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शालेय पुस्तके – Geography
School Books - Geography

English Medium Notes

लक्ष्य करिअर ॲकेडमी
FOR MPSC (राज्यसेवा) & PSI, STI, ASO

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पत्ता : श्रीनाथ अपार्टमेंट, मुरकुटे लायब्ररी समोर, लेन नं.३, पंडीत कॉलनी, नाशिक–२

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For

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(राज्यसेवा व **PSI, STI, ASO***)*

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INDEX

Environmental education and water security

STANDARD ELEVEN

STANDARD SIX

1. The Earth and the Graticule

Diameter Of Earth :

East-West: 12756 Kilometres

North-South: 12714 Kilometres

The location of any place on the earth is determined with reference to the centre of the earth. In order to do it, we consider a straight line joining the point on the surface and the centre of the earth. At the centre, it makes an angle with the plane of the equator. The measure of this angle is used in determining the locations.

*** Parallels of Latitude :**

Circles created at some angular distance from the centre of the earth are par -allel to one another. Hence, they are called parallels of these latitudes. The values of parallels are angular measures expressed in degrees. The equator is considered as 0° parallel. It is the largest parallel, and also a great circle. The angular distance of other parallels towards north and south goes on increasing away from the equa-tor. The equator bisects the earth into north and south parts. The one to the north is called the northern hemisphere while the one to the south is called the southern hemisphere. Towards the north and south of the equator, parallels of latitude prog -ressively become smaller and smaller. The parallels from the northern hemisphere are referred to as 5°N, 15°N, 30°N, 50°N whereas the parallels from the southern hemisphere are referred to as 5°S, 15°S, 30°S, 50°S.

One can draw 181 parallels on the earth at the interval of 1°.

* At 0°, that is, the equator.
* 90 parallels in the northern hemisphere -1°N to 90°N.
* 90 parallels in the southern hemisphere -1°S to 90°S.

*** Meridians of Longitude :**

One of these meridians is considered to be 0°. It is known as the Prime Meridian. The angular distances of the other meridians from the Prime Meridian are measured in degrees and are called longitudes. The 0° and 180° meridians lie opposite on the globe, forming a circle. This circle divides the earth in the eastern and western hemispheres. All meridians are equal in size. Note that the distance between two adjacent parallels is the same everywhere but the distance between

easing height. These changes also occur in a horizontal manner.

Winds:

Air starts moving from high pressure towards low pressure areas in a hori-zontal direction. This moving air is called wind.

Moisture:

The atmosphere contains vapour. The air that has greater amount of vapour is called humid air. The humidity in the atmosphere is called moisture. The proport -ion of moisture in the atmosphere depends on temperature.

Precipitation :

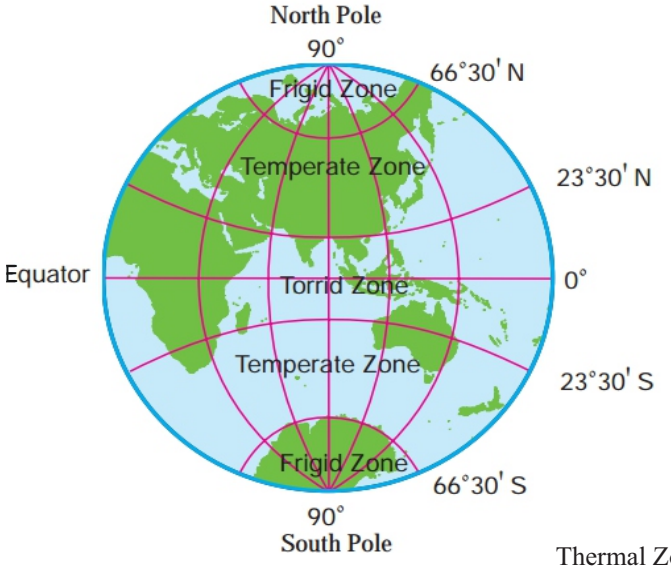
Vapour in the atmosphere condenses into water droplets or snow particles. Their showering on the earth is called precipitation. Rainfall, snowfall, hailstorm, etc. are forms of precipitation.

Weather is described on the basis of the conditions prevailing at the given time while climate is described on the basis of conditions prevailing over a longer period of time.

Latitudinal position, height above sea level, nearness to ocean, oceanic currents, etc. are the factors that influence climate. Besides these, mountain ranges, types of land, local winds are other factors that influence the climate of a region.

5. Temperature

Nearness to the sea, continentality, height above the mean sea-level and physical set-up of a region are factors that lead to diversity in the climate of differe -nt regions. Other than these, factors like cloud cover, winds, vegetation cover, urbanization, industrialization, etc. also influence the local climate.



Thermal Zones

The isotherms in the southern hemisphere are fairly parallel to the latitudinal lines. From South Pole to the Tropic of Capricorn the distance between these lines is almost equal. As the proportion of land in the southern hemisphere is limited, temperatures in these parts are largely influenced by latitude. In the northern hemisphere, the distance between these lines varies. In this hemisphere, the proportion of land is comparatively greater. This affects the distribution of temperature. These effects are seen in the form of variations in the distance between the isotherms and curved nature of these lines.

Thermometer :

Different types of thermometers are used for measuring the temperature of air. Mercury or alcohol is used in the thermometers. The units of measuring temperature are degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit. The difference in daily temperatures (maximum – minimum) can be observed with the help of a thermometer. Air temperature is measured in Celsius.

6. Importance of Oceans

Ocean	Area in sq. km.
Pacific	166,240,977
Atlantic	86,557,402
Indian	73,426,163
Southern	20,327,000
Arctic	13,224,479

Of the total global waters, 97.7 % is contained in oceans. Volcanic eruptions occur on land. Similar volcanic eruptions take place in the ocean as well. During volcanic eruptions different minerals, ashes, salts and gases are added to the water. This increases the level of salts and minerals in ocean water. Due to the continuous evaporation of oceanic waters, the proportion of salts increases. The salinity of ocean water is different at different places. Salinity is expressed in terms of (particles per thousand). The average salinity of oceanic waters is 35 o/oo. The Dead Sea is known to have the maximum salinity. Its salinity is 332 o/oo. Many minerals like phosphates, sulfates, iodine, etc. are also obtained from the sea. We depend on oceans to some extent for minerals.

In regions close to the oceans, seas or large reservoirs, there is not much of a difference in the temperature throughout the day. The main reason for this is the mixing of vapour released through evaporation of water from these water bodies

Type of Rock	Original Rock	Metamorphosed Rock
Igneous	Granite	Gneiss
Igneous	Basalt	Amphibolite
Sedimentary	Limestone	Marble
Sedimentary	Coal	Diamond
Sedimentary	Sandstone	Quartzite
Sedimentary	Shale	Slate

8. Natural Resources

Soil formation mainly depends on the original rock, climate, organic components, slope of the land and time.

Total water on the earth 100 %

Usable water on the earth 3 %

Water available on the earth for use 0.003 %

There are various plants on land surface. Plants are broadly classified as grass, herbs, shrubs, and trees.

Latitude Distribution	Natural Vegetation
0	Equatorial Evergreen forest
15	Deciduos forest
30	Tropical Grassland
45	Thorny Scrubs/Temperate Grassland
60	Mixed forest
75	Broad leafed forest/coniferous forest
90	Tundra

Minerals are generally classified as metallic and non-metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are used for obtaining different metals such as iron, bauxite, etc. and non-metallic minerals are used in obtaining various chemicals like gypsum, rock salt, calcite, etc. Minerals are generally classified as metallic and non-metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are used for obtaining different metals such as iron, bauxite, etc. and non-metallic minerals are used in obtaining various chemicals like

STANDARD SEVEN

1. How Seasons Occur - Part 1

It takes 24 hours for the earth to rotate around itself. Earth rotates from west to east. The moon, also has axial and orbital motions. The moon while rotating around itself, revolves around the earth and the earth revolves around the sun. The time it takes to make one revolution around the earth and one rotation around itself is the same. That is why, we constantly see one and the same side of the moon.

2. The Sun, the Moon and the Earth

The moon's orbit of the revolution is also elliptical as that of the earth. Hence the distance of the moon from the earth is not the same everywhere along its orbit while revolving. When it is the closest to the earth it is said to be in perigee and when it is at the farthest the position is called apogee. If the moon is between the sun and the earth, the shadow of the moon falls on the earth. Hence the place on the earth where the moon's shadow falls, experiences a solar eclipse.

A lunar eclipse occurs when the moon enters the shadow of the earth, while revolving around it. On a full moon day, the moon's path of revolution passes through the thick shadow of the earth. If the moon is totally hidden within the shadow, we see a total lunar eclipse and if only a part of the moon is in the shadow, we see a partial lunar eclipse.

Characteristics of solar eclipse :

- A solar eclipse occurs on a new moon day, but not on every new moon day.
- If and only if the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same plane and fall in one line, the solar eclipses occur.
- The maximum duration of a total solar eclipse is 7 minutes and 20 seconds (440 seconds).

Characteristics of lunar eclipse :

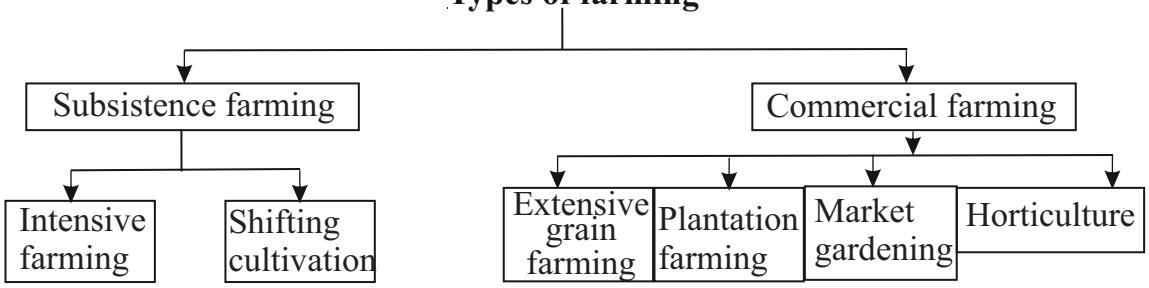
- A lunar eclipse occurs on a full moon day, but not on every full moon day.
- A lunar eclipse occurs if and only if the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same plane and fall in one line.
- The maximum duration of a total lunar eclipse is 107 minutes.

Occultation :

This is a typical event occurring in space. The moon revolves around the

9. Agriculture

Types of farming



Subsistence farming :

Intensive farming and shifting cultivation are the two types in traditional farming. Intensive farming is carried out in one and the same farm for years together. In shifting cultivation, every year a new area is chosen for cultivation.

Intensive farming :

Getting maximum production from a minimum area is the characteristic of intensive farming.

- Due to large population or limited availability of land, per head holding is small.
- This type of farming is mostly seen in developing regions.
- Farm production is sufficient only for the requirement of the family.
- In this type of farming, the cultivator and his family are totally dependent on farming. As farm production is low, the economic condition of the cultivator is also poor.
- In this type of farming mostly animate energy is used.
- Besides the cereals, vegetables are also grown to some extent.

Shifting cultivation :

A primitive type of cultivation. This type of cultivation is practised in the tropics in densely forested areas or hilly tracts. The farmer initially selects a piece of land in the forest. In order to make it cultivable, he clears the land by cutting down the trees, plants, removing the shrubs and grass. Once the cut trees dry out, he burns them. The left over ash gets mixed in the soil and acts as manure. Sowing and harvesting is done before the rainy season.

The production obtained from this is not sufficient to fulfil the food requirement. Hence people undertake hunting, fishing and gathering of bulbs and roots from forests. In this type of farming, the fallow period is longer than the crop period.

Commercial farming :

Extensive grain farming and plantation agriculture are the two major types.

The Surat Campaign :

Shivaji Maharaj devised a plan for teaching the Mughals a lesson. Surat was a big trade centre and port under Mughal control. The British, Dutch and French had their factories there. Maximum revenue was being generated by this city for the Emperor. Maharaj marched on Surat. Inayat Khan, the Subhedar of Surat could not put up any resistance. Maharaj obtained plenty of wealth from Surat without bothering the common people.

Jaisingh's Invasion :

Aurangzeb sent Mirzaraja Jaisingh, an experienced and powerful Rajput Sardar. Jaisingh came to Pune. He started rallying all the forces against Shivaji Maharaj. To the Portuguese of Goa and Vasai, the Dutch of Vengurla, the British of Surat and the Siddis of Janjira, Jaisingh suggested that they should start a naval campaign against Maharaj. Mughal forces were sent to various parts of the Swaraj. They ravaged the territories of the Swaraj. Maharaj endeavoured to resist the Mughals. Jaisingh and Dilerkhan laid siege to the fort of Purandar.

Murarbaji Deshpande fought with the greatest of courage. He died a hero's death. Considering the seriousness of the situation, Maharaj began talks for a treaty with Jaisingh. He met Jaisingh personally. A treaty between Jaisingh and Maharaj was signed in June 1665. It is known as the 'Treaty of Purandar'. In accordance with the terms of the treaty, Maharaj gave to the Mughals, twenty three of his forts and the adjoining territories yielding an annual revenue of four lakh hons.

Agra visit and escape :

Maharaj helped Jaisingh but this campaign was against the Adilshahi Jaisingh was not successful. Jaisingh and Aurangzeb felt that Shivaji Maharaj ought to be kept away, at least for some time, from the Deccan politics. Jaisingh proposed to Shivaji Maharaj that he should visit Agra and meet the Emperor. He guaranteed the safety of Shivaji Maharaj. Shivaji Maharaj reached Agra. Aurangzeb did not treat him with due honour at his court. He adroitly escaped from Agra and reached Mah -arashtra safely after a few days. He reached Rajgad. While returning from Agra, he had left Sambhaji Raje at Mathura.

On the offensive against Mughals :

Maharaj attacked the Mughal territories of Ahmadnagar and Junnar. Then, he recaptured several forts such as Sinhgad, Purandar, Lohagad, Mahuli, Karnala, and Rohida, one after the other. Then Maharaj attacked Surat for a second time. While returning from Surat, he fought a great battle with the Mughals at Vani-Dindori in Nashik district. Maharaj defeated the Mughal Sardar Daudkhan in the great battle. Moropant Pingale captured Triambakgad near Nashik. As a symbol of sover

STANDARD EIGHT

1. LOCAL TIME AND STANDARD TIME

The Earth rotates from west to east. The noon time is the same at any given longitude across the earth i.e. from the North Pole to the South Pole. The time of a place as decided by the location of the sun in the sky, is known as its local time. Normally, the length of the shadow is shortest at noon. In the regions lying in between the polar circles and the poles, the daytime could be more than 24 hours depending upon the season. At the poles, the daytime and the duration of the day lasts around 6 months. At the poles, sunrise occurs on one equinox and sun sets on the next equinox.

- The earth takes almost 24 hours to complete one rotation (3600).
- The earth rotates by 3600 / 24 hours = 150 in one hour around its own axis.
- The earth takes 60 minutes / 15 degrees = 4 minutes to cover 1°
- This means that for each degree of longitude, the local time differs by 4 minutes.
- Longitudes lying east of any longitude are ahead of the time, while those lying to the west are behind.
- As the distance between two longitudes increase, their local times also starts differing.
- Multiply the difference between longitudes in degrees by 4 minutes,difference in the respective local times can be calculated.

INDIAN STANDARD TIME :

Indian Standard Time (IST) has been decided according to the 82° 30' E lo-ngitude which passes through Mirzapur (near Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh). This longitude passes through the middle of the country with reference to its longitudinal extent. There is no difference of more than one hour between 82° 30' E and other places in the country.

Universal Standard Time :

The local time at Greenwich (Greenwich Mean Time) in England is considered to be the international standard time. The difference in standard times of various countries is calculated with reference to GMT. The Indian Standard Time is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

Jantar-Mantar : Astronomical Observatories :

Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh II, the king of Jaipur, Rajasthan, was a great astronomer, mathematician and architect. He built five astronomical observatories called Jantar-Mantar at Ujjain, Varanasi, Jaipur, Delhi and Mathura. The one at Mathura doesn't exist today but one can visit the other four.

lstones. But such a type of rain does not last long.

The clouds have a positive charge at the upper end and negative charge at the lower end. The land below them always has negative charge. Due to difference in the charges, electric chargers are formed and lightning occurs lighting up the sky for a moment. The air around the lightning rises up because of the heat and this leads to a large thundering sound.

Cloudburst :

A type of precipitation. Raindrops coming towards the earth are stopped in the clouds itself because of strong vertical winds. These drops change into hail. This makes the clouds heavier. The vertical winds are unable to bear this weight. This leads to heavy rainfall with large-sized hail. It leads to a rainfall of more than 100mm in a small area or particular region. This type of precipitation mainly occurs in mountainous regions.

4. STRUCTURE OF OCEAN FLOOR

The Relief of Ocean Floor :

Land submerged below oceanic water is called the ocean floor. The relief of ocean floor is decided upon by the depth from the sea floor and the shape of the land there. The average depth of the oceans is around 3700 metres. The ocean bed is also uneven like the land on the continents.

CONTINENTAL SHELF :

The land near the coast and submerged under the sea is called continental shelf. This is the shallowest part of the ocean bed. It is also called submerged coastland. Its slope is gentle. It is narrow along the coasts of some continents while it is broad for hundreds of kilometers at others. Its depth is upto 200 meters below the sea level.

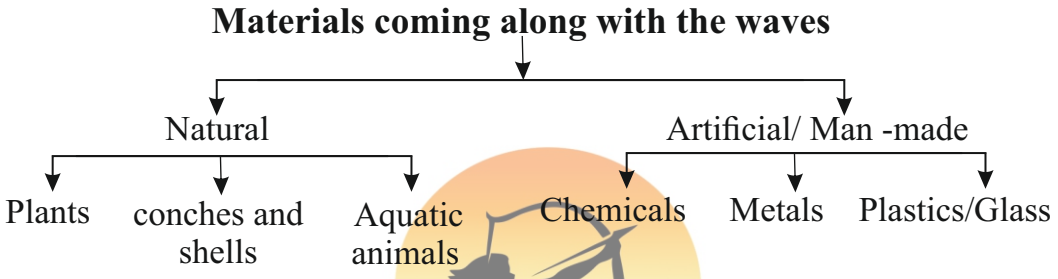
The continental shelf is very important from the point of view of humans. Extensive fishing grounds are found in the continental shelf. As this part is shallow, the sunlight reaches its bed. Algae, plankton, etc. grow here. This is food for fish. Natural gas, mineral oil and various minerals can be obtained by mining the contin -ental shelf.

CONTINENTAL SLOPE :

After the extent of continental shelf is over, the slope of the sea bed becomes steeper. This is called continental slope. The depth of the slope is from 200 m to 3600 metres. In some places, it is more. The continental slope is narrow. The lower boundary of continental slope is considered to be the boundary of continents.

sitive or negative values.

Mean Sea Level : Elevation or depth of any place is measured from the sea level. The average of the highest high tides and the lowest low tides is considered as sea level. This average is taken to be zero and altitudes or depths are measured and shown in positive or negative values.



5. OCEAN CURRENTS

The region from sea level to the depth of 500 m. is considered to be the surface water. Sunlight can reach till this depth. The movements in this layer occur mainly due to differences in temperature and salinity. The planetary winds give speed to the ocean currents.

Horizontal (Surface) Ocean Current :

The flow on the surface of the ocean moves only 10% of the oceanic water. The discharge of water in the oceans is measured in Sverdrup unit. It is equivalent to 1 million cu.m./second discharge. The horizontal flow of ocean water occurs as warm and cold currents. These currents flow from the equator to the poles and from the poles to the equator. These currents are pushed to long distances by the planetary winds.

The following reasons are also responsible for the direction of flow of ocean currents and their velocity.

Rotation of the Earth :

Because of the rotation of the earth, the ocean currents move in clockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and in anti-clockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere.

Continental structure :

According to the alignment of the coastline, the direction of the ocean current changes. The velocity of the ocean currents is around 2 to 10 km per hour.

ownership. This land can be classified as per the ownership of the land and types of agriculture.

Fallow Land :

This is agricultural land which is temporarily not in use. In order to improve the fertility of the soil, the farmer does not use a part of his agricultural land for one or two seasons.

Forest Land :

A demarcated forest area is also a type of rural land use. From this area forest products like firewood, gum and grass are obtained. Forests comprise of large trees, bushes, creepers and grass.

Grassland/Pastureland :

This land is under the ownership of the village Panchayat or the government and is used for grazing purpose. This land belongs to the entire village. Very little grassland is under individual ownership.

Urban Land Use :

- Commercial land use
- Residential land use
- Transport Land use
- Public Utility Area
- Recreational land use
- Mixed land use

Transitional areas and Suburbs :

Rural settlements start outside the boundary areas of urban settlements. But the intermediate area in between is called the transitional area. In these areas land use is of a mixed nature. In this zone cultural activities are also of a mixed type.

Factors affecting Land Use

Rural land use

* Climate
* Soil
* Type of Slope
* Irrigation facilities
* Natural Resources
* Government Policies

Urban land use

* Location and Site
* Natural Resources
* Housing Development Policies
* Transportation routes
* Industrialisation
* Trade and Commerce
* Play grounds and Entertainment facilities
* Government policies

Block mountains :

Because of internal movements, horizontal waves moving away from each other are formed. This causes tension on the layers of rocks. This leads to formation of fractures in the rocks. These are known as faults. Similarly, waves coming towards each other in hard rocks.

Such a landform is known as a block mountain. The hilltops of block mountains are flat. In the early stages, they do not have any peaks. Their slopes are steep. For example, Black Forest mountains in Europe. The Meghalaya Plateau of India.

Rift valleys :

Sometimes, two fractures develop side-by-side in the earth's crust. The land in between the two fractures subsides. This subsided deep part is called rift valley. Both the slopes of a rift valley are steep. For example the rift valley of river Narmada in India, The Great Rift Valley of Africa, The Rhine River rift valley of Europe.

(b) Continent-building (Epeirogenic) movements :

Slow movements occur towards the centre or from the earth's centre towards the earth's crust. Because of these movements, a vast part of the earth's crust is uplifted or gets subsided. When the part of the earth's crust is uplifted ontinents are formed. Therefore, these movements are called continent-building movements. Extensive plateaus can also be formed because of such movements. If the originally continental portion of the crust subsides below the sea level, it forms a part of the sea-bed.

Earthquakes :

Because of the movements occurring in the interior of the earth, tremendous tension is created in the earth's crust. When the tension goes beyond limits, the energy is released in the form of waves. This results in trembling of the earth's surface, i.e. earthquake occurs. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured by Richter scale.

Causes of earthquakes :

- Moving of the plates
- Colliding of plates
- Plates sliding one below the other
- Forming of fractures in rock layers due to tension in the interior of the earth.
- Occurring of volcanic eruptions

Focus and Epicenter :

High energy is released at the place where this tension mounts up. This is

sation of the water vapor occurs and rainfall occurs. In equatorial areas, such a type of rainfall occurs almost daily in the afternoons. Rainfall is accompanied by lightning and thunder. The Congo basin of the Africa and the Amazon basin in the S. America experience convectional rainfall. Such a rainfall occurs in a very limited area in the world.

Orographic rainfall :

Winds coming from lakes or seas are moisture-laden. They are obstructed by the high mountain ranges coming in their way. They start going upwards along the slope of the mountains. The temperature of these winds drop and condensation occurs and rainfall takes place. Thus because of the obstruction of the mountains, this type of rainfall occurs. The windward side of the mountains gets more rain; amount of vapour in the air reduces after crossing the mountain and the moisture holding capacity of the air increases. Thus because of the obstruction of the mountains, this type of rainfall occurs. The windward side of the mountains gets more-rain; amount of vapour in the air reduces after crossing the mountain and the moisture holding capacity of the air increases.

Cyclonic rainfall :

Cyclone is the specific air formation when the pressure at an area is less than the surrounding regions. This is called cyclone. Air from the surrounding region comes toward the center of the cyclone and starts moving upwards. As it rises, the temperature of the air reduces, condensation occurs and rainfall takes place.

Cyclonic rainfall occurs more in temperate zones and cyclone's area is also quite extensive. Comparatively, cyclonic rainfall occurring in tropical regions is limited in extent and it is stormy in nature.

Orographic rainfall occurs in most of the parts in the world. Convectional rainfall is regional in nature. There is a certainty in the convectional rainfall occurring in the equatorial areas. Comparatively, the orographic and cyclonic rainfalls are less certain. And therefore, such areas are prone to very heavy rainfall, floods or droughts frequently.

The factors which affect the amount of rainfall in a region are the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere, air pressure and temperature. The topography and latitudinal position of a place also affects its rainfall.

Rain gauge :

The instrument that is used to measure rainfall is called rain gauge. The measuring jar reads in millimeters. If 1mm rainfall occurs over 1 sq.km area then we get 10 lakh litres of water from it.

Fog, dew and frost :

The temperature of the layers of the air near the surface of the earth reduces.

more, the temperature of these landlocked seas is higher than the open seas. This is true for low latitudinal areas.

Salinity :

The buoyancy of the seawater increases because of salinity. This is useful for water transport. But if the salinity is more than bearable limits, the life in the water gets destroyed.

- In seas where the rate of evaporation is high than the supply of freshwater salinity is high.
- Salinity is not affected much in seas where both the supply of freshwater and evaporation of water is low.

The weight of all dissolved salts in water in ratio of parts per thousand of water is called the salinity of seawater. Hydrometer, refractometer and salinometer are also used to measure salinity.

In tropical zone, temperature is higher and the rate of evaporation is also higher, therefore, salinity is higher. Around 50 N and S of the equator, in the equatorial calm belt, the sky is cloudy for a long period of time and convectional rainfall occurs every day. Large rivers like Congo and Amazon in the equatorial regions meet the sea. Therefore the supply of freshwater is abundant. But because of higher temperatures, rate of evaporation is more and therefore, the seas in these areas are more saline.

In tropical zone, temperature is higher and the rate of evaporation is also higher, therefore, salinity is higher. Around 50 N and S of the equator, in the equatorial calm belt, the sky is cloudy for a long period of time and convectional rainfall occurs every day. Large rivers like Congo and Amazon in the equatorial regions meet the sea. Therefore the supply of freshwater is abundant. But because of higher temperatures, rate of evaporation is more and therefore, the seas in these areas are more saline.

In the polar areas, temperatures are very low. Evaporation is also very less in polar areas. So salinity is low. Landlocked seas have higher salinity than open seas as the rate of evaporation is more and there is a lack of supply of fresh water from large rivers.

Dead Sea :

The sea lying on the border of Israel and Jordan has a salinity of 332‰. The average salinity of ocean is 35‰. Jordan is the only large river meeting this sea. Low rainfall, low supply of freshwater and high evaporation are the reason of high salinity. There is no life here except few unicellular organisms.

Density :

Temperature and salinity are the two properties of sea water that control the density of the sea water. If temperature reduces, density of water increases. Cold water is denser and so is saline water. As compared to salinity, temperature affects density more. Seawater having higher temperature and low salinity can have lower density.

7. International Date Line

Earth rotates from west to east. Therefore, in terms of time the eastern part of the earth is ahead of the western part. Therefore, the time will move ahead at different meridians. The day on the Earth starts in the West and ends in the East. The line was drawn opposite to the Greenwich Prime Meridian .i.e. with reference to the 180° meridian. It is an international convention to change the day and time while crossing this line. An attempt has been made to make the IDL pass through the Pacific Ocean completely.

The importance of IDL :

The IDL brings coordination between international airlines, transportation services, economic and trade activities. The IDL has been carved out of necessity of coordinating time and date. It is also important in today's modern era and rapidly happening global developments.

STANDARD TEN

2. LOCATION AND EXTENT

India is located in the northern and eastern hemispheres of the Earth. It is located in the southern part of the Asian continent. Indira Point is the southern most tip of India. It is located on 6°45' N parallel. India was under the British rule for almost one-and-a-half century. India got its independence in the year 1947.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

India :

The country is divided into five major physiographic divisions

- The Himalayas
- The North Indian Plains
- The Peninsula
- Coastal Plains
- Island groups.

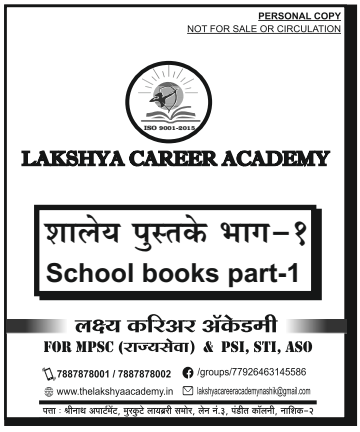
Himalayas :

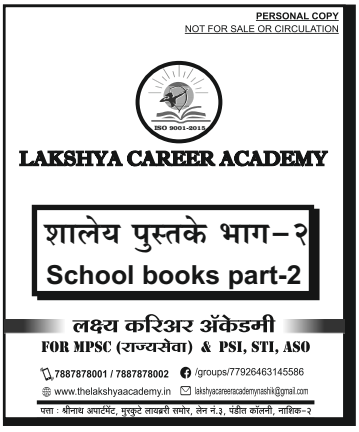
The Himalayas is one of the young fold mountains in the world. The Himalayas extend from Pamir Knot in Tajikistan to the east. It is a major mountain system of the Asian continent. In India, it extends from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. The Himalayas is not a single mountain range. There are many parallel ranges in the system.

The southernmost is known as Siwaliks. It is also the youngest range. Next to Siwaliks are Lesser Himalayas, Greater Himalayas (Himadri) and Trans Himalayan ranges from south to north. These ranges are young to old respectively. These mountain ranges are also divided into Western Himalayas (or Kashmir Himalayas), Central Himalayas (or Kumaun Himalayas) and Eastern Himalayas (or Assam Himalayas).

North Indian Plains :

This division lies between Himalaya Mountains in the north and the Peninsula in the south. Similarly, it extends from Rajasthan and Punjab in the west to Assam in the east. It is mostly a flat low lying area. The North Indian Plains are divi -ded into two parts. The part lying to the east of the Aravalis is the basin of the ri-





- : लक्ष्य करिअर ॲकेडमी वैशिष्ट्ये : -

१) पूर्व + मुख्य + मुलाखत + शारीरिक चाचणी या सर्व भागांची परिपूर्ण तयारी
२) सर्व अभ्यासक्रमाची परिक्षेआधी उजळणी
३) प्रत्येक विषयाला स्वतंत्र तज्ज्ञ मार्गदर्शक/शिक्षक
४) टेस्ट सिरीज (एकूण ४०)
५) सर्व विषयांच्या छापील नोट्स
६) वृत्तपत्र वाचनातून चालू घडामोडींची पूर्णपणे तयारी
७) CSAT (क्लास मध्ये २०० उतार्यांची तयारी)
८) बुध्दिमापन चाचणी व गणित विषयासाठी विशेष लक्ष (प्रत्येक चाप्टर वर ५० प्रश्नांची तयारी)
९) अभ्यासिका पूर्णपणे मोफत
१०) एका बॅचमध्ये फक्त ३० विद्यार्थी
११) दररोज मुख्य परीक्षेसंदर्भातील प्रश्नांचा लेखी सराव
१२) अभ्यासासाठी दर १५ दिवसांनी वैयक्तिक मार्गदर्शन
१३) वैकल्पिक विषयांची तयारी करुन घेतली जाईल