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UPSC-CSE

PRELIMS+MAINS
ENGLISH MEDIUM

General Study Paper-1
Part -1

GEOGRAPHY (INDIA + WORLD)

PREFACE

Dear Aspirants, The Presented Notes "UPSC - CSE (PRE + MAINS)" have been prepared by a team of teachers, colleagues and Infusion Notes members who are expert in various subjects. These notes will help the Aspirants to the fullest extent possible in the examination of Civil Services conducted by the **UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (UPSC)**.

Finally, despite careful efforts, there may be chances of some shortcomings and errors in the notes, So your suggestions are cordially invited in Infusion notes.

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SR. NO.	CHAPTER NAME	P. NO.
1.	INDIA'S PHYSICAL SETTINGS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomorphic Forces • Geomorphic Agents • Earth Movements • Size and Location • States and Union Territories • Border Sharing • India - Geographical Extremes 	1
2.	PHYSICAL FEATURES INDIAN ROCK SYSTEM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peninsular India • Extra Peninsular India • Archaean, Purana, Dravidian, Aryan, Rock System • Structure of the Earth's interior • Minerals in the Earth Crust • Rocks in the Earth Crust • Indo Gangetic Plains • Longitudinal Profile - Indo Gangetic Plains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bhabhar, Tarai, Bangar, Khadar 	6
3.	PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Himalayas (Himadri) • Longitudinal Divisions of Himalayas • Trans-Himalayas Ranges • Mountain Ranges And Highest peak of India • range <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, etc • The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats 	15

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Western & Eastern Coastal Plains of India</i> • <i>Islands of India (Indian Islands)</i> • <i>Mountain Passes in India (state wise) – Location & Significance</i> 	
4.	<p>INDIAN RIVER SYSTEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drainage Systems</i> • <i>Himalayan River systems</i> • <i>Indus River System</i> • <i>Brahmaputra River System</i> • <i>Ganga River System</i> • <i>Yamuna River System</i> • <i>The Mahanadi River System</i> • <i>Godavari River System</i> • <i>Krishna River System</i> • <i>The Cauvery River System</i> • <i>Godavari and Kaveri River Interlinking Project</i> • <i>Major Inter-State River Disputes</i> • <i>West Flowing Rivers of Peninsular India</i> • <i>The Narmada River System</i> • <i>The Tapi River System</i> • <i>Sabarmati River</i> • <i>Mahi River</i> • <i>The Godavari River System</i> • <i>The Krishna River System</i> • <i>West flowing Rivers of the Sahyadri (Western Ghats)</i> • <i>Erosion and Deposition: Action of Running Water and Groundwater</i> • <i>Courses of a river</i> • <i>National Water Mission</i> 	35

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>JAL JEEVAN MISSION</i> • <i>Water Conservation</i> • <i>Mihir Shah Committee Report for India's Water Reforms</i> • <i>Interlinking of Rivers Project</i> • <i>TYPES OF LAKE'S</i> 	
5.	RAMSAR SITES (WETLANDS) IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction</i> • <i>Ramsar Sites In India : State Wise</i> • <i>The Montreux Record</i> 	70
6.	UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE SITES: NAMES FROM INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction</i> • <i>UNESCO's World Heritage Sites in India</i> • <i>How does this program help the listed site and the country?</i> 	71
7.	SOILS OF INDIA: CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Soil Classification</i> • <i>Causes of Soil Degradation and Methods for Soil Conservation</i> • <i>Soil erosion</i> • <i>Soil conservation methods</i> 	73
8.	COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE	77
9.	NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Types of Indian Vegetation</i> • <i>Moist Tropical Forests</i> • <i>Dry Tropical Forests</i> • <i>Montane Subtropical Forests</i> 	79

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Montane Temperate Forests</i> • <i>Alpine Forests</i> 	
10.	CLIMATE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Topography</i> • <i>Industrial Policy</i> • <i>Floods</i> 	84
11.	WESTERN DISTURBANCES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Formation, Impact, Casualties, Importance, Cloudburst</i> • <i>Drought</i> 	87
12.	CLIMATE OF INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Factors determining the climate of India</i> • <i>Seasonal Rhythm</i> • <i>Winter, Summer, Rainy, Cold, Season</i> • <i>Indian Monsoon</i> • <i>Climatic Regions of India</i> 	91
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN INDIA • FOREST RESOURCES IN INDIA 	100
14.	RESOURCES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Resources</i> • <i>Forests (Report)</i> • <i>Water Resources</i> • <i>Measures taken by Government to de-stress Water Crisis</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>National Water Mission</i> ○ JAL JEEVAN MISSION • <i>Mihir Shah Committee Report for India's Water Reforms</i> • <i>Distribution of Key Mineral Resources in India</i> • <i>Energy Resources</i> 	108

15.	WIND ENERGY IN INDIA & WIND POWER PLANTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind Energy • National offshore wind energy policy-2015 • Problems in the Wind Energy Sector • Top States in India – Installed Wind Power Capacity • Solar Energy • Scenario of Solar Energy in India • India’s INDC, to be achieved primarily, by 2030 • Government initiatives • Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission • International initiatives • Solar Parks 	124
16.	IRRIGATION: DETERMINANTS OF AGRICULTURE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Infrastructure • Irrigation • Salient features of Indian Agriculture • Cropping Seasons in India • Zero budget natural farming (ZBNF) • Agricultural Production (India’s Position in World Agriculture) • Green Revolution in India • White Revolution in India • Blue Revolution in India • Economic Planning in India & Niti Ayog • Five Year Planning 	132
17.	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction 	154

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Causes of uneven distribution of population</i> • <i>Migration in India</i> 	
18.	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural hazards and disaster</i> • <i>Anthropogenic hazards and disaster</i> • <i>Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone, Landslides, Drought, Management</i> • <i>Environmental Pollution</i> • <i>Water Pollution</i> • <i>Land Pollution</i> • <i>Noise Pollution</i> • <i>Radiation Pollution</i> • <i>Thermal Pollution</i> 	164
19.	<p>ROAD TRANSPORT IN INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Transport System in India</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Road Transport (National, State highways District & Rural Roads Other Roads)</i> ○ <i>Some current initiatives in Roadways</i> 	174
20.	<p>RAILWAYS IN INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indian Railways</i> • <i>Government initiatives</i> • <i>Privatisation of Railways</i> • <i>Cons Related to Privatization of Indian Railways</i> • <i>Way Forward</i> 	177
21.	<p>PORTS AND WATERWAYS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction</i> 	180

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Role of inland water transport is Regional development</i> • <i>Types of Waterways</i> 	
22.	AIRWAYS (AIR TRANSPORT) IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction</i> • <i>Factors for development of air transport in India</i> • <i>Role in regional development</i> • <i>Aviation sector under make in India</i> • <i>Current Schemes related to aviation sector</i> • <i>Regional Connectivity Scheme – UDAN</i> 	183
23.	TRIBES IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Race vs Ethnicity</i> • <i>Article 342:</i> • <i>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</i> • <i>NCST, TSP, PVTGs,</i> • <i>Jiban Sampark Project of Odisha</i> • <i>Denotified tribes</i> • <i>Most Famous Tribal Groups</i> • <i>Scheduled Tribes in India</i> • <i>Classification of Tribes in India</i> • <i>Duties of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)</i> • <i>Constitutional Support for Scheduled Tribes</i> 	189
24.	MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction</i> • <i>Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary, Quandary, Activities</i> 	202

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Footloose Industries</i> • <i>Classification of Industries</i> • <i>Major Industrial Regions of India</i> • <i>Cement, Iron and Steel, Textiles, Gems & Jewellery, Sugar, Oil & Petrochemical, Information Technology, Cottage, Tea plantation, Coffee Plantation Industry</i> • <i>Industrial Policy</i> 	
25.	SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY: PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY, QUATERNARY AND QUINARY	207
26.	DOMAINS OF THE EARTH: LITHOSPHERE, ATMOSPHERE, HYDROSPHERE, BIOSPHERE	210
	<u>WORLD GEOGRAPHY</u>	
27.	SOLAR SYSTEM AND SUN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Solar System</i> • <i>Star, Moon, Constellation, Planet, Milky Way Galaxy, Sun, Earth, Satellite, Asteroid, Meteors and Meteorites, Comets, Solar Flares, Solar Cycle, All PLANETS, Kármán Line</i> 	215
28.	CLOUDS – HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CLOUDS	221
29.	ASIA – continent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Regional Divisions</i> ○ <i>Physical Divisions</i> ○ <i>Mountains</i> ○ <i>Desert</i> 	224

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Oceans</i> ○ <i>Seas</i> ○ <i>Rivers</i> ○ <i>Lakes</i> ○ <i>Straits</i> ○ <i>Resources</i> 	
30.	<i>AFRICA – continent</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Regional Divisions</i> ○ <i>Physical Divisions</i> ○ <i>Mountains</i> ○ <i>Desert</i> ○ <i>Rivers</i> ○ <i>Lakes</i> ○ <i>Climate</i> ○ <i>Forests</i> ○ <i>Mineral reserve</i> ○ <i>tribes in Africa</i> 	227
31.	<i>EUROPE – continent</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Physical Divisions</i> ○ <i>Mountain</i> ○ <i>Islands</i> ○ <i>Drainage Pattern</i> ○ <i>Gulfs and Bays</i> ○ <i>Great Britain</i> 	233
32.	<i>NORTH AMERICA – continent</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Regional Divisions</i> ○ <i>Physical Divisions</i> ○ <i>Great Lakes of USA</i> 	236

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Islands</i> ○ <i>Drainage Pattern</i> ○ <i>Seas in North America</i> ○ <i>Inland Drainage System</i> ○ <i>Lakes in North America</i> ○ <i>Agriculture</i> ○ <i>Forestry</i> ○ <i>Mining</i> ○ <i>Coal</i> ○ <i>Metallic minerals</i> ○ <i>Drilling</i> ○ <i>Important Industrial Centers of North America</i> 	
33.	<i>SOUTH AMERICA - continent</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Physical Divisions</i> ○ <i>Deserts of South America</i> ○ <i>Drainage of South America</i> ○ <i>Rivers of South America</i> ○ <i>Pantanal Wetlands</i> ○ <i>Lithium Triangle</i> 	242
34.	<i>AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Physical Divisions</i> ○ <i>Islands</i> ○ <i>Drainage System</i> ○ <i>Climatic zones</i> ○ <i>Natural Vegetation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>NEW ZEALAND</i> 	246
35.	<i>ANTARCTICA</i>	250

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Introduction</i> ○ <i>Climate</i> ○ <i>Aurora</i> ○ <i>Minerals</i> ○ <i>Expeditions of Antarctica</i> ○ <i>The Antarctic Treaty</i> 	
36.	MAJOR STRAITS OF THE WORLD	251
37.	IMPORTANT SEAS OF THE WORLD	253
38.	IMPORTANT GULFS OF THE WORLD	257
39.	IMPORTANT RIVERS & LAKES OF THE WORLD	260
40.	GRASSLANDS OF THE WORLD	265
41.	GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Population</i> • <i>growth</i> • <i>Problems of rapid growth of population</i> 	266
42.	WORLD DESERT LANDFORMS: EROSIONAL AND DEPOSITIONAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Desert</i> • <i>Types of desert</i> MAJOR AND MINOR OCEAN RELIEF FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ocean: introduction</i> • <i>Ocean Relief Features</i> TIDES: SPRING & NEAP TIDE, TIDAL BULGE, TIDAL BORE OCEAN CURRENTS: TYPES OF OCEAN CURRENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ocean Currents</i> • <i>Types of Ocean Currents</i> • <i>Desert Formation and Ocean Currents</i> 	271

	<p>VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION OF OCEANS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>major determinants of ocean temperature</i> • <i>Vertical Distribution of Temperature</i> • <i>Horizontal Temperature Distribution of Oceans</i> • <i>Oceans Issues and Threats</i> 	
43.	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND ITS EFFECTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HYDROELECTRIC POWER IN INDIA 	290
44.	<p>NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION: INDIA & WORLD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural gas</i> • <i>Formation</i> • <i>Uses</i> • <i>Importance of Natural Gas to India</i> • <i>World Distribution of Natural Gas</i> • <i>OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</i> • <i>New Exploration Licensing Policy, 1997</i> • <i>Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)</i> • <i>Revenue Sharing Contracts</i> • <i>Kelkar Committee Recommendations</i> • <i>Rangarajan Committee Recommendations</i> • <i>Midstream sector</i> • <i>Viability Gap Funding</i> • <i>Storage</i> • <i>Downstream sector</i> • <i>Introduction to Settlement Geography</i> 	295

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rural settlement vs Urban settlement</i> • <i>Infrastructure</i> • <i>Census of India gives definitions of rural and urban areas</i> • <i>Rural settlement</i> 	
45.	<p>ORIGIN OF THE EARTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gaseous hypothesis of Kant</i> • <i>Nebular hypothesis of Laplace</i> • <i>The planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlin (1905)</i> • <i>Jean and Jeffery's tidal theory</i> • <i>Russel's binary Star Hypothesis</i> • <i>Hoyle's supernova hypothesis</i> • <i>Schmidt's interstellar hypothesis</i> • BIG BANG THEORY 	299
46.	<p>LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE STANDARD TIME ZONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Motions of the Earth</i> • <i>Latitudes and Longitudes</i> • <i>Heat zones of the Earth</i> • <i>Time and Date</i> • ECLIPSES • ISOSTASY & THEORIES OF ISOSTASY • FACTS ABOUT HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS IN INDIA LIBERALISATION, PRIVATISATION, AND GLOBALISATION 	302

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER - 1

INDIA'S PHYSICAL SETTING

Dear aspirants, today we shall study about the surface of the earth on which we live in detail. We know that the surface of the earth is not a plain platform. It is distributed unevenly with a variety of landforms like mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, ravines, cliffs etc. Why is the surface of the earth uneven? What changes in the earth's surface? What process makes mountains and hills? The answer to all the questions above – Geomorphic Processes.

Geomorphic Process

The formation and deformation of landforms on the surface of the earth are a continuous process which is due to the continuous influence of external and internal forces. The internal and external forces causing stresses and chemical action on earth materials and bringing about changes in the configuration of the surface of the earth are known as geomorphic processes.

Endogenic Forces:

Endogenic forces are those internal forces which derive their strength from the earth's interior and play a crucial role in shaping the earth crust.

Examples – mountain building forces, continent building forces, earthquakes, volcanism etc.

The endogenic forces are mainly land building forces.

The energy emanating from within the earth is the main force behind endogenic geomorphic processes. This energy is mostly generated by radioactivity, rotational and tidal friction and primordial heat from the origin of the earth.

Exogenic Forces

Exogenic forces are those forces which derive their strength from the earth's exterior or origin within the earth's atmosphere.

Examples of forces – the wind, waves, water etc.

Examples of exogenic processes – weathering, mass movement, erosion, deposition.

Exogenic forces are mainly land wearing forces.

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Exogenic forces can take the form of weathering, erosion, and deposition. Weathering is the breaking of rocks on the earth's surface by different agents like rivers, wind, sea waves and glaciers. Erosion is the carrying of broken rocks from one place to another by natural agents like wind, water, and glaciers.

The actions of exogenic forces result in wearing down (degradation) of relief/elevations and filling up (aggradation) of basins/ depressions, on the earth's surface. The phenomenon of wearing down relief variations of the surface of the earth through erosion is known as gradation.

Geomorphic Agents

Running water, groundwater, glaciers, the wind, waves, and currents, etc., can be called geomorphic agents.

Geomorphic Processes vs Geomorphic Agents

A process is a force applied on earth materials affecting the same. An agent is a mobile medium (like running water, moving ice masses, the wind, waves, and currents etc.) which removes, transports and deposits earth materials.

Earth Movements

They are the movements in the earth's crust caused by the endogenic or exogenic forces. These movements are also termed as Tectonic movements.

The term 'Tectonic' derived from the Greek word 'Tekton' which means builders.

As the word means, these movements are mainly builders and have been responsible for building up different types of landforms.

We also know that endogenic forces (internal) and exogenic forces (external) are the two main types of geomorphic processes which result in earth movements. In this post, let's study endogenic forces in detail.

Endogenic Forces – Internal forces in detail

Endogenic forces can be classified as slow movements (diastrophic) and sudden movements. Slow movements cause changes very gradually which might not be visible during a human lifetime.

Slow Movements (Diastrophic forces)

- Diastrophic forces refer to forces generated by the movement of the solid material of the earth's crust. All the processes that move, elevate or build portions of the earth's crust come under diastrophism. Diastrophism includes:
- orogenic processes involving mountain building through severe folding and affecting long and narrow belts of the earth's crust.
- epeirogenic processes involving uplift or warping of large parts of the earth's crust.
- earthquakes involving local relatively minor movements.
- plate tectonics involving horizontal movements of crustal plates.
- Slow movements can again be classified as vertical movements and horizontal movements.

Vertical Movements (Epeirogenic movements):

- Vertical movements are mainly associated with the formation of continents and plateaus. They are also called as Epeirogenic movements
- The broad central parts of continents are called cratons and are subject to epeirogeny.
- They do not bring any changes in the horizontal rock strata.
- While they cause upliftment of continents, they can also cause subsidence of continents.
- These movements originated from the center of the earth.

Horizontal Movements (Orogenic Movements):

- Horizontal forces act on the earth's crust from side to side to cause these movements.
- They are also known as orogenic movements (mountain building).
- They bring a lot of disruptions to the horizontal layer of strata leading to a large structural deformation of earth's crust.
- They can be classified as forces of compression and forces of tension.
- Forces of compression are the forces which push rock strata against a hard plane from one side or from both sides.
- The compressional forces lead to the bending of rock layers and thus lead to the formation of Fold Mountains.

- Most of the great mountain chains of the world like the Himalayas, the Rockies (N. America), the Andes (S. America), the Alps (Europe) etc are formed in this manner.
- Forces of tension work horizontally, but in opposite directions.
- Under the operation of intense tensional forces, the rock stratum gets broken or fractured which results in the formation of cracks and fractures in the crust.
- The displacement of rock upward or downward from their original position along such a fracture is termed as faulting.
- The line along which displacement of the fractured rock strata takes place is called the fault line.
- Faulting results in the formation of well-known relief features such as Rift Valleys and Block Mountains. (E.g. Vindhya and Satpura Mountains)
- A rift valley is formed by sinking of rock strata lying between two almost parallel faults. (E.g. Valley of Nile, Rift valley of Narmada and Tapti)
- Rift valleys with steep parallel walls along the fault are called Graben and the uplifted landmass with steep slopes on both sides are called Horst.
- The very steep slope in a continuous line along a fault is termed as Escarpment.
- A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which gasses, molten rocks materials (lava), ash, steam etc. are emitted outward in the course of an eruption. Such vents or openings occur in those parts of the earth's crust where the rock strata are relatively weak. Volcanic activity is an example of an endogenic process. Depending upon the explosive nature of the volcano, different landforms can be formed such as a plateau (if the volcano is not explosive) or a mountain (if the volcano is explosive in nature).

Size and location

1. In area, India is the seventh largest country in area, and the second largest in population after China in the world. India is the cradle of human civilization and the murder of history. India is a vast country. Laying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the mainland extends between latitude 8°4N and 37°6N and longitude 68°7E and 97°25E.

2. The topic of cancer (23°30N) divides the country into almost two equal parts.
3. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, live the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands in the bay of Bengal and Arabian sea respectively.
4. The mainland of India extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west.
5. India's territorial limit further extends towards the sea up to 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km) from the coast.
6. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India are roughly 30 degrees, where the actual distance measured from the north to south is 3214 km, and that from east to west is only 2933 km.
7. This difference is based on the fact that the distance between two longitudes decreases towards the pole whereas the distance between two latitudes remains the same everywhere.
8. From the values of latitude it is understood that the southern part of the country lies within the tropics and the northern part lies in the subtropical zone or the warm temperate zone. This location is responsible for large variation in landforms, climate, soil types and natural vegetation in the country.
9. Longitudinal extent and its implication on the Indian people. There is a variation of nearly 30 degrees which causes a time difference of nearly two hours between the easternmost and the westernmost part of our country. While the sun rises in the northeastern state about two hours earlier as compared to Jaisalmer, the watches in Dibrugarh, Imphal in the east and the Jaisalmer, Bhopal and Chennai in the other parts of India show the same time.
10. There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian in multiple of 7 degree 30 minutes of longitude. That is why 82 degree 30 minutes E had been selected as the standard meridian of India. Indian standard time is ahead of Greenwich mean Time by 5 hours 30 minutes. There are some countries where there are more than one standard meridian due to their vast east to west extent. For example the USA has 7 time zones

11. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh Jharkhand Tripura Mizoram and West Bengal..

Extreme points of India

- Southernmost Point- Indira point
 - Northernmost point-Indira col (Jammu and Kashmir)
 - Westernmost point- guhar Moti Kutch (Gujarat)
 - Easternmost point-kibithu (Arunachal Pradesh)
 - Southernmost point of mainland-Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
- i. India has a common border with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.
 - ii. Northwest :- Pakistan and Afghanistan.
 - iii. North :- China, Nepal and Bhutan.
 - iv. East :- Myanmar and Bangladesh.
 - v. South :- Sri Lanka and Maldives.

- Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea known as the palk strait and gulf of mannar.

28 States of India and union territories:

- The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 established the UTs. The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act of 1956 introduced the notion of the UT.
- With effect from October 31st 2019, the state of Jammu and Kashmir has been officially bifurcated into the Union Territories (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. It is important for aspirants preparing for the IAS Exam to know how the political map of India has changed with the creation of two new Union Territories.
- This article throws light upon how the political map of India has changed after the withdrawal of special status given to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) under Article 370 by the centre.

Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019:

- On the 5th of August 2019, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
- The bill sought to bifurcate the state of Jammu & Kashmir into two Union Territories – the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and the UT of Ladakh.
- With both the houses of parliament giving their assent to the bill, the number of states and Union Territories in India has changed.
- India will now have 28 states and the number of Union Territories in the country will be 8 (Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu were merged and the merger came into effect on 26th January 2020.)

States : Capital

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ● Andhra Pradesh | -Amaravati |
| ● Arunachal Pradesh | -Itanagar |
| ● Assam | -Dispur |
| ● Bihar | -Patna |
| ● Chhattisgarh | -Raipur |
| ● Goa | -Panaji |
| ● Gujarat | -Gandhinagar |
| ● Haryana | -Chandigarh |
| ● Himachal Pradesh | -Shimla |
| ● Jharkhand | -Ranchi |
| ● Karnataka | -Bengaluru |
| ● Kerala | -Thiruvananthapuram |
| ● Madhya Pradesh | -Bhopal |
| ● Maharashtra | -Mumbai |
| ● Manipur | -Imphal |
| ● Meghalaya | -Shillong |
| ● Mizoram | -Aizawl |
| ● Nagaland | -Kohima |
| ● Odisha | -Bhubaneswar |
| ● Punjab | -Chandigarh |
| ● Rajasthan | -Jaipur |
| ● Sikkim | -Gangtok |
| ● Tamil Nadu | -Chennai |
| ● Telangana | -Hyderabad |
| ● Tripura | -Agartala |
| ● Uttarakhand | -Dehradun |
- (Winter), Gairsain (Summer)

- Uttar Pradesh -Lucknow
- West Bengal - Kolkata

Union Territories:

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands -Port Blair
- Chandigarh-Chandigarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli & -Daman and Diu
- Delhi - New Delhi
- Jammu & Kashmir-Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)
- Ladakh-Leh (summer), Kargil (winter)
- Lakshadweep-Kavaratti
- Puducherry-Puducherry

Union Territories: Constitutional Provisions:

- The union territories are dealt with in **Articles 239 to 241 of Part VIII of the Constitution**, and their administrative system is not consistent.
- Article 239 of the original Constitution allowed the President to administer UTs directly through the administrators. In 1962, Parliament passed Article 239A, allowing it to construct legislatures for the UTs.
- The Constitution (69th Amendment) Act, 1991 inserted Article 239AA to the Indian Constitution, which has unique provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- The President of India has the power to make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Puducherry.
- The President's regulation has the same force and effect as a law passed by Parliament.
- The Indian Parliament may establish a High Court for a Union Territory by act or proclaim any court in any territory to be High Court.
- The National Capital Territory of Delhi is the only one that has its own High Court, with the Supreme Court being the highest court in the country.
- The Union Territories are administered by the Centre through administrators.
- Except for Puducherry and Delhi, none of the union territories have their own parliament. As a result, Parliament has the authority to enact legislation on any of the subjects covered by the Seventh

in most of its length and 35m in the northeastern section, towards the delta.

- The plains are flat and are rolling with a monotonous character.

Formation of Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra Plain:

- The formation of the Indo-Gangetic plain is closely related to the formation of the Himalayas.
- The rivers which were previously flowing into the Tethys sea (Before Indian Plate collided with Eurasian Plate – continental drift, plate tectonics) deposited a huge amount of sediments in the Tethys Geosyncline.
- The Himalayas are formed out of these sediments which were uplifted, folded, and compressed due to the northern movement of the Indian Plate.
- The northern movement of the Indian Plate also created a trough to the south of the Himalayas.

Depositional Activity:

- During the initial stages of upliftment of sediments, the already existing rivers changed their course several times and they were rejuvenated each time (perpetual youth stage of rivers).
- The rejuvenation is associated with intense headward and vertical downcutting of the soft strata overlying the harder rock stratum.
- Headward erosion and vertical erosion of the river valley in the initial stages, lateral erosion in later stages contributed a huge amount of conglomerates (detritus)(rock debris, silt, clay, etc.) which were carried downstream.
- Headward erosion – Erosion at the origin of a stream channel, which causes the origin to move back away from the direction of the streamflow, and so causes the stream channel to lengthen
- These conglomerates were deposited in the depression (Indo-Gangetic Trough or Indo-Gangetic syncline) (the base of the geosyncline is hard crystalline rock) between peninsular India and the convergent boundary (the region of present-day Himalayas).

New rivers and more alluvium:

The raising of the Himalayas and the subsequent formation of glaciers gave rise to many new rivers. These rivers along with glacial erosion supplied more

alluvium which intensified the filling of the depression.

With the accumulation of more and more sediments (conglomerates), the Tethys sea started receding. With the passage of time, the depression was completely filled with alluvium, gravel, rock debris (conglomerates) and the Tethys completely disappeared leaving behind a monotonous aggradational plain.

monotonous == featureless topography;

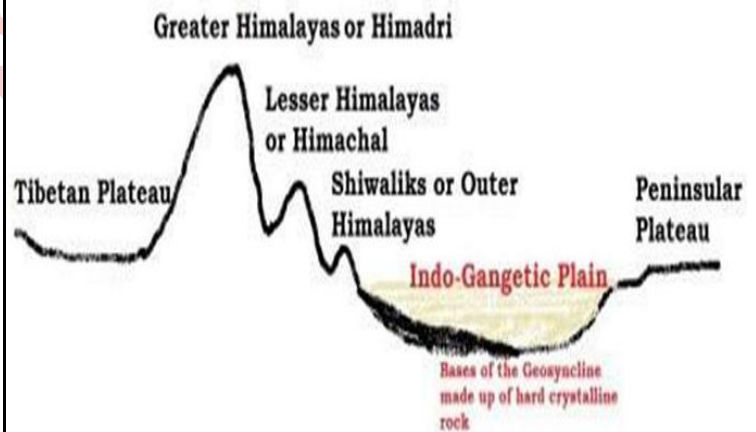
aggradational plain == plain formed due to depositional activity.

Indo-Gangetic plain is a monotonous aggradational plain formed due to fluvial depositions.

Upper peninsular rivers have also contributed to the formation of plains, but to a very small extent.

During recent times (since a few million years), depositional work of three major river systems viz., the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra have become predominant.

Hence this arcuate (curved) plain is also known as Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra Plain.



Longitudinal Profile – Indo Gangetic Plains :

Bhabhar : Bhabhar Region

- Adjacent to Shivalik foothills, coarser materials like cobbles, pebbles, gravels, boulders with coarse sand.
- It is a narrow, porous, northernmost stretch of the Indo-Gangetic plain.
- It is about 8-16 km wide running in an east-west direction along the foothills (alluvial fans) of the Shiwaliks.

- They show a remarkable continuity from the Indus to the Tista.
- Rivers descending from the Himalayas deposit their load along the foothills in the form of alluvial fans.
- These alluvial fans have merged together to build up the bhabar belt.
- The porosity of bhabar is the most unique feature.
- The porosity is due to the deposition of a huge number of pebbles and rock debris across the alluvial fans.
- The streams disappear once they reach the bhabar region because of this porosity.
- Therefore, the area is marked by dry river courses except in the rainy season.
- The Bhabar belt is comparatively narrow in the east and extensive in the western and north-western hilly region.
- Bhabhar zones stretches from Punjab to Assam Himalayas
- It has a complex profile and general slope of 1:6000
- The area is not suitable for agriculture and only big trees with large roots thrive in this belt.

Tarai; Terai Plains

- Marshy near the Bhabar zone, extremely flat marshy lands, densely deforested and parallel to the mountains from Punjab to Assam
- Terai is an ill-drained, damp (marshy) and thickly forested narrow tract to the south of Bhabar running parallel to it.
- The Terai is about 15-30 km wide.
- Widest along Bihar and eastern UP and the narrowest in the east.
- The underground streams of the Bhabar belt re-emerge in this belt.
- The Terai is more marked in the eastern part than in the west because the eastern parts receive a comparatively higher amount of rainfall.

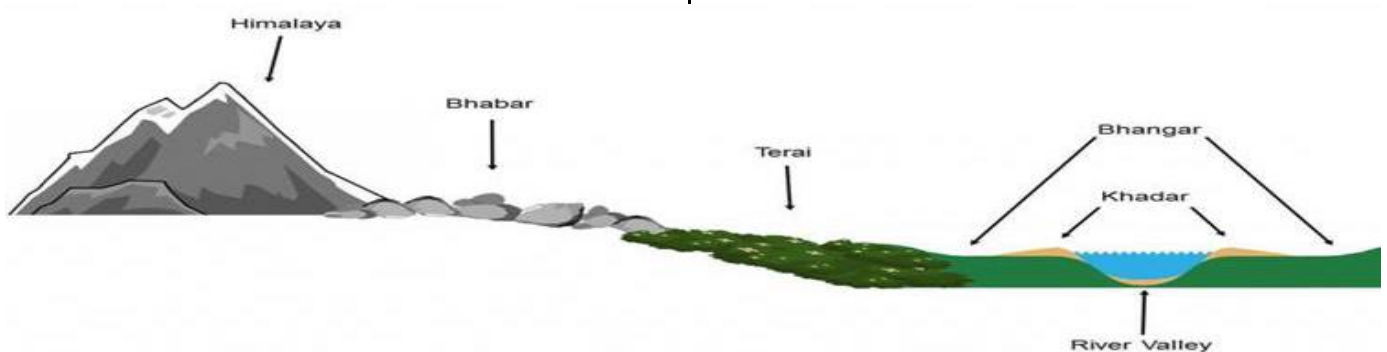
- Most of it is deforested for agriculture.
- Terai soils are Nitrogen-rich and have a humus content
- Most of the Terai land, especially in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, has been turned into agricultural land which gives good crops of sugarcane, rice, and wheat.

Bangar:

- It extends over the whole Gangetic plain.
- The Bhangar is the older alluvium along the river beds forming terraces higher than the floodplain.
- The terraces are often impregnated with calcareous concretions known as 'KANKAR'.
- 'The Barind plains' in the deltaic region of Bengal and the 'bhur formations' in the middle Ganga and Yamuna doab are regional variations of Bhangar.
- Bhur denotes an elevated piece of land situated along the banks of the Ganga river especially in the upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab. This has been formed due to the accumulation of wind-blown sands during the hot dry months of the year.
- Bhangar contains fossils of animals like rhinoceros, hippopotamus, elephants, etc.
- It has Kankar deposits which are fragments of Limestone, thus natural supplements of bases to the soil.
- It has been seriously degraded in several parts of UP where it is called Usar (Infertility due to salinization) are very less.

Khadar:

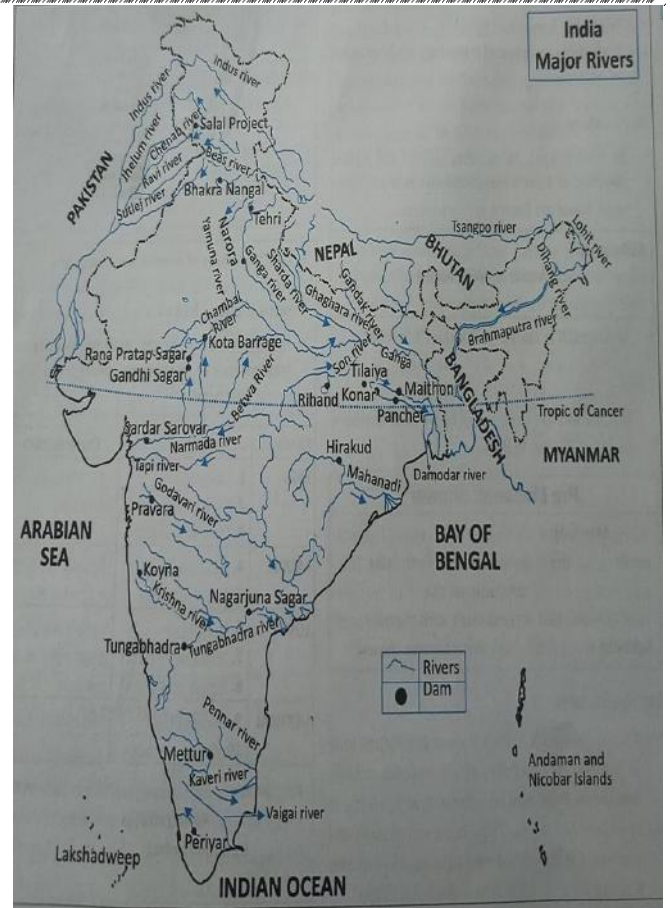
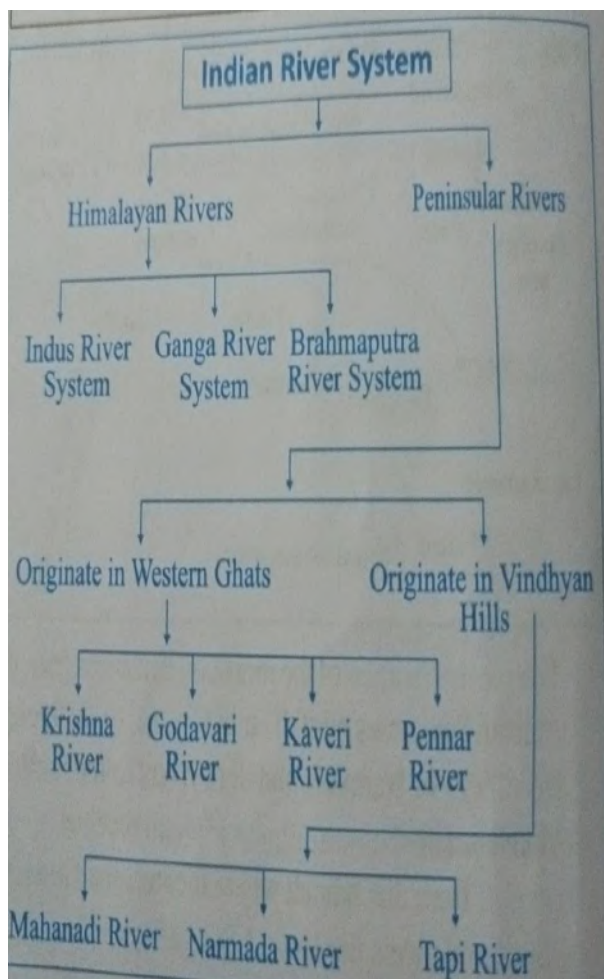
- The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plains along the river banks.
- A new layer of alluvium is deposited by river floods almost every year.
- This makes them the most fertile soils of Ganges.



CHAPTER - 4

INDIAN RIVER SYSTEM

Most of the rivers discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. Some of the rivers flow through the western part of the country and merge into the Arabian Sea. The northern parts of the Aravalli range, some parts of Ladakh, and arid regions of the Thar Desert have inland drainage. All major rivers of India originate from one of the three main watersheds-



- The Himalaya and the Karakoram range
- The Chota Nagpur plateau and Vindhya and Satpura range
- The Western Ghats
- **Drainage Systems Based on Origin:**
- The Himalayan Rivers: Perennial rivers: Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra, and their tributaries.
- The Peninsular Rivers: Non-Perennial rivers: Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery, the Narmada, and the Tapi and their tributaries.
- **Drainage Systems Based on the Type of Drainage:**
- The river systems of India can be classified into four groups viz.
- Himalayan rivers, Deccan rivers, and Coastal rivers that drain into the sea.
- Rivers of the inland drainage basin (endorheic basin). Streams like the Sambhar in western Rajasthan are mainly seasonal in character, draining into the inland basins and salt lakes. In the Rann of Kutch, the only river that flows through the salt desert is the Luni.

- **Drainage Systems Based on Orientation to the sea:**
- The Bay of Bengal drainage (Rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal)(East flowing rivers)
- Arabian sea drainage (Rivers that drain into the Arabian sea)(West flowing rivers).
- The rivers Narmada (India's holiest river) and Tapti flow almost parallel to each other but empty themselves in opposite directions (West flowing). The two rivers make the valley rich in alluvial soil and teak forests cover much of the land.
- The area covered by The Bay of Bengal drainage and Arabian Sea drainage are not proportional to the amount of water that drains through them.
- Over 90 per cent of the water drains into the Bay of Bengal; the rest is drained into the Arabian Sea or forms inland drainage.
- **Himalayan River systems:**
- Indus River System
- Brahmaputra River System
- Ganga River System
- **The Indus River System:**
- The Indus arises from the northern slopes of the Kailash range in Tibet near Lake Manasarovar.
- It has a large number of tributaries in both India and Pakistan and has a total length of about 2897 km from the source to the point near Karachi where it falls into the Arabian Sea out of which approx 700km lies in India.
- It enters the Indian Territory in Jammu and Kashmir by forming a picturesque gorge.
- In the Kashmir region, it joins with many tributaries- the Zaskar, the Shyok, the Nubra and the Hunza.
- It flows between the Ladakh Range and the Zaskar Range at Leh.
- It crosses the Himalayas through a 5181 m deep gorge near Attock, which is lying north of Nanga Parbat.
- The major tributaries of the Indus River in India are Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab, Beas, and Sutlej.
- **Left and Right bank tributaries:**
- Zanskar river, Suru river, Soan river, Jhelum River, Chenab River, Ravi River, Beas river, Satluj river, Panjnad river are its major left-bank tributaries.

- Shyok River, Gilgit river, Hunza river, Swat river, Kunnar river, Kurram river, Gomal River, and Kabul river are its major right-bank tributaries.
- **Shyok River:**
- Rising from the Karakoram Range, it flows through the Northern Ladakh region in J&K
- It has a length of about 550km.
- A tributary of the Indus River, it originates from the Rimo Glacier.
- The river widens at the confluence with the Nubra River
- Shyok River marks the south-eastern fringe of the Karakoram ranges by forming a V-shaped bend around it.
- **Nubra River:**
- It is the main tributary of the Shyok River.
- It originated from the Nubra Glacier, in a depression to the east of Saltoro Kangri Peak
- Nubra River meanders towards the southeast to join the Shyok River downstream of Shyok Valley at the base of the Ladakh range
- Nubra Valley, situated at an altitude of 3048m, is formed out of the Nubra River
- The catchment area is devoid of vegetation and human habitation due to high elevation and lack of rainfall.
- **Shigar River:**
- It is a small right-bank tributary of the Indus River in its course through the Ladakh region of J&K
- It rises from the Hispar Glacier.
- It joins Indus at Skardu.
- The Shigar River descends down a very steep gradient
- Its entire catchment has been influenced by the action of glaciers.
- **Gilgit River:**
- It is an important right-bank tributary of the Indus River in its course through the Ladakh region of J&K
- It originates from a glacier near the extreme northwestern boundary of the Himalayas
- The entire catchment area of the Gilgit River is bleak and desolate
- Bunji is the main human settlement along the river
- Ghizer and Hunza are the major right and left bank tributaries respectively.

● **Hunza River:**

- It is an important left-bank tributary of the Gilgit River
- It rises from a glacier north of the Karakoram Range in the northwestern part of J&K
- It flows southeast and cuts across the Karakoram Range through a spectacular gorge
- Downstream, the Hunza River follows a southwesterly direction in its middle course
- Then it cuts across an offshoot of the Karakoram range and changes course to the southeast in its lower course before merging with the Gilgit a little upstream of Bunji where the latter river empties itself into the Indus.

● **Zaskar River:**

- It is one of the important left bank tributaries of the Indus
- Human settlements are sparse.

● **Chenab River:**

- The Chenab originates from near the BaraLacha Pass in the Lahaul-Spiti part of the Zaskar Range.
- Chenab river is formed by the confluence of the Chandra and Bhaga rivers at Tandi located in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh
- In its upper reaches, it is also known as the Chandrabhaga
- It flows through the Jammu region of J&K into the plains of Punjab in Pakistan
- The waters of the Chenab are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty
- Baglihar Dam has been constructed on this river
- The river is crossed in J&K by the world's highest railway bridge named Chenab Bridge.

● **Jhelum River:**

- It is a tributary of the Chenab River and has a total length of 813km
- The river Jhelum rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the southeastern part of the valley of Kashmir in India.
- The Kishenganga (Neelum) River, the largest tributary of Jhelum, joins it.
- The Chenab merges with the Sutlej to form the Panjnad River which joins the Indus River at Mithankot

- The waters of the Jhelum are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Waters Treaty
- It ends in a confluence with the Chenab in Pakistan.

● **Kishanganga River:**

- It originates at Drass in the Kargil district of J&K
- The Neelum River enters Pakistan from India near the Line of Control and then runs west till it meets the Jhelum River
- It is also called as Neelum River (Neelum) either due to its sky cold water or due to the precious stone "ruby (Neelum)" that is found in this area
- It is famous for ice-cold water and trout fish.

● **Ravi River:**

- The Ravi River originates from the Dhauladhar range of the Himalayas in the Chamba district of HP. Ravi has its source in Kullu hills near the Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh.
- It follows a northwesterly course and is a perennial river having a total length of about 720km
- The waters of the Ravi River are allocated to India under the Indus Waters Treaty
- The major multipurpose project built on the river is the Ranjit Sagar Dam (Thein dam as it is located in The Village)
- Chamba town is situated on the right bank of the river.
- The right bank tributaries of the Ravi are the Budhil, Tundahan Beljedi, Saho and Soul; and its left bank tributary worth mentioning is Chirchind Nala.
- The Ujh river is a tributary of the Ravi River that flows through the Kathua district in the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The Ujh Multipurpose Project is planned to be constructed in Kathua District of Jammu & Kashmir on the River Ujh.
- Shahpurkandi Dam project is located on the Ravi River in Pathankot district, Punjab, downstream from the existing Ranjit Sagar Dam.

● **Sutlej River:**

- The Sutlej is sometimes known as the Red River.
- It rises from beyond the Indian borders in the southern slopes of the Kailash Mountain near Mansarover Lake from Rakas Lake.
- It enters HP at Shipki La and flows in the South-westerly direction through Kinnaur, Shimla, Kullu, Solan, Mandi, and Bilaspur districts.

- Papumpap Hydel Power Project
- Dthinkrong Hydel Power Project
- Upper Lohit Hydel Power Project
- Damway Hydel Power Project
- Kameng Hydel Power Project

- In the state of Sikkim-
- Rangit Hydel Power Project
- Teesta Hydel Power Project

- In the state of Assam-
- Kopili Hydel Power Project

- In the state of Meghalaya-
- New Umtru Hydel Power Project

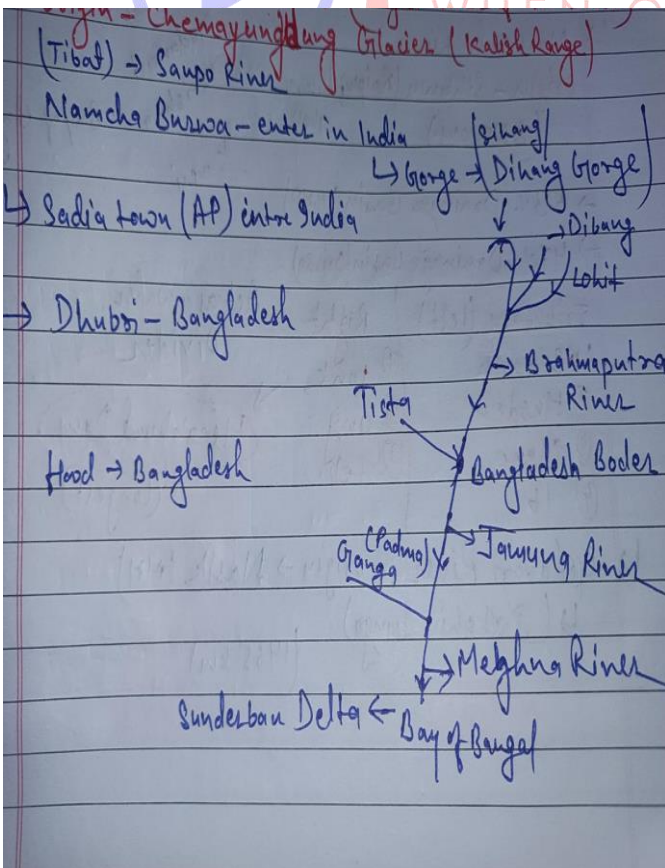
- In the state of Nagaland-
- Doyang Hydel Power Project

- In the state of Manipur-
- Loktak Hydel Power Project
- Tipaimukh Hydel Power Project

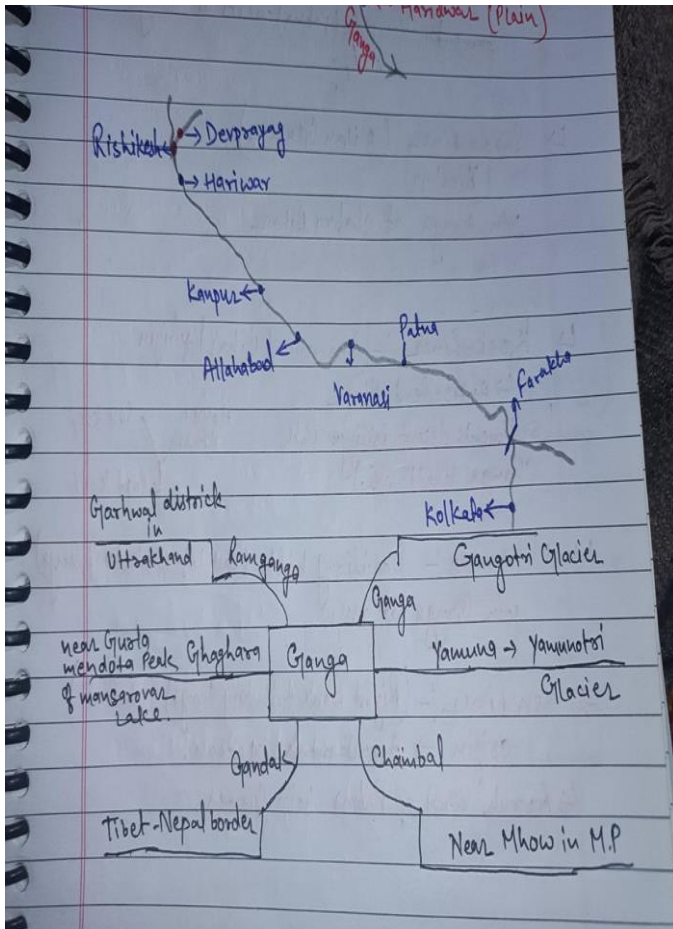
- In the state of Mizoram-
- Tuivai Hydel Power Project
- Tuirial Hydel Power Project
- Dhaleshwari Hydel Power Project

- Ganga River System:
- The Ganga originates as the Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glacier.
- Before it reaches Devprayag in the Garhwal Division, the Mandakini, Pindar, the Dhauliganga and the Bishenganga rivers merge into the Alaknanda, and the Bheling drain into the Bhagirathi.
- The Pindar River rises from East Trishul and Nanda Devi unites with the Alaknanda at Karan Prayag. The Mandakini meets at Rudraprayag.
- The water from both Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda flows in the name of the Ganga at Devprayag.
- The Ganga is formed from the 6 headstreams and their five confluences.
- The Alaknanda River meets the Dhauliganga River at Vishnuprayag, the Nandakini River at Nandprayag, the Pindar River to form the Ganga mainstream.
- The Bhagirathi, considered to be the source stream: rises at the foot of Gangotri Glacier, at Gaumukh, at an elevation of 3892m and fanning out into the 350km wide Ganga delta, it finally empties into the Bay of Bengal.
- From Devapryag the river is called Ganga.
- Ganga debouches [emerge from a confined space into a wide, open area] from the hills into the plain area at It is joined by the Yamuna at Allahabad.
- Near Rajmahal Hills it turns to the south-east.
- At Farakka, it bifurcates into Bhagirathi-Hugli in West Bengal and Padma-Meghna in Bangladesh (it ceases to be known as the Ganga at Farakka).
- Brahmaputra (or the Jamuna as it is known here) joins Padma-Meghna at.
- The total length of the Ganga river from its source to its mouth (measured along the Hugli) is 2,525 km.
- Haridwar, Kanpur, Soron, Kannauj, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Ghazipur, Bhagalpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Buxar, Saidpur, and Chunar are the important towns.
- It has long been considered holy by Hindus and worshiped as the goddess Ganga in Hinduism.

- The concept of Panch Prayag:
- Vishnuprayag: where the river Alaknanda meets river Dhaul Ganga
- Nandprayag: where river Alaknanda meets river Mandakini



- **Karnaprayag:** where river Alaknanda meets river Pinder
- **Rudraprayag:** where river Alaknanda meets river Mandakini
- **Devprayag:** where river Alaknanda meets river Bhagirathi -GANGA
- The principal tributaries of the Ganga are Yamuna, Damodar, Sapta Kosi, Ram Ganga, Gomati, Ghaghara, and Son. The river after traveling a distance of 2525 km from its source meets the Bay of Bengal



- The Ganga river system spreads in India, Tibet (China), Nepal and Bangladesh. It is the largest river basin in India and accounts for about one-fourth of the total area of the country. It covers states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi.

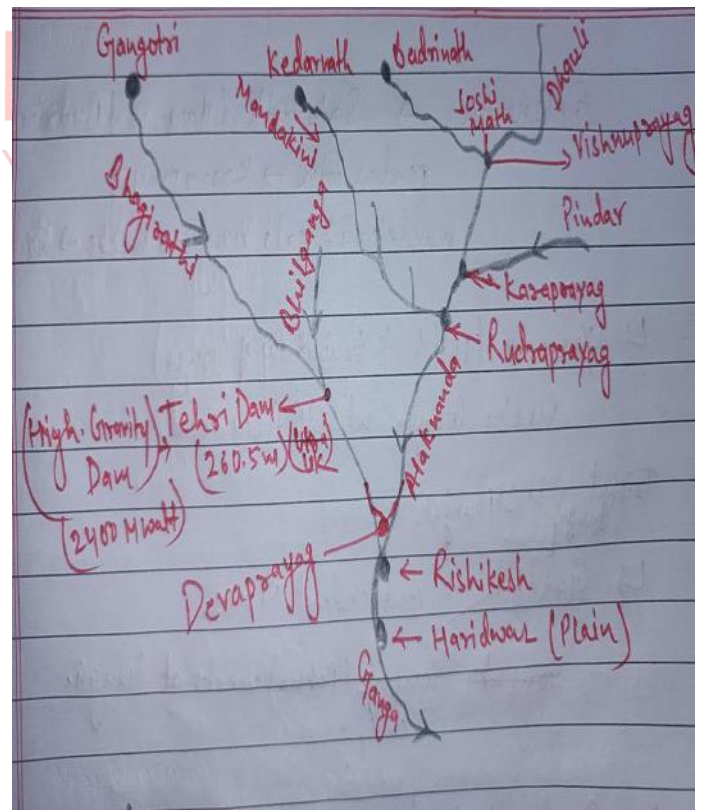
• **Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta:**

- Before entering the Bay of Bengal, the Ganga, along with the Brahmaputra, forms the largest delta of the world between the Bhagirathi/Hugli and the Padma/Meghna covering an area of 58,752 sq km.

- The coastline of the delta is a highly indented area.
- The delta is made of a web of distributaries and islands and is covered by dense forests called the
- A major part of the delta is a low-lying swamp that is flooded by marine water during high tide.

• **ALAKNANDA:**

- It is one of the headstreams of the Ganga.
- It rises at the confluence and feet of the Satopanth and Bhagirath glaciers in Uttarakhand.
- It meets the Bhagirathi River at Devprayag after which it is called the Ganga.
- Its main tributaries are the Mandakini, Nandakini, and Pinder rivers.
- The Alaknanda system drains parts of Chamoli, Tehri, and Pauri districts
- The Hindu pilgrimage center of Badrinath and the natural spring Tapt Kund lie along the banks of the Alaknanda River
- At Its origin, Lake Satopanth is a triangular lake located at a height of 4402m and named after the Hindu trinity Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu, and Lord Shiva.



• **BHAGIRATHI:**

- It is one of the two most important headstreams of the Ganga which meets the Alaknanda at Devprayag to form the Ganga

- It rises at the foot of Gangotri Glacier, at Gaumukh, at an elevation of 3892m at the base of Chaukhamba peak in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand
- The upper catchment of the river is glaciated
- It cuts spectacular gorges in its middle course where it has cut through granites and crystalline rocks of the central Himalayan axis
- Gangotri, Uttarkashi, and Tehri are important settlements along the river.
- **Dhauliganga:**
- It originates from Vasudhara Tal, perhaps the largest glacial lake in Uttarakhand.
- Dhauliganga is one of the important tributaries of Alaknanda, the other being the Nandakini, Pindar, Mandakini and Bhagirathi.
- Dhauliganga is joined by the Rishiganga river at Raini.
- It merges with the Alaknanda at Vishnuprayag.
- There it loses its identity and the Alaknanda flows southwest through Chamoli, Maithana, Nandaprayag, Karnaprayag until it meets the Mandakini river, coming from the north at Rudraprayag.
- After subsuming Mandakini, the Alaknanda carries on past Srinagar, before joining the Ganga at Devprayag.
- Alaknanda then disappears and the mighty Ganga carries on its journey, first flowing south then west through important pilgrimage centers such as Rishikesh and finally descending into the Indo-Gangetic plains at Haridwar.
- Tapovan Vishnugad Hydropower Project being constructed on the Dhauliganga.
- **Rishiganga River:**
- It is a river in the Chamoli district, Uttarakhand.
- It springs from the Uttari Nanda Devi Glacier on the Nanda Devi Mountain.
- It is also fed from the Dakshini Nanda Devi Glacier.
- It flows through the Nanda Devi National Park and merges into the Dhauliganga River near the village Raini.
- **Major Tributaries of the Ganga River:**
- **Right Bank Tributaries of the Ganga River:**
- Yamuna River
- Chambal River
- Banas River
- Sindh River

- Betwa River
- Ken River
- Son River
- Damodar River
- **Left Bank Tributaries of the Ganga River:**
- Ramganga River
- Gomti River
- Ghaghra River
- Kali River
- Gandak River
- Burhi Gandak
- Kosi River
- **RAMGANGA:**
- A tributary of the Ganga river, it drains south-western Kumaun.
- Ramganga River originates in the southern slopes of Dudhatoli Hill in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand.
- It is fed by springs emanating from the reservoirs of underground water
- The prominent geomorphic features found in its tract across the lower Himalayan hills of Almora district are incised meanders, paired and unpaired terraces, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, rock benches, cliffs, and towering ridges
- It also flows through the dun valley of Corbett National Park.
- There is a dam built across the Ramganga at Kalagarh
- It finally meets the Ganga near Kannauj.
- Bareilly city is situated on its banks.
- **GOMTI:**
- It originates from Gomat Taal which formally is known as Fulhaar jheel, near Madho Tanda, Pilibhit in UP.
- It extends 900km through UP and meets the Ganges River in Ghazipur.
- At the Sangam of Gomti and Ganga, the famous Markandey Mahadeo temple is situated.
- The most important tributary is the Sai River, which joins near Jaunpur
- The cities of Lucknow, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sultanpur and Jaunpur are located on the banks of Gomti
- The river cuts the Jaunpur city into equal halves and becomes wider in Jaunpur.

CHAPTER - 29

ASIA - WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Asia is the world's largest continent, having an area of 44,444,100 sq km.

It covers 8.8% of the Earth's total surface area with a population of 4.4 billion which is 60 % of the world's total population.

It is a continent of contrast in relief, temperature, vegetation and people also.

Asia is to the east of the Suez Canal, the Ural River, and the Ural Mountains, and south of the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian and Black Seas.

It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean and on the north by the Arctic Ocean.

The earth's highest and lowest places are both in Asia:

- The highest place on earth: **Mount Everest.**
- The lowest place on earth: **Dead Seashore.**

Regional Divisions of Asia

Asia can be divided into six physiographic divisions.

Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Eastern Asia: China, Hong Kong, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Macau, Mongolia, Taiwan.

Northern Asia: Russia

South-eastern Asia: Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam.

Southern Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Western Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, State of Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Major Physical Divisions of Asia:

- The Northern Lowlands
- The Central Mountains
- The Central and Southern Plateaus
- The Peninsulas
- Deserts
- The Great River Plains
- Island Groups

1. The Northern Lowlands:

The Northern Lowlands are the extensive plain areas that comprise several patches of lowlands of this large continent.

The **major lowlands** are:

Great Siberian plain:

- It extends between the Ural Mountains in the west and the river Lena in the east. It is the largest lowland in the world covering an area of 1,200,000 square miles approx.

Manchurian Plain:

- It is the area adjoining Amur river and its tributaries of the northern part of China with an area of 135,000 square miles approx.

Great Plains of China:

- It is contributed by two major rivers of China, Hwang Ho and Yangtze river which covers an area of 158,000 square miles approx.

Tigris-Euphrates plains.

Ganga plains.

Irrawaddy plains.

2. The Central Mountains

- These are the prominent and extensive mountain ranges that cover the parts of Central Asia.
- They consist of Pamir and Tian Shan ranges and extend across portions of Afghanistan, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.
- These mountain ranges are designated as biodiversity hotspots by Conservation International which covers several montane forests and alpine ecoregions of Central Asia.
- It encompasses several habitat types, including montane grasslands and shrublands, temperate coniferous forests, and alpine tundra.
- A mountain knot is a junction of two or more mountain ranges. The two main mountain knots in Asia are:
 - **The Pamir Knot is the junction of five mountain ranges : the Sulaiman, the Hindu Kush, the Kunlun, the Karakoram, and the Himalayan ranges.** Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world in the Himalayan range.
 - **The Armenian Knot is connected to the Pamir Knot by the Elburz and the Zagros Ranges that**

originate in the Armenian Knot. The Tien Shan and the Altai are other mountain ranges in Asia.

Peaks of Asia:

- Mount Everest (8848 m), Nepal-Tibet, China border
- K2 (8,611 m), Pakistan-China
- Kangchenjunga (8,586 m), Nepal-Sikkim (India).
- Lhotse (8,516 m), Nepal-Tibet, China.
- Makalu (8,462 m), Nepal-Tibet, China.
- Cho Oyu (8,201 m), Nepal.

3. The Central and Southern Plateaus:

Plateaus are the land areas having a relatively that surface considerably raised above adjoining land on at least one side, and often cut by deep canyon.

4. Peninsulas:

A peninsula is a mass of land surrounded by water but attached to the mainland. The Deccan plateau region is also a peninsula. The major peninsulas of Arabia, India, and Malay are in southern Asia. The Kamchatka peninsula lies in northeastern Asia.

5. Deserts:

Asia has some big deserts such as the Gobi, the TaklaMakan, the Thar, the Kara-Kum, and the Rub-al-Khali Deserts.

The Rub' al Khali desert, considered the world's largest sand sea, covers an area larger than France across Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

6. (a) Islands of Asia:

Asia also has a cluster of islands, also called an archipelago. An archipelago sometimes called an island group or island chain, which is formed close to each other in large clusters. Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Andaman, and Nicobar are some examples of archipelagos.

6. (b) Drainage of Asia:

The drainage of Asia consists of mighty oceans, extensive seas, lengthy rivers, and their tributaries and distributaries, major lakes, etc.

Oceans: Asian continent is surrounded by three major ocean from three sides such as

The Pacific Ocean – It covers the eastern part of Asia where major rivers of eastern Asia drain, such as Menam Mekong, Xi Jiang, Chang Xiang, Huang Ho, and Amur.

The Indian Ocean – It covers the southern part of Asia and the major rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean are Tigris, Euphrates, the Indus, the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Salween.

The Arctic Ocean – It covers the North east part of Asia and consists of three major rivers such as Ob, Yenisey, and Lena.

Seas:

As the continent is covered by sea from its three sides, It has also characterized by the long stretch of bay and gulf.

Major seas contributing to Asian Drainage are **Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Banda Sea, Barents Sea, Bering Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, East Siberian Sea, Java Sea, Kara Sea, Laccadive Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk. The South China Sea and the Yellow Sea.**

Lakes:

Major lakes of Asia are:

Lake Baikal, Onega, Ladoga, and Peipus in **Russia**;

Lake Akan, Mashu, Biwa, Shikotsu in **Japan**;

Qinghai Lake, Lake Khanka in **China**;

Dal Lake, Chilka, Vembanada, Pulicat and Sukhna in **India**;

Lake Matano and Toba in **Indonesia**, etc.

Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is in Southern Siberia, Russia.

Freshwater:

Lake Baikal, located in southern Russia, is the deepest lake in the world, reaching a depth of 1,620 meters (5,315 feet). The lake contains 20 percent of the world's unfrozen fresh water, making it the largest reservoir on Earth. It is also the world's oldest lake, at 25 million years old.

The Yangtze is the longest river in Asia and the third-longest in the world (behind the Amazon of South America and the Nile of Africa). Reaching 6,300 kilometers (3,915 miles) in length, the Yangtze moves east from the glaciers of the Tibetan Plateau to the river's mouth on the East China Sea. The Yangtze is considered the lifeblood of China.

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers begin in the highlands of eastern Turkey and flow through Syria and Iraq, joining in the city of Qurna, Iraq, before emptying into the Persian Gulf. The land between the two rivers, known as Mesopotamia, was the

center of the earliest civilizations, including Sumer and the Akkadian Empire.

Saltwater:

The Persian Gulf has an area of more than 234,000 square kilometers (90,000 square miles). It borders Iran, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Iraq. The gulf is subject to high rates of evaporation, making it shallow and extremely salty.

The Sea of Okhotsk covers 1.5 million square kilometers (611,000 square miles) between the Russian mainland and the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The Bay of Bengal is the largest bay in the world, covering almost 2.2 million square kilometers (839,000 square miles) and bordering Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, and Burma. Many large rivers, including the Ganges and Brahmaputra, empty into the bay.

Straits:

The important straits in Asia are the Strait of Malacca, Bering Strait, etc.

important facts about straits

Name - Separates- Connects

Bering Strait—Asia and North America—East Siberian Sea with Bering Sea.

La Perouse Strait — Sakhalin Island and Hokkaido Island—Sea of Okhotsk with Sea of Japan.

Tata Strait— Eastern Russia and Sakhalin—Sea of Okhotsk with Sea of Japan.

Korea Strait —South Korea and Kyushu (Japan) — Yellow Sea with Sea of Japan.

Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)—Taiwan and China— East China Sea with South China Sea.

Luzon Strait— Taiwan and Luzon (Philippines)— South China Sea with Pacific Ocean.

Makassar Strait — Borneo (Kalimantan) and Celebes Island —Celebrate the Sea with the Java Sea.

Sundra Strait — Java and Sumatra —Java Sea with India Ocean.

Malacca Strait — Malaya Peninsula and Sumatra — Java Sea with Bay of Bengal.

Strait of Johor— Singapore and Malaysia —South China Sea with the strait of Malacca.

Strait of Hormuz — UAE and Iran — Persian Gulf with Gulf of Oman.

Strait of Bosphorus — Asia and Europe—Black Sea with Sea of Marmara.

Strait of Dardanelles — Asia and Europe—Sea of Marmara with Mediterranean Sea.

Resources:

Asia's climate can be most generally divided into three zones:

- North/central
- Southwest
- Southeast

North/central Zone:

The continent's north/central zone is affected by cold and dry Arctic winds, especially the Siberia region of Russia.

Hardier grains, such as barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, and wheat, are grown in the central and southern areas of this zone, where permanent frosts inhibit plant growth.

Animal husbandry is also very important in this zone. In Mongolia, for example, 75 percent of agricultural land is allocated to the rearing of livestock, such as sheep, goats, and cattle.

Southwest-

The southwest zone is a dry, hot region that stretches from the Gobi Desert in Mongolia through Pakistan, Iran, and into the Arabian Peninsula.

This zone has very few areas with enough moisture and precipitation to produce crops. Grains, such as barley and corn, are the principal irrigated crops of some countries.

Dates, figs, apricots, olives, onions, grapes, and cherries are the most important of these fruit and vegetable crops.

Southeast-

The southeast zone is greatly affected by the summer monsoon season.

Rice is one of Asia's most important agricultural commodities and a major food staple of the entire continent.

Many regions where rainfall is less, grow a large amount of wheat.

Southeast Asia is also a major producer of tropical fruits, such as mango, papaya, and pineapple. India

CHAPTER - 44

NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION: INDIA & WORLD

Natural gas:

- Consists primarily of methane and
- Propane, butane, pentane, and hexane are also present.
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) == Mixture of butane and propane.
- Commonly occurs in association with crude oil.
- Natural gas is often found dissolved in oil or as a gas cap above the oil.
- Sometimes, pressure of natural gas forces oil up to the surface. Such natural gas is known as associated gas or wet gas.
- Some reservoirs contain gas and no oil. This gas is termed non-associated gas or dry gas.
- Often natural gases contain substantial quantities of hydrogen sulfide or other organic sulfur compounds. In this case, the gas is known as "sour gas."
- Coalbed methane is called 'sweet gas' because of its lack of hydrogen sulfide.
- **Oil + Gas == Associated Gas - Wet Gas,**
- **Only Gas == Non-Associated Gas - Dry Gas,**
- **Hydrogen Sulphide in gas == Sour Gas,**
- **Coalbed Methane == Sweet Gas.**
- On the market, natural gas is usually bought and sold not by volume but by calorific value.
- In practice, purchases of natural gas are usually denoted as MMBTUs (millions of British thermal unit (BTU or Btu)) = ~1,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

Natural Gas Formation:

- Similar to the formation of Petroleum.
- Natural gas was formed millions of years ago when plants and tiny sea animals were buried by sand and rock.
- Layers of mud, sand, rock, plant, and animal matter continued to build up until the pressure and heat turned them into oil and natural gas.

Uses of Natural Gas:

- Electric power generation.
- Industrial, domestic, and commercial usage.

- Many buses and commercial automotive fleets now operate on CNG.
- It is an ingredient in dyes and inks .
- Used in rubber compounding operations.
- Ammonia is manufactured using hydrogen derived from methane. Ammonia is used to produce chemicals such as hydrogen cyanide, nitric acid, urea, and a range of fertilizers.

Importance of Natural Gas to India:

- Power stations using gas accounted for nearly 10 per cent of India's electricity.
- Despite the country reeling under a power crisis, gas power stations are lying idle due to lack of feedstock.
- The Government has frozen the construction of new gas plants until 2015-16 because of gas shortages.
- Existing plants are operating below capacity on expensive imported liquefied natural gas (LNG).
- India's oil reserves are insufficient for its growing energy needs and situation is made worse by policy paralysis which increases the gestation period of the projects.
- We need to diversify our energy basket through alternate fuels so that we need not have to bear the brunt of external shocks.

World Distribution of Natural Gas: Natural Gas in Russia

- Russia has the largest natural gas reserves in the world (1,680 Trillion Cubic Feet (tcf)).
- It periodically changes place with the United States as the world's largest or second largest producer.
- Some of the world's largest gas fields occur in a region of West Siberia and east of the Gulf of Ob on the Arctic Circle.
- The world's largest gas field is
- Volga-Urals region also has significant gas reserves.

Natural Gas in Europe

- Dutch coast and the North Sea (off the coast of Norway) have proven reserves.

Natural Gas in North America

- The United States has proven natural gas reserves of 273 tcf.
- Its largest gas field, Hugoton extends through the Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas.
- Canada has an estimated 62 tcf of proven natural gas reserves.

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम देखने के लिए क्लिक करें - ↓ (Proof Video Link)

RAS PRE. 2021 - <https://shorturl.at/qBJ18> (74 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

RAS Pre 2023 - <https://shorturl.at/tGHRT> (96 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

UP Police Constable 2024 - <http://surl.li/rbfyn> (98 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - <https://youtu.be/gPqDNlc6UR0>

Rajasthan CET 12th Level - <https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A>

RPSC EO / RO - <https://youtu.be/b9PKj14nSxE>

VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s>

PTI 3rd grade - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s

SSC GD - 2021 - <https://youtu.be/2gzfJyt6vl>

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्टूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये





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RAS Pre. 2023	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (1 st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1 st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1 st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
Raj. CET Graduation level	07 January 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
Raj. CET 12th level	04 February 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
UP Police Constable	17 February 2024 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)





& Many More Exams like UPSC, SSC, Bank Etc.

Our Selected Students

Approx. 483+ students selected in different exams. Some of them are given below -

Photo	Name	Exam	Roll no.	City
	Mohan Sharma S/O Kallu Ram	Railway Group - d	11419512037002 2	PratapNag ar Jaipur
	Mahaveer singh	Reet Level- 1	1233893	Sardarpura Jodhpur
	Sonu Kumar Prajapati S/O Hammer shing prajapati	SSC CHSL tier- 1	2006018079	Teh.- Biramganj, Dis.- Raisen, MP
N.A	Mahender Singh	EO RO (81 Marks)	N.A.	teh nohar , dist Hanumang arh
	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumang arh
N.A	Mangilal Siyag	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

	MONU S/O KAMTA PRASAD	SSC MTS	3009078841	kaushambi (UP)
	Mukesh ji	RAS Pre	1562775	newai tonk
	Govind Singh S/O Sajjan Singh	RAS	1698443	UDAIPUR
	Govinda Jangir	RAS	1231450	Hanumang arh
N.A	Rohit sharma s/o shree Radhe Shyam sharma	RAS	N.A.	Churu
	DEEPAK SINGH	RAS	N.A.	Sirsi Road , Panchyawa la
N.A	LUCKY SALIWAL s/o GOPALLAL SALIWAL	RAS	N.A.	AKLERA , JHALAWAR
N.A	Ramchandra Pediwal	RAS	N.A.	diegana , Nagaur

	Monika jangir	RAS	N.A.	jhunjhunu
	Mahaveer	RAS	1616428	village- gudaram singh, teshil-sojat
N.A.	OM PARKSH	RAS	N.A.	Teshil- mundwa Dis- Nagaur
N.A.	Sikha Yadav	High court LDC	N.A.	Dis- Bundi
	Bhanu Pratap Patel s/o bansi lal patel	Rac batalian	729141135	Dis.- Bhilwara
N.A.	mukesh kumar bairwa s/o ram avtar	3rd grade reet level 1	1266657	JHUNJHUN U
N.A.	Rinku	EO/RO (105 Marks)	N.A.	District: Baran
N.A.	Rupnarayan Gurjar	EO/RO (103 Marks)	N.A.	sojat road pali
	Govind	SSB	4612039613	jhalawad

	Jagdish Jogi	EO/RO Marks)	(84 N.A.	tehsil bhinmal, jhalore.
	Vidhya dadhich	RAS Pre.	1158256	kota
	Sanjay	Haryana PCS	96379 	Jind (Haryana)

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