

# Geography Notes

Physical Features | Rivers | Climate | Regions

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## Topics Covered in this PDF:

1. Location & Extent
2. Rivers of India
3. Climate & Monsoon
4. MCQ Practice

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*Prepared for: SSC CGL/CHSL | IBPS PO/Clerk | UPSC | All Govt Exams*

# 1. Physical Geography of India

## Location & Extent

India lies between 8°4'N to 37°6'N latitude and 68°7'E to 97°25'E longitude. Total land area: 32,87,263 sq km. India shares borders with 7 countries: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar.

### Q. India's latitudinal extent?

Ans: 8°4'N to 37°6'N (mainland 8°4'N to 37°6'N)

### Q. Standard Meridian of India?

Ans: 82°30'E — passes through Mirzapur, UP (IST = UTC+5:30)

### Q. Which is India's southernmost point?

Ans: Indira Point (Great Nicobar Island) — 6°45'N

### Q. Which is India's northernmost point?

Ans: Indira Col (Siachen Glacier) — Jammu & Kashmir

# 2. Rivers of India

## Himalayan Rivers (Perennial)

These rivers originate from the Himalayas and carry water throughout the year — fed by glaciers and rainfall. Major rivers: Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Indus, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum.

### Q. Which is the longest river in India?

Ans: Ganga — 2,525 km (originates at Gangotri Glacier, Uttarakhand)

### Q. Which river is called Tsangpo in Tibet?

Ans: Brahmaputra

### Q. Yamuna originates from?

Ans: Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

### Q. Which rivers form the Indus Water Treaty (1960)?

Ans: India got Ravi, Beas, Sutlej; Pakistan got Indus, Jhelum, Chenab

# 3. Climate of India

## Monsoon & Seasons

India has a Monsoon climate. Four seasons: Winter (Jan–Feb), Summer (Mar–May), Southwest Monsoon (Jun–Sep), Northeast Monsoon/Retreating (Oct–Dec).

### Q. Which is the wettest place in India?

Ans: Mawsynram, Meghalaya (avg 11,871 mm annual rainfall)

### Q. Which is the driest place in India?

Ans: Leh (Ladakh) — cold desert

**Q. From where does the Southwest Monsoon enter India?**

Ans: Kerala coast (around June 1) — two branches: Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal

## 4. MCQ Practice Set

**Q. The Deccan Plateau is made up of:**

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Igneous rocks (Basalt)
- (c) Metamorphic rocks
- (d) All of these

**Answer: (b) Igneous rocks (Basalt)**

**Q. Which state receives highest rainfall in India?**

- (a) Assam
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) West Bengal

**Answer: (c) Meghalaya**

**Q. The Sundarbans delta is formed by which rivers?**

- (a) Ganga & Brahmaputra
- (b) Ganga & Yamuna
- (c) Indus & Jhelum
- (d) Krishna & Godavari

**Answer: (a) Ganga & Brahmaputra**

**Q. Chilika Lake is located in:**

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

**Answer: (a) Odisha**

**Q. Which is the largest desert in India?**

- (a) Thar Desert
- (b) Rann of Kutch
- (c) Ladakh Desert
- (d) Deccan Plateau

**Answer: (a) Thar Desert**