

Indian Geography



History By Atul Dhiman Sir

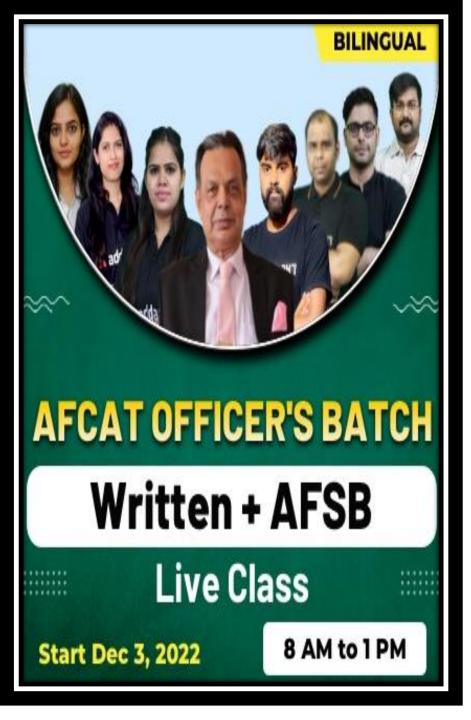
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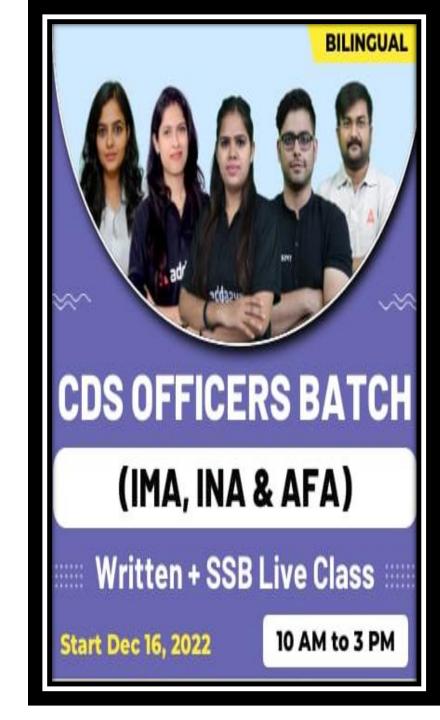
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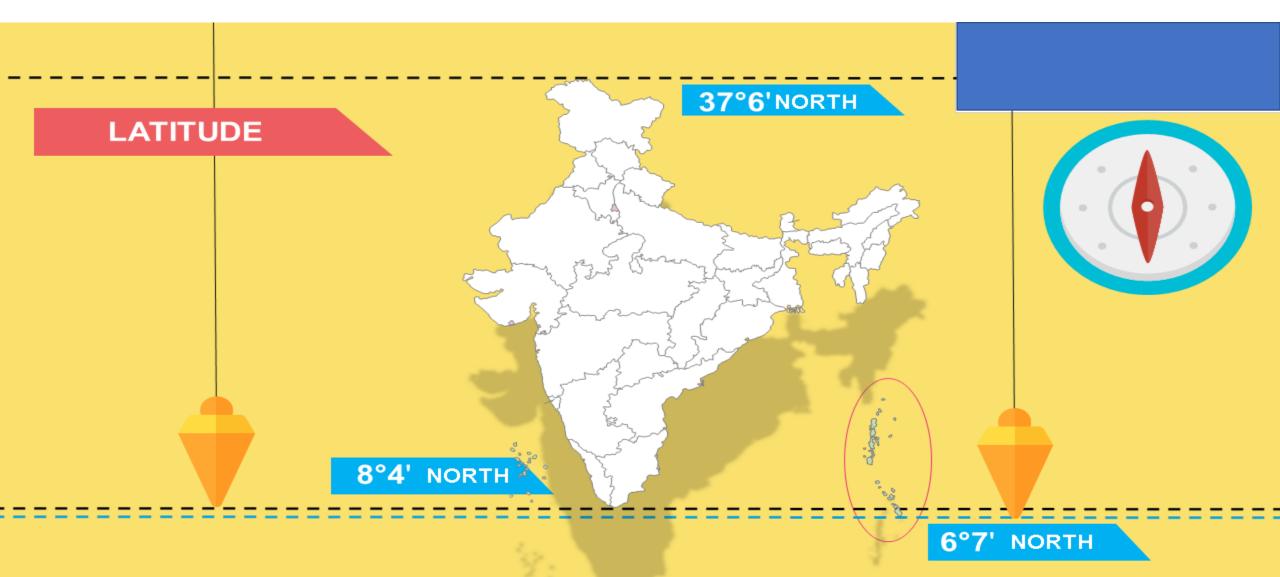
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Introduction

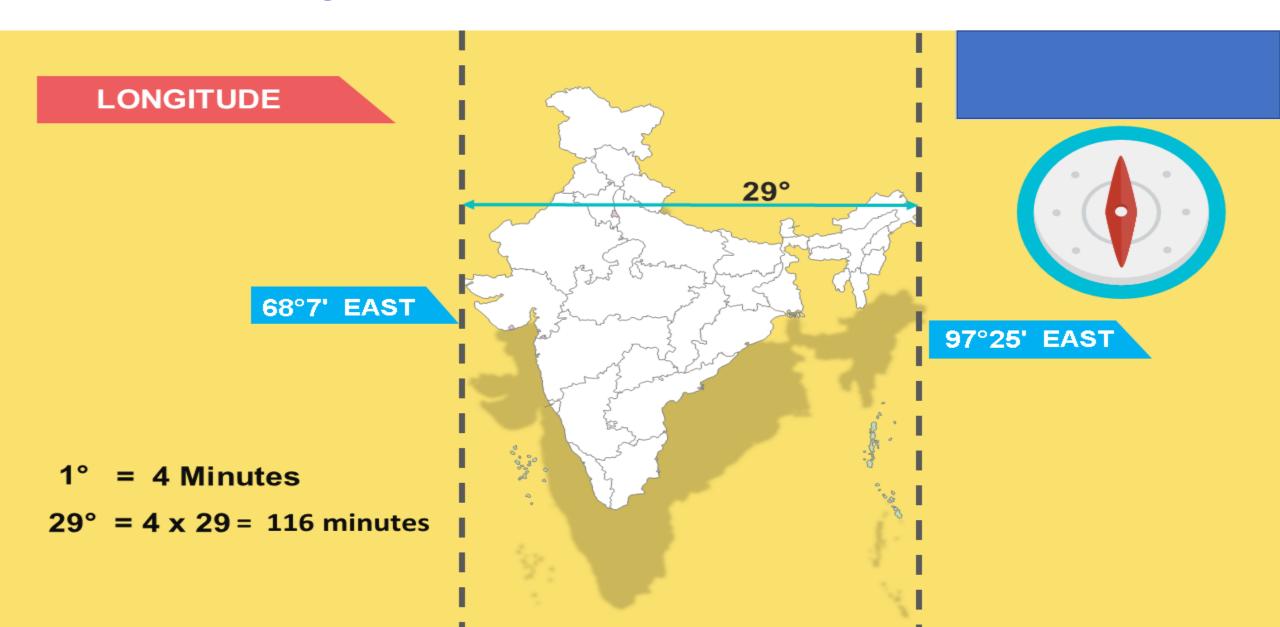
It is the seventh-largest country in the world, with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometres.



India is situated north of the equator between 8°4' north to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude.



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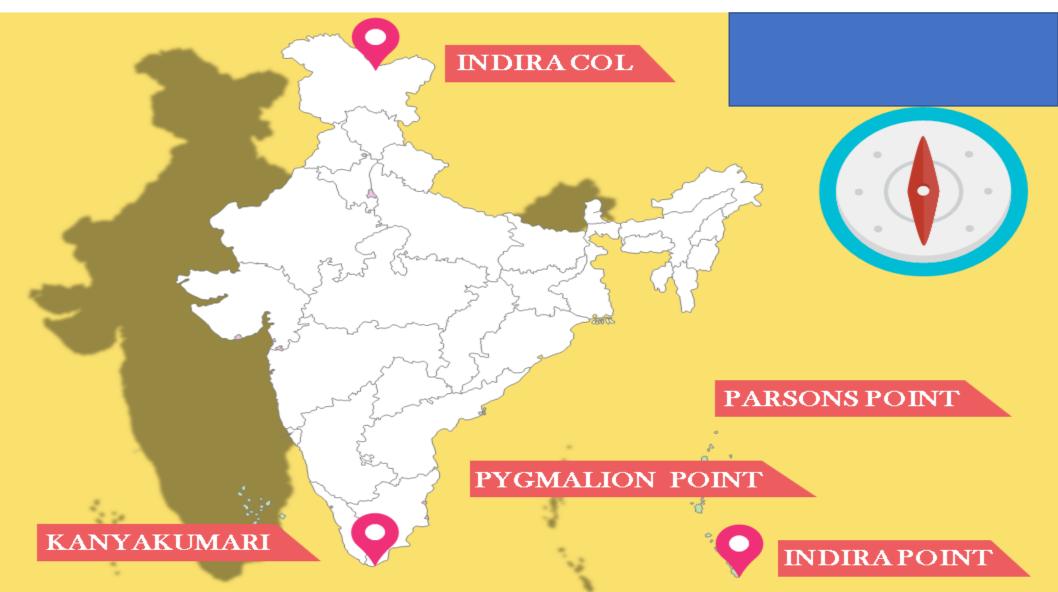


JRSES

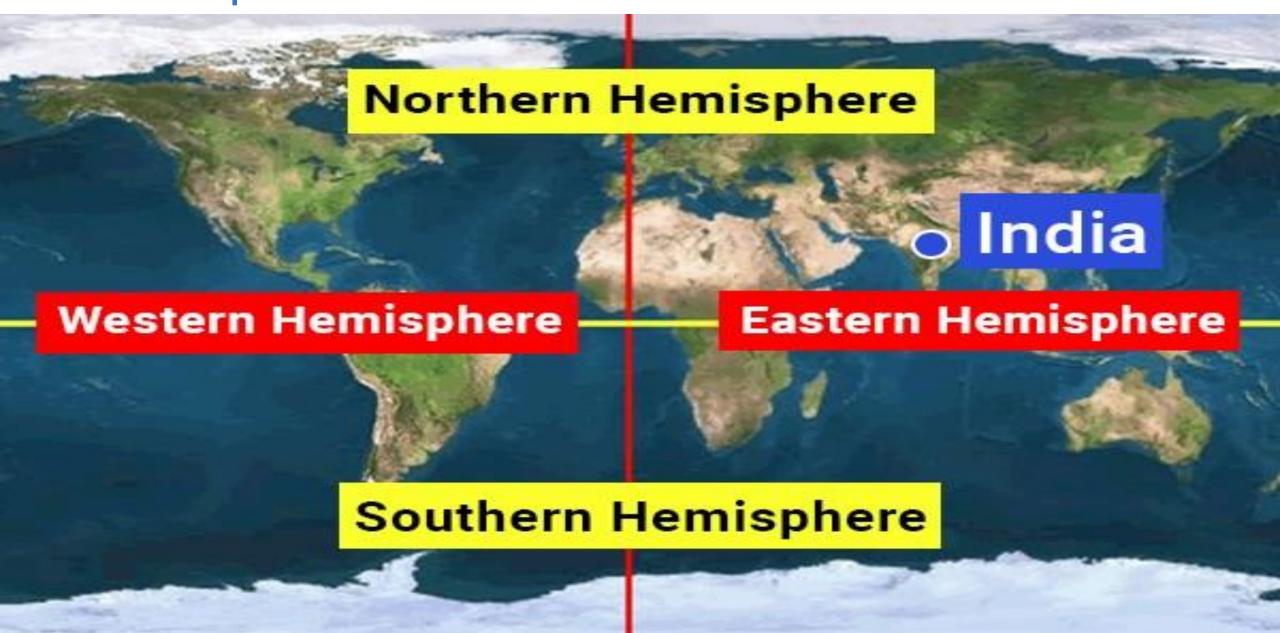


- •The 82°30' E longitude is taken as the standard Time Meridian of India, as it passes through the middle of India (from Naini, near Allahabad).
- •The standard meridian of India passes through the following states:
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Chhattisgarh
 - Odisha
 - Andhra Pradesh

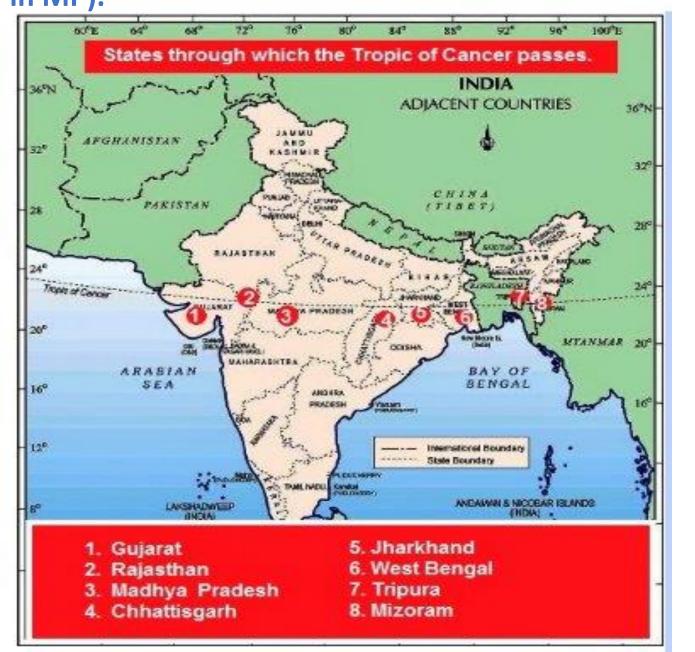
•The southernmost point in Indian Territory, (in Great Nicobar Island) is the Indira Point (6°45'), while Kanyakumari, also known as Cape Comorin, is the southernmost point of Indian Mainland.



India is located latitudinally in the Northern Hemisphere and longitudinally in the Eastern Hemisphere.



•The Country is divided into almost equal parts by the Tropic of Cancer (passing from Jabalpur in MP).







India is the _____ largest country in the world.

a.sixth

b.seventh

c.ninth

d.second



In India, of the total landmass:

(a) Plains: 43.3 %

(b) Plateaus: 27.7%

(c) Hills:18.6%

(d) Mountains: 10.7%



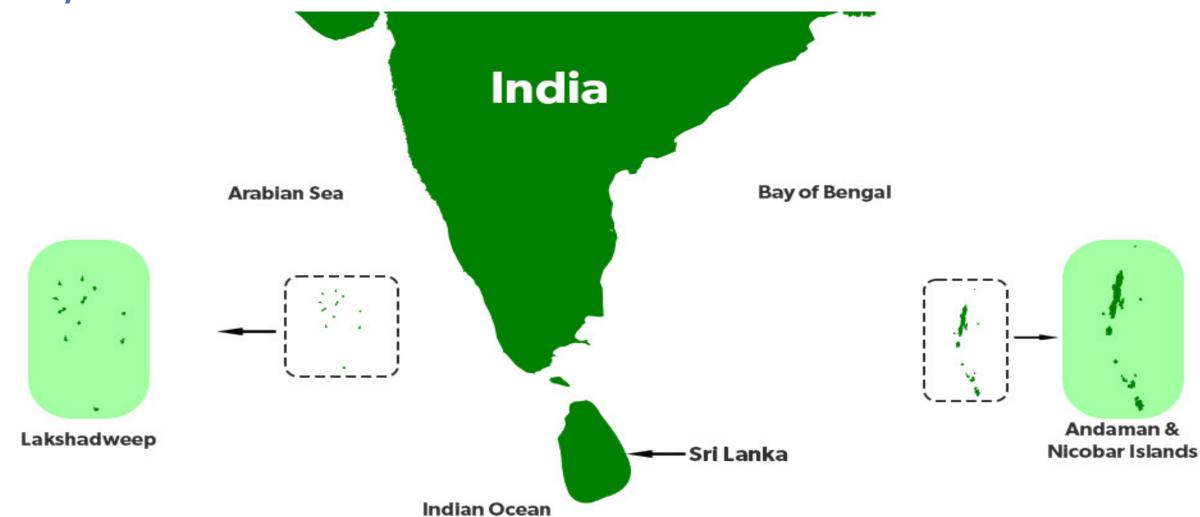


•Total land neighbours:

7 (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar).



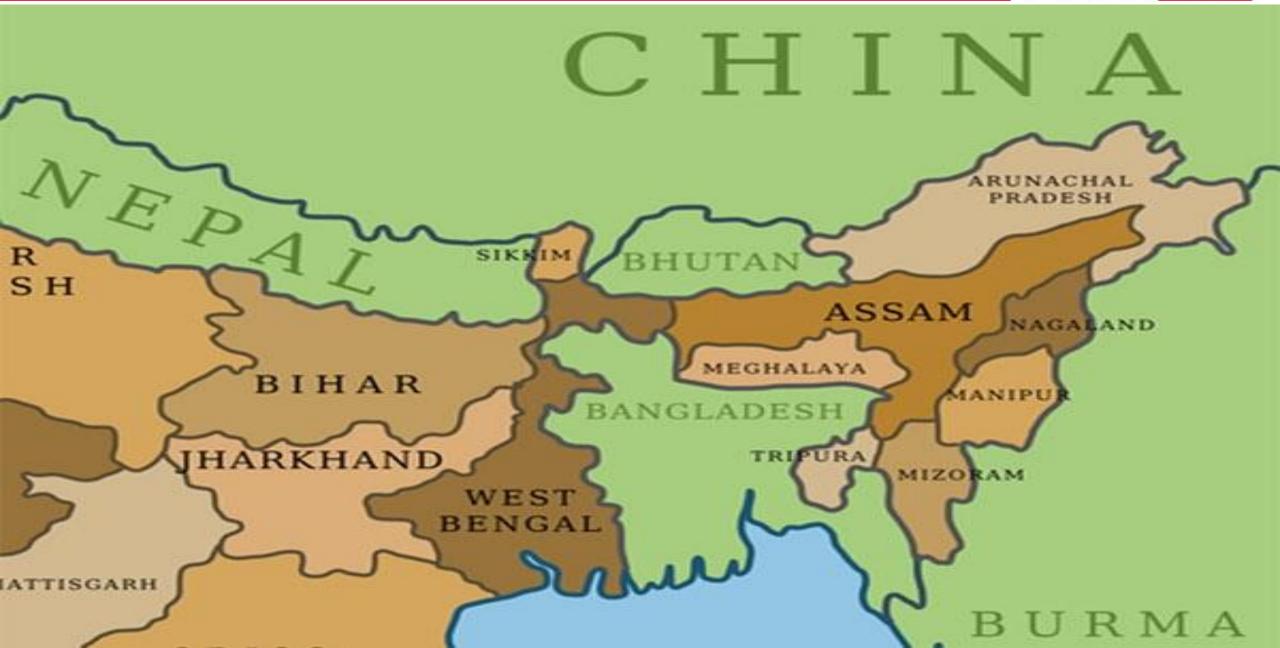
India's Islands include the Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal & Lakshadweep, Minicoy & Amindive Islands in the Arabian Sea.





Neighbouring Country	Length of Common Border	Number of Indian states having common border	Names of Indian states having common border
Bangladesh	4096.7	5	West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
China	3488	5	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh
Pakistan	3323	4	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat
Nepal	1751	5	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim
Myanmar	1643	4	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
Bhutan	699	4	Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh
Afghanistan	109	1	Jammu & Kashmir (POK)

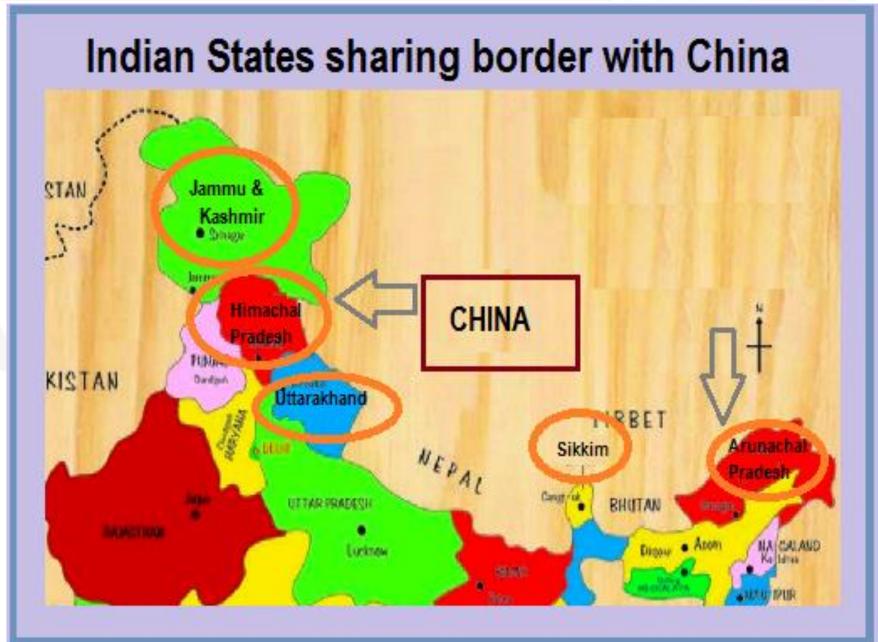


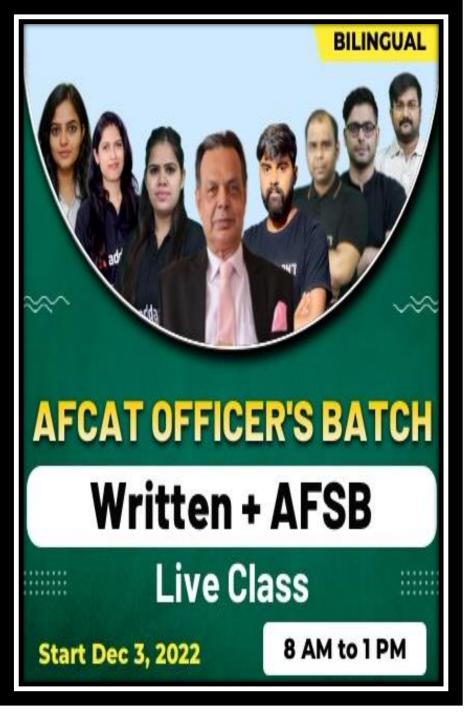




McMahon

Line: Borderline between India and China. This line was decided by Sir Henry McMahon in 1914.





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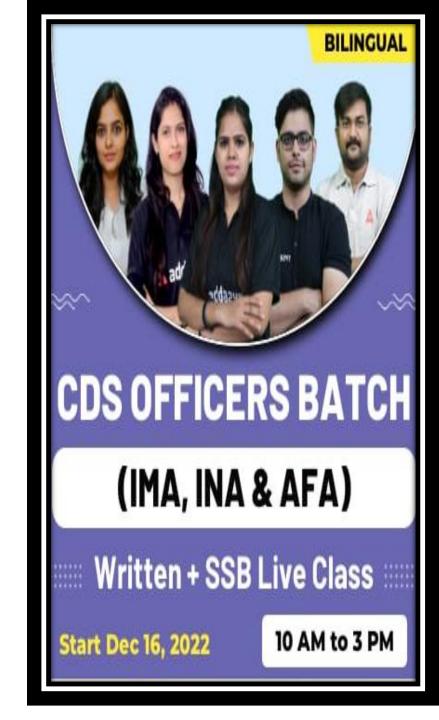
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•Radcliffe Line: Borderline between India and Pakistan, and India and Bangladesh. The border was decided by Sir Cyril Radcliffe in 1947.

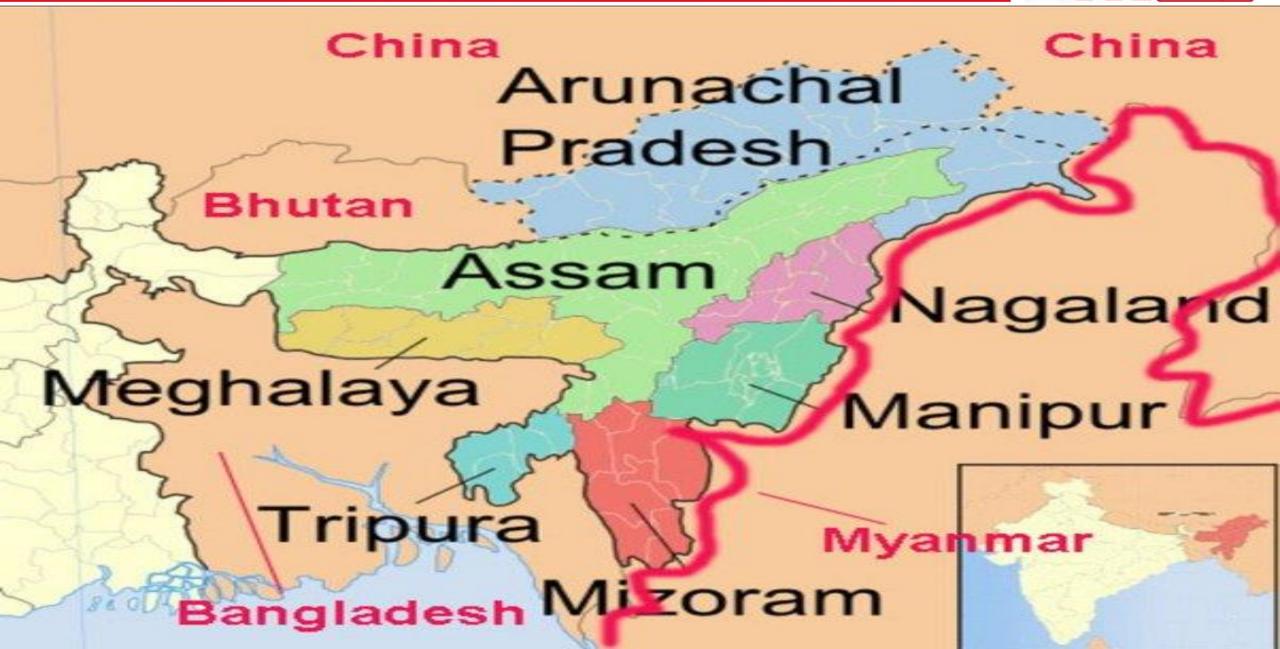




Indian States sharing border with Nepal











The Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from

- a.Bangladesh
- b.China
- c.Sri Lanka
- d.Switzerland





The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate India from Sri Lanka and thus both of them lie between India and Sri Lanka.

The Gulf of Mannar is a large shallow bay.

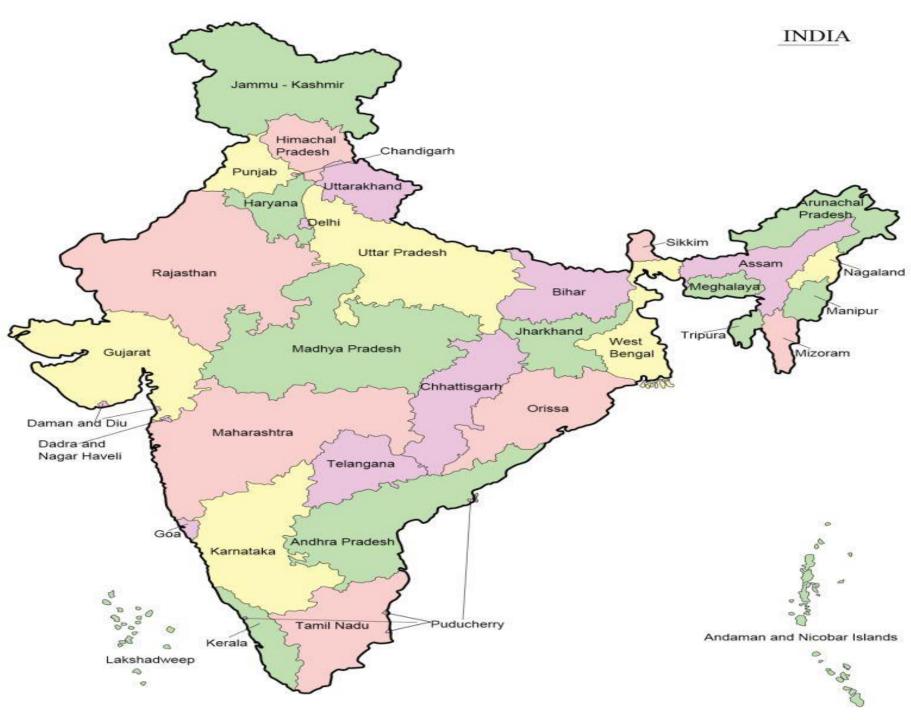


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Facts About Position of States of India

•Uttar Pradesh borders a maximum number of States, 8 (Eight):
Uttarakhand, Himachal

Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar.





Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 States. Which of the following is not one of them?

a.Chhattisgarh

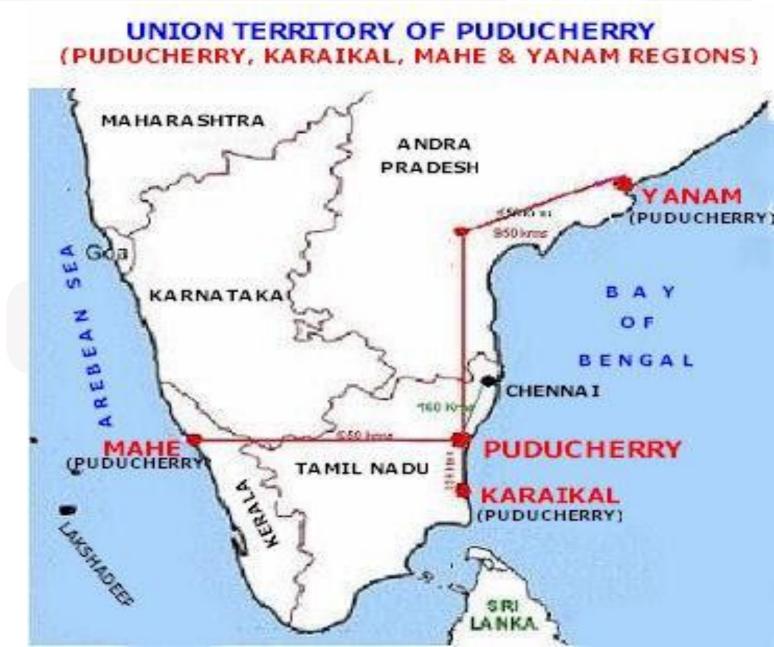
b.West Bengal,

c.Gujarat

d.Andhra Pardesh

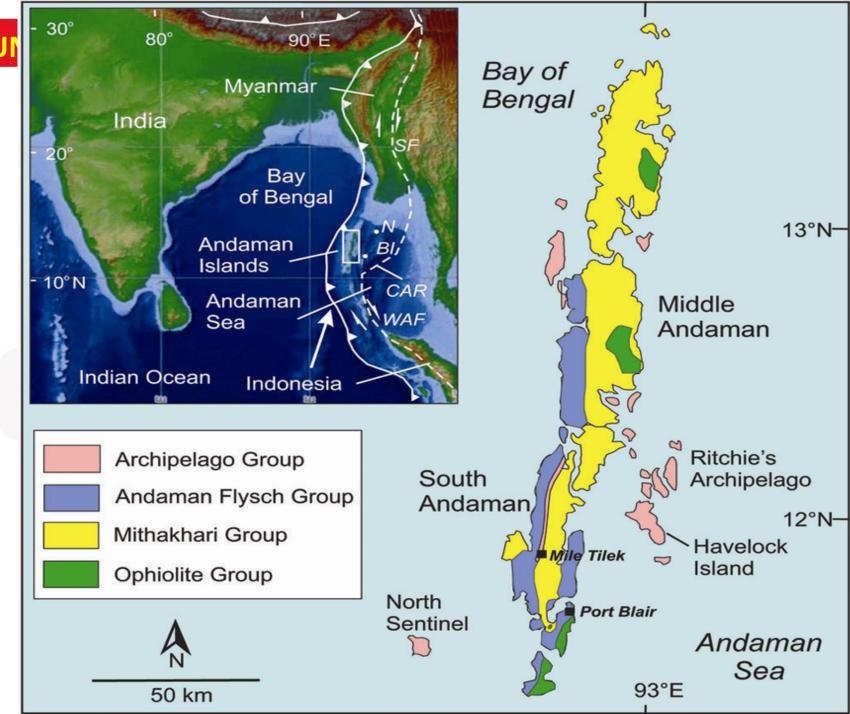


- •Puducherry (Pondicherry) is the only Union Territory which spread in three states:
- (a) Puducherry (Main) Situated in Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karaikal- Situated in Tamil Nadu
- (c) Yanam- Situated in Andhra Pradesh;
- Mahe- Situated in Kerala.



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- •Barren Island is <u>only India's</u> <u>active volcano</u> which situated in the east of Middle Andaman.
- •Narcondam Island is a volcanic island which is situated in the northern-eastern part of North Andaman.
- The Indira Point, the southern point of India is situated in the southern tip of Great Nicobar Island.





(Extinct Volcano)

Barren Island

(Dormant Volcano)

ISLANDS

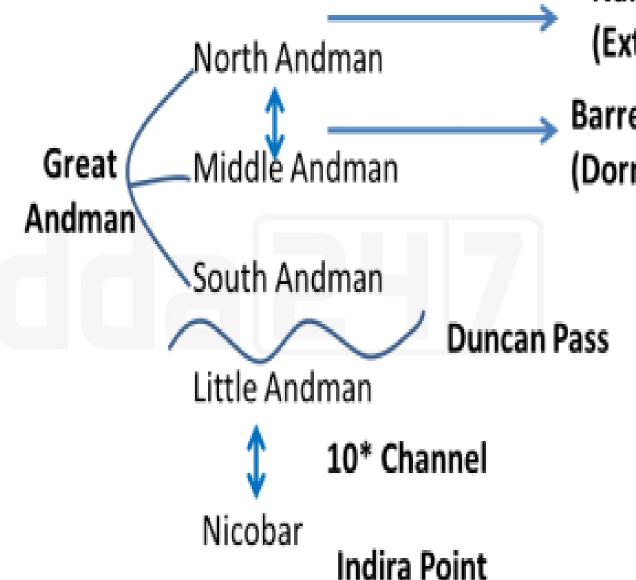
Lakshdweep (Coral island)

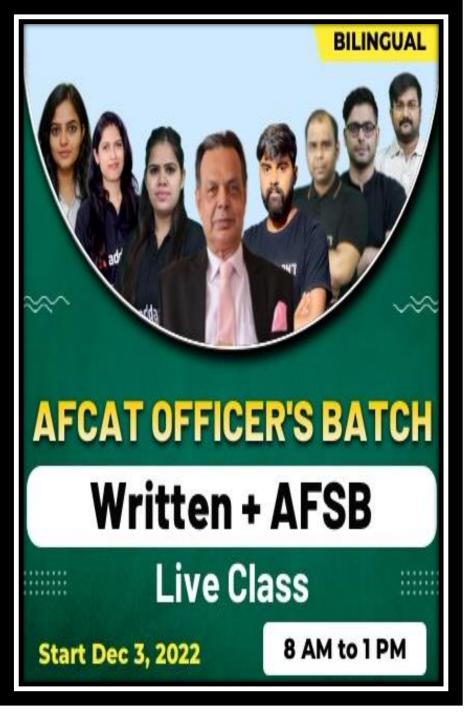
9* Channel

Minicoy (Coral Islands)

8* Channel

Maldieves





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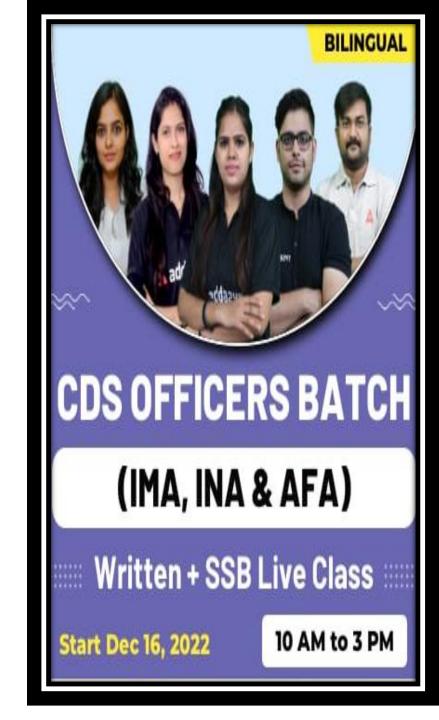
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Duncan pass is between South
 Andaman and Little Andaman.

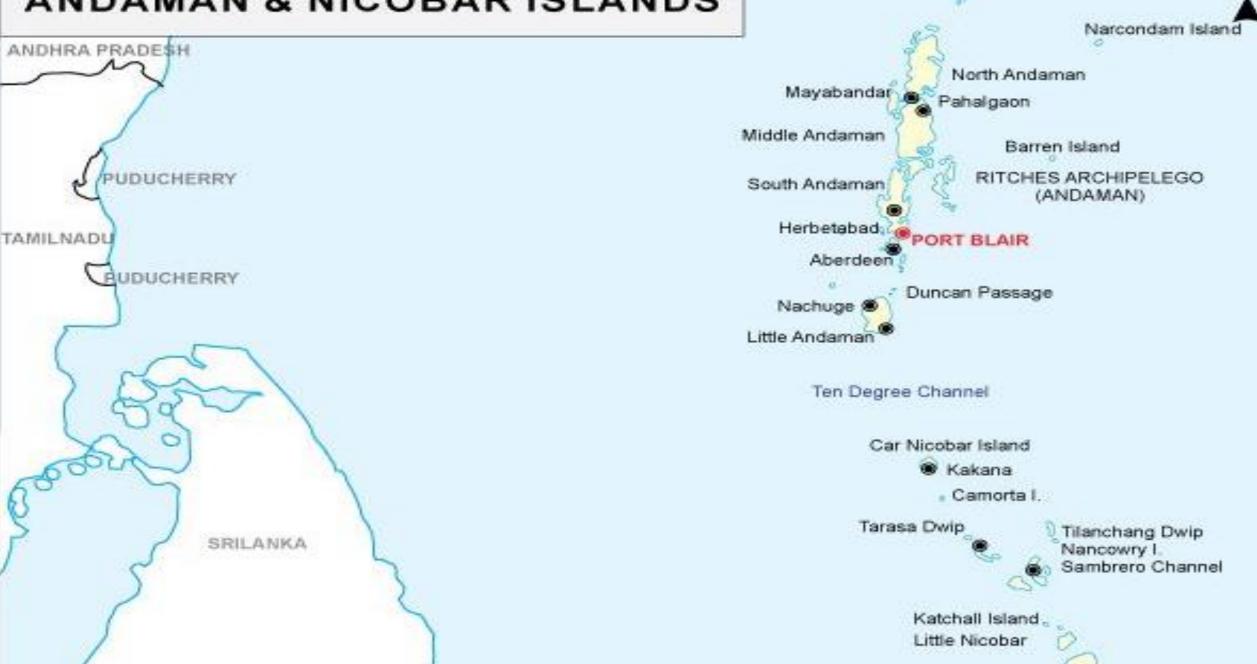
•The Grand Channel is between Great Nicobar and Sumatra (Indonesia).

•The Palk Strait is situated between Tamil Nadu (India) and Sri Lanka.



Port Blair

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS



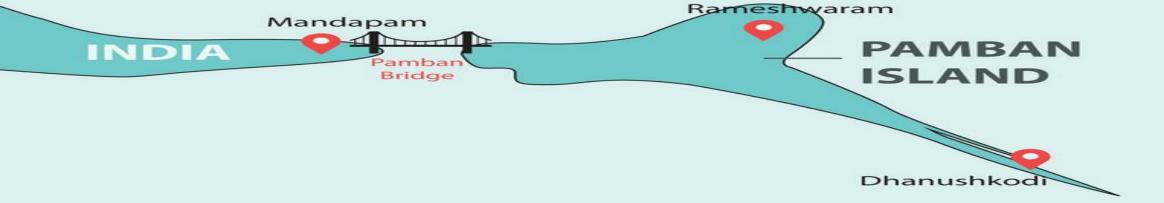
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- •The Adam's Bridge is situated between Tamil Nadu (India) and Sri Lanka.
- •Pamban Island is a part of the Adam's Bridge.
- Rameshwaram is situated on this Island.

•The Palk Bay is to the north and the Gulf of Mannar is to the south of the Adam's Bridge.



BAY OF BENGAL



INDIAN OCEAN



Which Union Territory spreads in three states?

a.Andaman and Nicobar

b.Dadra and Nagar Haveli

c.Daman and Diu

d.Puducherry (Pondicherry)



Explanation

Puducherry (Pondicherry) is the only Union Territory which spread in three states:

- (a) Puducherry (Main) Situated in Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karaikal- Situated in Tamil Nadu
- (c) Yanam- Situated in Andhra Pradesh; Mahe- Situated in Kerala.



Important Rivers of India

Major River System or Drainage Systems in India

Himalayan River systems

- Indus River System
- Brahmaputra River System
- Ganga River System





Peninsular River Systems

- Godavari River System
- Krishna River System
- Cauvery River System
- Mahanadi River System

West Flowing Peninsular River Systems

- Narmada River System
- Tapti River System



Major Rivers of Indus River System	Source	Length
Indus	Glaciers of Kailas Range (Close to Manasarovar Lake)	2880 km total. 710 km in India
Jhelum	Verinag	720 km
Chenab	Bara Lacha Pass	1180 km
Ravi	Near Rohtang Pass	725 km
Beas	Near Rohtang Pass	460 km
Satluj	Manasarovar-Rakas Lakes	1450 km total 1050 km in India



Indus:

Originates near Mansarovar Lake and

falls into the Arabian Sea.

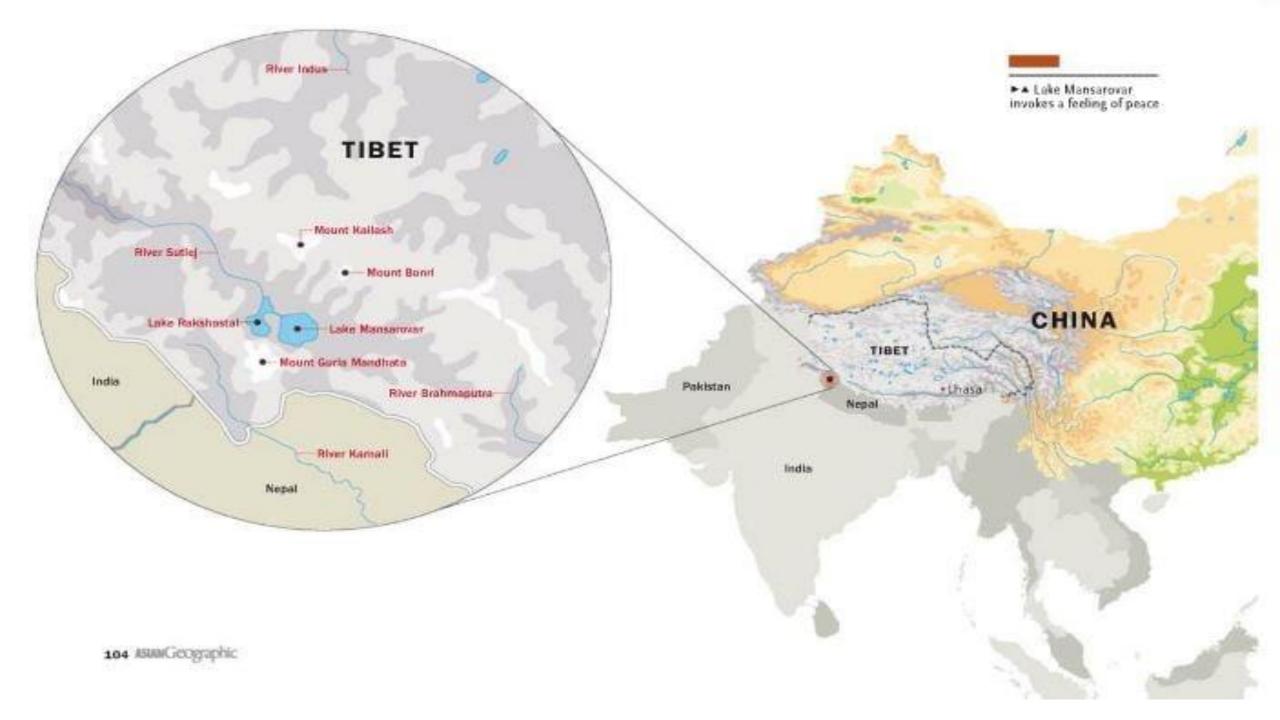
It measures around **2880 km** in length.

The Indus originates in the Kailash range in Tibet near Lake Manasarovar.

The main tributaries of the Indus in India are **Jhelum, Chenab**, **Ravi**, **Beas and Sutlej**.

Several tributaries - the **Zaskar, the Shyok, the Nubra and the Hunza** join it in the Kashmir region.







•Ravi:

- •Originates from **Kullu Hills** near Rohtang Pass and falls into the **Chenab**.
- •It measures around **720 km** in length.





- •Which of the following is not a tributary of the river Indus?
- •a.Yamuna
- b.Sutlej
- ·c.Ravi
- •d.Beas

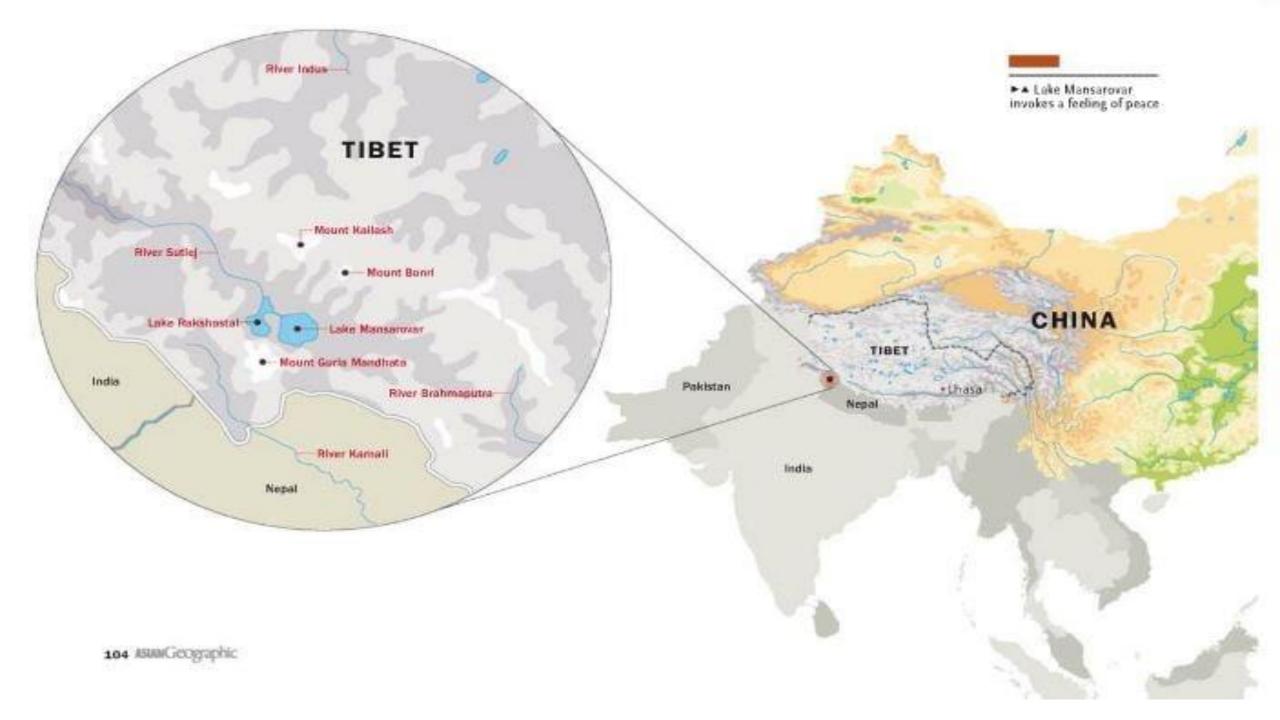




Satluj:

Originates from Mansarovar Rakas Lakes and falls into the Chenab.

It measures around 1050 km in length.





•Ganges:

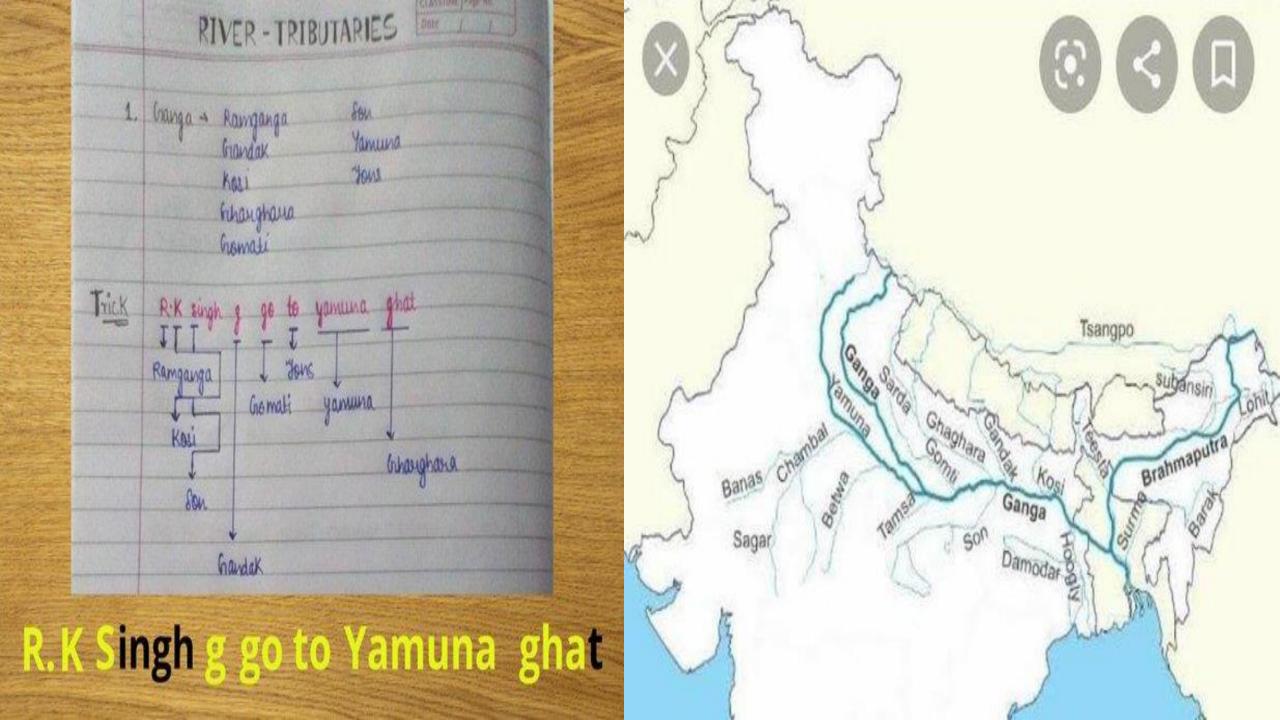
- •Originates from **Gangotri Glacier** and falls into the **Bay of Bengal**.
- •It measures around **2525 km** in length.





- •This basin is shared by ten states.
- These states are
- Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh (34.2%),
- Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (23.1%),
- Bihar and Jharkhand (16.7%),
- •Rajasthan (13.0%), West Bengal (8.3%), Haryana (4.0%) and Himachal Pradesh (0.5%).
- The Union Territory of Delhi accounts for 0.2% of the total area of the Ganga Basin.

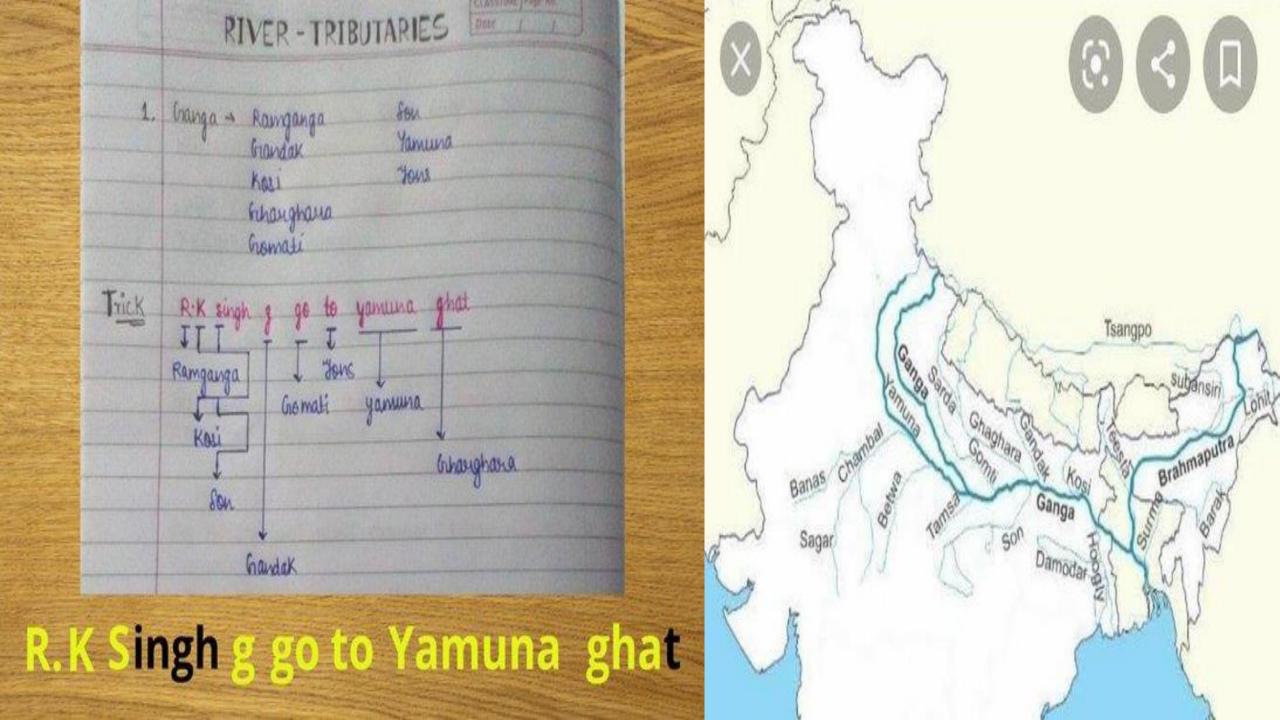






- The total length of the Ganga River from its source to its mouth (measured along the Hugli) is 2525 km,
- of which 310 km in Uttaranchal, 1140 km in Uttar Pradesh,
- •445 km in Bihar and 520 km in West Bengal.
- •The remaining 110 km stretch of the Ganga forms the boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.







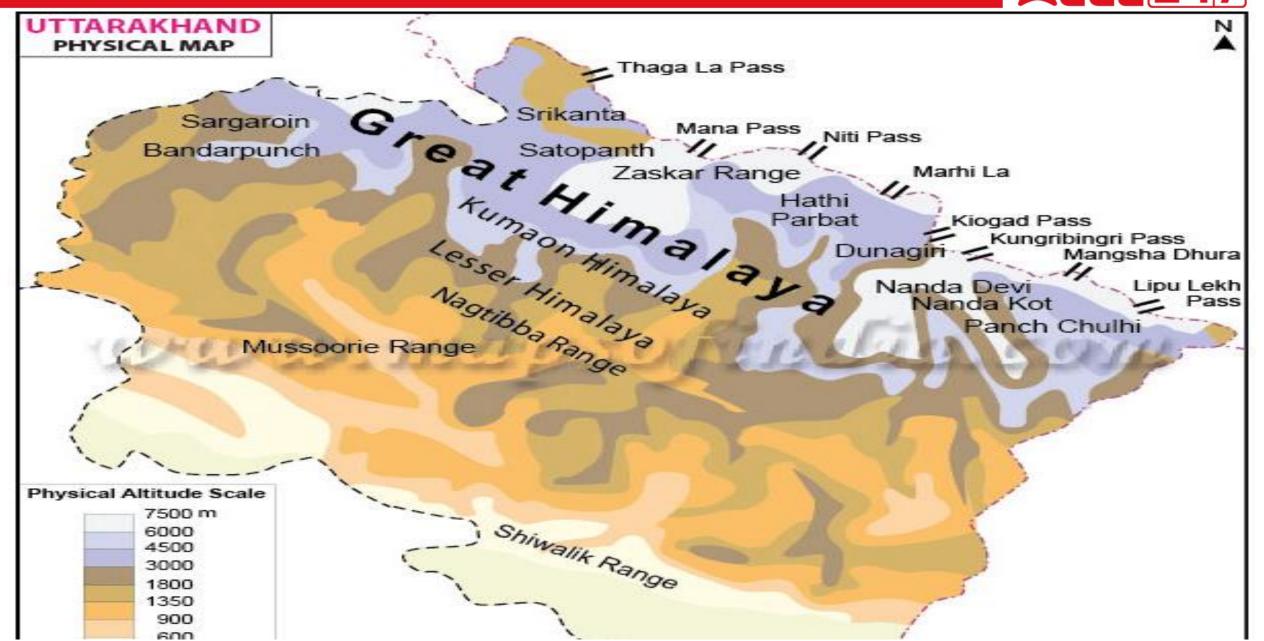
•Yamuna:

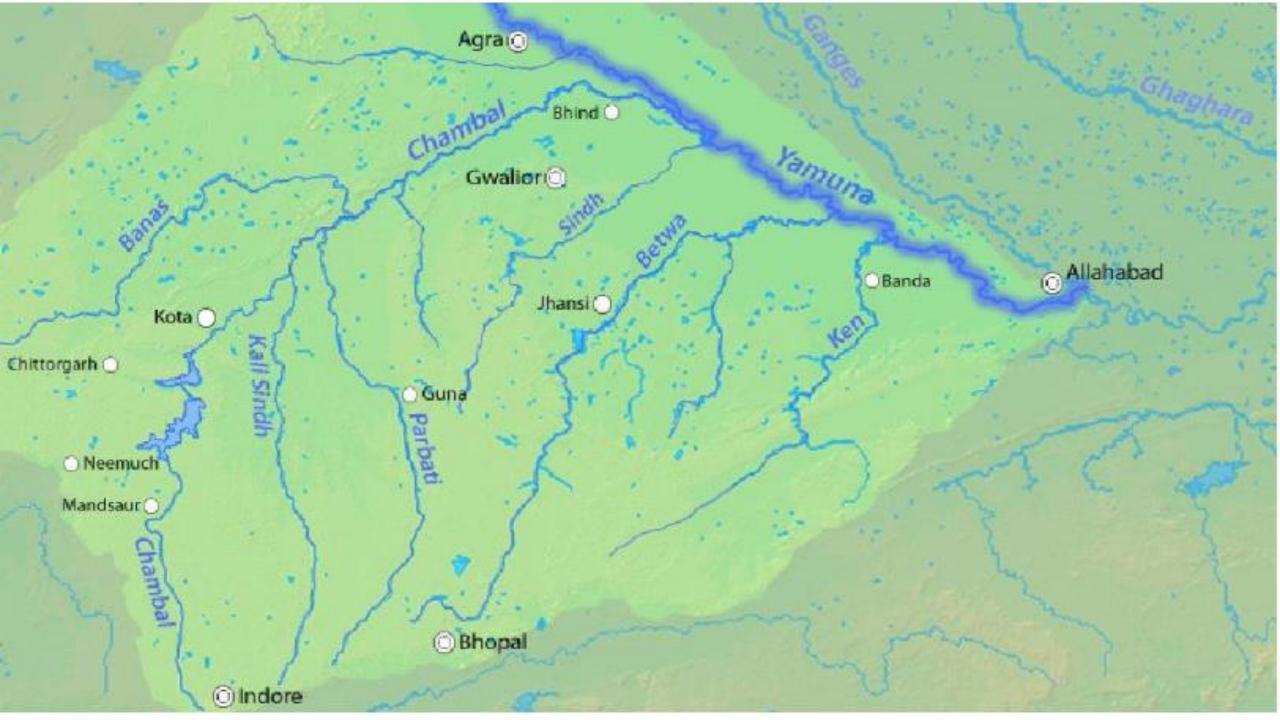
•Originates from Yamunotri on the western slopes of Banderpunch range (6,316 km) and falls into the Ganga.

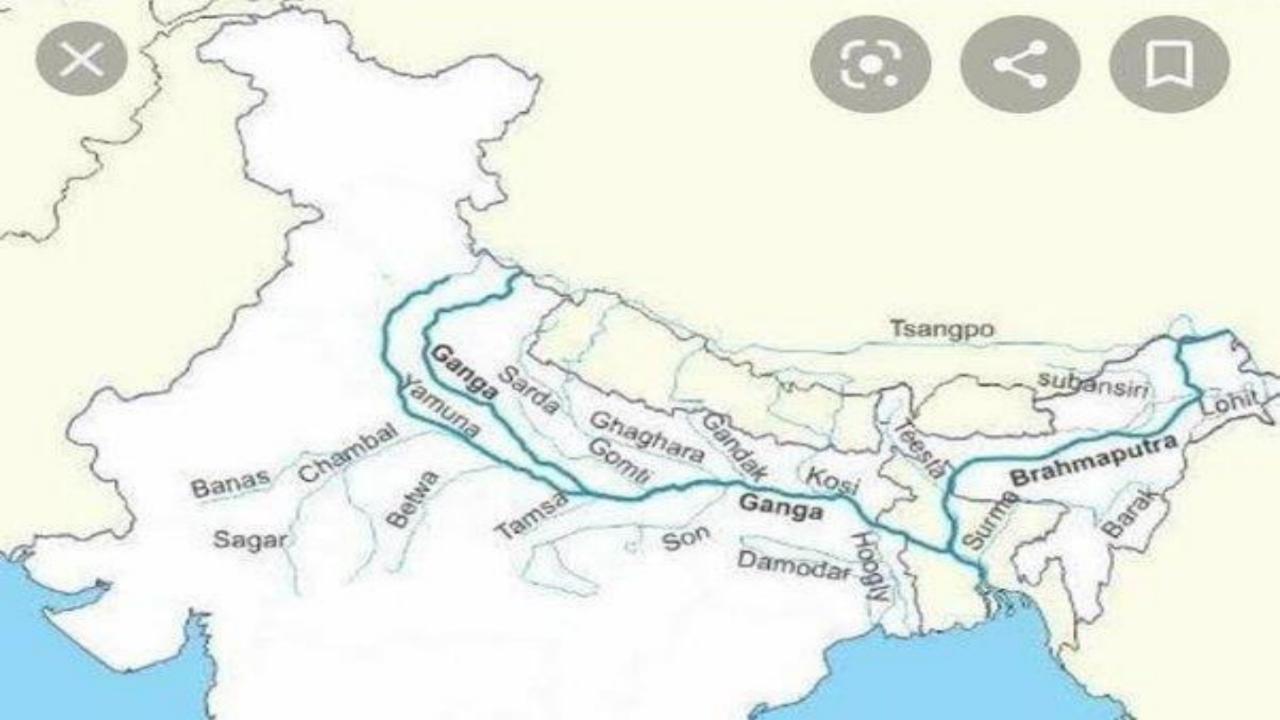
It measures around **1375** km in length.

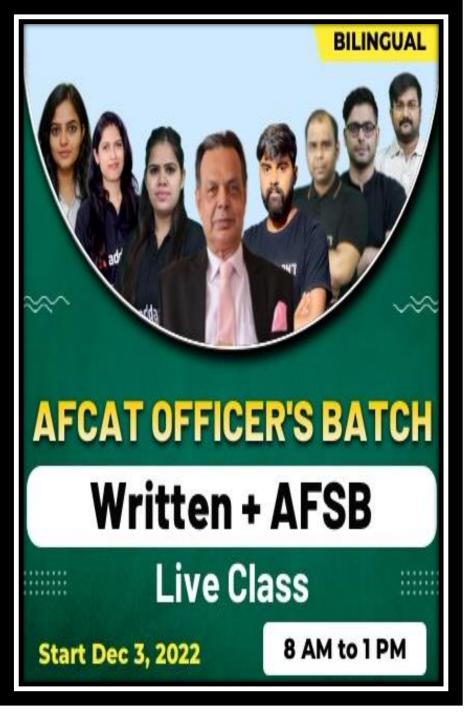
- •The westernmost and the longest tributary of the Ganga,
- •It joins the Ganga at Prayag (Allahabad).
- •It is joined by the **Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken** on its right bank while the **Hindan, the Rind, the Sengar, the Varuna**, etc. join it on its left bank.











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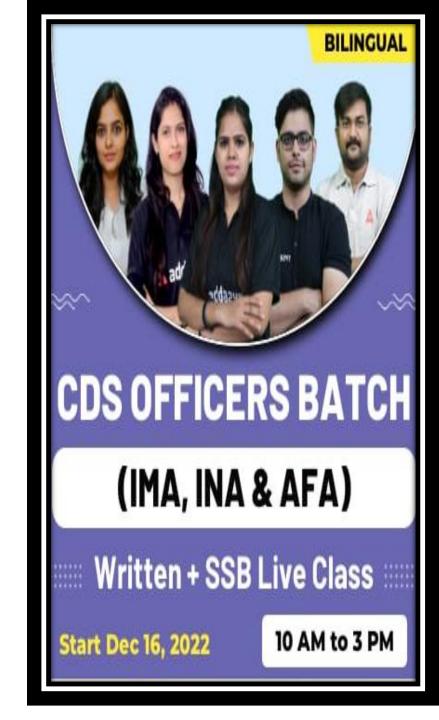
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