



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° 30' E Longitude

It passes through Mirazpur 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 - Gangotri, 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 Brahmapurta
- ✓ Paradise of tourists
- ✓ Pilgrim centres Amarnath kedarnath Badrinath

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