

HHW

Ch-1 ⇒ India - size and location

- ① India is located in northern hemisphere.
- ② The main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ & $37^{\circ}6'N$.
- ③ India lies between the longitudes of $68^{\circ}7'E$ & $97^{\circ}25'E$.
- ④ The tropics of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$).
- ⑤ Andaman & Nicobar Islands are located in Bay of Bengal & Lakshadweep islands in Arabian Sea.

- 6) Total landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq.kms.
- 7) Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil & Australia.
- 8) The total length of the coastline of India is 7516.6 kms.
- 9) The Arabian sea on the west & Bay of Bengal on the East of Peninsula.
- 10) There's a time lag of 2 hrs.
- 11) The standard Meridian of India passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
- 12) The Standard Meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'E$.
- 13) $82^{\circ}30'E$ has been selected as the standard Meridian of India since it passes almost from the centre of India.
- 14) Yes, as no other country has a longer coastline on the Indian ocean as India has & indeed, it's India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an ocean after it.
- 15) India has 29 States & 8 union territories.
- 16) Smallest - Goa, Largest - Rajasthan.
- 17) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand.
- 18) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir.
- 19) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh.
- 20) Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh.
- 21) West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram.

- (22) India share its land boundaries with Pakistan & Afghanistan in the north west, China (Tibet), Nepal & Bhutan in the north, Myanmar & Bengal Bangladesh in the east.
- (23) Sri Lanka & Maldives.
- (24) Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait & the Gulf of Mannar.
- (25) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa (Odisha) & West Bengal.
- (26) Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra & Gujarat.
- (27) Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.
- (28) Nepal.
- (29) Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, W. Bengal, Orissa & Mizoram.
- (30) Kanyakumari.

(Ch 2) The Physical Division of India

NSAOS

- (1) Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus & islands.
- (2) Besides geological formations, a no. of processes such as weathering, erosion & deposition have created & modified the relief to its present form.

- (3) According to this theory, the crust of the Earth (upper part) has been formed out of 7 major & some minor plates. The movement of the plates results in the building up of stresses within the plates & the continental rocks above, leading to folding, faulting & volcanic activity.
- (4) The Gondwana Land included India, Australia, South Africa, South America & Antarctica as 1 single 'landmass'.
- (5) Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were accumulated in the geosyncline known as the Tethys were folded to form the mountain system of western Asia & Himalaya.
- (6) Inner Himalayas
- (7) Mt. Everest Nepal (8,848 m).
- (8) Kamchenjunga (8,598 m).
- (9) Dhaulagiri (8,172 m), Nanga Parbat (8,128 m), Annapurna (8,078 m), Nanda Devi (7,817 m), & Namcha Barwa (7,756 m).
- (10) Karakoram Pass, Shikila Pass, Bomdila Pass.
- (11) The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountains.