



SSC CGL/CHSL TIER II 2023

INDIA MAP

By : Fariha Siddiqui



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LOCATION

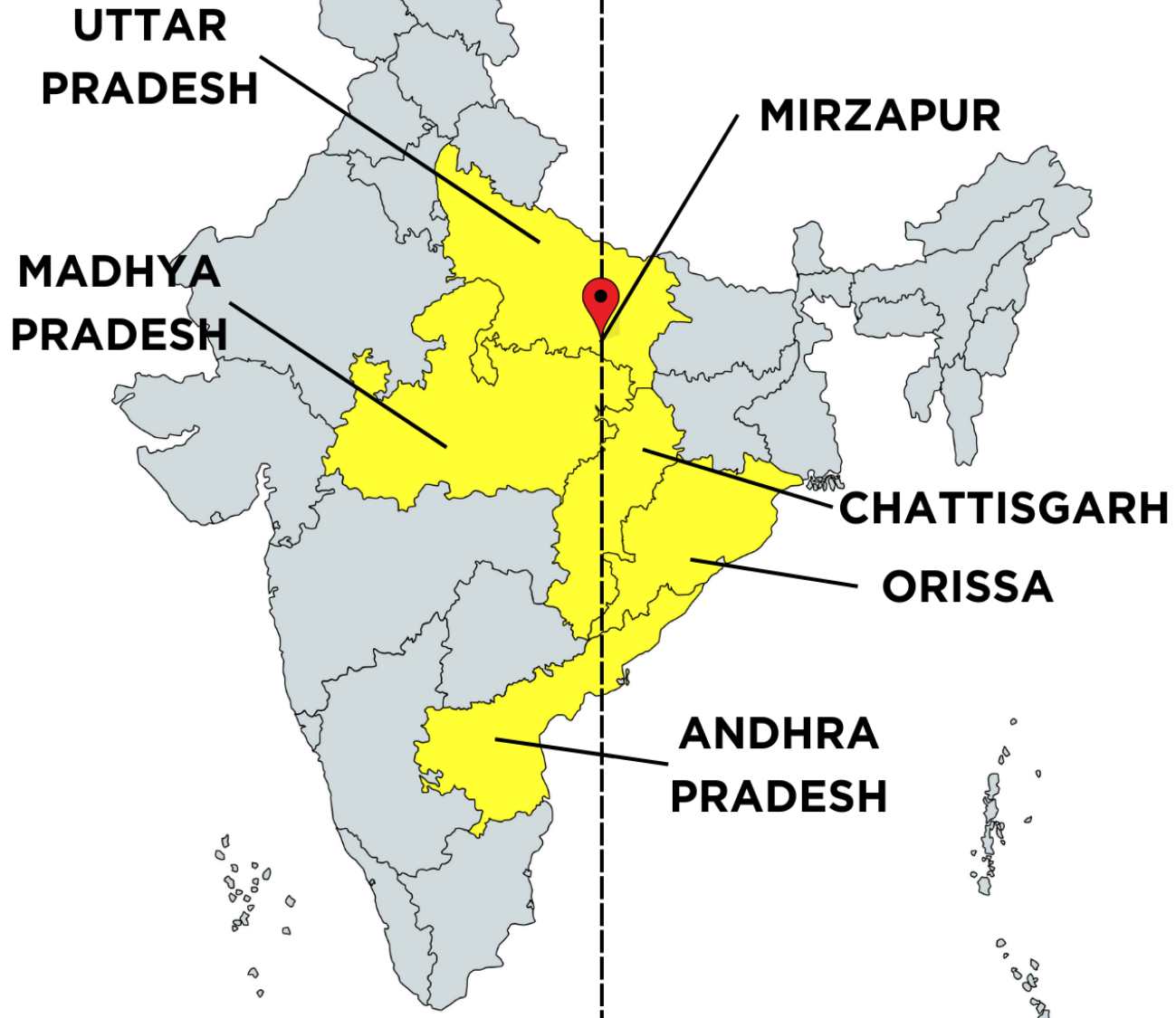
- Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere
- the main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$

The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts

- The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km which accounts for about 2.4 % of the total geographical area of the world.
- India is the seventh largest country of the world.
- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km
- Total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.

STATES THROUGH STANDARD MERIDIAN PASSES

82°30'EAST



INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Neighbouring Countries of India



Name of the country	Length of the border (in Km)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699
Afghanistan	106
Total	15,106.7

BANGLADESH

West Bengal,
Assam,
Meghalaya,
Tripura,
Mizoram





Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, and Union territories of Ladakh

PAKISTAN



UT of Jammu and Kashmir, UT of Ladakh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat.

NEPAL



Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim

MYANMAR



Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur,
Mizoram

BHUTAN



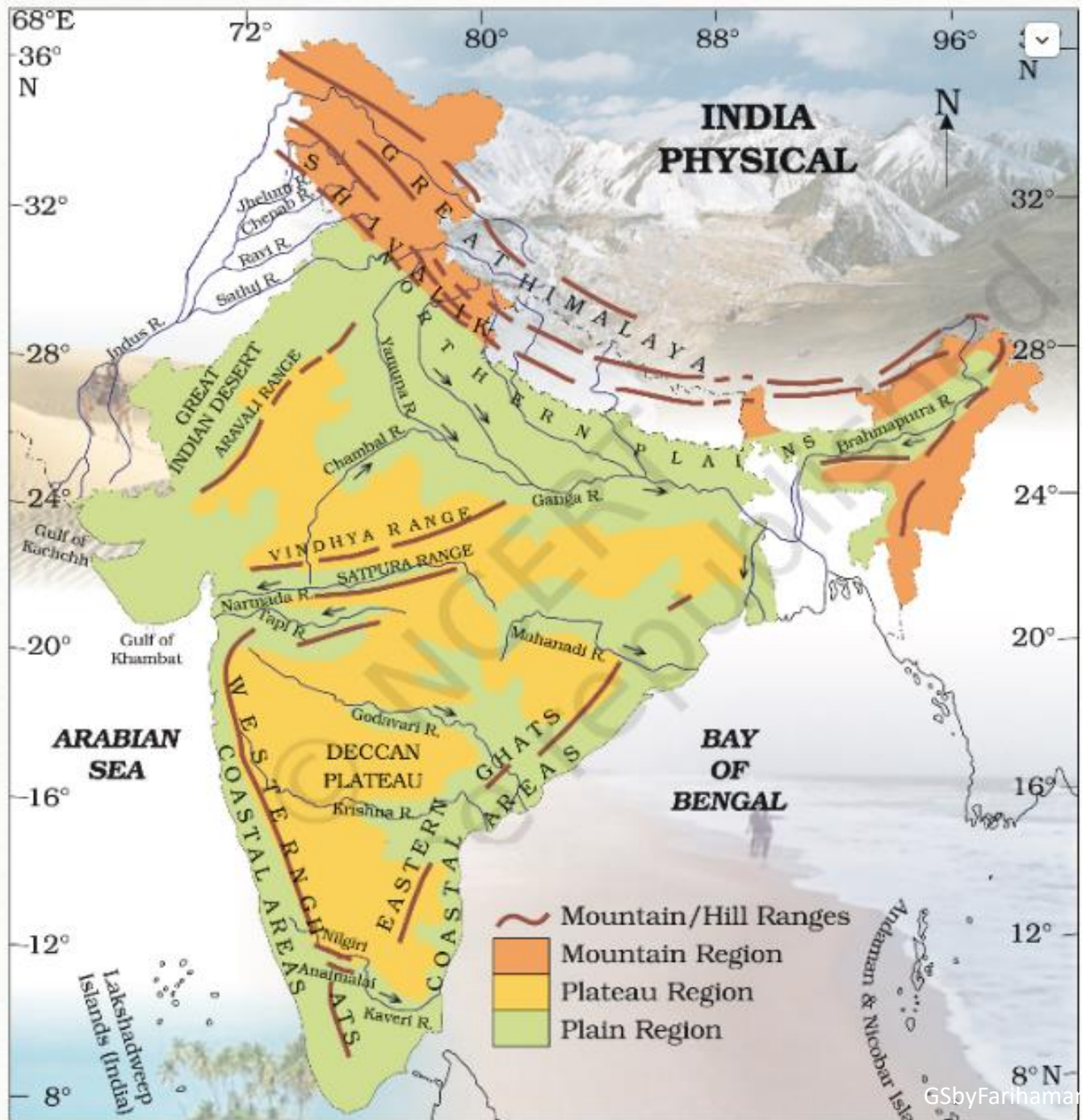
Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh

India has a total of 28 states and 8 union territories.



The 6 physiographic divisions of India are as follows :

- The Himalayas.
- Northern Plains.
- The Indian Peninsular Plateau
- The Indian Desert.
- The Coastal Plains.
- The Islands.



RIVERS OF INDIA

INDIA

MAJOR RIVERS


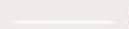




DADRA & NAGAR
HAVELI AND
DAMAN & DIU

Arabian
Sea

Bay of
Bengal

	International Boundary
	State/UT Boundary
	River

LAKSHADWEEP
(INDIA)

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
(INDIA)

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SRI

S. No.	River	Length in India (km)	Total Length (km)
1.	Ganga	2525	2525
2.	Godavari	1464	1465
3.	Krishna	1400	1400
4.	Yamuna	1376	1376
5.	Narmada	1312	1312
6.	Indus	1114	3180
7.	Brahmaputra	916	2900
8.	Mahanadi	890	890
9.	Kaveri	800	800
10.	Tapti	724	724

Indus	Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej
Ganga	Yamuna, Chambal, Son, Damodar, Mahakali, Ghagra, Ramganga, Kosi, Gandak.
Yamuna	Tons, Hindon, Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Ken.
Chambal	Banas, Sind, Betwa, Ken.
Son	Johilla, Gopad, Rihand, Kanhar, North Koel.
Narmada	Amaravati, Bhukhi, Tawa, Banger
Brahmaputra	Subansiri, Kameng, Belsire, Dhansiri, Manas, Sankosh, Tista, Dibru, Dihing, Kalang, Burhi, Dikhu.
Mahanadi	Ib, Hasdo, Sheonath, Sondur, Pairi, Ong, Tel.
Godavari	Penganga, Wardha, Weinganga, Indravati, Sabari, Manjira.
Krishna	Koyna, Tungabhadra, Ghatprabha, Malprabha, Bhima, Musi, Munneru.
Kaveri	Harangi, Hemavati, Kabini, Bhavani, Arkavathy, Lakshmana Tirtha, Noyyal, and Arkavati.

S No.	Rivers	Length	Origin	End
1.	<u>Indus</u>	2,900	comes from the Tibetan plateau and enters India through J&K	Merges into the Arabian sea near Sindh
2.	<u>Brahmaputra</u>	2,900	Arunachal Pradesh is where the Himalayan Glacier enters India from Tibet	Merges with Ganga and ends in the Bay of Bengal
3.	<u>Ganga</u>	2,510	Uttarakhand's Gangotri Glacier (Bhagirath)	Bay of Bengal
4.	Godavari	1,450	begins in Maharashtra and travels across 7 states in India	Ends in the Bay of Bengal
5.	Narmada	1,290	beginning in Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	Drains into the Arabian sea via the Gulf of Cambay
6.	Krishna	1,290	originates in Maharashtra's Western Ghats, close to Mahabaleshwar	Ends in the Bay of Bengal near Andhra Pradesh
7.	Mahanadi	890	was originated in Dhamtri, Chhattisgarh	Ends in the Bay of Bengal in Odisha
8.	Kaveri	760	Talakaveri in the Karnataka Western Ghats	Ends in the Bay of Bengal

