

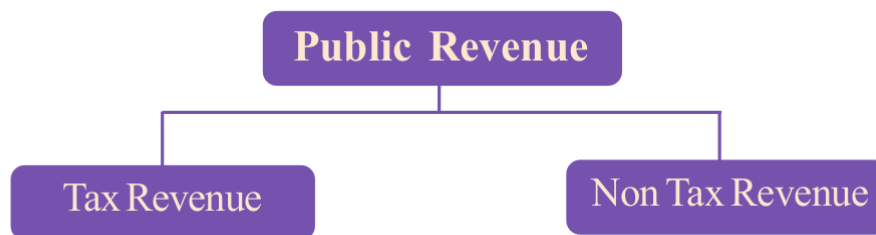
Part 3
Social Science II

Unit No	Name of Unit	Focus Zones
5	Public expenditure and public revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public revenue • Taxes • Major direct taxes in India • Goods and Services Tax (GST) • Goods and Services Taxes (GST): Types

Public revenue

The income of the **government** is known as public revenue.

The sources of revenue to the government.



Taxes

Taxes are the **main source** of income to the government.

Tax is a **compulsory payment** to the government made by the public for meeting expenditure towards welfare activities, developmental activities etc.

The person who pays tax is called **tax payer**.

Two types of Taxes



Direct Tax Tax is paid by the person on whom it is imposed. Here the burden of the tax is borne by the same person on whom tax is imposed. Personal Income Tax Corporate tax Land tax Professional Tax Property tax	Indirect Tax The tax burden can be shifted from the person on whom it is imposed to another person. The tax is included in the price paid by the consumer. Goods and Services Tax (GST) (1 st July 2017)
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Major direct taxes in India

Personal Income Tax It is the tax imposed on the income of individuals. The rate of tax increases as the income increases. Income tax is applicable to the income that is above a certain limit. In India the income tax is collected by the central government as per the Income Tax Act 1961.	Corporate tax This is the tax imposed on the net income or profit of the companies.
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Goods and Services Tax (GST)

GST was introduced by incorporating majority of existing indirect taxes. The prevailing system will continue for those items that are not included in GST.

The major taxes merged into GST are Central excise duty, Service taxes, State value added tax, Central sale tax Entertainment tax etc.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in India on 1 st July 2017 merging different indirect taxes imposed Central excise duty by central and state governments

Taxes are levied at different stages starting from production to final consumption of goods and services. In each stage the tax is imposed on the value added. Hence tax is collected only on value addition.

The tax paid in the earlier stages need not be paid by the final consumer.

Goods and Services Taxes (GST): Types

Central GST (CGST)	State GST (SGST).	Integrated GST (IGST)
The tax imposed by the central government, GST 18% (9% CGST + 9% SGST)	the tax imposed by the state government	The GST on interstate trade is imposed and collected by the central government. The share of the state government on IGST is given by the Central government.
These taxes are collected jointly from the consumers and are shared equally by the centre and state governments.		

9	Financial institutions and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functions of Reserve Bank of India • Function of Commercial Banks • Modern trends in banking sector
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The Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank of India. It was established in 1935. Its headquarters is in Mumbai.

Functions of Reserve Bank of India

Printing of currency	All currencies except the one rupee note are printed by the Reserve Bank of India. The one rupee note and its subsidiary coins are issued by the Central Finance Department.
Controlling credit	This is made possible by bringing about changes in the rate of interest. As rate of interest increases, volume of loans decreases and vice versa.
Banker to government	As a banker to the government, the Reserve Bank of India accepts deposits from the government, sanctions loans and renders other banking services to them.
Banker's bank	The Reserve Bank is the apex bank of all banks. To advise and assist all banks in their operations is a function of the Reserve Bank. It acts as a last resort to all banks in their financial matters.

Function of Commercial Banks

Accepting deposits	Providing loans	Other facilities and services provided by banks
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Deposits

Savings Deposit	Current Deposit	Fixed Deposit	Recurring Deposit
public to deposit their savings	depositing and withdrawing money	for a specific period of time	deposits receive a specific amount every

provide low interest rate withdraw the money from the deposit, subject to restrictions stated in the passbook	many times in a day used mainly by traders and industrialists. not receive any interest. Overdraft	interest rate is calculated on the basis of the time period high interest Fixed deposit certificate is a collateral	month for a specified period of time. The interest rate of recurring deposits will be higher than that of saving deposits but less than that of fixed deposits.
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Providing loans

cash credit	Overdraft
The loans given to individuals and institutions by accepting by collaterals are called cash credit.	This is an opportunity for a customer to withdraw money over and above the balance in his/her account. This facility is provided to individuals who have frequent transactions with the bank.

Collaterals

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Physical assets - gold, property documents, etc.	Fixed deposit certificates	salary certificates
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Purposes for providing cash credit

Agricultural purposes	Constructing houses	Purchasing home appliances
Industrial purposes	Purchasing vehicles	Education

Other facilities and services provided by banks

locker facilities	Mail transfer	ATM
Demand draft	Telegraphic transfer	Credit card facility

Banks provide services like the payment of insurance premium, telephone and electricity bills, and rendering services like mobile recharging, booking journey tickets, etc. Some of the transactions of the government which were once operated only through the treasuries are now done through banks. Service pension is also disbursed through banks.

Modern trends in banking sector

Electronic banking (E- Banking)

Availing banking services has been made easy by computerisation and the availability of ATM facility. Electronic banking is a method by which all transaction can be carried out through net banking and tele banking. Any time banking, anywhere banking, net banking, mobile phone banking, etc. are part of electronic banking.

How is E- Banking helpful?

Saves time	Low service charge	Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home
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Core banking (Centralised Online Real-time Exchange Banking)

Core banking is the facility which is arranged in such a way that the branches of all banks are brought under a central server so that banking services from one bank to another is made possible. As a result, ATM, debit card, credit card, net banking, tele banking, mobile banking, etc have been brought together.

Transactions have become simple.

An individual can send money from his bank account to his friend's account elsewhere.



10	Consumer: Satisfaction and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Protection Act 1986 • Administrative mechanism
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Consumer Protection Act 1986

The Consumer Protection Act 1986 clearly defines the consumer's rights and sets up special judiciary mechanisms for consumer protection in India

What are the rights included in the Consumer Protection Act 1986?

- The right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
- The right to have access to goods and services at fair prices.
- The right to be heard and to seek redressal at appropriate forums.
- The right to consumer education. U C Vahid

The consumer courts were established as a result of this Act

Explain the structure and jurisdiction of the district, state and national consumer courts.



Consumer courts	Structure	Jurisdiction
District consumer disputes - redressal forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - functions at district level - president and two members - at least one woman member 	After collecting evidence based on the complaint filed by the consumer, verdicts are given where the compensation claimed does not exceed Rs 20 lakhs.
State consumer disputes - redressal commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -state government has the right to appoint more members. 	Verdicts are given on consumer disputes where compensation claimed is above Rs. 20 lakhs but upto rupees one crore.
National consumer disputes - redressal commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -president and not less than four members - 	Verdicts are given on disputes where compensation claimed exceeds rupees one crore

Administrative mechanism

There are different departments and institutions working for the protection of consumers' interests.

Legal Metrology Department	ensures the weights and measures standards
Food Safety Department	ensures the quality of food products
Central Drugs Price Control Committee	controls price of medicines
Drugs Control Department	ensures the quality and safety of medicines.
Food Safety and Standard Authority of India	ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production, distribution, storage, sale and import.

There are some symbols that are given on the basis of assessing the standard of products and institutions. The symbols help the consumers in ascertaining the quality of products and institutions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISI stamp is given by the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) to ensure a fixed quality of products . This symbol can be seen in products such as electrical appliances, cement, paper, paint and gas cylinder.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) certifies the quality of goods and services of more than 120 countries including India. • International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) gives certification to different products and service institutions like hospitals, banks, etc.



- It indicates the purity of gold jewellery



- This symbol is used internationally to certify the safety of electronic and electrical appliances



- Agmark symbol is used to ensure the quality of agricultural and forest products.



- These symbols are marked to distinguish between vegetarian and non vegetarian food items.



- It certifies the safety and quality of products processed from fruits and vegetables. FPO is the short form of Food Products Order.

Name any 2 government departments working for the protection of consumers' interests. How do these department ensure the interest of consumer? 4score

6	Eyes in the Sky and Analysis of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote Sensing • Classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform • Satellite Remote Sensing - Geostationary satellites & Sun synchronous satellites • Analytical Capabilities of GIS (Geographic Information System) • Overlay Analysis • Buffer Analysis
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Remote Sensing

Remote sensing is the method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact

3 Factors

Platform	Energy	Sensor
The carrier on which sensors are fixed is called a platform. Sensors can be installed on balloons, air crafts and satellites.	An energy source is essential for remote sensing. This may be the solar energy containing electromagnetic radiation or an artificial source of light.	Devices used for data collection in remote sensing are called sensors. Cameras and scanners are sensors. The sensors record the electromagnetic radiations reflected by objects.

Classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform

Terrestrial Photography	Aerial Remote Sensing	Satellite Remote Sensing
<p>The method of obtaining the earth's topography using cameras from the <u>ground</u> is known as <i>terrestrial photography</i>.</p>	<p>The method of obtaining photographs of the earth's surface continuously from the <u>sky</u> by using cameras mounted on <u>aircrafts</u> is known as <i>aerial remote sensing</i>.</p>	<p>The process of gathering information using the sensors installed in <u>artificial satellites</u> is known as <i>satellite remote sensing</i>.</p>

Satellite Remote Sensing

The process of collecting information using sensors fixed on artificial satellites is called satellite remote sensing. The artificial satellites are mainly divided into two types:
Geostationary satellites and Sun Synchronous satellites.

Geostationary satellites	Sun Synchronous satellites.
<p>These are the satellites that move in equal velocity with the earth's rotation. (Fig. 6.9) The features of these satellites are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth. • One third of the earth comes under its field of view. • As the movement of these satellites corresponds to the speed of rotation of the earth, it stays constantly above a specific place on the earth. • This helps in continuous data collection of an area. • It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies. • India's INSAT satellites are examples of geo-stationary satellites. 	<p>Sun synchronous satellites are the artificial satellites that passes around the earth along the poles (Fig. 6.10). The features of these satellites are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude. • The surveillance area is less than that of the geostationary satellites. • The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible. • Used for the collection of data on natural resources, land use, ground water etc. • These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes. • Satellites in IRS, Landsat series are examples of sun synchronous satellites.

The spectral signature
 The amount of energy reflected by each object is its spectral signature

- List out the features of sun synchronous satellites. 2018 March Score 4
- Write a short note on Geostationary satellites. 2018 Model Score 4
- What are the various analytical capabilities of GIS? Explain.
- What are the two different types of artificial satellites? Explain the features ?

Sensors record the electromagnetic radiation either reflected or emitted by the objects. Each object on the surface of the earth reflects electromagnetic radiation in different measures. For example, the energy reflection of plants is different from that of the water bodies.

Spatial Resolution

The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite sensor can distinguish is called the spatial resolution of the sensor.

one metre spatial resolution for a satellite imagery means, it can represent an area of the earth's surface of one square metre or 1 m x 1m Area. Sensors having high spatial resolution can represent objects

Satellite imagery

The sensors on artificial satellites distinguish objects on the earth's surface based on their spectral signature and transmit the information in digital format to the terrestrial stations. This is interpreted with the help of computers and converted in to picture formats. These are called satellite imageries.

Geographic Information System – GIS

We can prepare maps, tables and graphs to find scientific answers to our queries by the analysis of the information obtained through remote sensing and other means, using a computer based technology called Geographic Information System.

All data analysis with GIS are done based on two kinds of data.

1. Spatial data
2. Attributes

Analytical Capabilities of GIS

The surface features of the earth collected as spatial data and attributes can be analysed in various ways by the GIS. Network analysis, buffer analysis and overlay analysis are the important analytical capabilities of GIS.

Overlay Analysis

Overlay analysis is used for understanding the mutual relationship among the various features on the earth's surface and the periodic changes undergone by them. Overlay analysis is helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.

For example. If we want to understand the changes in the area under paddy cultivation in Thrissur district by the year 2015 compared to 2000, all we have to do is to overlay the land use maps of Thrissur in the corresponding years.

Buffer Analysis

Buffer analysis is an analytical capability used for analysing the activities around a point feature or at a definite distance along a linear feature.

A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created aside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone.

	Around a point feature	Definite distance along a linear feature.
	Suppose if we want to find out the number of houses located within three kilometre radius of your school, the possibility of buffer analysis can be used effectively	Suppose a road in your region is widening from 5 m to 8 m as per the government decision. In such a situation , a zone of required width is created along the existing road by using the possibility of buffer analysis in GIS.
7	India: The Land of Diversities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Himalayas - Northern mountain region (Trans Himalayas, Himalayas & Eastern Highlands) • Himalayan rivers • Peninsular rivers • Along the beautiful coastlines... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western coastal plain

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern coastal plain • Climate • Southwest monsoon season • Retreating monsoon season <p>Map- Rivers, Mountains & The Peninsular Plateau</p>
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Physiography

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The Northern Mountain Ranges	The Northern great plain	The Peninsular Plateau	The Coastal plain	The Islands
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The Northern Mountain Ranges

Trans Himalayas	Himalayas	Eastern Highlands (Purvachal)
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Trans Himalayas

Karakoram The highest peak in India - Mount K2 (8661m) / Godwin Austin -	Ladakh	Zaskar
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Himalayas 5 lakh square kilometres Three parallel mountain ranges

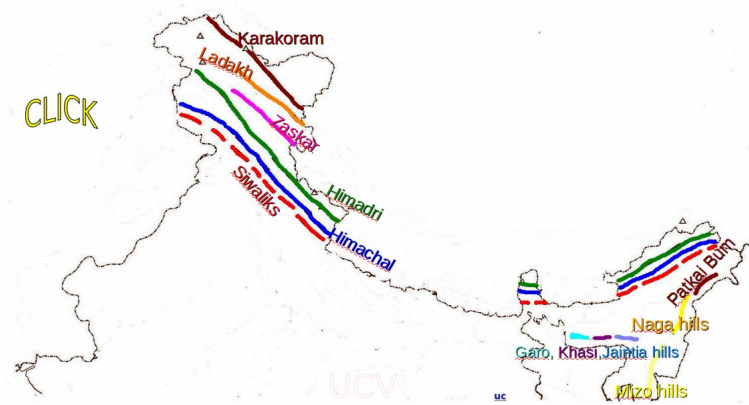
Himadri	Himachal	Siwaliks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest mountain range. • Average altitude is 6000 metres. • Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra • Has a number of peaks above 8000 metres <p>Kanchenjunga (Sikkim) UC Vahid</p>	<p>Situated to the south of the Himadri. Average altitude is 3000 metres. The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, etc. are situated in the southern slopes of this range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated to the south of the Himachal. • Average altitude is 1220 metres. • As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places. • Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Duns. (Eg: Dehradun)

Eastern Highlands

Altitude of 500 to 3000 metres

Patkai Bum Boundary between Arunachal and Myanmar	Naga hills	Garo, Khasi , and Jaintia hills Cherrapunji in Khasi (Meghalaya)	Mizo hills
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Himadri J&K, HP,Uttekhand, Sikkim, Arunachal
Himachal J&K,HP,Utterkhand, WB
Siwalik J&K, HP, Utterkhand, WB
Patkai Bum,Naga hills Nagaland
Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills Meghalaya
Mizo hills – Mizoram



Himalayan rivers

Himalayan rivers	Origin	Length	Tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins
Indus	Manasarovar lake in Tibet	About 2280 Km (Only 709 Km of this river flows through India)	• Jhelum • Ravi • Beas • Sutlej • Chenab	• Jammu and Kashmir • Punjab	Arabian Sea
Ganga	Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier	About 2500 Km	• Yamuna • Son • Chambal • Gomathy • Ken • Chambel	• Uttarakhand • UP • Bihar • Jharkhand • West Bengal	Bay of Bengal
Brahmaputra	Chema-yungdung glacier in Tibet	About 2900 Km (Only 725 Km in India)	• Tista • Luhith • Subansiri	• Arunachal • Assam	Bay of Bengal You See

Peninsular rivers

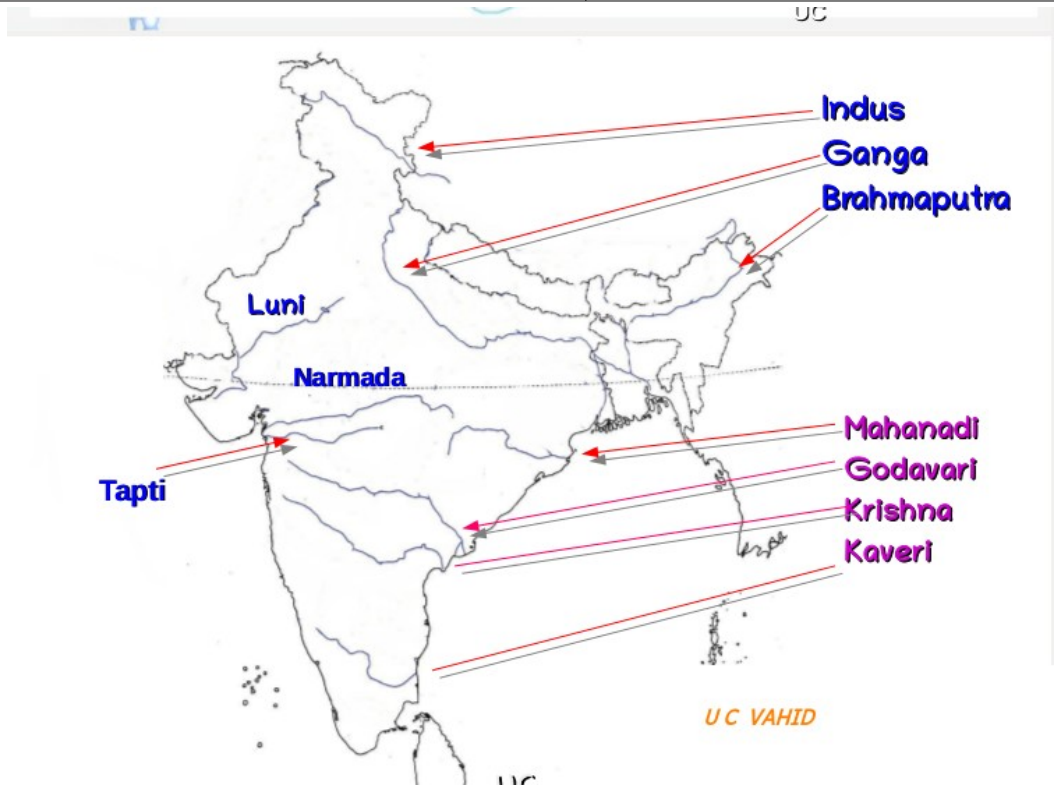
The Peninsular rivers

West flowing rivers	East flowing rivers
Narmada, Tapti	Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri

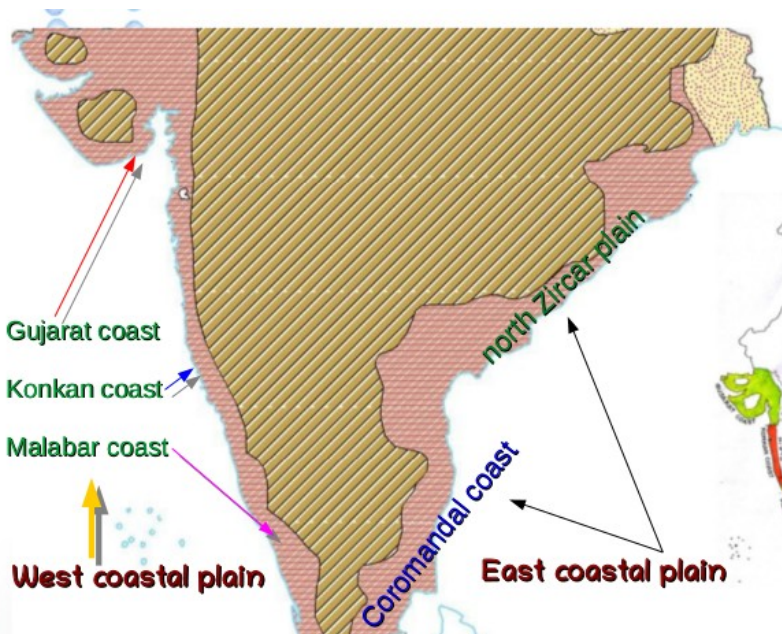
River	Origin	Approximate length	Major tributaries	States through which it flows	Sea which it joins
Mahanadi	Maikala Ranges (Madhya Pradesh)	857 Km	Ib, Tel	• Chhattisgarh • Odisha	• Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Western Ghats (Nasik district of Maharashtra)	1465 Km	Indravathi, Sabari	• Maharashtra • Karnataka • Chhattisgarh • Telangana • Andhra Pradesh	• “
Krishna	Western Ghats (Mahabaleswar in Maharashtra)	1400 Km	Bhima, Thungabhadra	• Maharashtra • Karnataka • Telangana • Andhra Pradesh	• “
Kaveri	Brahmagiri Ranges in Western Ghats (Karnataka)	800 Km	Kabani, Amaravathi	• Karnataka • Tamil Nadu	• “
Narmada	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh) MP	1312 Km	Hiran, Banjar	• Madhya Pradesh • Maharashtra • Gujarat	• Arabian Sea
Tapti	Muntai Plateau (Baitul district in Maharashtra) MP	724 Km	Anar, Gima	• Madhya Pradesh • Maharashtra • Gujarat	• “

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Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges • Intensive erosion • Create gorges in the mountain region and meander in plains • High irrigation potential • Navigable along the plains • These rivers receive water both from the monsoon and snow melt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau. • Comparatively smaller catchment area • Intensity of erosion is less • Do not create deep valleys as they flow through hard and resistant rocks • Less irrigation potential • Potential for inland navigation is low • These rivers receive water only from the monsoon



Along the beautiful coastlines...



The approximate length of this coast line is 6100 kilometres extending from the Rann of Kutchh in Gujarat to the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. The coastal plain of India can be divided into two.

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats • From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari • Comparatively narrow • Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast • Backwaters and estuaries are seen • Influence of south-west monsoon is more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats • From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari • Comparatively wide • Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast • Delta formation takes place • Influence of north-east monsoon is more

influencing the Climate of India

Latitude	Physiography	Nearness to sea	Altitude	Tropical cyclone and western disturbance
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The seasons in India

Cold weather season	Hot weather season	Southwest monsoon season	Retreating monsoon season
December to February	March to May	June to September	October and November

Southwest monsoon season

When the sun is over the northern hemisphere, North Indian regions experience intense **low pressure**. Owing to the high pressure over the oceans, wind blows from high pressure to low pressure regions, that is, from the Indian Ocean to the Indian sub- continent. As the winds deflect towards right due to coriolis effect, they reach India as southwest monsoon winds.

Because of the peculiar shape of the Indian peninsula, the southwest monsoon winds bifurcate into two branches

• Arabian Sea branch	• Bay of Bengal branch
The Arabian Sea branch that reaches the coast of Kerala by early June causes heavy rainfall here. Then it advances to the states of Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, and Gujarat and causes rainfall in the western parts.	The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon advances northward by absorbing more moisture from the Bay of Bengal. On reaching West Bengal, crossing the Sundarban delta, it bifurcates into two branches . One branch reaches the northeastern states through the Brahmaputhra plains and causes heavy rainfall there.
Rainfall is scarce in the Rajasthan region because the monsoon branch entering through Gujarat blows parallel to the Aravalli mountain ranges	The other branch enters the Ganga plains and causes rainfall in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, etc. This branch merging with the Arabian Sea branch in the Punjab plains advances north further and causes heavy rainfall along the foothills of the Himalayas.

Retreating monsoon season

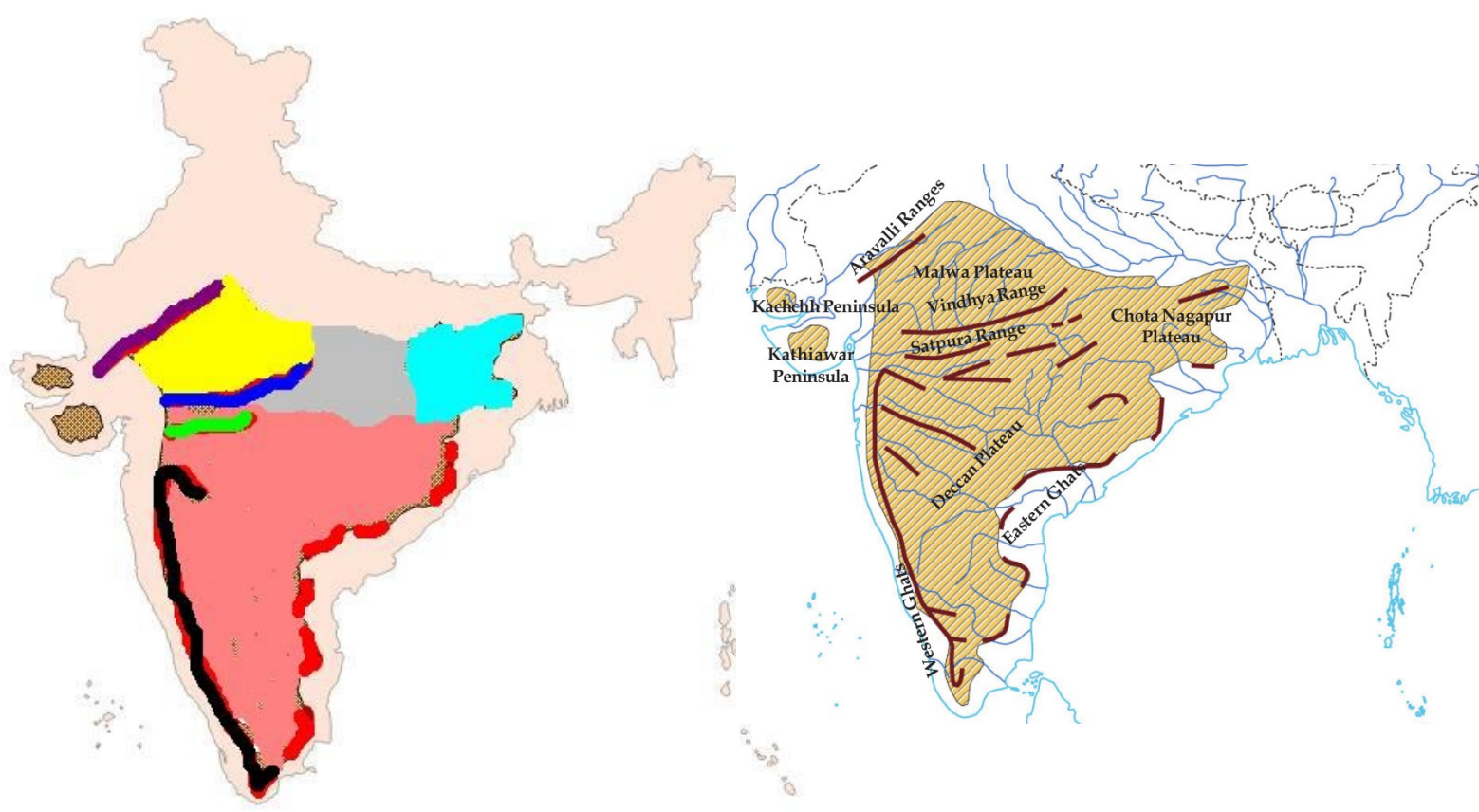
By the end of September, as the sun apparently shifts towards the southern hemisphere, **intense high pressure** develops over the northern plains. Comparatively low pressure over the Indian Ocean causes wind to blow from the northern part of India towards the Indian Ocean.

The winds blowing from land to sea due to the attraction of low pressure over the Bay of Bengal

Tamilnadu coast receives comparatively heavy rain during Northeast monsoon. Why? What is the other name by which Northeast monsoon is known?

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takes a northeast to southwest direction. It absorbs moisture from the Bay of Bengal and causes rainfall along the coromandal coast, especially the Tamil Nadu coast. This is the **main rainy season of Tamil Nadu**, Kerala and some parts of Karnataka also receive northeast monsoon rains.



8	Resource Wealth of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropping seasons • Food Crops • Transport • Water transport <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Map- The Major Ports in India. (• Kandla • Tuticorin • Mumbai • Chennai • Nheva sheva • Visakhapatanam • Marmagao • Paradip • Mangalore • Haldia • Kochi • Kolkata)</p> </div>
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**Sowing period
Harvesting period &
Major crops**

On the basis of the period of cultivation, we can divide three distinct cropping seasons -

Cropping seasons	Sowing period	Harvesting period	Major crops
Kharif	June (Onset of monsoon)	Early November (End of monsoon)	Rice, maize, millets, cotton, jute, sugarcane, groundnut
Rabi	November (Beginning of winter)	March (Beginning of summer)	Wheat, tobacco, mustard, pulses
Zaid	March (Beginning of summer)	June (Beginning of monsoon)	Fruits, vegetables

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Payyoliangadi

Cropping seasons	Sowing period	Harvesting period	Major crops
Kharif	June (Onset of monsoon)	Early November (End of monsoon)	Rice, maize, millets, cotton, jute, sugarcane, groundnut
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Zaid	March (Beginning of summer)	June (Beginning of monsoon)	Fruits, vegetables

Food crops

The crops which can directly be consumed as food

Rice, Wheat. Maize. Millets . Barley .Pulses

Millets – Jower , bajra, ragi etc;

crops	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil
Rice	above 24° C	more than 150 cm	Alluvial soil is most
Wheat	10°C to 26°C	75 cm	Well drained alluvial soil
Maize	cultivated in both summer and winter.	average rainfall of 75 cm.	Well drained fertile soil

Rice

- Rice, the staple food crop of India is a kharif crop.
 - Alluvial soil is most suitable for rice cultivation.
 - Rice requires high temperature (above 24° C) and a good amount of rainfall (more than 150 cm).
 - Rice is being cultivated in regions with less rainfall with the aid of irrigation.
 - Rice is mostly cultivated in river basins and coastal plains.
- Rice is also cultivated by making terraces along the slopes of Siwaliks.

Wheat

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- Wheat, the second major food crop produced in India is a rabi crop.
- Well drained alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation.
- The crop which is mainly cultivated in temperate regions requires 10°C to 26°C temperature and 75 cm of rainfall.
- Wheat cultivation in India is mainly dependent on irrigation as it is a winter crop.

Maize

- Maize is the third major food crop produced in India.
- In India, maize is cultivated in both summer and winter.
- Cultivated in regions receiving an annual average rainfall of 75 cm.
- Well drained fertile soil is ideal.
- Maize is mostly cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Transport

Road transport	Railways	Water transport	Air transport
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Water transport advantages

- The cheapest means of transport.
- Suitable for large scale cargo transport.
- Does not cause environmental pollution.
- Most suited for international trade.

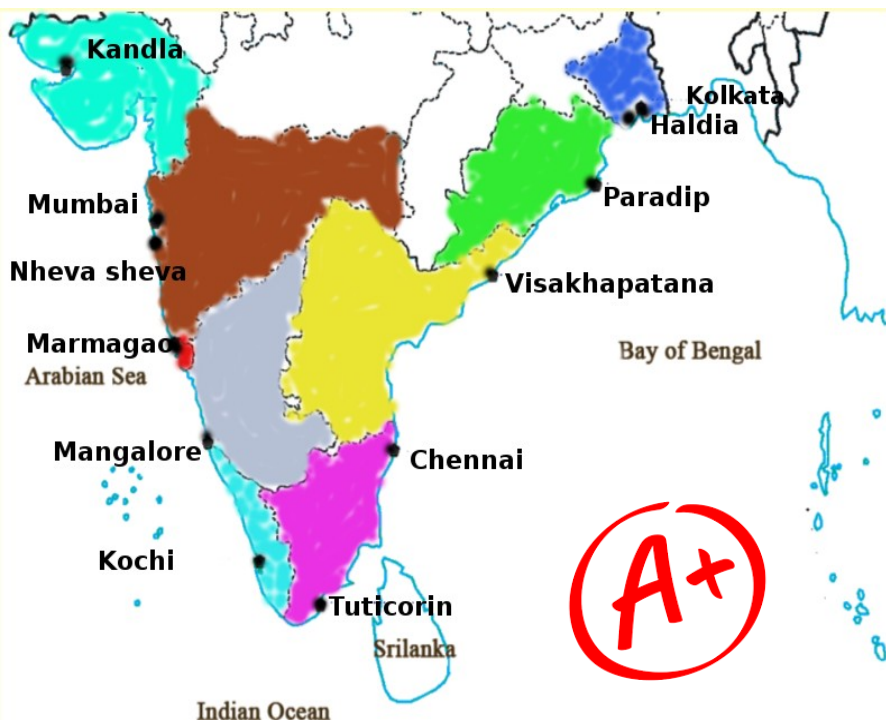
•Fuel efficient transportation

Water transport classification

Inland water transport	Marine transport				
<p>The waterbodies largely used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries Godavari-Krishna rivers and their tributaries Buckingham canal of Andhra -Tamil Nadu region Mandovi and Zuvari rivers of Goa Back waters of Kerala <p>Five of the inland waterways in India were declared as national waterways after the formation of the Inland Water Transport Authority in 1986.</p>	<p>Major ports</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West coasts</th> <th>East coasts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandla • Mumbai • Nheva sheva • Marmagao • Mangalore • Kochi </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuticorin • Chennai • Visakhapatanam • Paradip • Haldia • Kolkata </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>There are about 12 major and 185 minor ports situated in the west and east coasts of India.</p>	West coasts	East coasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandla • Mumbai • Nheva sheva • Marmagao • Mangalore • Kochi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuticorin • Chennai • Visakhapatanam • Paradip • Haldia • Kolkata
West coasts	East coasts				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandla • Mumbai • Nheva sheva • Marmagao • Mangalore • Kochi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuticorin • Chennai • Visakhapatanam • Paradip • Haldia • Kolkata 				

Major ports

West coasts	East coasts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandla – Gujarat • Mumbai- Maharashtra • Nheva sheva- Maharashtra • Marmagao- Goa • Mangalore- Karnataka • Kochi- Kerala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuticorin- Tamilnadu • Chennai- Tamilnadu • Visakhapatanam – Andrapradesh • Paradip- Odisha • Haldia – West Bengal • Kolkata - West Bengal



A+

- Mark the label the following on the out line map of India provided;
- A) the peninsular river to which River Kabani is a tributary
 - B) the place receiving highest rainfall
 - C) the maor port of Gujarat d) Chotanagpur plateau

