

GISLV → is a system operated by ISRO. It was developed to enable India to launch its INSAT-type satellite into Geo-stationary orbit.

GISLV has accomplished 7 launches to date, since its first launch in 2004 through its most recent launch in 2010

Geography

f India - Latitude - $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$
Longitude - $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$

f The country is divided into almost equal parts by the tropic of cancer [passes from Jabalpur in MP]

f The southernmost in Indian Territory [in Great Nicobar Island] is the Indira point while Kanyakumari [also known as Cape Comorin] is the southernmost point of Indian Mainland.

' The $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude is taken as the standard time meridian of India as it passes from middle of India [from Naini near Allahabad]

f India has a coastline of 6100 km. But if we include the Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Island, the coastline measure abt. 7516 km.

In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and Palk strait separate India

India's Land Neighbours -

- i) Pakistan ii) Nepal iii) Myanmar
- iv) Afghanistan v) Bangladesh
- vi) China vii) Bhutan

International Boundaries

→ Pakistan → J and K, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan

→ China → J and K, Uttarakhand, H.P., Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh

→ Nepal → Bihar, Uttarakhand, UP, Sikkim, W.B.

→ Bangladesh → WB, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam

→ Bhutan → WB, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam

→ Myanmar → Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram

→ Afghanistan → J and K [Pak Occupied area]

The Pamir, popularly known as "Roof of the world" is the connectivity link between the Himalayas and High ranges of Central Asia.

Highest peaks in world -

Mt. Everest [Sagarmatha] → 8848 m.

Mt. Kanchenjunga → 8598 m [In India]

The longest Glacier in world is

~~Chiriqui~~ Siachin in the Nubra valley which is 72 km long and "1st" Biggest glacier in the world

This area is the largest snowfield outside the polar regions

UP [Uttar Pradesh] have max. no. of Border States -

UK, HP, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP,

} The Nilgiris known as the Blue Mountains.

} Total coastline of India = 7516 km
Longest coastline → Gujarat [2nd largest is Andhra Pradesh]

} Andaman and Nicobar Group →
→ Andamans is a group of about 550 islands of which the largest is Middle Andaman.

→ Saddle peak [737 m] in North Andaman is highest peak.

→ Nicobar is a group of 22 groups of which largest is Great Nicobar.

} HIMALAYAN RIVERS →

-f THE INDUS SYSTEM →

Rises in the Tibet [China] near Mansarovar lake

→ Jhelum rises from Verinag [J.E. Kashmir]

→ Chenab from Bara Lacha pass [H.P.]

→ Ravi from Kullu Hills [H.P.]

→ Beas from place near Rohtang pass [H.P.]

→ Satluj from Mansarovar - Rakas lake in W. Tibet

{ THE GANGA SYSTEM →

→ It is 2525 km long

→ Bhagirathi and Alaknanda which combined at ~~Devprayag~~ Devprayag to form Ganga.

Before, Alaknanda meets Bhagirathi at Devprayag, Mandakini meets Alaknanda at Rudraprayag.

Ganga in Bangladesh is known as PADMA - ... (1)

- Bhagirathi rises from Gaumukh
 - Alaknanda " " " " Badrinath
 - Mandakini " " " " Kedarnath
- all in Uttarakhand (U.K.)

Yamuna [1375 km] is imp. tributary of the Ganga system on Right Bank.

→ Yamuna rises from Yamunotri Glacier (U.K.)

→ Yamuna runs [parallel] to Ganga for 200 km and joins it at Allahabad.

- imp. tributaries of Yamuna are Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Ken.

Kosi → Sorrow of Bihar
Damodar → Sorrow of Bengal } These cause floods

Hooghly is the distributary of Ganga flowing through Kolkata.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA →

- Total length - 2900 km
- Rises in Tibet [where it is known as TSANPO] and enters the Indian territory [in Arunachal Pradesh] under the name DIHANG.

In Bangladesh, Brahputra is known as "Jamuna".

The combined stream of Ganga and Brahmaputra forms the biggest delta in the world, "THE SUNDARBANS".

→ Brahmaputra is also known as Red River.

f) Cauvery
Narmada
Saraswati } Do yourself

f) The Largest Man-made lake in India is Indira Sagar Lake - which is reservoir of Sardar Sarovar ~~lake~~ project.

f) Wular Lake → Largest fresh water lake of India

f) SOILS IN INDIA →
1) Alluvial Soil
2) Black Soil
3) Red Soil
4) Laterite Soil
5) Forest and Mountain Soils
6) Arid and Desert Soils
7) Saline and Alkaline Soils
8) Peaty and Marshy Soils. } Do yourself

f) National Parks → 96 in India

f) Wild Life Sanctuaries → 357 in India.

f) Project Tiger → launched on April 1, 1973
→ There are 41 Tiger Reserves in country.
→ Nagarjuna Sagar Tiger Reserve in

- > Perch in Maharashtra is the smallest
- > Bandipur in Karnataka was the first [1973-74]

§ (ASH) CROPS ->

Sugarcane

Cotton

Tea

Coffee

Silk

Tobacco

§ Minerals -

Gold -> Karnataka [Kolar, Hutti, Raichur]

Andhra pradesh [Rangiri, Jeppanthal
Aranthpur]

Silver -> Rajasthan, Andhra, Karnataka

Uranium -> Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra,
Karnataka

Thorium -> Kerala, Rajasthan

§ Oil Refinery ->

14 Refineries in India

-> 16 in public sector

-> 1 in Joint sector

-> 2 in ~~Joint~~ private sector.

-> Private sector ref. is Reliance is
at Jamnagar and Essar Refinery
at Vadinar.

→ Tamil Nadu has largest no. of Cotton Textiles in India.

→ Karnataka is leading producer of Silk.

§ Nuclear Power Station.

→ Kalpakkam → known as Indira Gandhi Nuclear power station

→ Kundakulam → T.N. [with the help of Russia]

→ Narora
Kaira
Rawatkhata] - Do yourself

§ RIVER valley projects.

→ Bhakra Nangal project
Mandi project
Chambal Valley project
Thein Project
Pong Dam] Do yourself

Sciences

Vitamins

f Discovered by Funk

- Vit B₁ [Thiamine]
- Vit B₂ [Riboflavin]
- Vit B₃ [Pellagra]
- Vit B₆ [Pyridoxine]
- Vit B₅ [Pantothenic]
- Vit H [Biotin]
- Vit B₁₂ [Cyanocobalamin]
- Vit C [Ascorbic acid]

Above all are water-soluble vitamins.

- Vit A [Retinol]
- Vit D [Ergocalciferol and cholecalciferol]
- Vit E [Tocopherol]
- Vit K [Phylloquinone]

Above all are [Vit A, D, E, K] are fat soluble vitamins.

f ~~10~~ Human Body contains 65% water

f Roughage does not provide energy but only helps in retaining water in the body.

f Example of Roughage is → Dalia.