



Dear Students

Warm Greetings, Now we are going to learn about

Geography - UNIT – I
India - Location, Relief and Drainage

- India is the seventh largest country in the world
- It is second largest country in Asia
- It forms a part of south Asia
- Total area of the world with an area of 32,87,263 sq.km.

India's Land and Water Frontiers

- 15,200 km. long land frontier with Pakistan and Afghanistan
- 7516.6 km. water frontier

Borders share country

• Pakistan	- West
• Afghanistan	- North West
• China Nepal and Bhutan	- North
• Bangladesh and Myanmar	- East
• India and Srilanka are separated by Palk Strait	

India and the world

- The Indian land mass has a central location between the East and the West Asia
- The trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India

India: A subcontinent

A continental characteristics in Physiography, Climate, Natural vegetation, Minerals Human resources *So India is known as 'subcontinent'*

Location and Extent

- India extends from 8° 4' N to 37° 6'N latitudes
- 68° 7'E to 97° 25' E longitudes
- Located North Eastern Hemisphere
- The southernmost point of India is Cape Comorin
- North – South 3214 km. Jammu Kashmir to Kanyakumari
- East – West 2933 km. Rann of kutch to Arunachal Pradesh
- Politically divided 29 states 7 union territories



Indian Standard Time (IST)

The Longitudinal difference between Gujarat in the west and Arunachal Pradesh in the east is about 30° .

It will have sunrise about 2 hours early than Gujarat To avoid differences Indian standard time is calculated Indian central meridian is $82^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ E Longitude

It passes through Mirzapur bisects the country **IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of (GMT)**

Major Physiographic Divisions of India

India has been physiographically divided into 5 divisions

- 1) Northern Mountains
- 2) Northern Great plains
- 3) The Plateau region
- 4) Coastal plains
- 5) Islands

Northern Mountain

1. Himalayan Mountain - Youngest, Loftiest, Fold
2. Formed due to tectonic activity
3. Distance 2500 km
4. Pamir knot - Roof of the World
5. Himalayas - Sanskrit words - The Abode of Snow

Three divisions

- The Trans - Himalayas,
- Himalayas
- Eastern Himalayas

1. The Trans Himalayas - Western Himalayas

- It lies Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau
- They contain Tethys sediments
- Ranges are Ladakh, Kailash & Karakoram

2. Himalayas - young fold mountain

- Formed by Angara land mass in the north
- Gondwana landmass in the south



Divisions : Greater Himalayas, lesser Himalayas, Siwaliks

(i) Greater Himalayas or the Himadri

- Average height 6000 m
- It receives lesser rainfall
- Mt. Everest in Nepal Kanchenjunga - Nepal and Sikkim
- Glaciers - Gangothri, Yamunothri, siachan

(ii) Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal

- Height of ranges 3700 - 4500m
- Pir Panjal Dhauladhar Mahabharat - Mountain range
- Hill Station : Shimla Mussourie Nainital Almora Rainkhet Darjeeling

(iii) Siwaliks or Outer Himalayas

- It extends from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam
- Elevation 1300m discontinuous range
- It is called Duns in west Duars in east

3. Purvanchal Hills

- Eastern off – shoot of Himalayas
- Located border of India and Myanmar
- Hills - Khasi Mizo Tripura etc.,

Importance of Himalayas

- ✓ Blocks southwest monsoon
- ✓ Natural barrier
- ✓ Perennial rivers --- Indus Ganges Brahmaputra
- ✓ Paradise of tourists
- ✓ Pilgrim centres Amarnath kedarnath Badrinath
