

First
Edition

MAPPING MADE FUN



Ultimate Geography Mapping Book For
Upsc & Other Competitive Exams



Parveen Saini

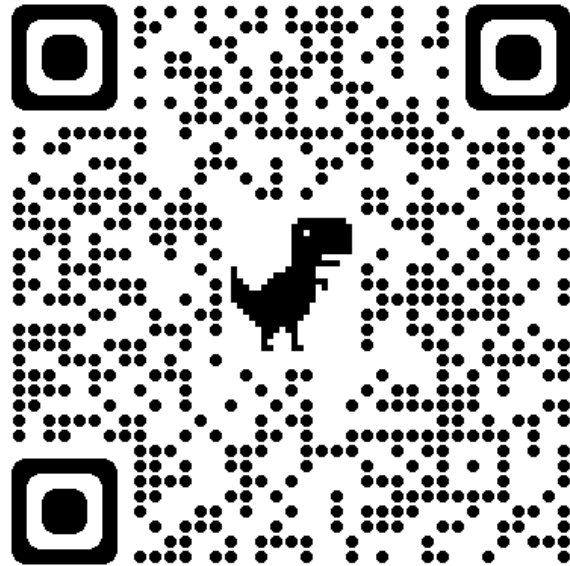
*Dedicated
to
My Parents
Sh.Kitab Singh & Smt.Sheela Devi*

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Parveen Saini obtained his degree in Mechanical Engineering from Kurukshetra University in 2018. He is the founder and director of a coaching institute called Study Funda Defence.

Why This Book ??

During my preparation days there was no dedicated book for mapping, which is made specifically for competitive exams. In this book we focused on making **“Mapping Fun for You”**. After reading this book you will feel confidence while solving mapping questions. Just a request, kindly watch all the videos before going through this mapping book.



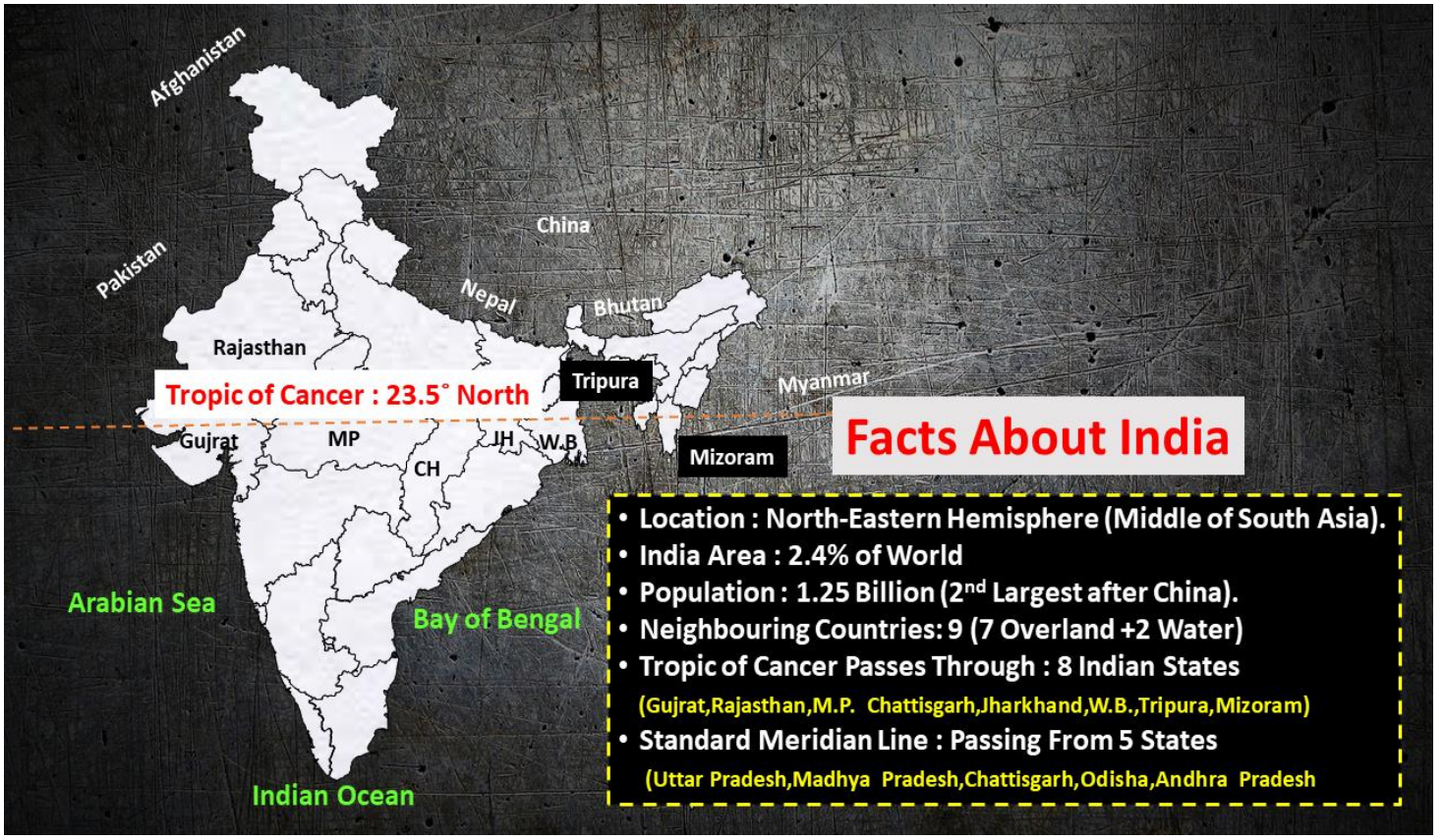
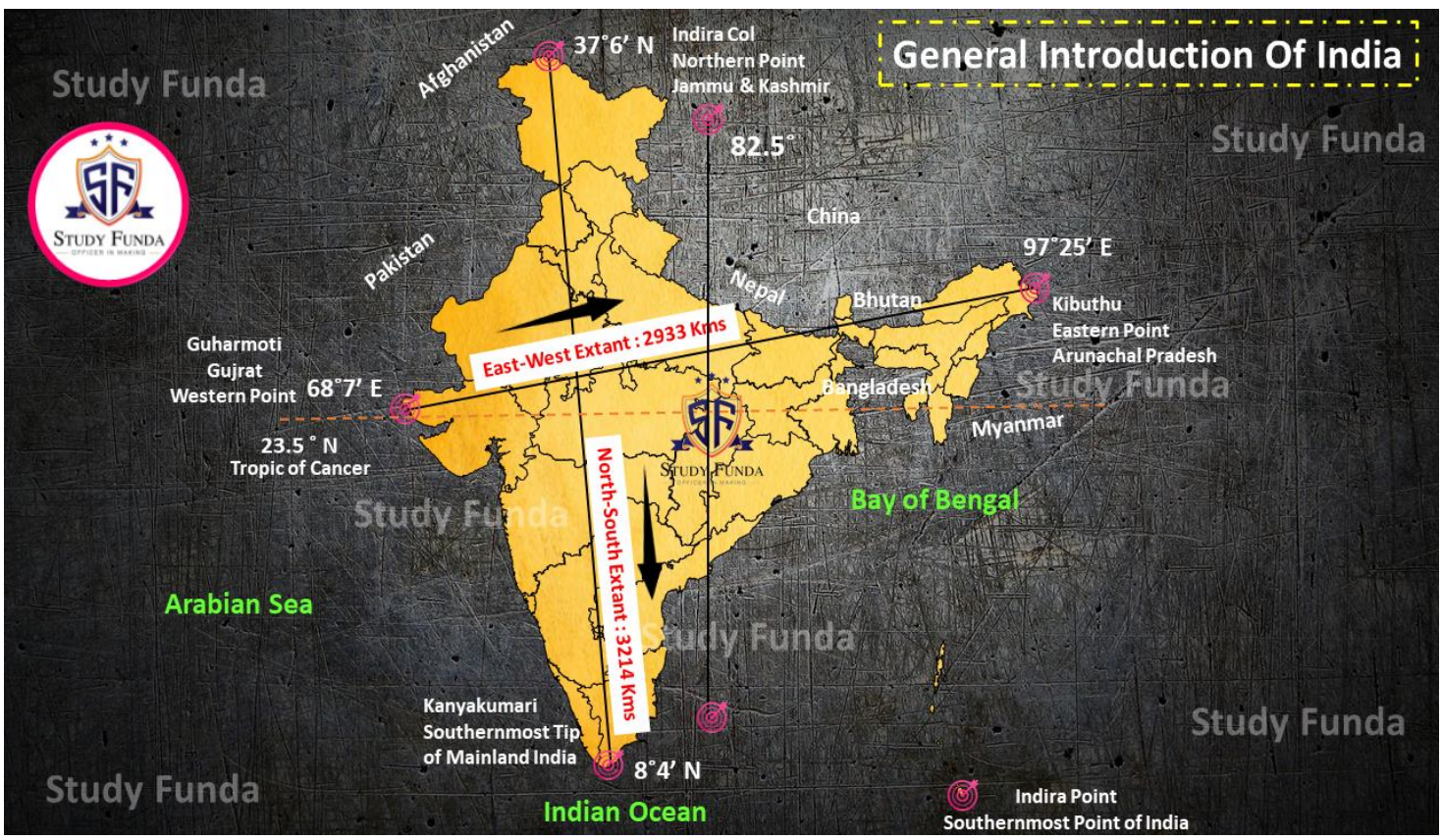
**Scan Me For
Mapping Videos**

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- **General Introduction of India & Facts About India**
- **Borders & Coastline of India & Facts About Coastline**
- **Land borders of India & Border Management**
- **Himalayas & Mighty Himalayas**
- **Central India & South India**
- **North-Eastern Hills**
- **Lakshadweep Islands**
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- **Jute & Sugarcane in India**
- **Cotton & Rubber**
- **Everything About Census 2011**
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- **Mineral & Resources in India**



General Introduction Of India



Facts About India

- Location : North-Eastern Hemisphere (Middle of South Asia).
- India Area : 2.4% of World
- Population : 1.25 Billion (2nd Largest after China).
- Neighbouring Countries: 9 (7 Overland +2 Water)
- Tropic of Cancer Passes Through : 8 Indian States (Gujrat,Rajasthan,M.P. Chattisgarh,Jharkhand,W.B.,Tripura,Mizoram)
- Standard Meridian Line : Passing From 5 States (Uttar Pradesh,Madhya Pradesh,Chattisgarh,Odisha,Andhra Pradesh)

Borders & Coastline of India

15,106.7 Kms

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Imp.

Coastline of India : 7516.6 Kms
(Mainland : 6100 Kms, Islands : 1416.6
Longest Coastline : Gujrat

7516.6 Kms

Lakshadweep

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

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Borders & Coastline of India

15,106.7 Kms

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7516.6 Kms

1 Nautical Mile = 1.85 Km

Lakshadweep

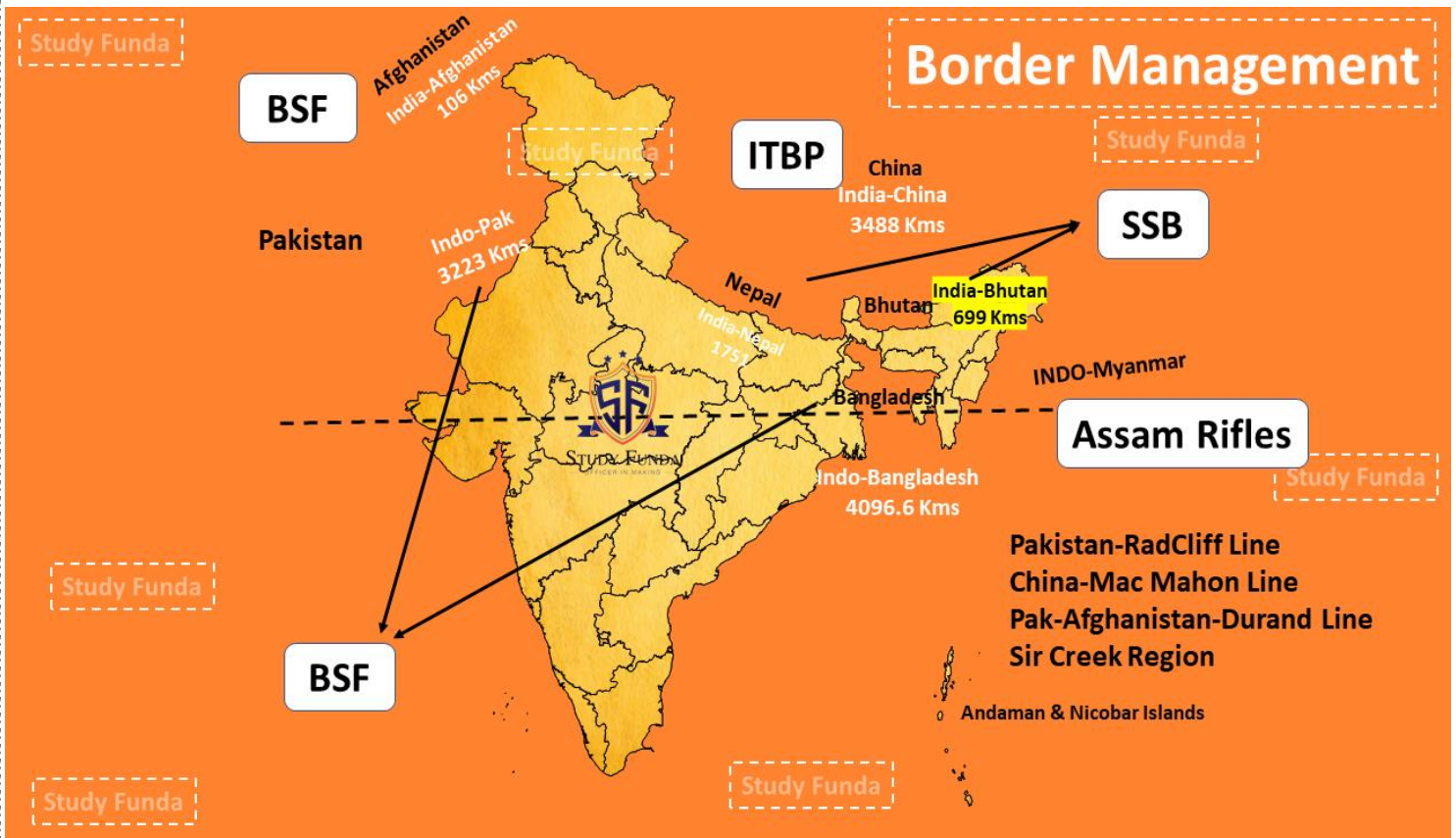
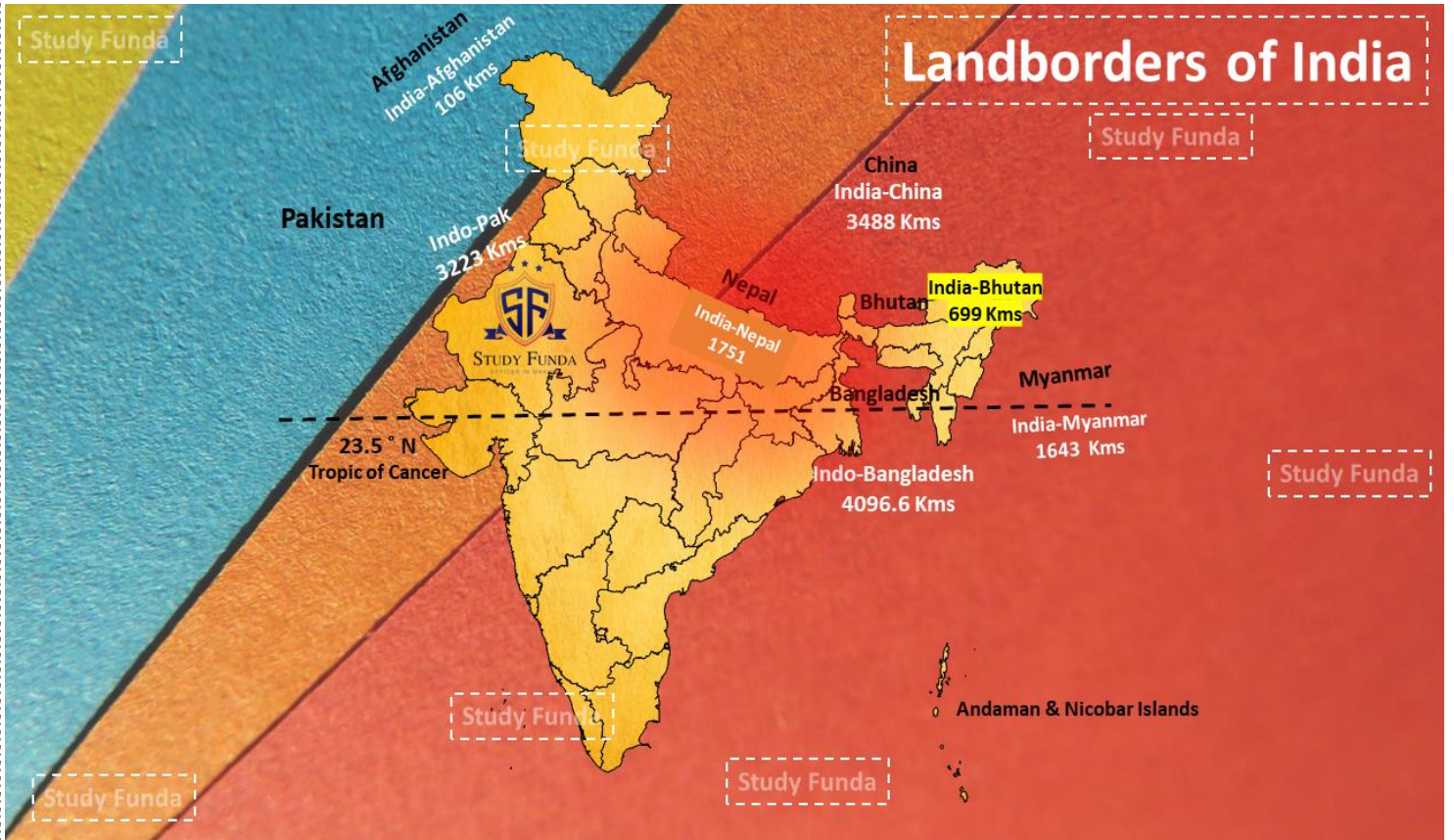
- 1-Territorial Sea : Absolute Rights
- 2-Contiguous Zone : Rights - Pollution, Excise, etc
- 3-Exclusive Economic Zone : Exploration, Production of Energy Protect And Preserve Marine Environment

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Andaman & Nicobar Islands

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Highest Peak in India

Great Himalayas or Himadari Or Inner Himalayas

Himachal Himalayas Or Lesser Himalayas

Shiwalik Range

Trans Himalayas

Karakoram Range

Ladakh Range

Zaskar Range

Kailash Range

FACTS ABOUT INDIAN PEAKS

Highest Peak of	Peak / Location
1. India	K ² or Godwin Austin
2. Aravalli	Gurushikhar (Mt. Abu) 1722 m
3. Eastern Ghats	Aroya-Konda (Andhra Pradesh) 1680m
4. Mizoram	Blue Mountain 2157 m
5. Nagaland	Saramati
6. Satpura	Dhupgarh (Mahadeo Hills) 1350 m
7. West Bengal	Tiger Hills - 2590m
8. Uttarakhand	Nanda Devi 7817 m
9. W. Ghats	Anaimudi 2695m
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Saddle Peak 737 m

Nallamalai Hills

Palkonda Range

Veliconda Hills

Javadi Hills

Nilgiri Hills

Anamalai Hills

Shevaroy Hills

Cardamom Hills

Designed By : Parveen Saini

Mighty Himalayas

Highest Peak in India

Great Himalayas or Himadari Or Inner Himalayas

Himachal Himalayas Or Lesser Himalayas

Shiwalik Range

Trans Himalayas

Karakoram Range

Ladakh Range

Zaskar Range

Kailash Range

Nallamalai Hills

Palkonda Range

Veliconda Hills

Javadi Hills

Nilgiri Hills

Anamalai Hills

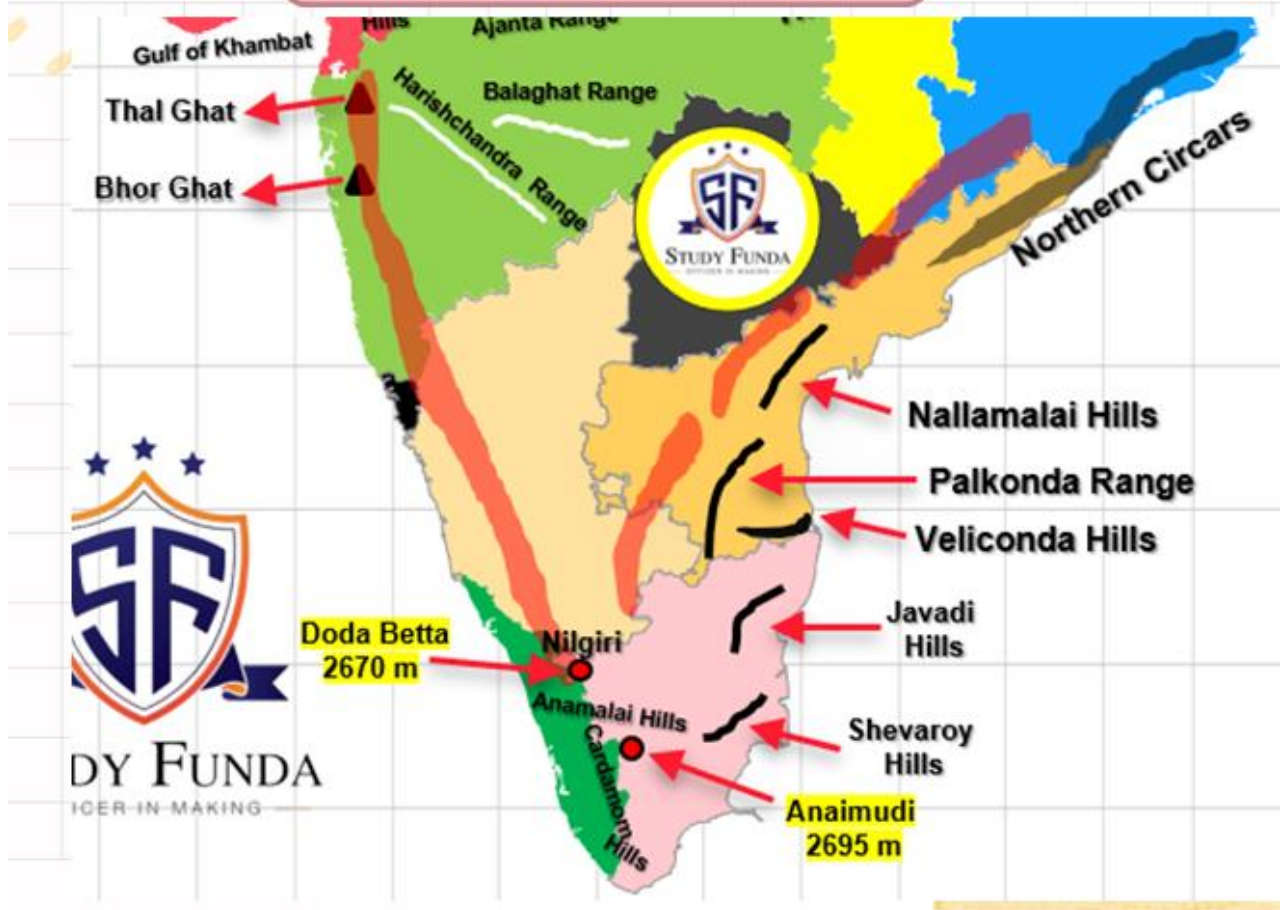
Shevaroy Hills

Cardamom Hills

Central India



South India



North-Eastern Hills



LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS



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Amindivi Islands



Infography



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Eleven Degree channel

○ Andrott Is.

○ Kavaratti Islands

Cannanore Islands

Nine Degree Channel

Minicoy Islands

Eight Degree channel

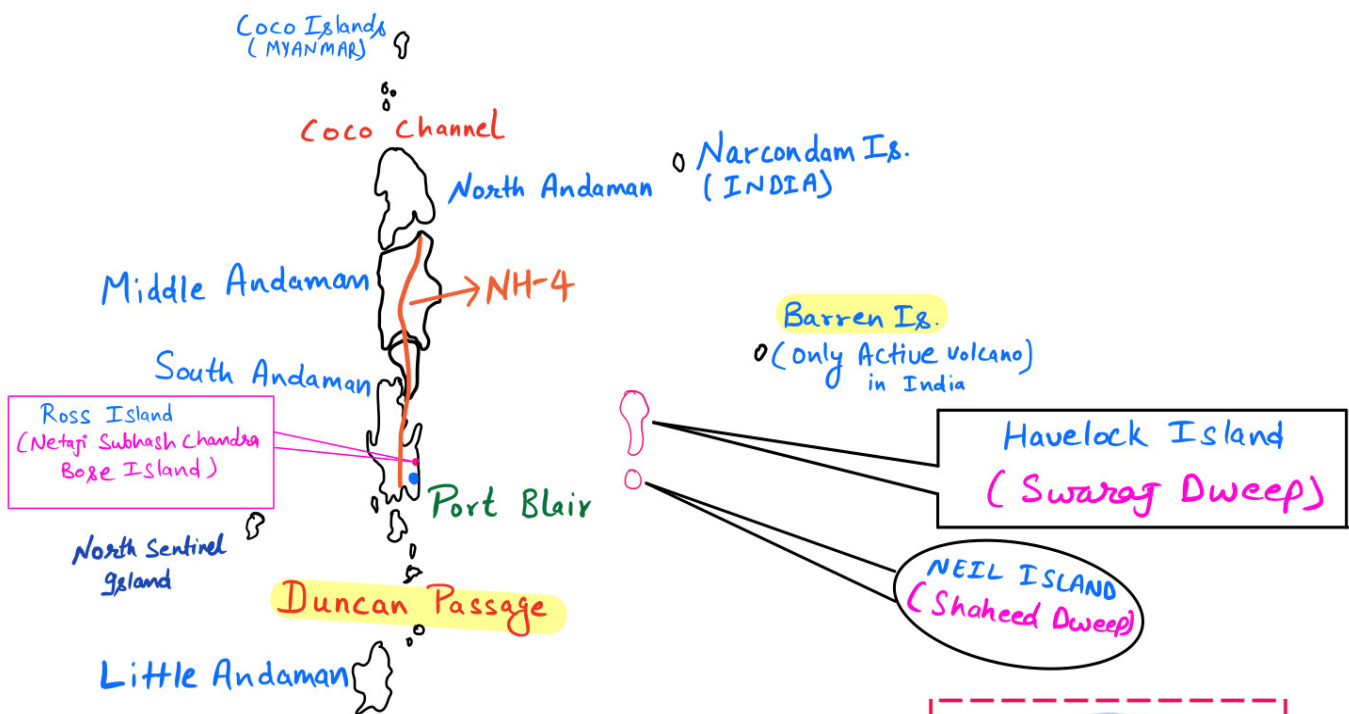


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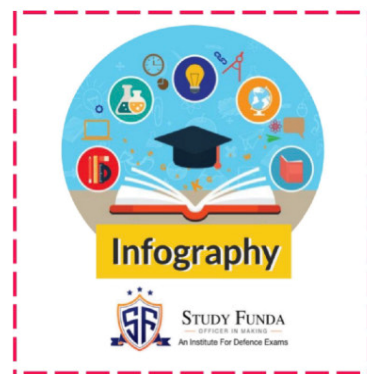
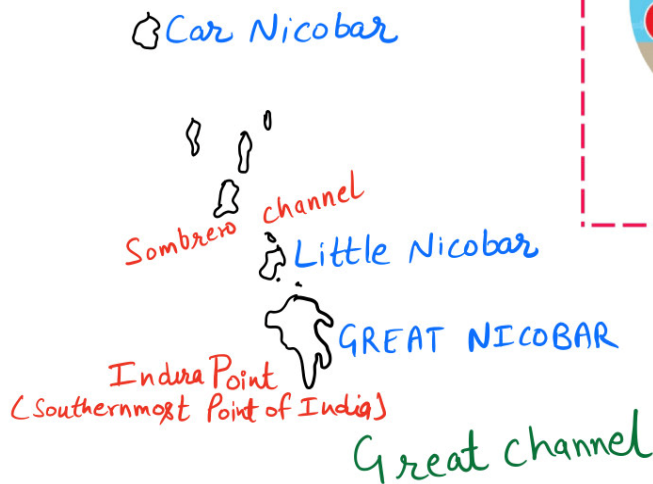



- 8 Degree channel = Minicoy Is & Maldives
- 9 Degree channel = Minicoy Is & Kavaratti Is.
- 11 Degree channel = Kavaratti & Amindivi Island.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

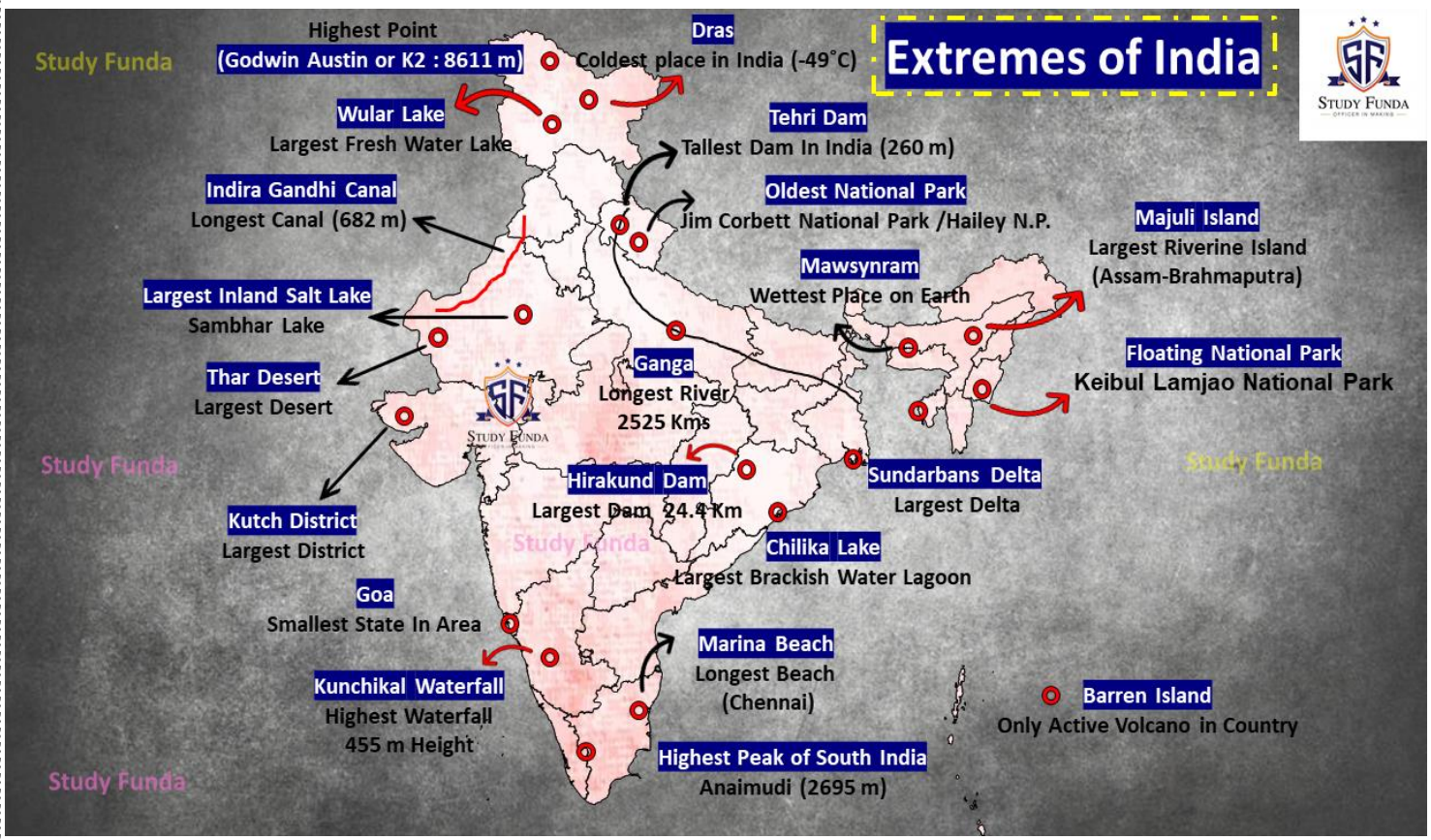


Ten Degree Channel



Facts	Ten Degree channel:- Separates Andaman with Nicobar Islands.	
Duncan Passage:- Rustland Island (South) & Little Andaman	Area:- 8250 km ²	
Great channel:- Separates Great Nicobar & from Sumatra Is. (INDONESIA).	Total Islands:- 572	
Highest Peak:- Saddle Peak (North Andaman)	Capital:- Port Blair	 Havelock Is:- Coral Reefs Population:- 3.80 Lakhs. Longitude:- 92°E - 94°E Latitude:- 6°N - 14°N
Volcano:- Narcondam Island & Barren Island (Active Volcano).		
Forest:- Dense Tropical Rainforest.	Climate:- Tropical Marine climate	
Tribes:- Onge, Jarawa, Great Andamanese, Sentinalese, Nicobarese, Shompens		

Extremes of India

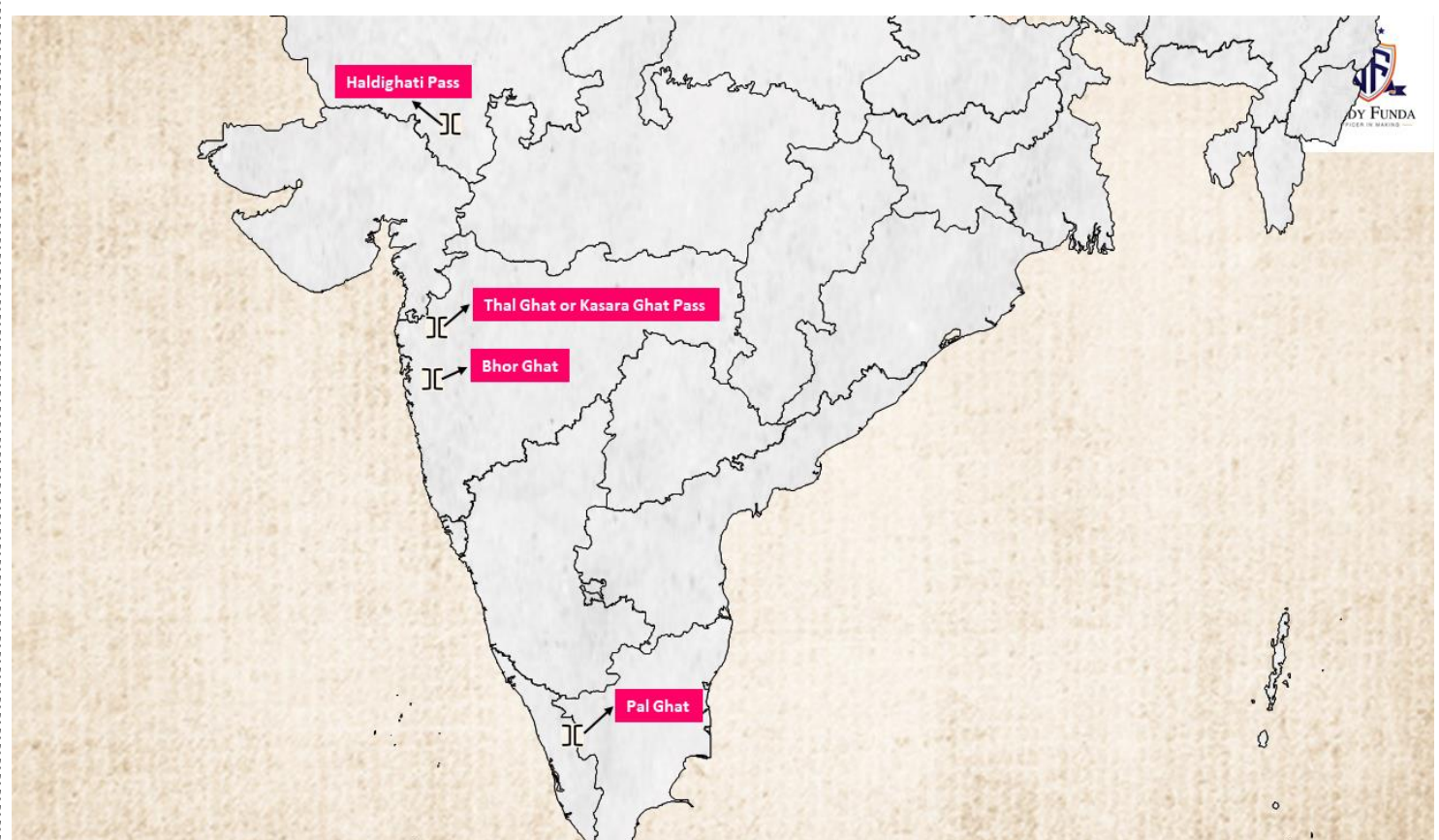
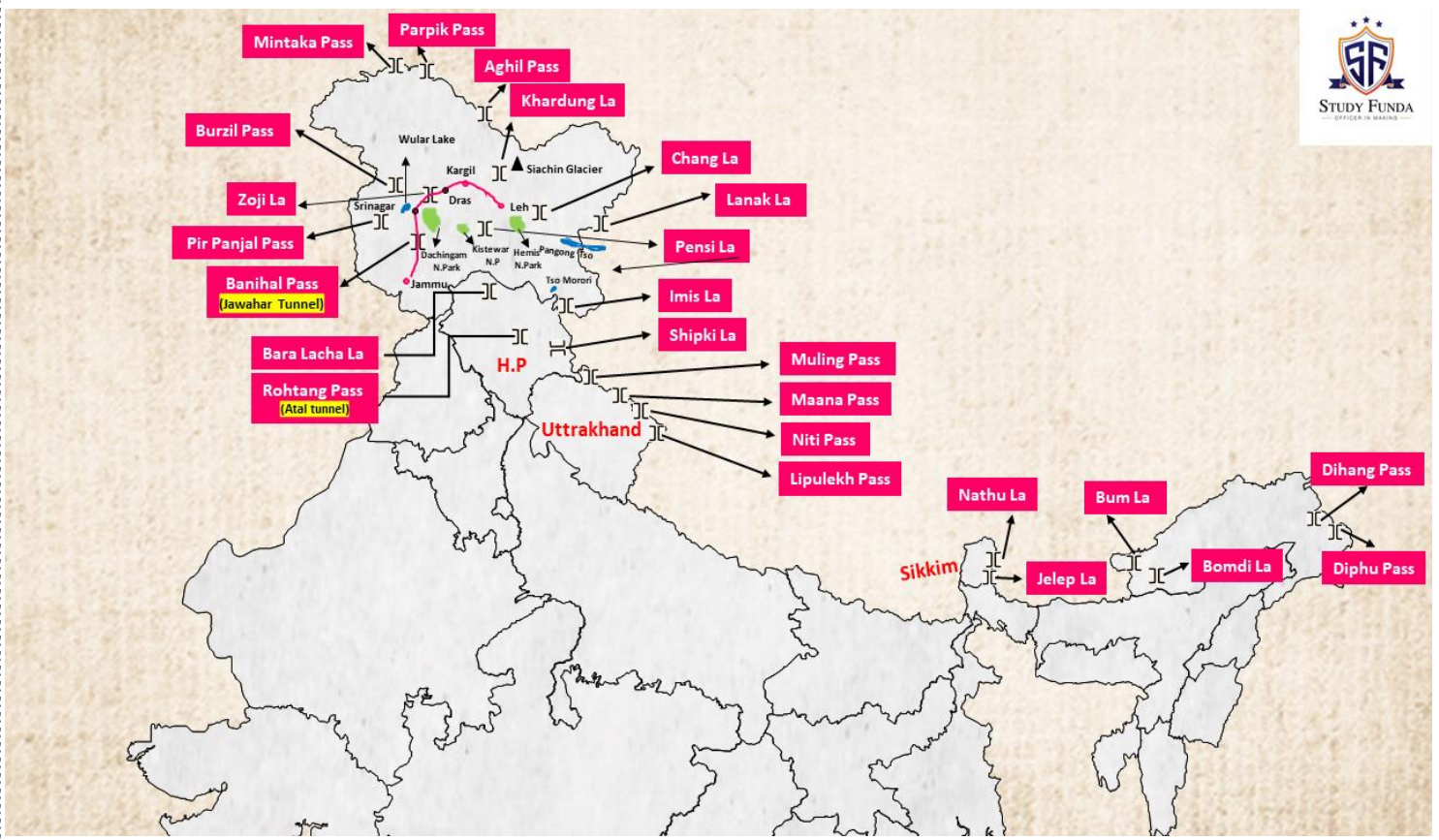


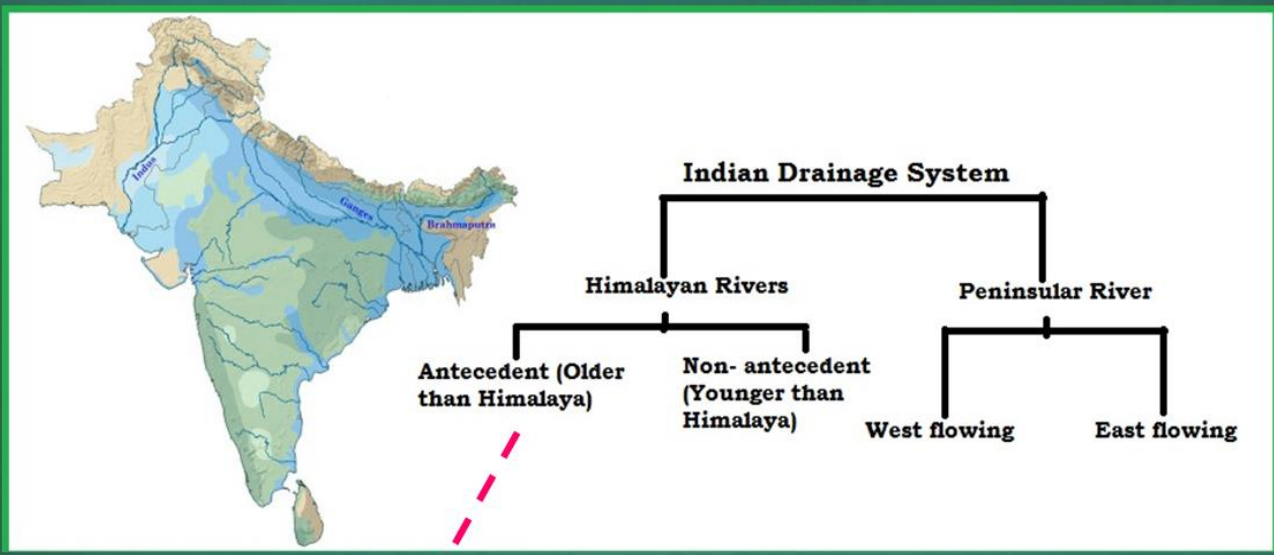
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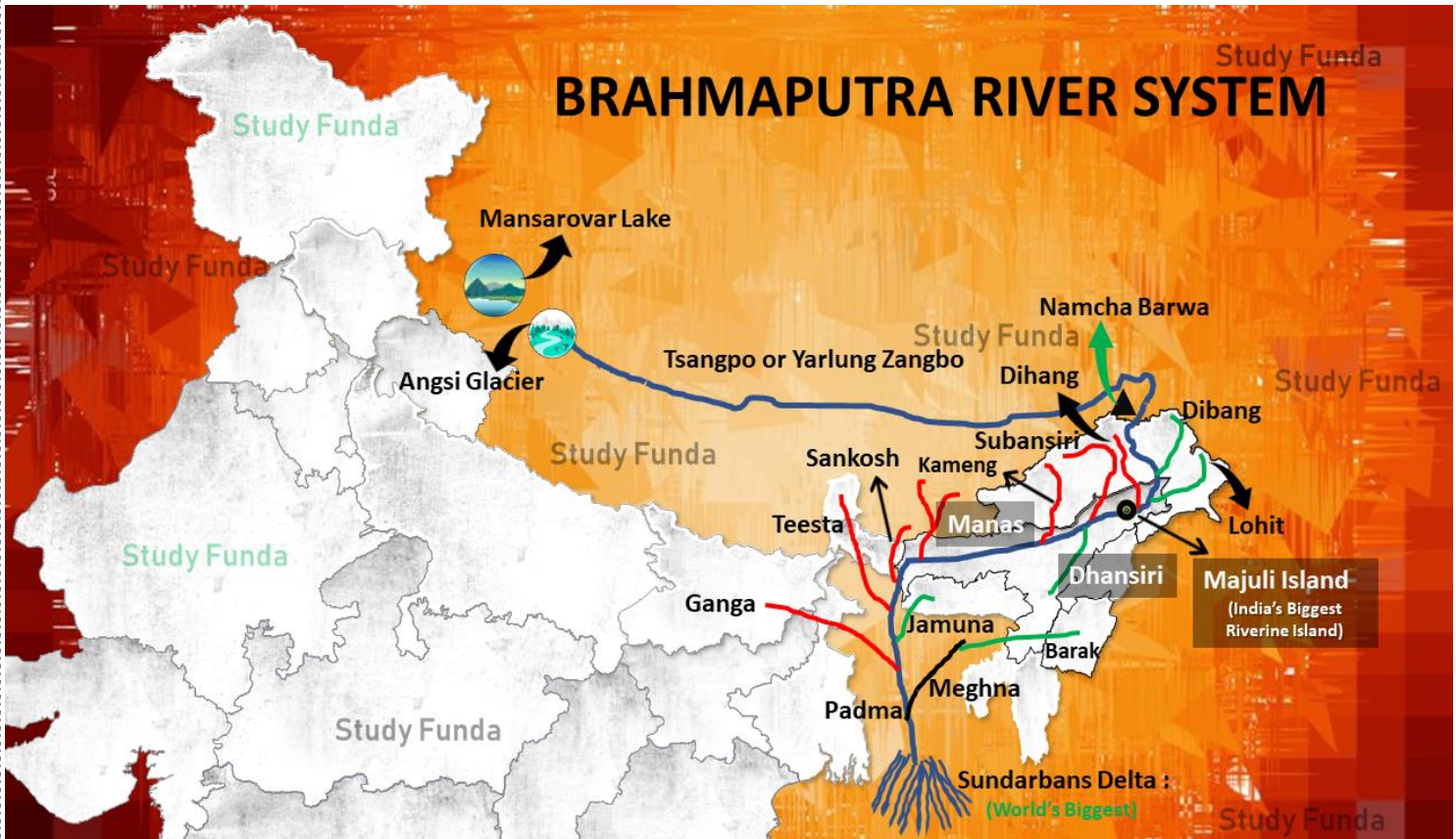
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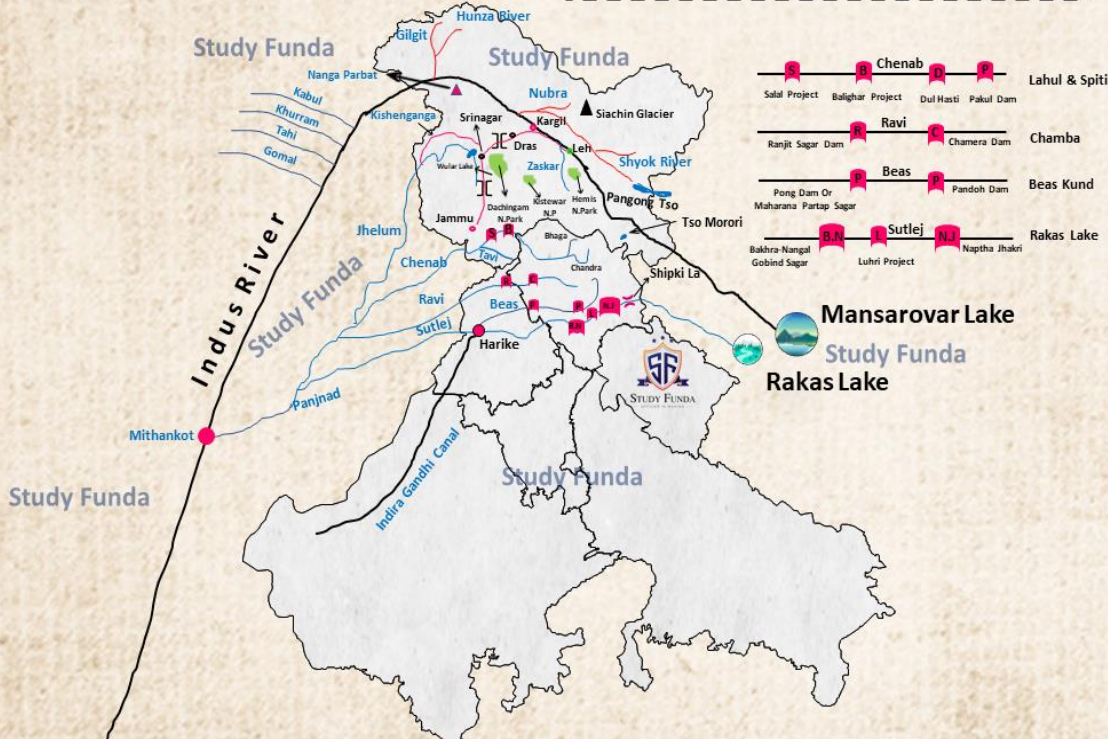




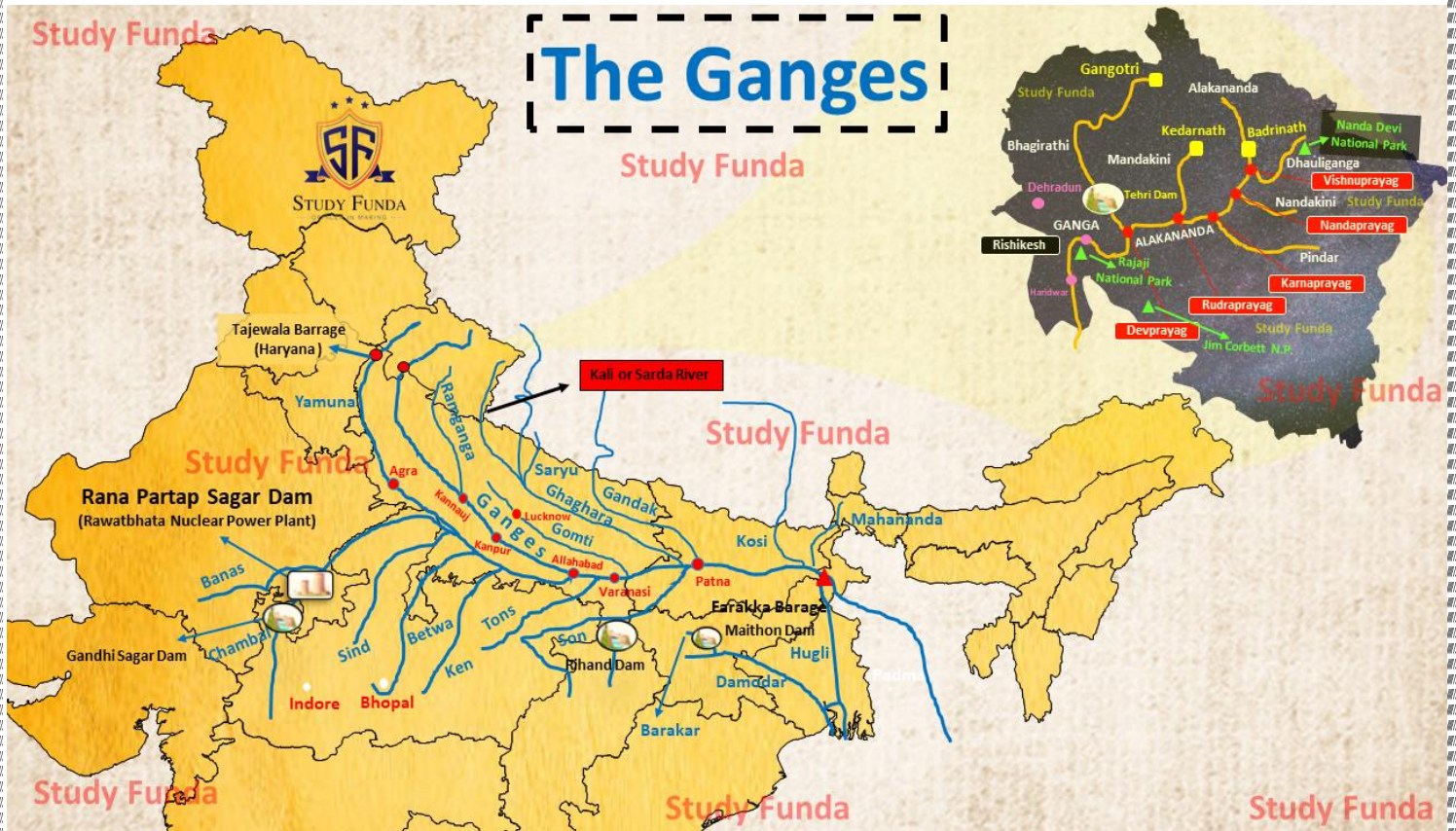
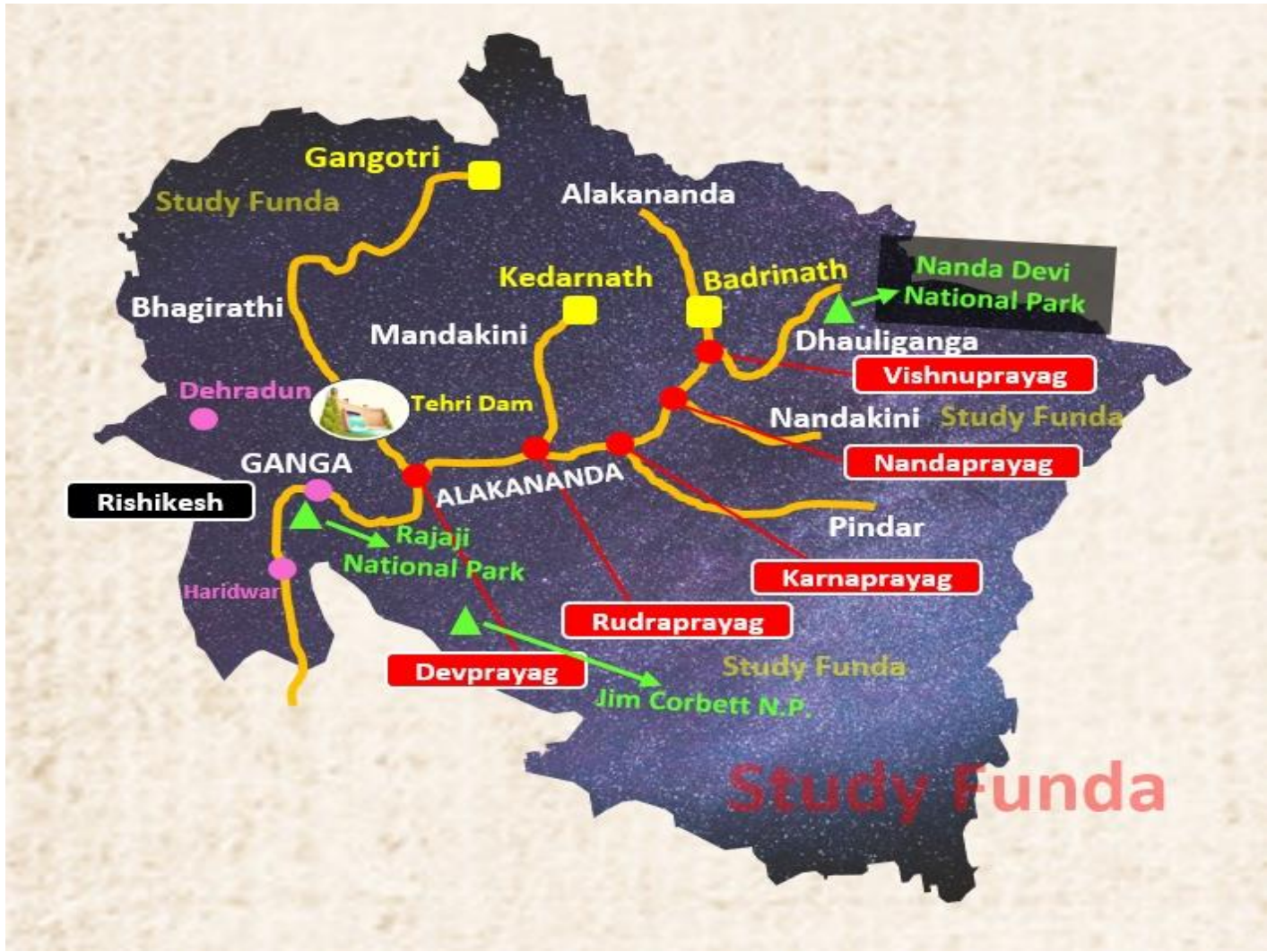
The Indus, Satluj, Satluj, Kosi, Tista, Subansiri and Brahmaputra are some of the important antecedent rivers, originating from beyond the Greater Himalayas.



Indus River System



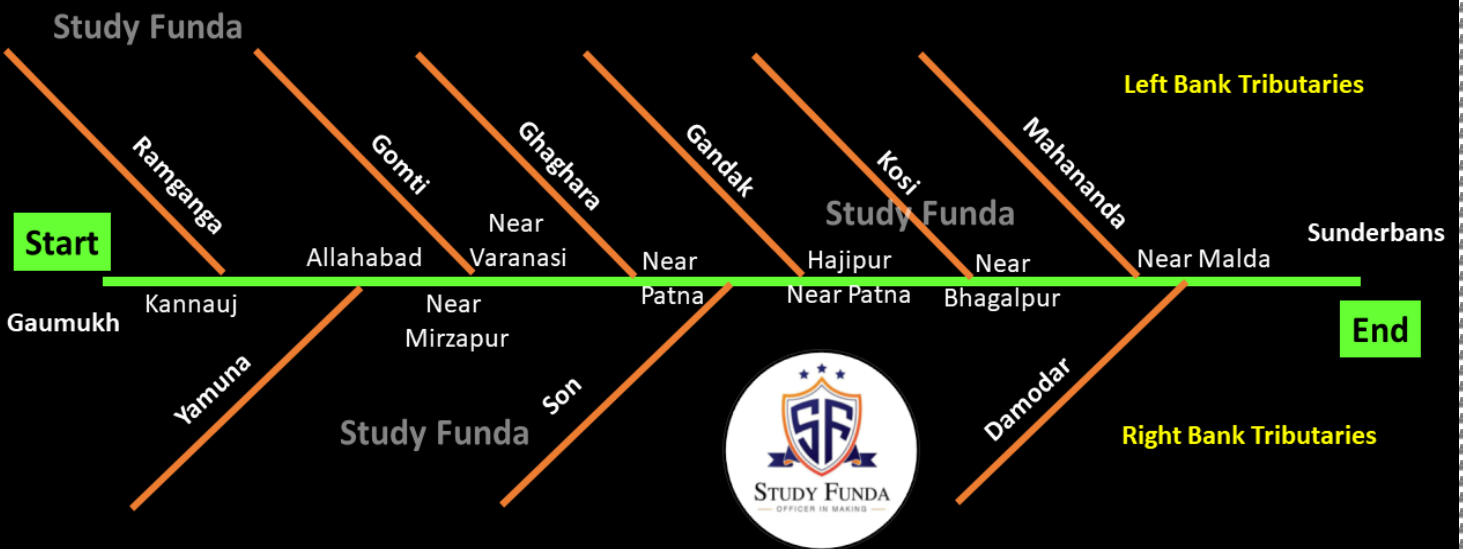
Name of River	Originates From	Tributaries
Indus	Lake Mansarovar	Jhelum,Chenab,Ravi,Beas,Satluj,Shyok,Zaskar, Kabul,Swat,Hunza,Khurram,Gilgit,Panjnad,
Jhelum	Verinag	Kishanganga,
Chenab	Lahul & Spiti (Bara Lacha La)	Jhelum,Ravi,Satluj
Ravi	Near Rohtang Pass	
Beas	Near Rohtang Pass	
Satluj	Lake Rakas	Beas



The Ganges Mindmap

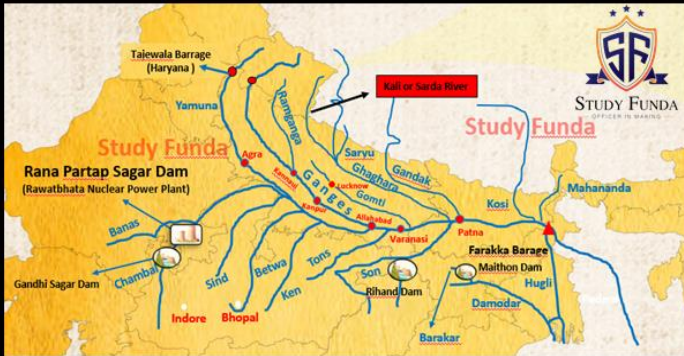
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Kindly Refer to Our Mapping Books For all Maps



Mainly Questions are asked Either Arrange the Rivers from East To West or West to East or On Dams Or on Tributaries

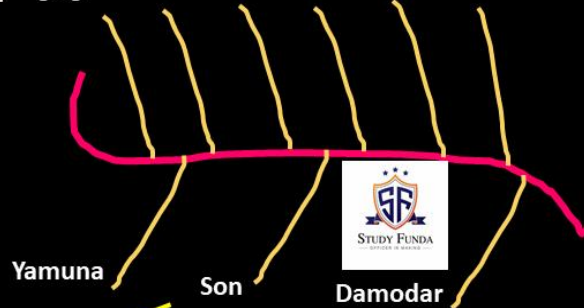
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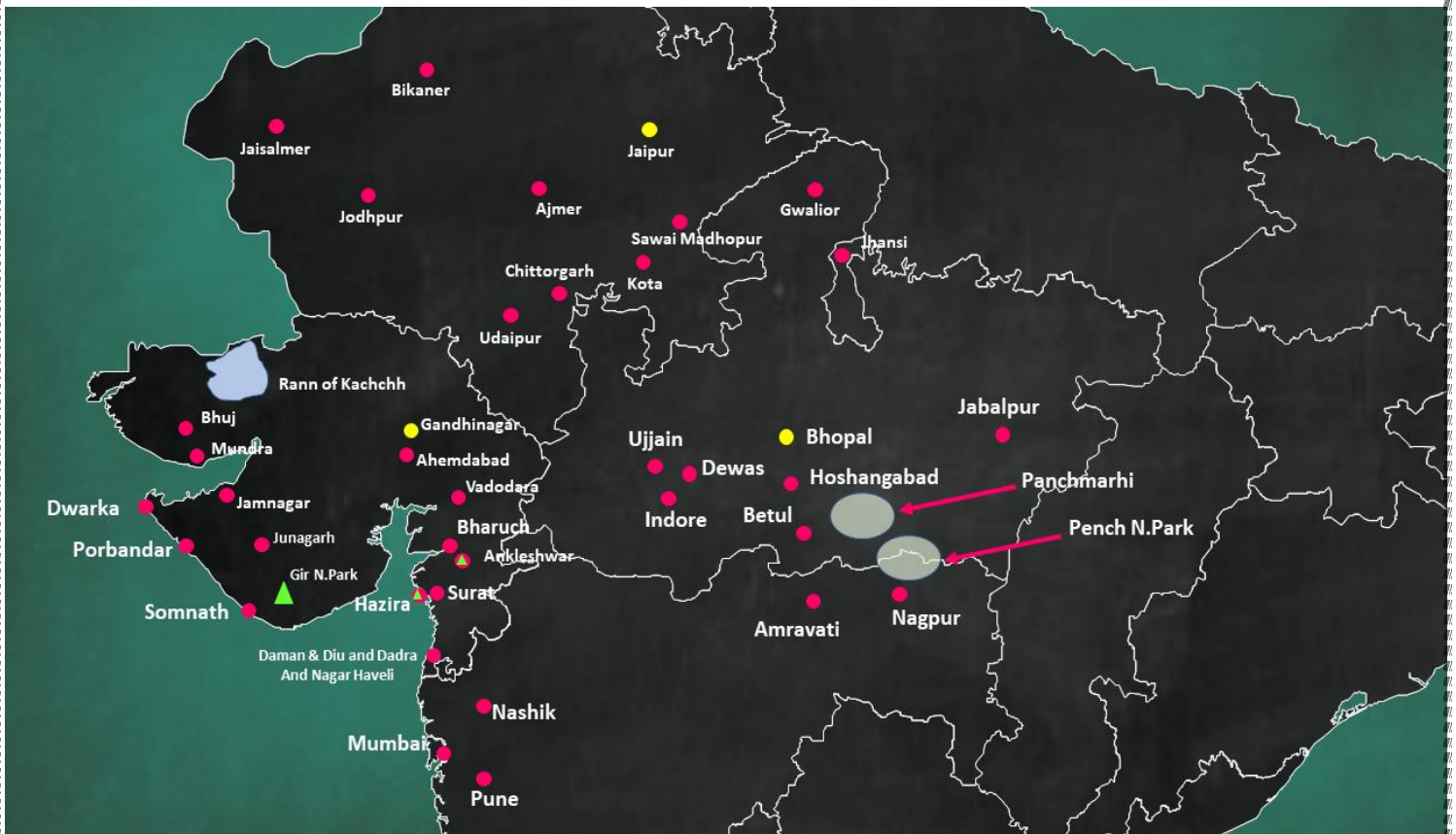
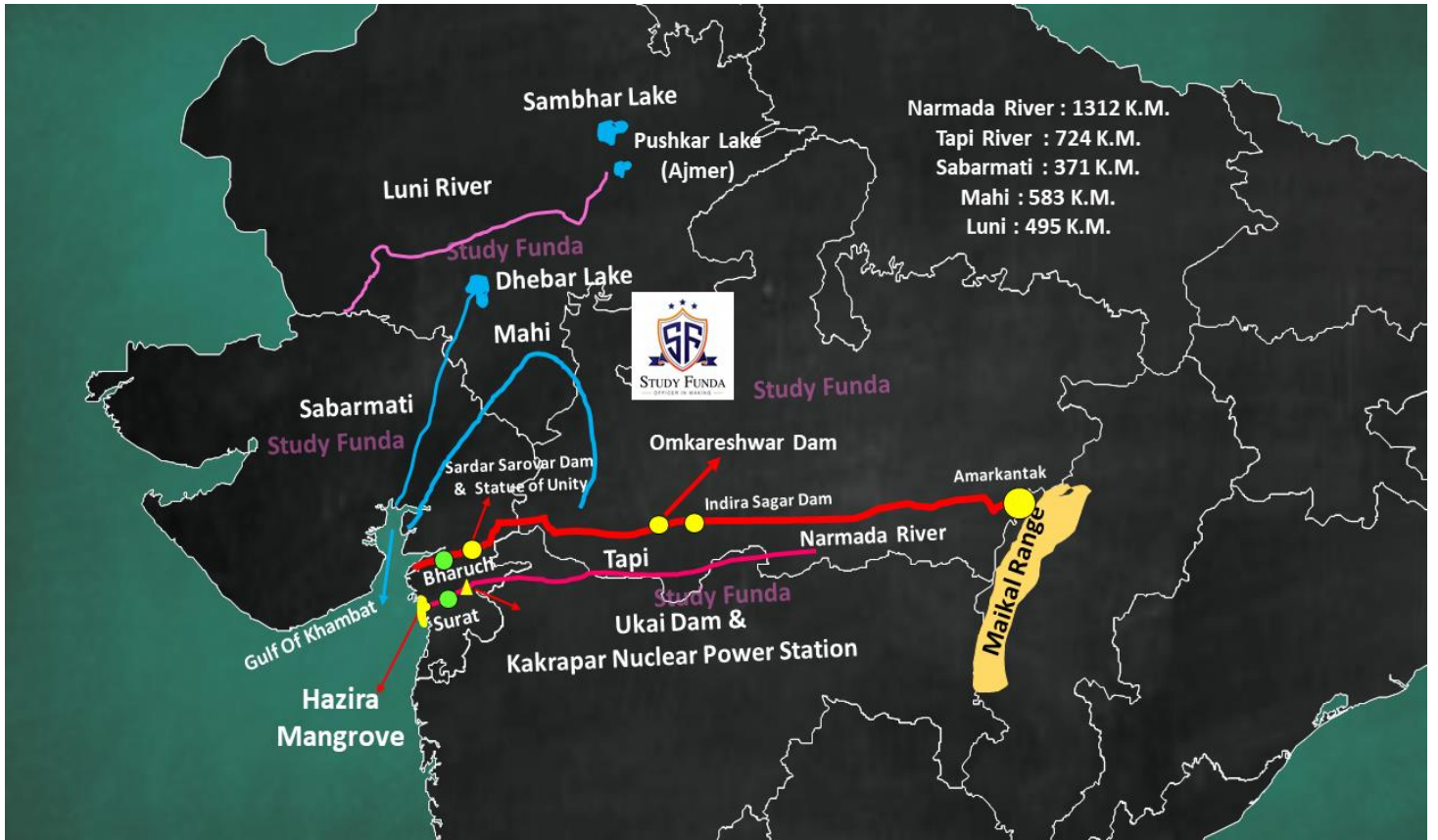
4G KM

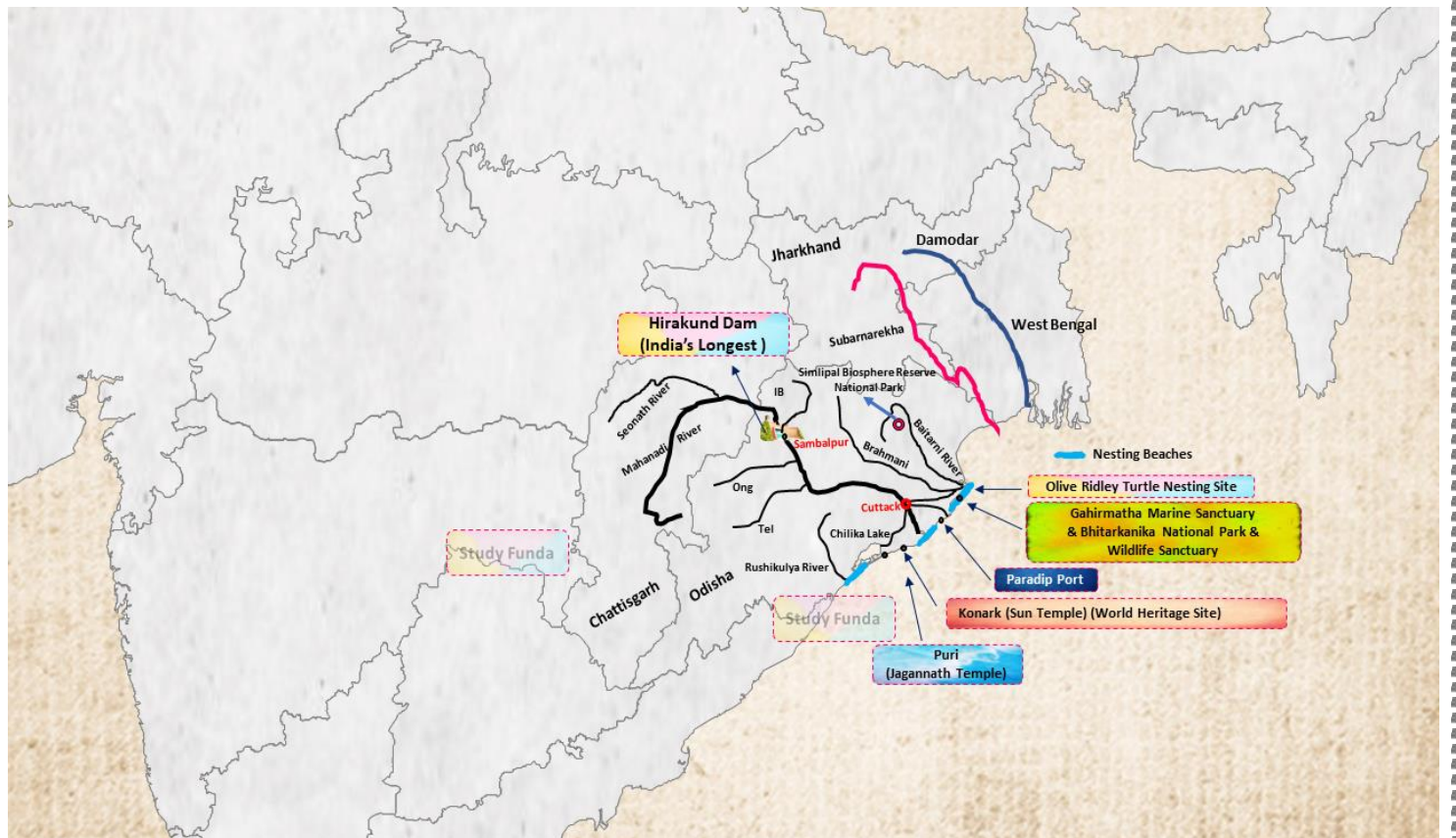
- G-Ram Ganga
- G-Gomti
- G-Ghaghara
- G-Gandak
- K-Kosi
- M-Mahananda

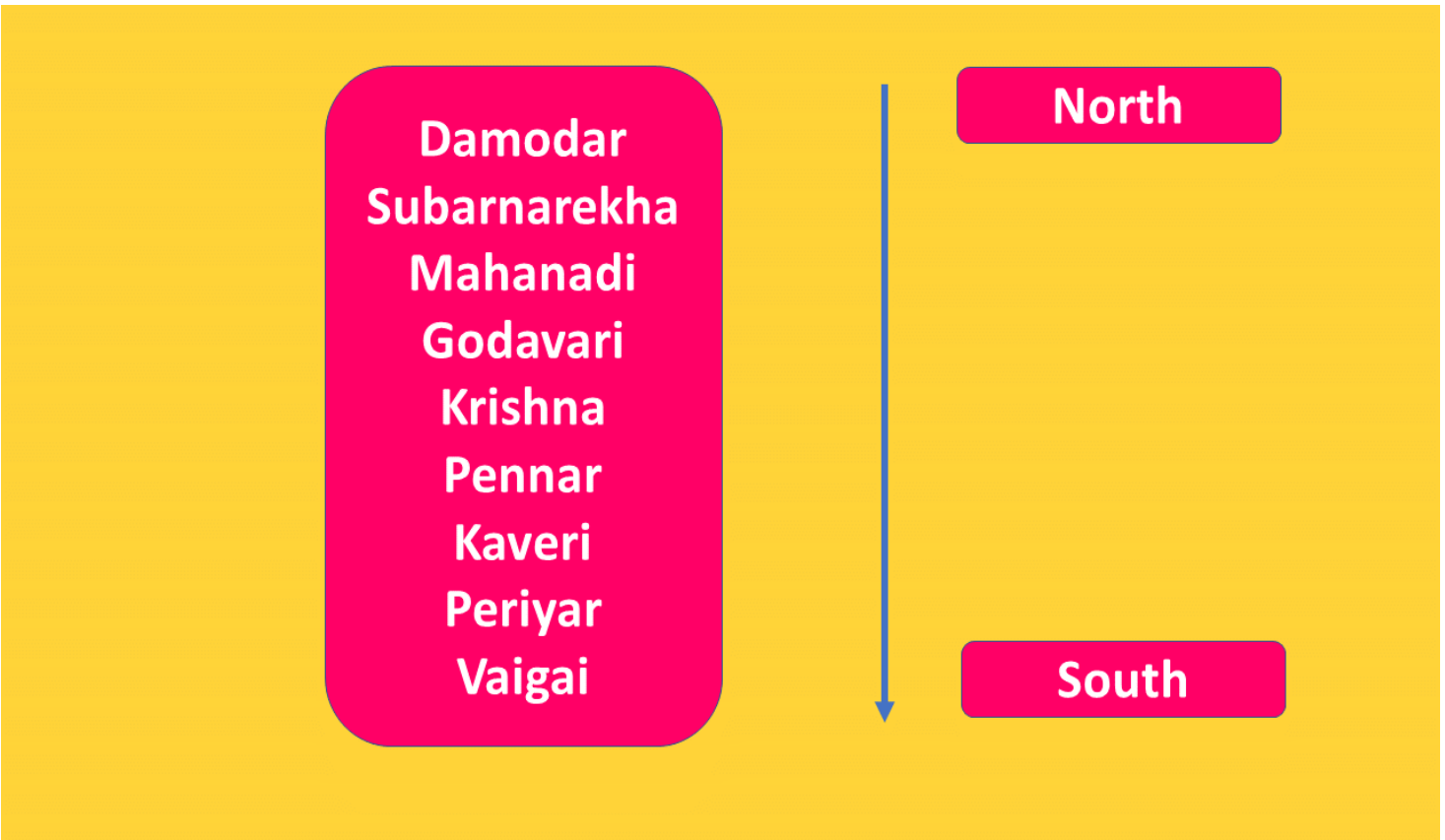
Ram ganga Gomti Ghaghara Gandak Kosi Mahananda



YaSoDa



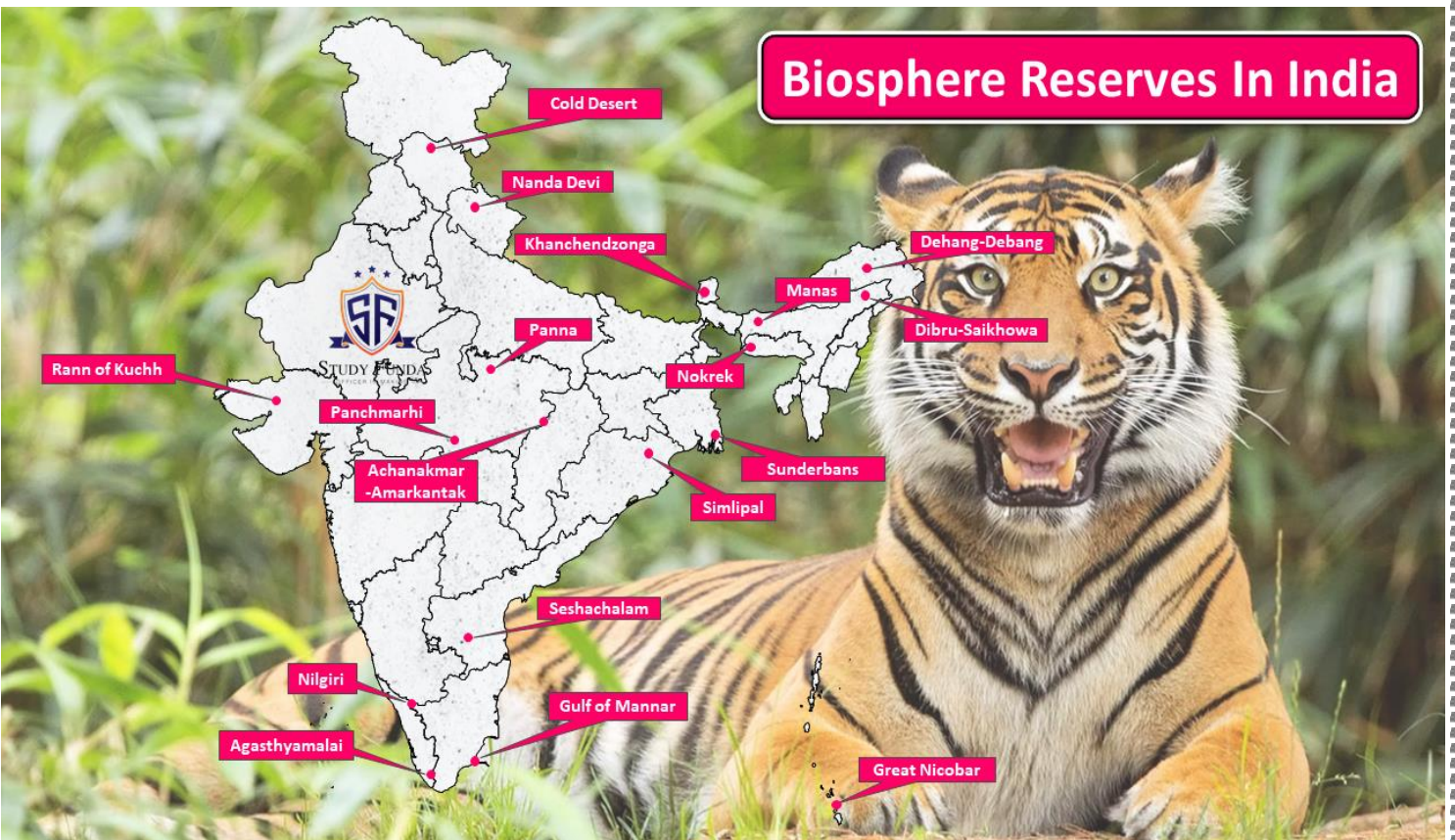




Important Table for Quick Revision of Peninsular Rivers

Name Of River	Originates From	Discharge	Important Dam
Narmada River	Amarkantak Plateau	Near Bharuch (Gulf of Khambat)	Sardar Sarovar Dam
Tapi River	Betul Distt.(M.P)	Near Surat (Arabian Sea)	Ukai Dam
Sabarmati River	Dhebar Lake (Rajasthan)	Gulf of Khambat	-
Mahi River	Vindhyas Range	!!	Kadana Dam
Luni River	Naga Hills (Ajmer)	Rann of Kutchh	-
Mahanadi	Sihawa (Chattisgarh)	Bay of Bengal	Hirakund Dam
Godavari	Trimbakeshwar (MH)	Bay of Bengal (1465 K.M.)	Nizam Sagar Dam
Krishna	Mahabaleshwar	Bay of Bengal	Almatti Dam, Nagarjuna Sagar
Kaveri	Talakaveri	Bay of Bengal	Mettur Dam or Stanley Reservoir

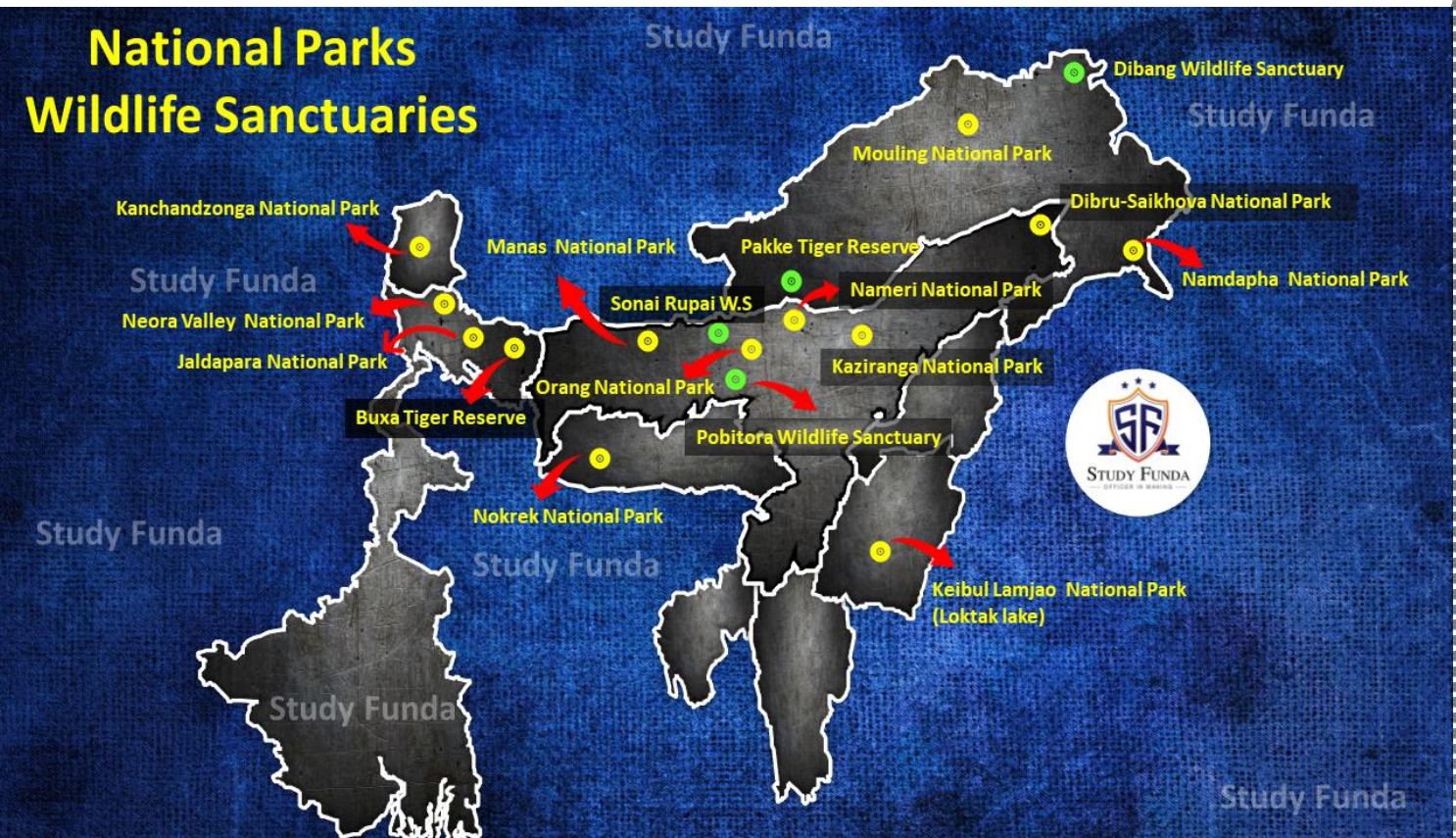




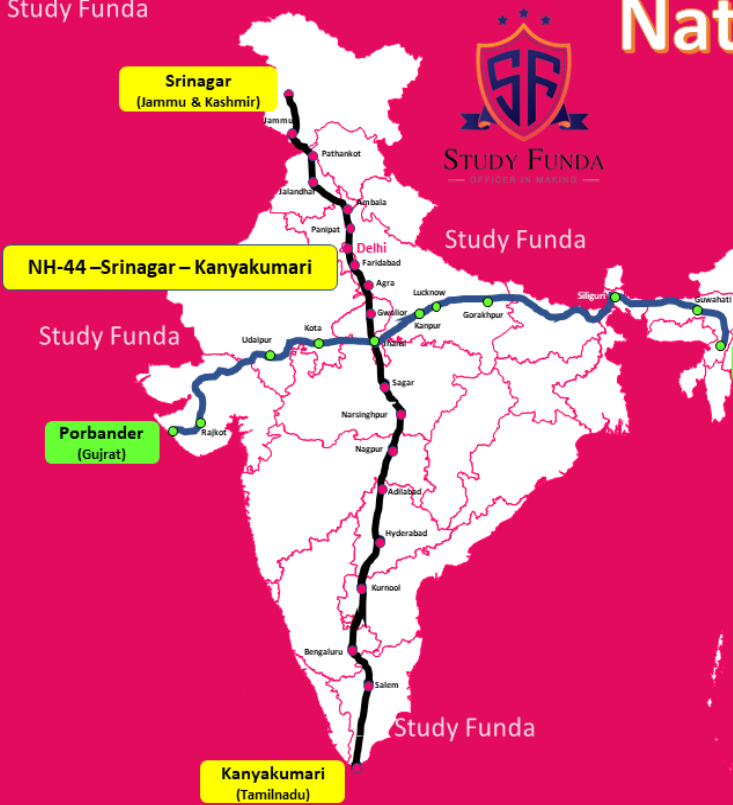
National Parks in India



National Parks Wildlife Sanctuaries



National Highways (NH)



NH-27 –Porbander to Silchar

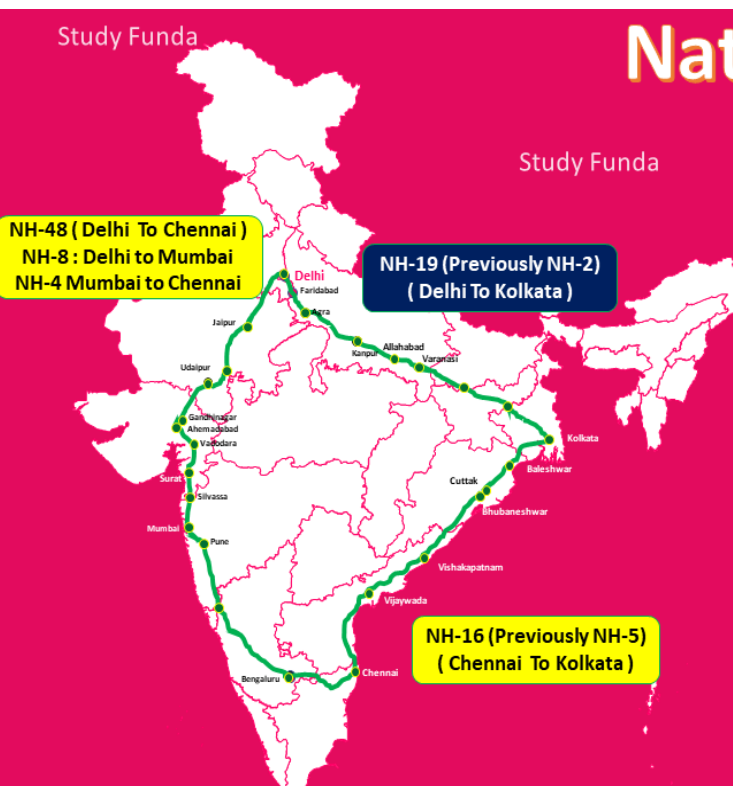
**North-South Corridor : Srinagar to Kanyakumari
NH-44 (Old Name-NH-7)**

- **Total Length-** 3,745 km
- **Connecting States-** Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu (9 States & 2 UT)

**West-East Corridor : Porbander to Silchar
NH-27**

- **Total Length-** 3,507 km
- **Connecting States-** Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Assam (7 States)

National Highways (NH)



**NH-48 (Delhi To Chennai)
NH-8 : Delhi to Mumbai
NH-4 Mumbai to Chennai**

**NH-19 (Previously NH-2)
(Delhi To Kolkata)**

**NH-16 (Previously NH-5)
(Chennai To Kolkata)**

The Golden Quadrilateral 3 Sections.

Section I : It is a **1,454 km** stretch of **National Highway 19 (NH-2 Previously)** from Delhi to Kolkata.

It runs through Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It connects major cities in these states, such as Delhi, Faridabad, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi.

Section II : It is a **1,684 km** stretch from **Chennai to Kolkata (NH-5 Previously)**. It consists of NH6 (Kolkata to Kharagpur), NH60 (Kharagpur to Balasore) and NH5 (Balasore to Chennai). It passes through the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

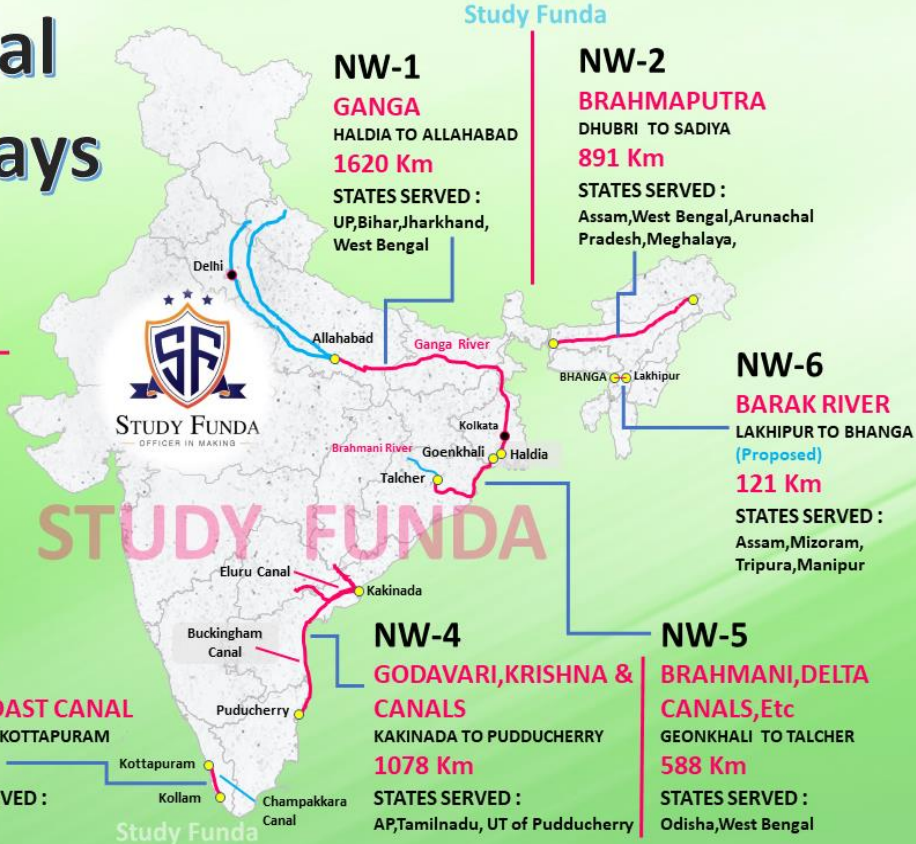
Section III : It is a **2807 km** stretch from **Delhi to Chennai**. It Passes through Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamilnadu.

National Highways (NH)

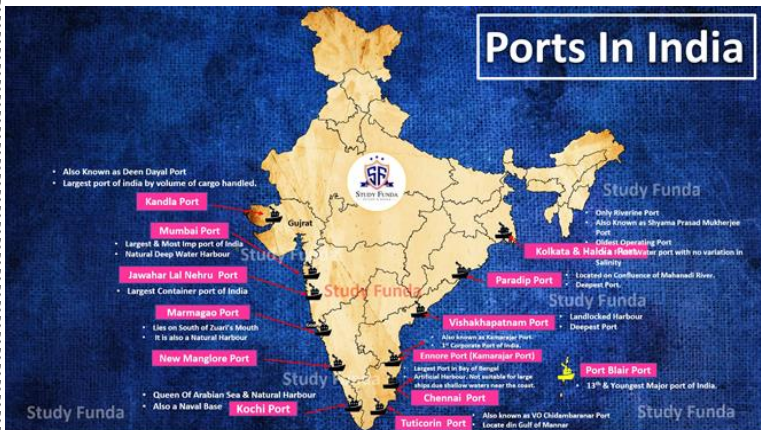
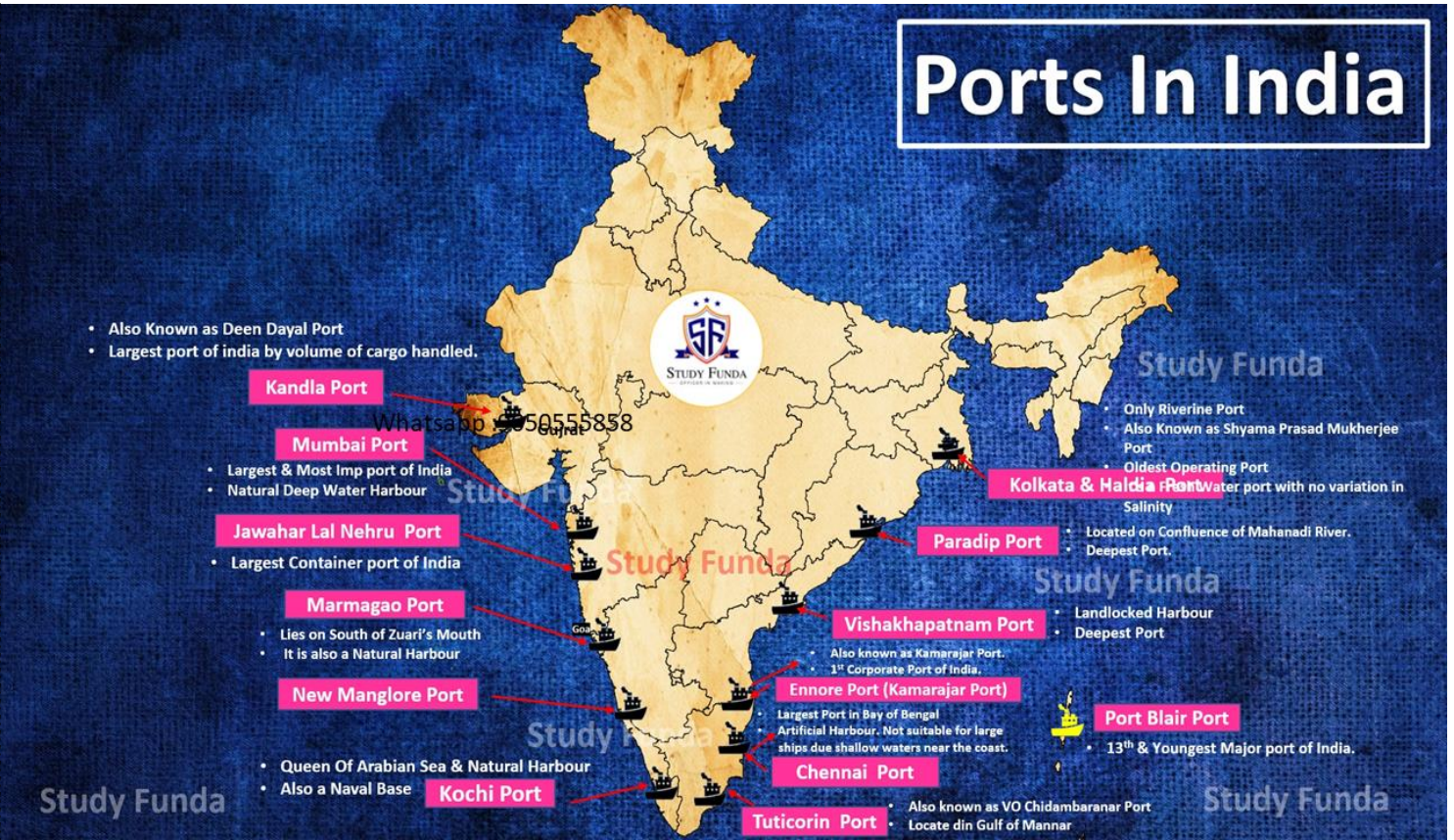


National Waterways

TOTAL LENGTH :
4,503 KM
Total States Served
15

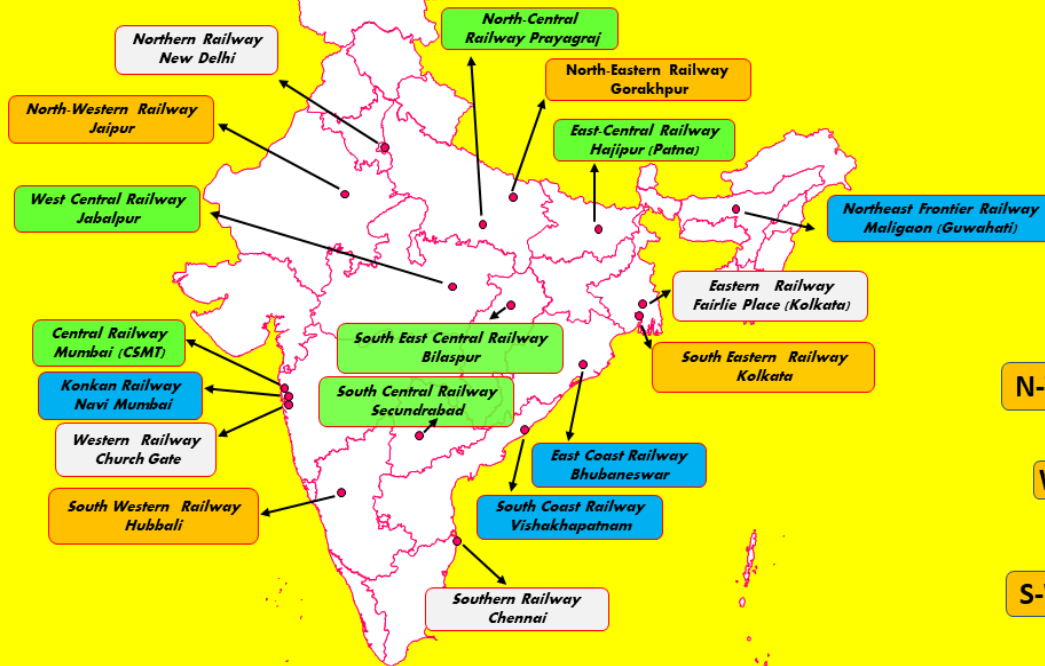


Ports In India



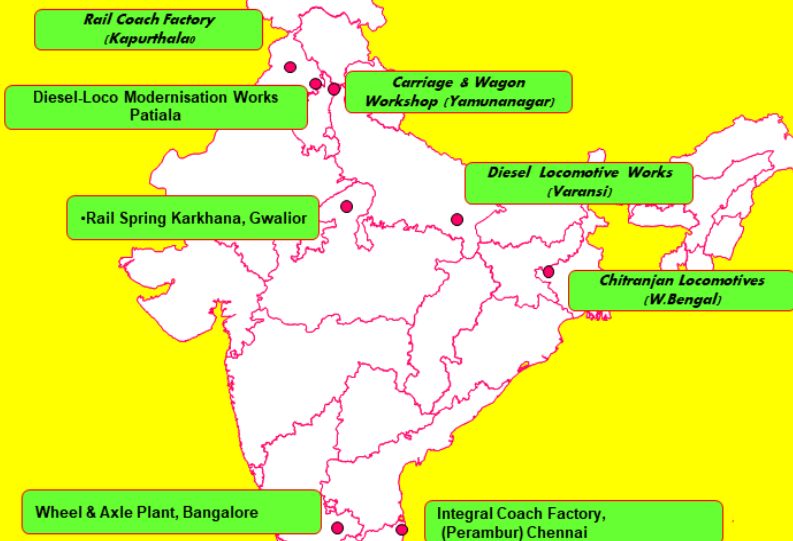
Some Other Ports

Indian Railways



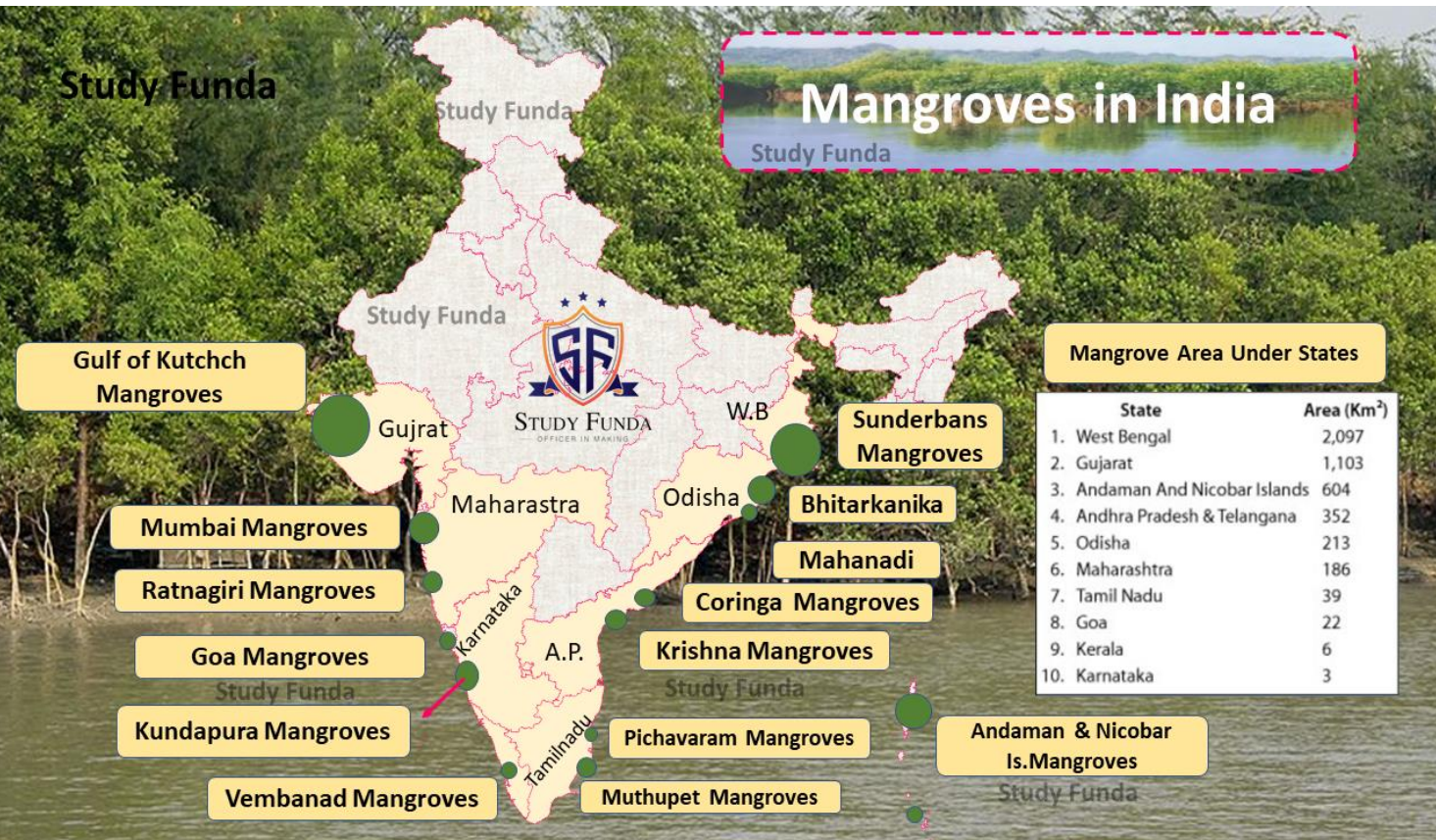
Kolkata Metro is also an Railway Zone HQ At : Park Street Kolkata

Imp Railway Places



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Mangroves in India



Mangrove Area Under States

State	Area (Km ²)
1. West Bengal	2,097
2. Gujarat	1,103
3. Andaman And Nicobar Islands	604
4. Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	352
5. Odisha	213
6. Maharashtra	186
7. Tamil Nadu	39
8. Goa	22
9. Kerala	6
10. Karnataka	3

Gulf of Kutchch Mangroves

Mumbai Mangroves

Ratnagiri Mangroves

Goa Mangroves

Kundapura Mangroves

Vembanad Mangroves

Sunderbans Mangroves

Bhitarkanika

Mahanadi

Coringa Mangroves

Krishna Mangroves

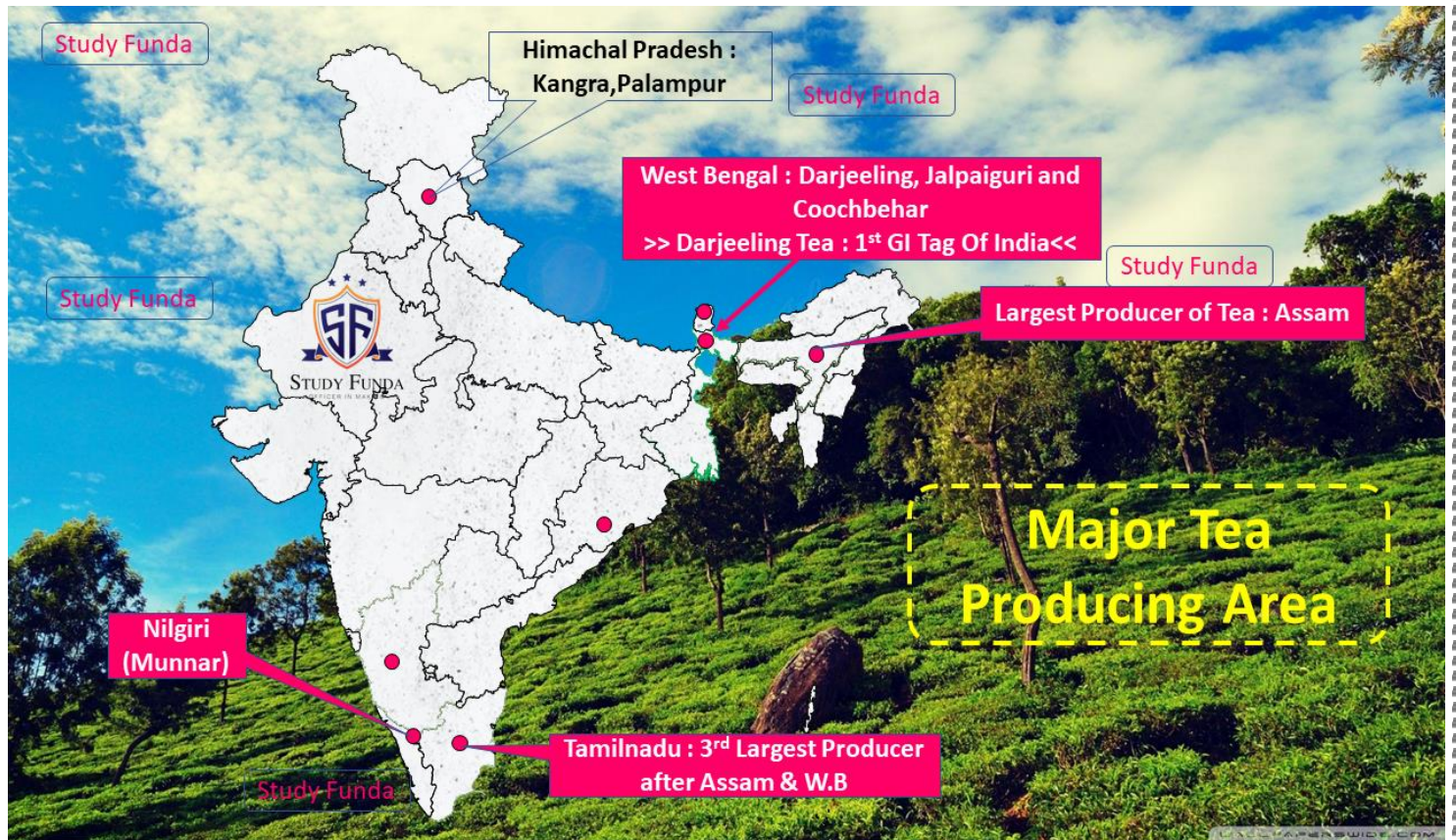
Pichavaram Mangroves

Muthupet Mangroves



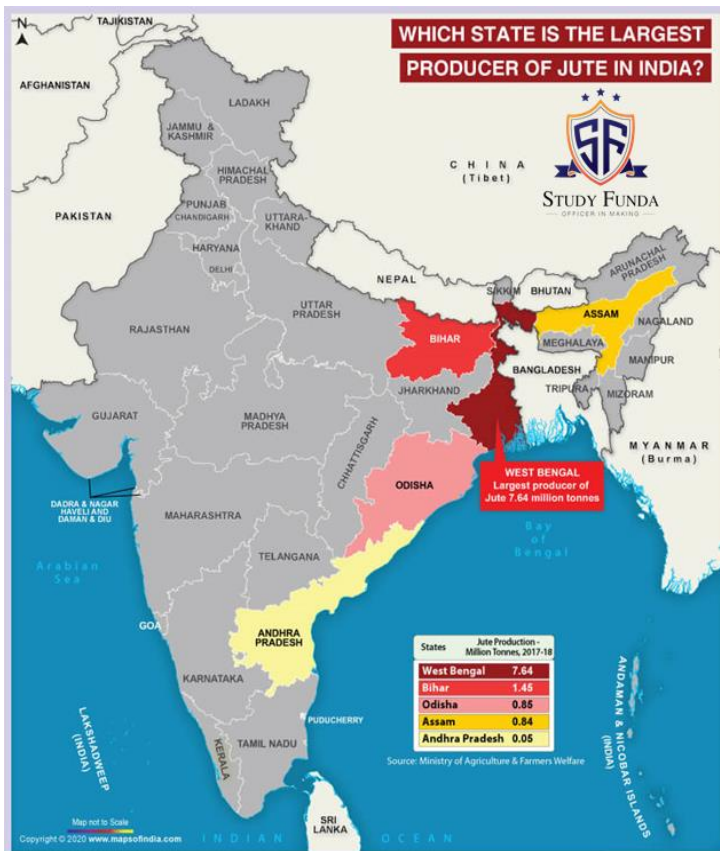
Coffee:

- Temperature:Between 15-28°C
- Rainfall:Around 150-250 cm.
- Soil Type:Well drained, deep friable loamy soil.
- Top Coffee Producing States: **Karnataka > Kerala > Tamil Nadu.**
- India is the seventh largest producer.
- Coffee was initially brought from Yemen and introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.
- Hills with well-defined shade canopy, comprising evergreen leguminous trees provide the optimal condition for coffee cultivation that is why it is mainly concentrated in the hilly regions.
- Indian variety of coffee 'Arabica' is famous worldwide.
- Various Integrated Coffee Development Projects and schemes have been launched by the government to support coffee production.



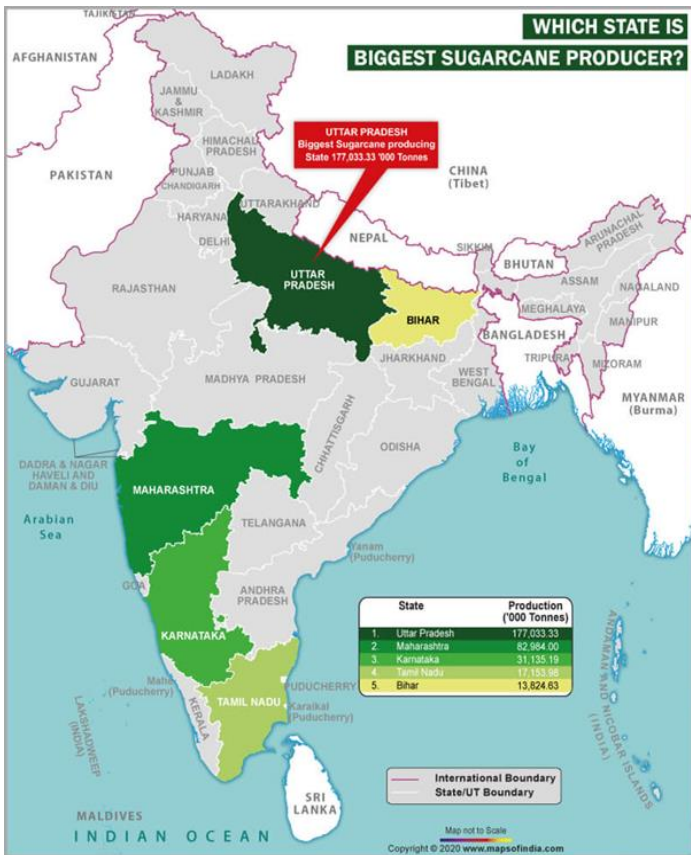
Tea:

- Temperature: Between 20-30°C
- Rainfall: Around 150-250 cm.
- Soil Type: Deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- Top Tea Producing States: Assam > West Bengal > Tamil Nadu.
- India is the second largest producer of tea.
- It was introduced in the eastern hill slopes of India by the British.
- Slopes of eastern hills have humid climate and evenly distributed rainfall without water logging which are optimal conditions for terrace farming of tea.
- Tea is a labour intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to retain its freshness.



Jute

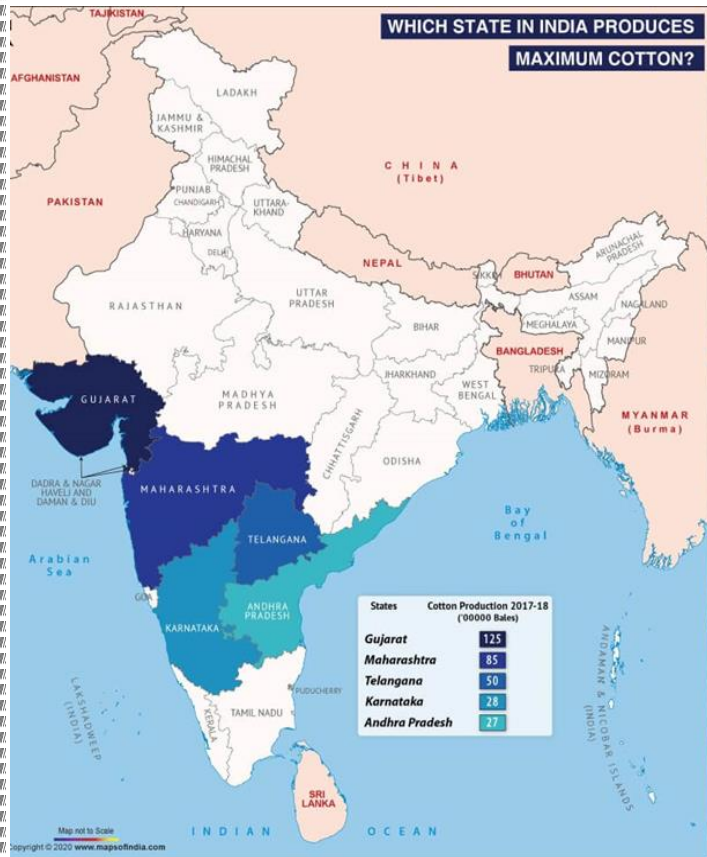
- **Temperature:** Between 25-35°C
- **Rainfall:** Around 150-250 cm
- **Soil Type:** Well drained alluvial soil
- **Top Jute Producing States:** West Bengal > Bihar > Assam > Andhra Pradesh > Odisha.
- It is mainly concentrated in eastern India because of the rich alluvial soil of Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
- India is the largest producer of jute.
- It is known as the **golden fibre**.
- It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.



Sugarcane is a long duration,

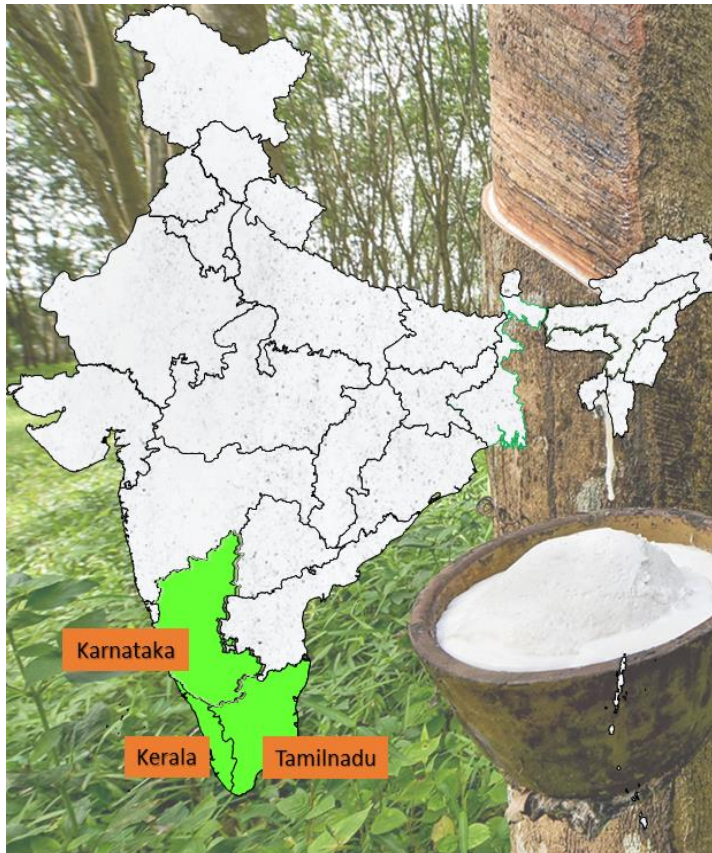
- High Water (750-1200mm range rainfall required), and a high nutrient demanding crop.
- India is the second-largest sugar producer in the world after Brazil.
- **Top 3 Producers :**
- **Uttar Pradesh**
- **Maharashtra**
- **Karnataka**





Cotton :

- Temperature:** Between 21-30°C
- Rainfall:** Around 50-100cm.
- Soil Type:** Well drained black cotton soil of Deccan Plateau Also Known As **"Regur Soil"**
- Top Cotton Producing States:**
- Gujarat > Maharashtra > Telangana > Andhra Pradesh**
- India is **believed to be the original home of the cotton plant.** Cotton is one of the main raw materials for cotton textile industry.
- Cotton needs **210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.**
- It is a **kharif crop** and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.



Rubber:

- Temperature:**Above 25°C with moist and humid climate.
- Rainfall:**More than 200 cm.
- Soil Type:**Rich well drained alluvial soil.
- Top Rubber Producing States:**
- Kerala > Tamil Nadu > Karnataka.**
- It is an **equatorial crop**,but under special conditions, it is **also grown in tropical and sub-tropical**
- Rubber is an important **industrial raw material.**
- Rubber Plantation Development Scheme and Rubber Group Planting Scheme**are examples of government led initiatives for rubber.



Everything About Census of India : 2011

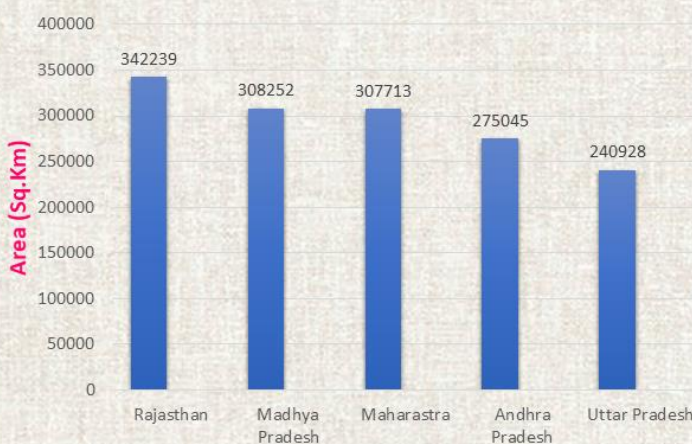
Census 2011 : At a Glance

- Total Population : 1,21,05,69,573
- Decadal Growth (2001-2011) : 17.7%
- Population Density (Per Sq.Km) : 384
- Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males) : 943
- Literacy Rate : 73%

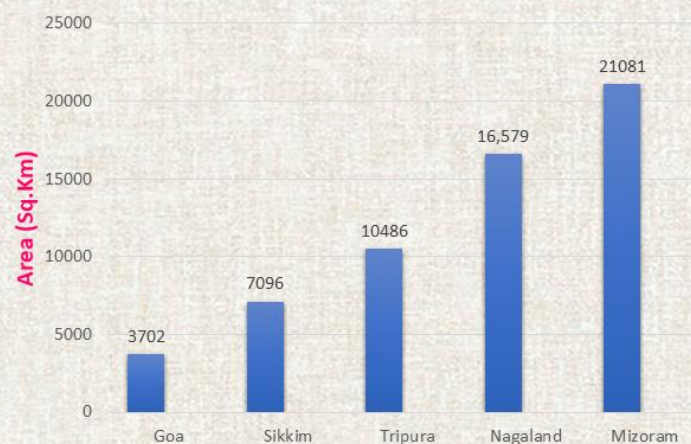
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Area : 2011

Five States With Largest Area



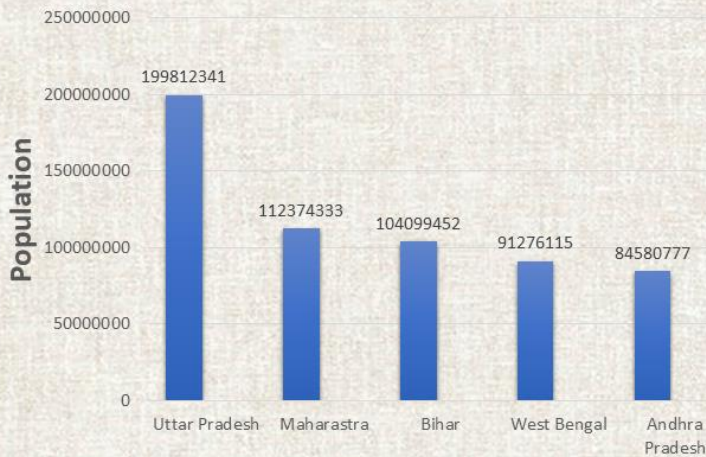
Five States With Smallest Area



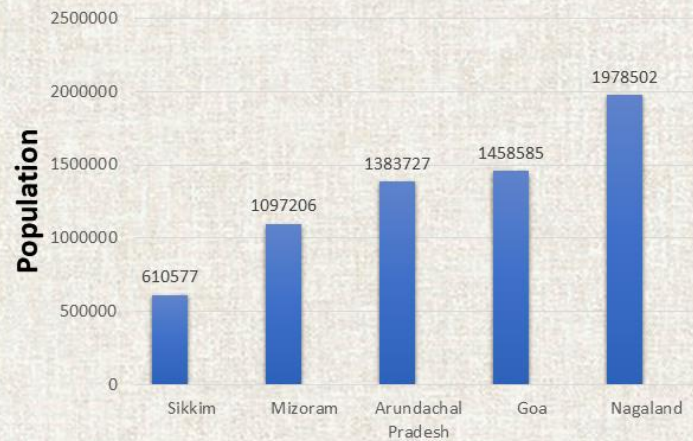
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Population : 2011

Five States With Highest Population



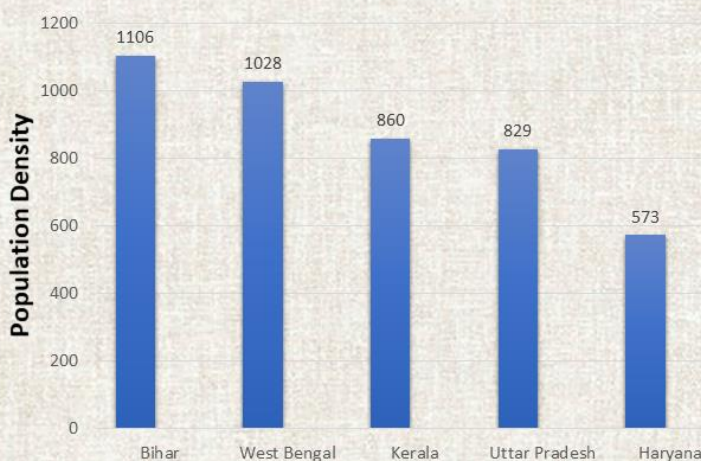
Five States With Lowest Population



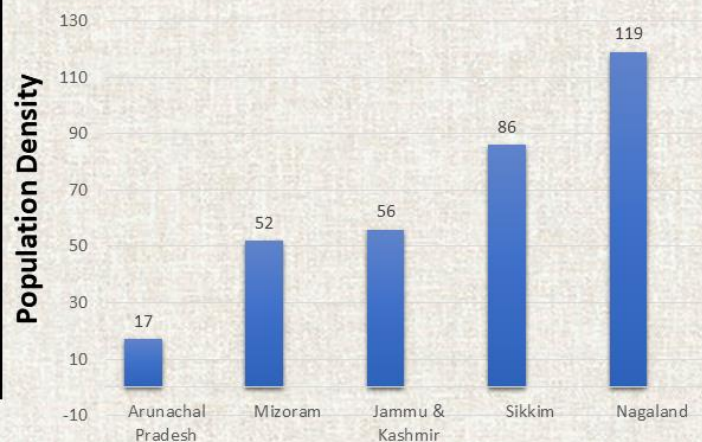
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Density : 2011

Five States With Highest Density

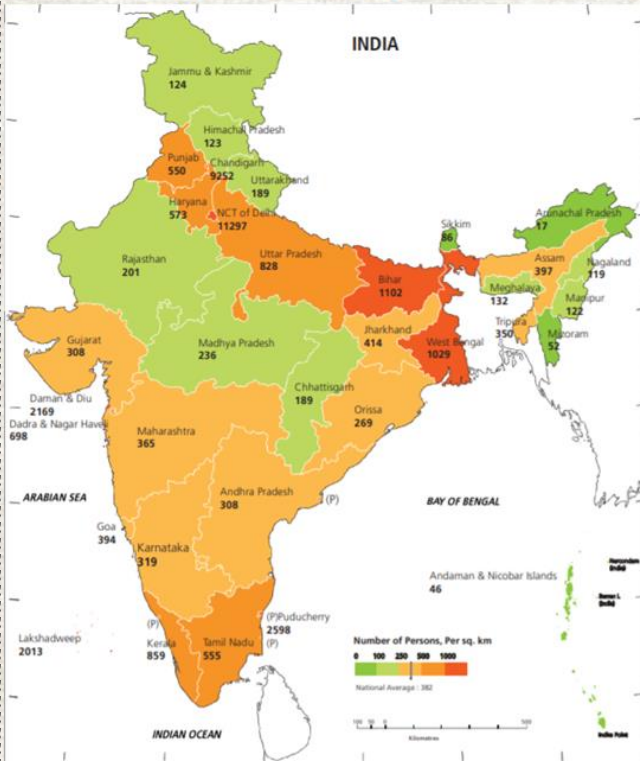


Five States With Lowest Density



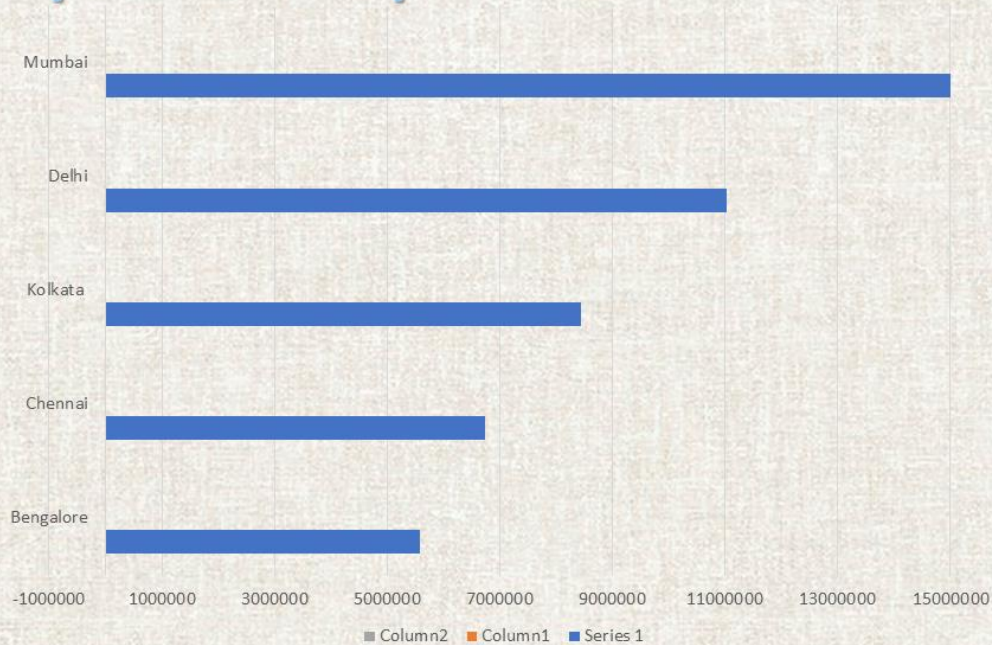
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Density : 2011



Everything About Census of India : 2011

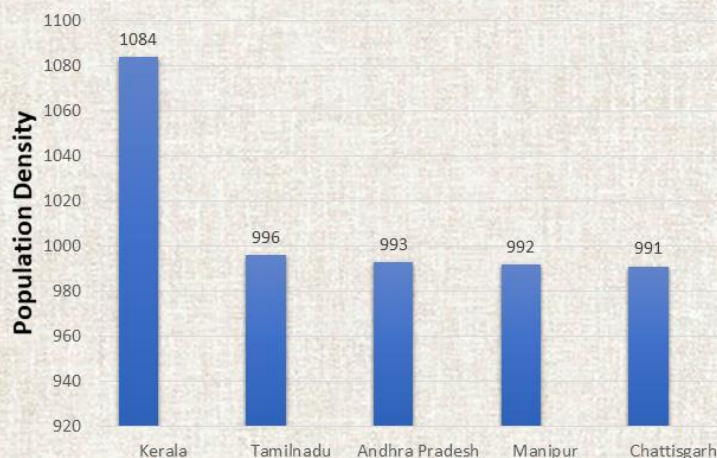
Top 5 Most Populated Cities In India



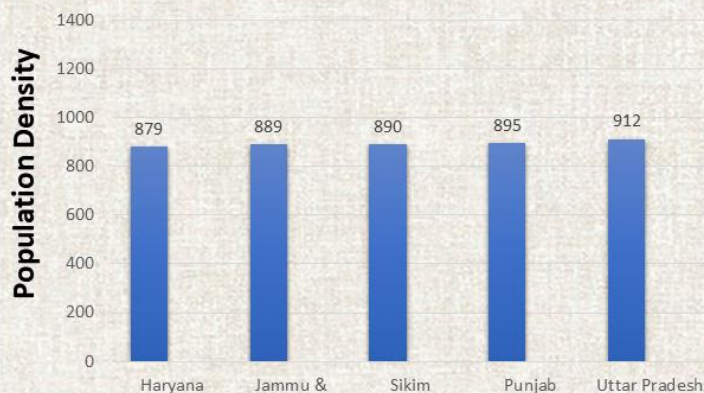
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Sex Ratio : 2011

Five States With Highest Sex Ratio



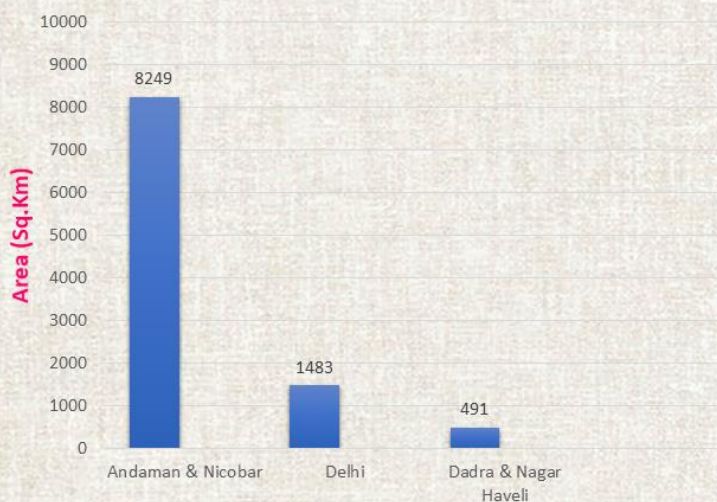
Five States With Lowest Sex Ratio



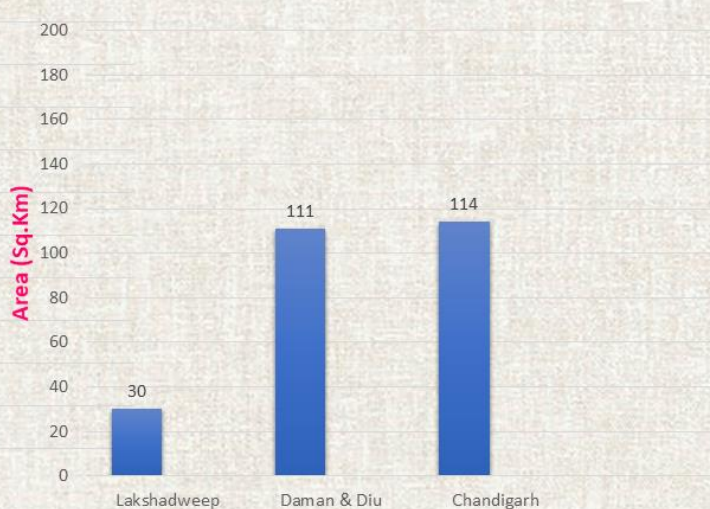
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Area : 2011

Three UT's With Largest Area



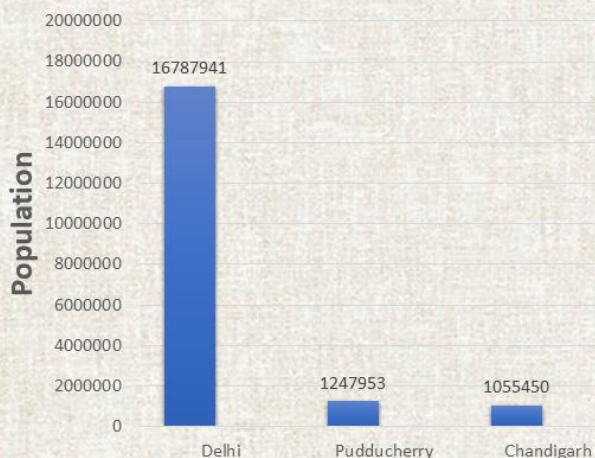
Three UT's With Smallest Area



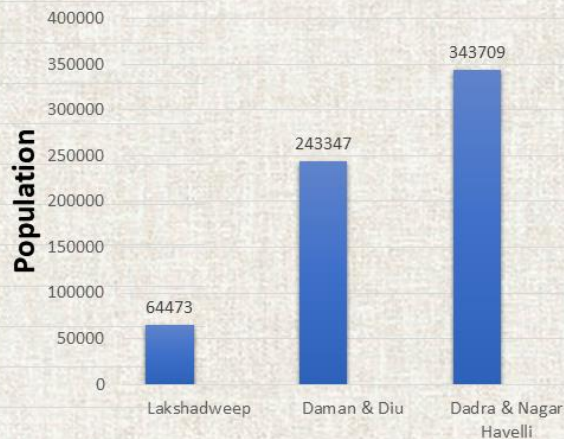
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Population : 2011

Three UT's With Highest Population



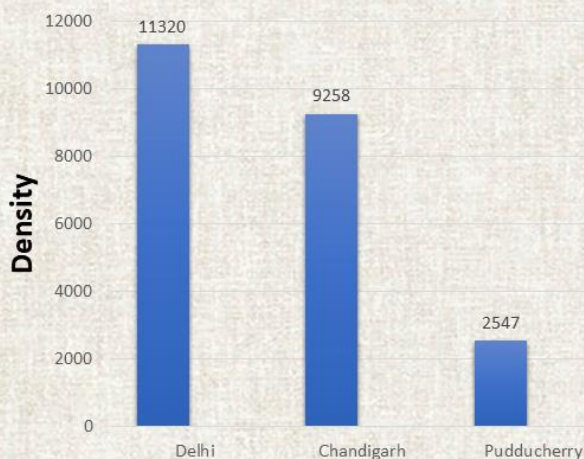
Three UT's With Lowest Population



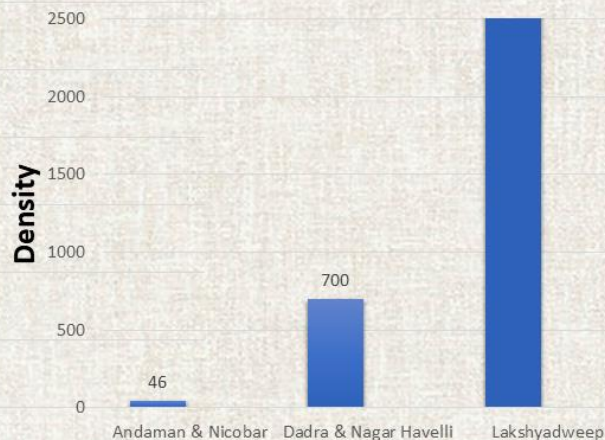
Everything About Census of India : 2011

Density : 2011

Three UT's With Highest Density



Three UT's With Lowest Density



Food Crops In India

Wheat, Rice, Barley, Gram, Cheakpea, Bajra

India has three cropping seasons — Rabi, Kharif and Zaid

Rabi :

Sown : Oct-Dec (Temperature-Below 25°C)

Harvest : April-June (Temp- Upto 35°C)

Rainfall : 50-100 Cms

Example : **Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram And Mustard.**

Grown In :

Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh

Kharif :

Sown : June-July (Temperature 35°C)

Harvest : Sept-Oct (Temp- Upto 35°C)

Example :

Paddy (Rice), Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut And Soyabean.

Grown In : Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Food Crops In India

Wheat, Rice, Barley, Gram, Cheakpea, Bajra

India has three cropping seasons — Rabi, Kharif and Zaid

Zaid :

Crops Grown During the summer months : 1-2 Months

Example : **Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, vegetable & Fodder Crops.**

Sl. No.	Crop	Cropping Season	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Features	Features	Location
1	Rice	Kharif	Above 25°C and high humidity	Above 100 cms	Alluvial clayey soil.	India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.	In Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, three crops of paddy are grown in a year known as "Aus, Aman and Boro".	Northern plains, North Eastern States, Coastal and Deltaic Regions.
2	Wheat	Rabi	Cool growing season and Bright sunshine	50 - 75 cms of well distributed rainfall	Well drained alluvial soil & Black Soil	Main food crop of the north and north western states of India	Two important wheat-growing zones in India are: The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the northwest and black soil region of Deccan.	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh are major wheat producing states.
3	Millets (Jawar)	Kharif	Grown in areas with high temperature	Low rainfall.	Less fertile soil.	Jawar, Bajra and Ragi. They are also known as coarse grains.	Jowar grows in moist areas and hardly needs irrigation. Very high nutritional value.	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
	Millets (Bajra)	Kharif	Grown in areas with high temperature	Low rainfall.	Sandy soil and shallow black soil.		Very high nutritional value.	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
	Millets (Ragi)	Kharif	Grown in areas with high temperature	Low rainfall.	Dry regions on red, black, sandy loamy & shallow black soils.		Very high nutritional value.	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
4	Maize	Kharif	21°-27°C	50 cm - 100 cm	----	Used as both food and fodder crop.	Grows well in old alluvial soil.	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.
5	Pulses	Rabi	Survive even in dry conditions.	Need less moisture	Pulses are usually grown in rotation with other crops, so that the soil can regain its fertility.	India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.	Tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram. Pulses are the great source of protein.	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

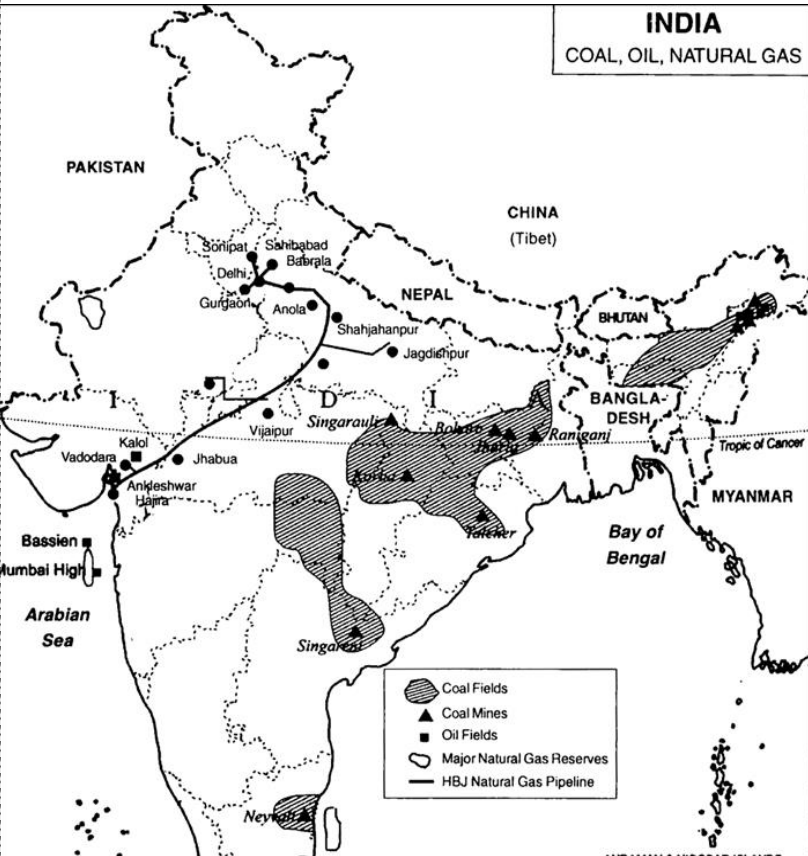


Assam :

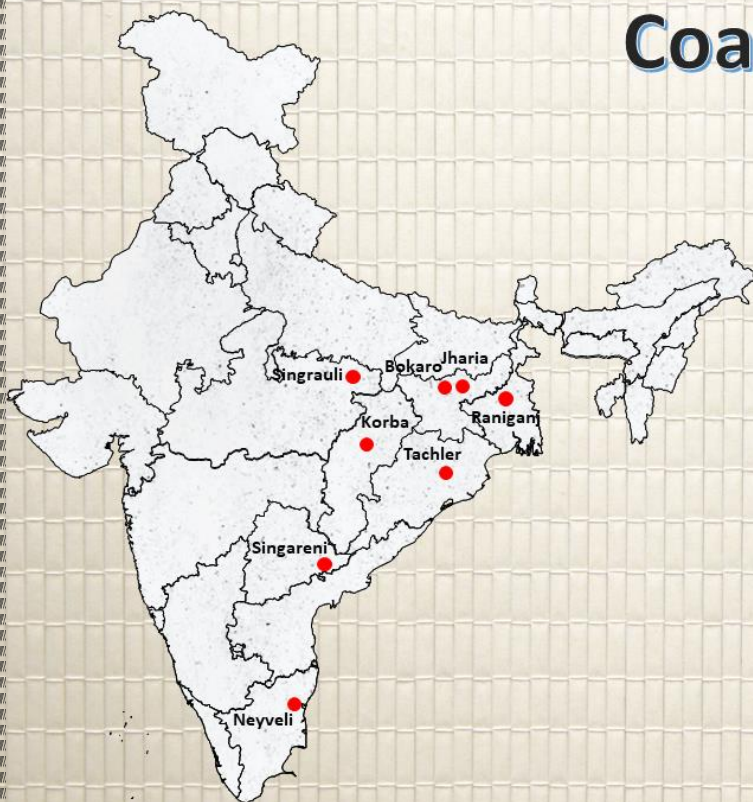
- Digboi
- Numaligarh
- Bongaigaon

Naharkatiya : P & Gas Reserve

The Digboi field	Dibrugarh district	Oldest oil field of India
Naharkatiya field	Left bank of Burhi Dihing river	32 km southwest of Digboi Oil from this area is sent to oil refineries at Noonamati in Assam (443 km) and Barauni in Bihar (724 km) through pipeline.
The Moran-Hugrijan field	40 km south-west of Naharkatiya	



Coal Mines In India



About 80 per cent of the coal deposits in India is of bituminous type and is of non-coking grade. The most important Gondwana coal fields of India are located in Damodar Valley.

Jharia is the largest coal field followed by Raniganj.
Jharkhand is The Largest Coal Producer.
Tamilnadu : Largest Producer of Lignite Coal.

- Coal progresses through the stages with increasing pressure and temperature.

Type	% Carbon	Energy Content (MJ/kg)
Lignite	30	11.6 – 16.3
Subbituminous	40	18.6 – 23.3
Bituminous	50 - 70	25.6 - 34.8
Anthracite	90	32.5
Oil	85	46



Coal Mines In India

state-wise Coal Reserves

(Million tonnes)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
West Bengal	13403	13022	4893	31318
Jharkhand	41377	32780	6559	80716
Bihar	0	0	160	160
Madhya Pradesh	10411	12382	2879	25673
Chhattisgarh	16052	33253	3228	52533
Uttar Pradesh	884	178	0	1062
Maharashtra	5667	3186	2110	10964
Odisha	27791	37873	9408	75073
Andhra Pradesh	9729	9670	3068	22468
Assam	465	47	3	515
Sikkim	0	58	43	101
Arunachal Pradesh	31	40	19	90
Meghalaya	89	17	471	576
Nagaland	9	0	307	315
Total	125909	142506	33149	301564

Top 5 States in Coal Production : (Million Tonnes)

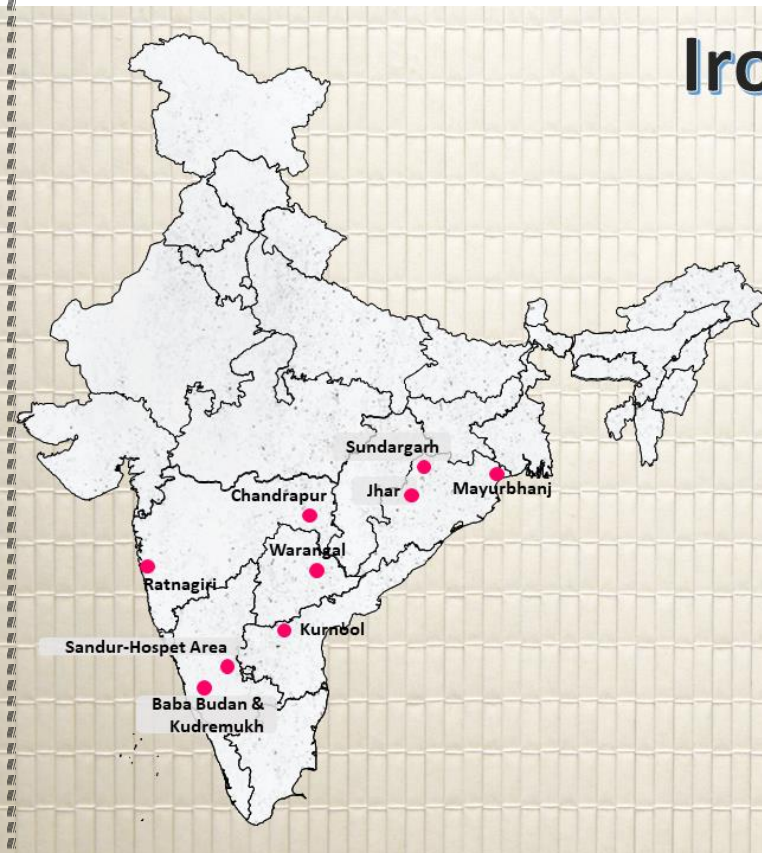
1. Jharkhand : 80716
2. Odisha : 75073
3. Chattisgarh : 52533
4. West Bengal : 31318
5. Madhya Pradesh : 25673

Bauxite In India



**Bauxite : In India
Odisha Is The Leading Producer**

Iron Ore In India



MICA In India



Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries. It can be split into very thin sheets which are tough and flexible.

Mica in India is produced in

Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

In **Jharkhand** : Hazaribagh plateau.

In **Andhra Pradesh** : Nellore District

In **Rajasthan** : Mica belt extends for about 320 kms from Jaipur to Bhilwara and around Udaipur.

Mica deposits also occur in Mysore and Hasan districts of Karnataka, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu, Alleppey in Kerala, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Purulia and Bankura in West Bengal.

Industries In India



Steel Plant : Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur, Bokaro, Vizag Steel Plant, Vijaynagar Steel Plant at Hospet,

Aluminium : Alwaye (Kerala), Asansol (West Bengal), Renukoot (U.P.), Belur (Karnataka), Hiradud (Orissa).

Petrochemical : Indian Refineries Ltd (Barauni) Bihar Noohamati (Assam), Koyali oil Refinery, Koyali (Gujrat), Chochin oil Refinery Kochi (Kerala). Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh), Jamnagar, Gandhinagar and Hajira (Gujarat), Nagothane, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Haldia (West Bengal) and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

Cotton Textiles : In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai.

Ahmedabad (Gujrat) Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Coimbtore (Tamilnadu), Kanpur (UP), Ludhiana and Amritsar (Punjab), Indore (MP), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Bhiwandi, Ujjain.

Heavy Electricals : Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd Ranipur Hardwar (Uttarakhand) ,(Bhopal), Jagdishpur, Varanasi, Bangalore, Kolkata,

Scientific Equipment-Ambala,

Cantonment-Ambala, Varanasi Cantt, Jalandhar, Delhi, Roorkee (IIT), Meerut, Mathura, Bareilly (1857), Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Shillong, Jhansi, Mhow, Aurangabad, Barrackpore etc.

Uranium Deposits

Uranium deposits occur in the **Dharwar Rocks**.

Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in

Singbhum : Jharkhand

Durg : Chhattisgarh,

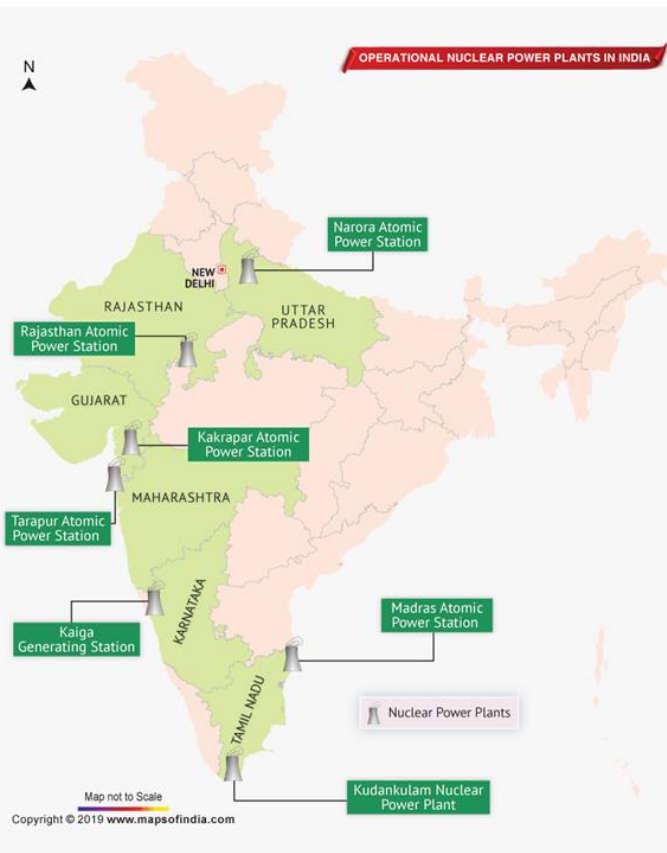
Bhandara : Maharashtra

Kullu district : Himachal Pradesh.

Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu : Rajasthan,

Thorium is mainly obtained from **monazite and ilmenite** in the beach sands along the coast of **Kerala and Tamil Nadu.**

World's richest monazite deposits occur in **Palakkad and Kollam** districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Orissa.



Nuclear Power Plants In India

First Atomic Power Station : Tarapur Maharashtra

Geothermal Energy is Found in India in :

Manikaran-Himachal Pradesh

Puga Valley-Ladakh

Sohna-Haryana

In India, a Geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE BOOK

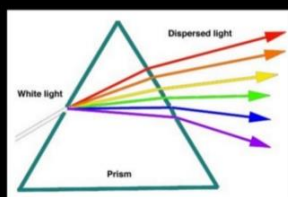
- ◆ THIS BOOK ENTIRELY COVERED THE SYLLABUS OF INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MAPPING
- ◆ LATEST DATA IS USED : UPDATED TILL NOVEMBER 2021.
- ◆ PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION WHICH IS EASY TO GRASP.

STUDY FUNDA INFOGRAPHICS

SCIENCE

Application of Dispersion of Light

- ◆ The Rainbow Is The Perfect Example Of Dispersion.
- ◆ Prism
- ◆ Compact Disk (CD)
- ◆ Transmission Grating
- ◆ Dispersion Of Light Through The Soap Bubbles



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Commissioned Ranks in Defence Services

Army	Navy	Air Force
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral	Air Marshal
Major-General	Rear-Admiral	Air Vice-Marshal
Brigadier	Commodor	Air Commodor
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Major	Lt. Commander	Squadron Leader
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying Officer



17th Lok Sabha **Virendra Kumar**

Speaker Pro Tem

Speaker Pro Tem :

- ◆ Temporary Speaker Appointment by President.
- ◆ Is the Seniormost Member of House.
- ◆ Oath: President Of India Administer the Oath Himself
- ◆ Preside Over the First sitting of newly elected Lok Sabha .
- ◆ Administer oath to new Members.
- ◆ He also enable house to elect new Speaker

History

Ibn Battuta



- ♥ Ibn Battuta : (Feb,1304-68) was a Muslim Moroccan Scholar, Judge.
- ♥ Born in Tangier (City in Morocco).
- ♥ He loved travelling, & went to far-off places, exploring new worlds & people.
- ♥ Ibn Battuta reached Sind in 1333. He had heard about Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi, and lured by his reputation as a generous patron of arts and letters, set off for Delhi, passing through Multan and Uch.
- ♥ The Sultan was impressed by his scholarship, and appointed him the **Qazi or Judge of Delhi**. He remained in that position for several years, until he fell out of favour and was thrown into prison.
- ♥ Misunderstanding B/W Him & sultan cleared & was ordered in 1342 to proceed to China as the Sultan's envoy to the Mongol ruler.
- ♥ **Book : Ibn Battuta's Rihla : Written In Arabic (CDS/CAPF)**
- ♥ He described the postal system prevalent in India in the medieval period in detailed.



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