWESTERS |
| 1 | Loo wind originate in desert area of blow over north and North western part of the country | Norwesters originate in Bay of Bengal blow over North and North Eastern part of country. |
| 2 | They are strong, dry as well as hot wind | They are strong as well as moisture laden winds |
| 3 | They do not bring rainfall | They bring heavy to very heavy rainfall |
| 4 | These winds are dry and dust storms | These winds are local thunder storms |
| 9 | TROPICAL EVER GREEN FOREST | TROPICAL MONSOON FORESH |
| 1 | Evergreen forests are found in the regions where the range of annual rainfall is more than 200 cm | Monsoon forest are found in areas where range of annual rainfall is 100-200cm |
| 2 | These forest are found in western slopes of Western Ghats & north Eastern region of India | Monsoon forests cover a large area of southern as well as Northern India |
| 3 | ebhony,mahagony,bamboo,rubber,teak,r osewood,iron-wood trees are the trees are the trees found in these forest | sandalwood,sesham,sal&redwood are the most commonly found in the monsoon forest |
| 4 | These forest are evergreen and do not shed their leaves | They are not so dense as evergreen and shed their leaves in summer |

| 10 | RENEWABLE RESOURCE | NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE |
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| 1 | Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again after utilization | Non-renewable resources are resources which cannot be replaced again after utilization |
| 2 | The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resources to another | They are formed over a very long geological periods |
| 3 | Sunlight,air,water and forests are examples of renewable resources | Minerals like coal and petroleum are examples of non renewable resources |
| 11 | WIND ENERGY | THERMAL ENERGY |
| 1 | It is produced from the speed of wind using wind mill | it is produced by using coal petroleum, natural gas etc., |
| 2 | Tamilnadu, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have wind energy producing centers | Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal and Tamilnadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan , Karnataka, Kerala ,Orissa and Delhi have thermal energy producing centers |
| 3 | The initial expenses for erection of wind mills are huge | The initial expenses are much more than wind energy |
| 12 | SUBSISTANCE AGRI CULTURE | COMMERCIAL AGRI CULTURE |
| 1 | In this typte crops are produced for family consumption | In this type crops are produced on a large scale |
| 2 | Mainly food crops are produced | These crops are mainly cash crops |
| 3 | This type of agriculture is known as "Intensive agriculture" | This type of agriculture is otherwise called "Extensive agriculture" |
| 4 | example: rice and wheat | example: cereals, cotton, sugarcane, jute etc., |
| 5 | The rest is sold in the nearby markets | Exporting them to goods and services bought from overseas producers |

| 13 | KHARIF CROP | RABI CROP |
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| 1 | It is an important cropping season that starts before monsoon and ends after autumn season | It is an important cropping season that starts at beginning of winter and ends at beginning of summer |
| 2 | Duration- June to November | Duration-November to March |
| 3 | Eg: paddy, maize, cotton, millet, jute, sugarcane | Eg: wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses, linseed, grains |
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| 14 | UNI-CROPPING | DUAL- CROPPING |
| 1 | If only one crop is raised in a field at a time it is called as uni- cropping | If only two crops are raised in a field at a time it is called as dual- cropping |
| 2 | It is also known as mono cropping | It is also known as double cropping |
| 3 | Eg: Tea ,coffee, sugarcane etc., | Eg: wheat with mustard |
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| 15 | MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY | AGRO BASED INDUSTRY |
| 1 | These industries use both metallic and non metalliuc minerals as raw material | These industries use agri cultural products as their raw materials |
| 2 | Ex: cotton textile industry and jute industry | Ex: iron and steel industry |
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| 16 | IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY | SOFTWARE INDUSTRY |
| 1 | These industries are based on mineral resources | these industries are based on human resources |
| 2 | These industries are applicable for both skilled and unskilled labours | These industries are applicable only for skilled and young professionals |
| 4 | Tisco, Bhilai, Bokaro | Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai |
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| 17 | AIRWAYS | WATER WAYS |
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| 1 | Airways are the quickest, costliest most modern means of transport | Waterways are the cheapest means of transport |
| 2 | They carry passengers, freight and mail | They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost |
| 3 | They link local, regional, national and international cities. | Water ways are in the form of rivers, canals, backwaters seas and oceans. |
| 4 | Airways are classified into domestic airway and international air ways. | Water ways are classified into inland waterways and ocean routes. |

| 18 | ROAD WAYS | RAIL WAYS |
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| 1 | Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport | Indian Railways provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers |
| 2 | They link different parts of our country | It brings people from the farthest corner of our country |
| 3 | It is used by all sections of people in the society | It promotes trade, tourism education and national integration |
| 4 | The roads are classified into village roads, District roads, State Highways, National Highway, Golden Quadrilateral Super ways, Express ways, Border roads and international High ways. | Railway lines are classified into three categories namely Broad gauge, Meter Gauge and narrow gauge. |
| 5 | Road network in India is the second largest in the world accounting for 3,314 million km. | Indian railways is the second largest network in the world. It traverses across the length and breadth for 63,273 km connecting 7,025 stations. |

| 19 | NATIONAL HIGHWAYS | STATE HIGHWAYS |
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| 1 | National highways links the state capitals with national capital | State highways links the state capitals with the different headquarters |
| 2 | They are maintained by the central public works department(CPWD) | They are maintained by the state public works department |
| 3 | Eg: Varanasi to Kanyakumari –NH-7 Ernakulam to cochin-NH-47 | Eg: Cuddalore to Chittoor |
| 20 | EXPORT | IMPORT |
| 1 | Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency | Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers |
| 2 | India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries of the world | India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries |
| 3 | Eg: tea, spices, iron ore, leather, cotton, textile | Eg: machines, transport equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint |
| 21 | WATER POLLUTION | LAND POLLUTION |
| 1 | Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it | Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water |
| 2 | Water can also be polluted by a number of organic compounds such as oil, plastics and pesticides in the water which are harmful to humans and animals | Direct discharge of Industrial waste, oil and fuel dumping leaking of waste from land fills are also the causes of land pollution |