

1	RENEWABLE RESOURCE	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE
	i) Renewable resources are the resources which have natural regeneration after utilisation.	i) Non-renewable resources are the resources which cannot be replaced after utilisation.
	ii) Eg: solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy etc.,	Eg: Coal, Petroleum natural gas etc.,
2	METALLIC MINERALS	NON-METALLIC MINERALS
	i) Metallic minerals are the minerals which contain one or more metallic elements in them.	i) Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals.
	ii) Eg: Iron, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Zinc, Gold etc.,	ii) Eg: Mica, Lime stone, Gypsum, Nitrate, Potash, Coal etc.,
3	AGRO BASED INDUSTRY	MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY
	i) These industries use agricultural product as their basic raw material.	i) These industries use both metallic and non metallic minerals as their basic raw material.
	ii) They are located near to the agricultural field. Eg: Cotton Textile Industry, Sugar Industry and Jute Industry.	ii) They are located near to the coal and Iron ore region. Eg: Iron and Steel Industry.
4	JUTE INDUSTRY	SUGAR INDUSTRY
	i) India tops in the production of raw Jute and Second in the export of Jute goods.	i) Sugar Industry is the second largest agro based industry in India.
	ii) Jute production includes gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, carpet etc.,	ii) The by product of sugar industry are bagasse and molasses.

	iii) The major Jute producing slates area in West Bengal, and concentrated along the Hooghly river.	iii) The major sugar producing states are Uttarpradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
5	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
	i) Conventional Energy Sources are non renewable energy resources.	Non conventional energy sources are renewable energy resources.
	ii) It cannot be renewed again and again.	ii) It can be renewed again
	iii) Eg: Thermal and Nuclear Energy	Eg: Solar, Wind, tidal hydro, biomass and wave energy.

DETAIL:

2. Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of Jute industries in the Hoogly region.
 Concentration of Jute industry in Hoogle:
 - i) Raw Material: Hoogly is very near to the areas of Jute cultivation.
 - ii) Transport: The waters of Hoogly provide inexpensive transport facilities and there is a good network of railways and road ways.
 - iii) Water: There is the abundant water supply for processing of Jute.
 - iv) Labour: Cheap labour is easily available from West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar.
 - v) Kolkata: The developed urban city provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export.

Ln-5 INDIA - POPULATION TRANSPORT
COMMUNICATION & TRADE

1	DENSITY OF POPULATION	GROWTH OF POPULATION
	i) It is expressed as number of persons per unit area usually per sq.km.	i) It refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specified period of time.
	ii) It is mostly affected by factors like Terrain, Soil, Climate, Water bodies and Urbanisation.	ii) It is influenced by the birth rate, death rate and migration.
2	PERSONAL COMMUNICATION	MASS COMMUNICATION
	i) The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal communication.	i) Mass communication enables millions of people to get the information at the same time.
	ii) It includes Postal Service, Telegraph, Telephone, Internet, email, Fax, etc.,	ii) It can be divided into Print, Media and Electronic Media.
3	PRINT MEDIA	ELECTRONIC MEDIA
	i) It is the most common but powerful means of communication which provide information about national and international events to the people.	i) It encourages the spirit of globalization in all walks of life.
	ii) It serves as a very effective tool for knowing public views and opinions. Eg: Newspaper, Journals and Magzines etc.,	ii) It enables computer users throughout the world to send and receive messages and information in a variety of form. Eg: Email, Radio, Television etc.,
4	ROADWAYS	RAILWAYS
	i) Roads are the most universal mode of transport	i) Indian railway is the main artery of the country's inland transport.

	ii) It plays an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short medium and long distance.	ii) It caters to the need of large scale movement of traffic, both for freight and passenger their by contributing to economic growth.
	iii) India has the second longest road network in the world.	iii) Indian railway network is the largest in Asia and second largest in the world.
5	WATER WAYS	AIRWAYS
	i) Waterways is the cheapest means of transport.	Airways is the costliest, quickest, most modern and comfortable means of transport
	ii) It links regional and international ports.	ii) It links regional, National and international cities.
	iii) It is suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost.	iii) They carry freight, passengers and mail.
6	INTERNAL TRADE	INTERNATIONAL TRADE
	i) Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as internal trade.	i) Trade carried on between two or more countries is termed as international trade.
	ii) Internal trade is also called as domestic trade	ii) International trade is also called as foreign trade.
	iii) Land transport plays a major role in this trade.	iii) Waterways and Airways play a vital role in this trade.