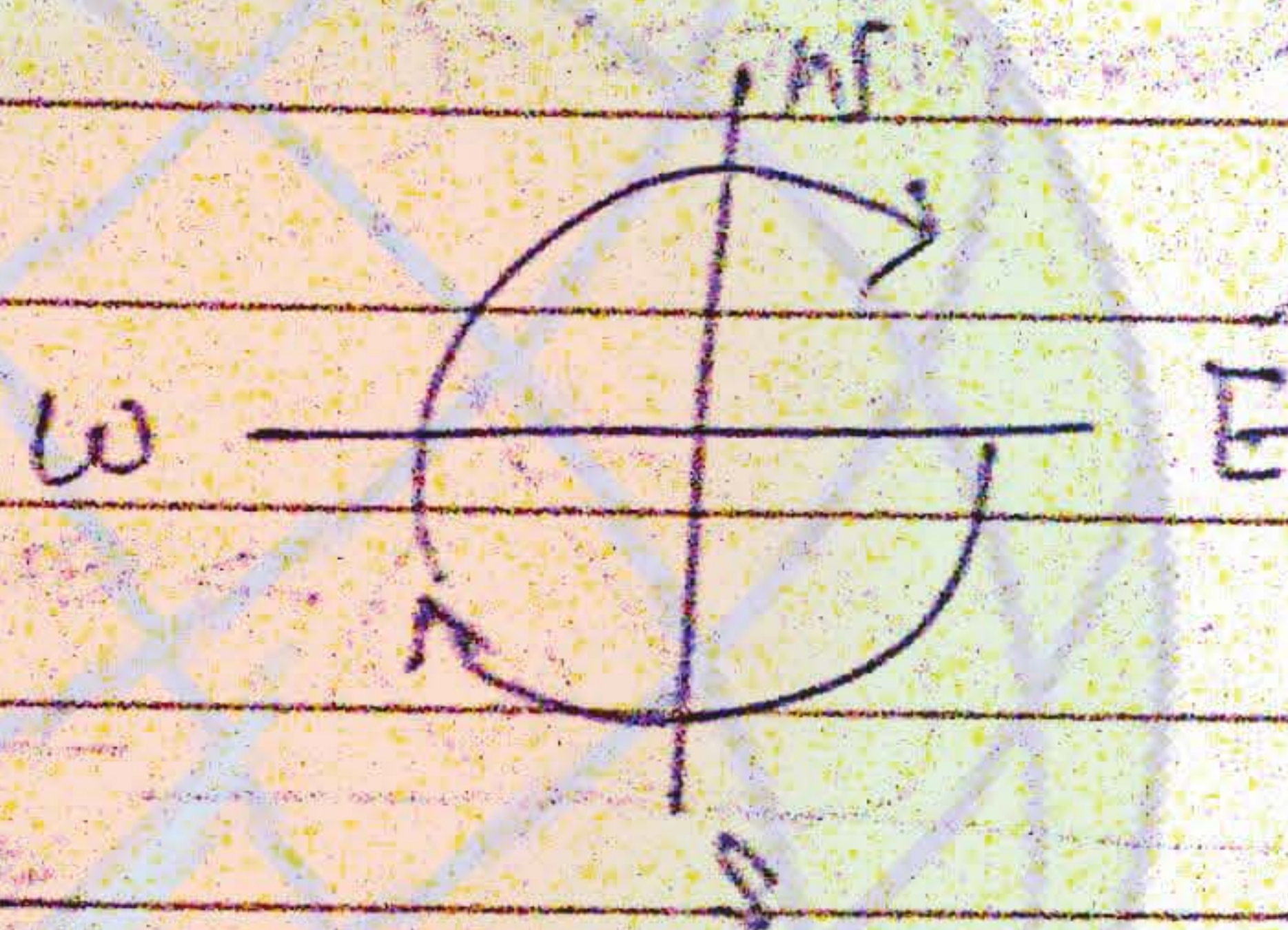


Physical Social and Economic Geography
 Atlas (5. K world atlas)
 always buy world atlas + info

(ii) Natural phenomena - जो मनुष्य की life में effect करता है।

Universe -

(i) Heliocentric - Sun की चारों ओर revolving करते हैं और revolution east to west है।



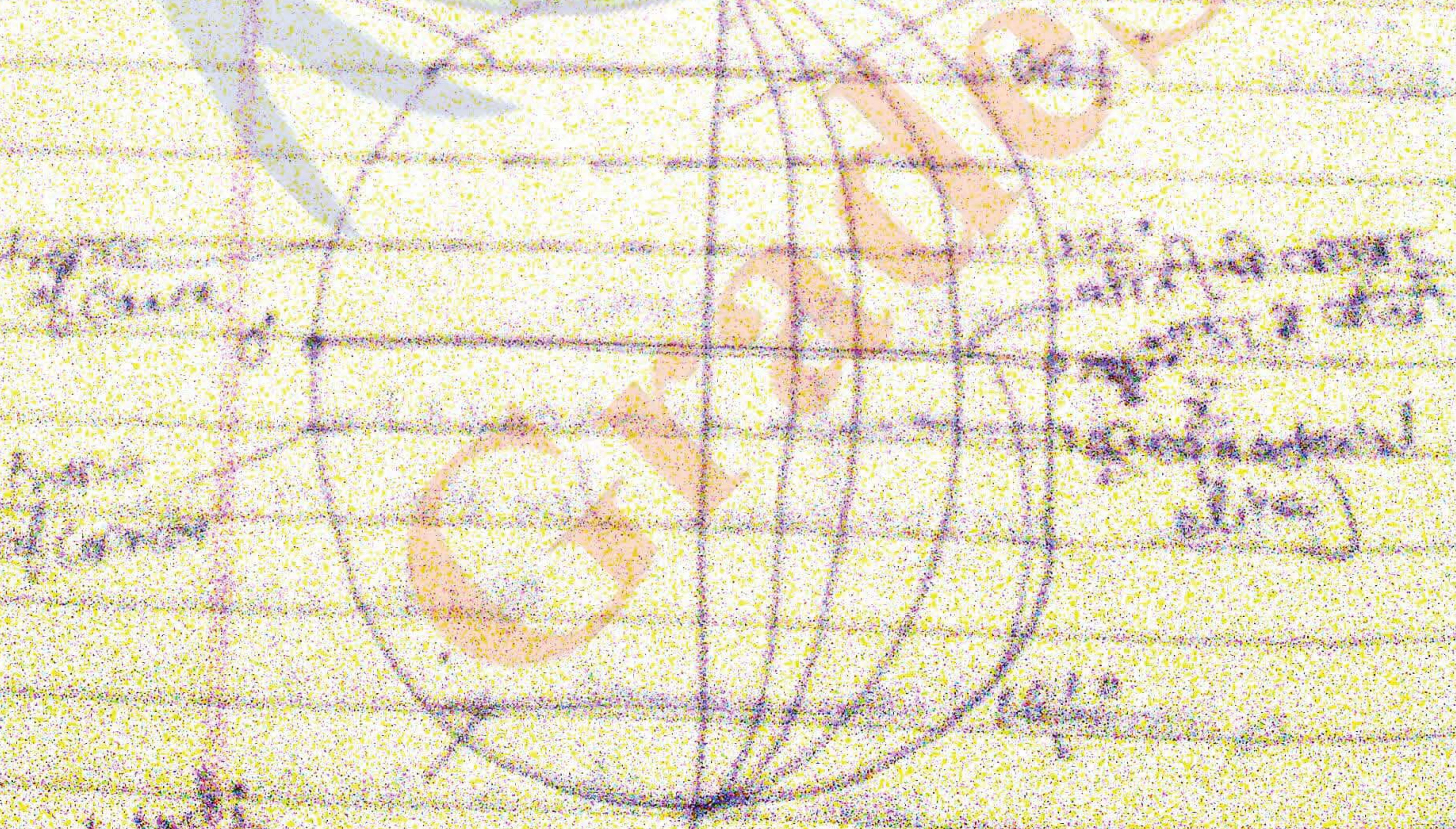
(ii) My very obedient mother just
 mercury venus earth mars Jupiter
 fine uranus nicely.
 saturn uranus neptune

(iii) Geoid - धरती का आकार
 equatorial circumference = 40068 km
 Polar circumference = less than 1391 km than
 equator circle

Diameter ⇒ Equatorial diameter = 12756 km

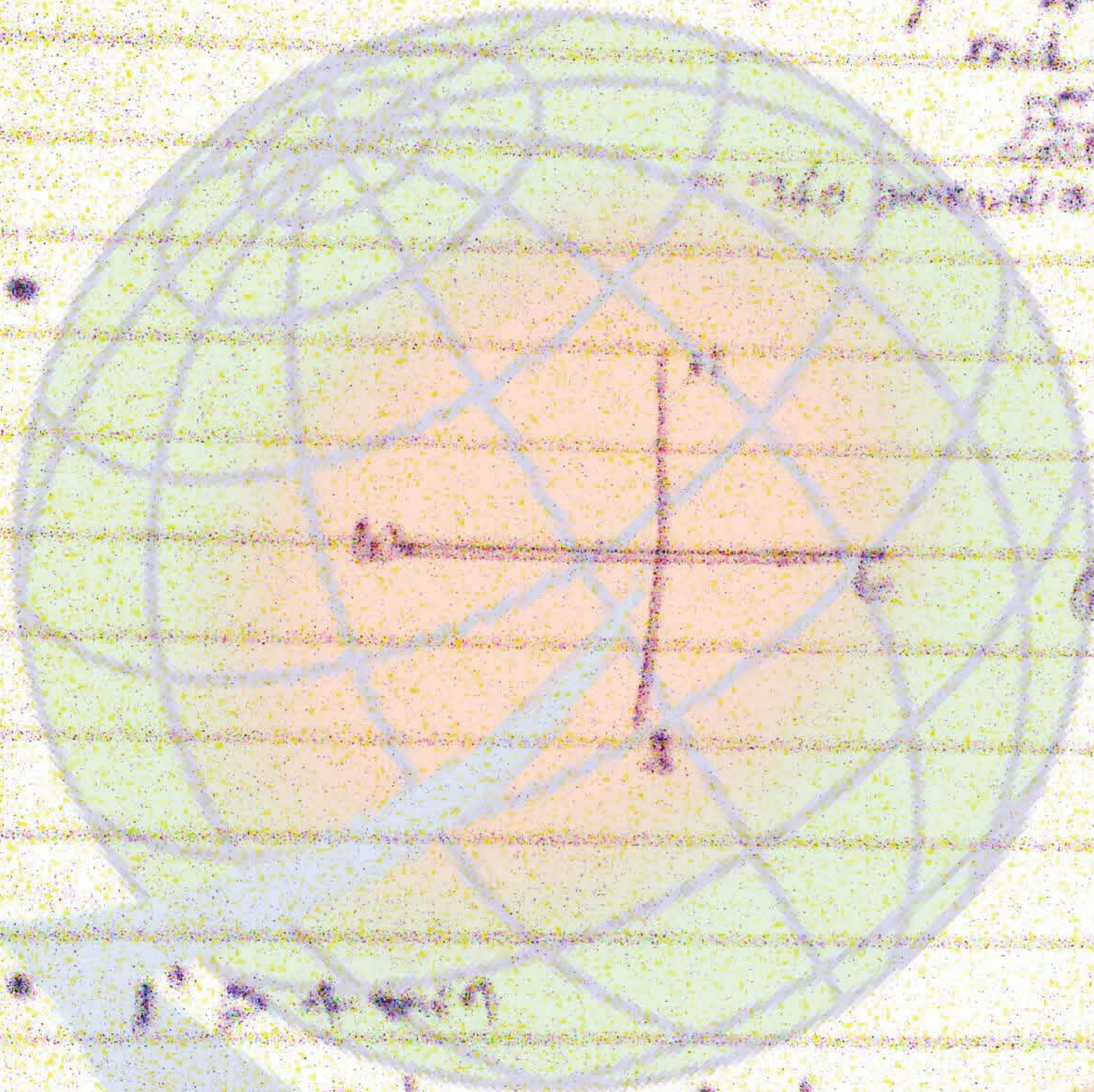
Polar diameter = less by 49 km

- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...



- Lines are lines of vertical ^{ways} ~~ways~~ of the (90°)
- Lines of longitude - from North and South pole
- Parallels

↳ Longitude/meridian
 mid day
 12:00
 (The meridian is)



12:00 - International
 standard time
 GMT - Greenwich
 mean time

- 1° 2' 30"
- 1° 30' , 30"

• International date line

•

Interior of earth

R₁ - 15-3-15

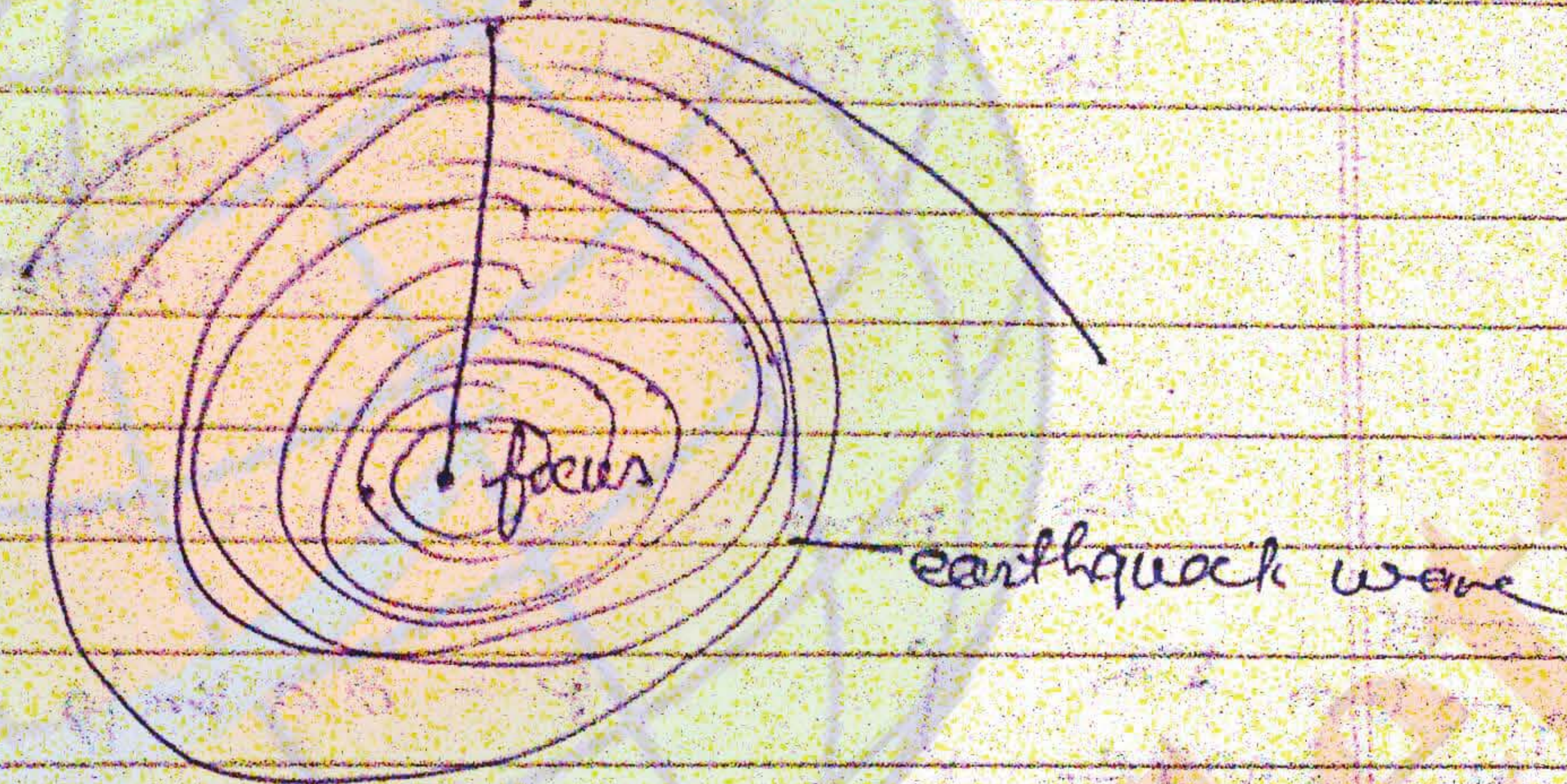
Q -

↳ earthquake, volcano

↳ जल्दी से जो गहरा तबड़ा है, उसका पता लगाने के लिए एक ही instrument - नहीं है, पर earthquake को जल्द पता चलता है। by using earthquake wave.

Earthquake method: -

↳ seismograph



Earthquake wave -

(i) Primary waves - longitudinal wave

avg. speed - 8 km/sec

Nature - Pass through all medium - solid, liquid, and gas

(ii) secondary wave - transverse wave

avg. speed - 4 km/sec

nature - they can pass only through solid

"H.D. Love"

(iii) Love waves: - travel too and fro from focus to surface.

- avg. speed - 3 km/sec

- can pass through solid, liquid, gas

Primary
Secondary

↳ The sp. at surface of ear

P - 4 km/s

S - 5 km/s

Primary -

↳ depth 1000 km

P - 11 km/s

S - 6 km/s

↳ 2900 km depth

P - 13.4 km/s

S - 4.2 km/s

Latest se

↳ more than 2900 km depth

2900 km depth
magma
solid state
solid state

P - 8.4 km/s

S - dead

↳ Chemical composition base

(i) SIAL - Silica on surface

- depth up to 100 km

(ii) SIAL - density of - 2.75 - 2.8

(iii) SIAL

(iv) SIAL - Silica - magnesium

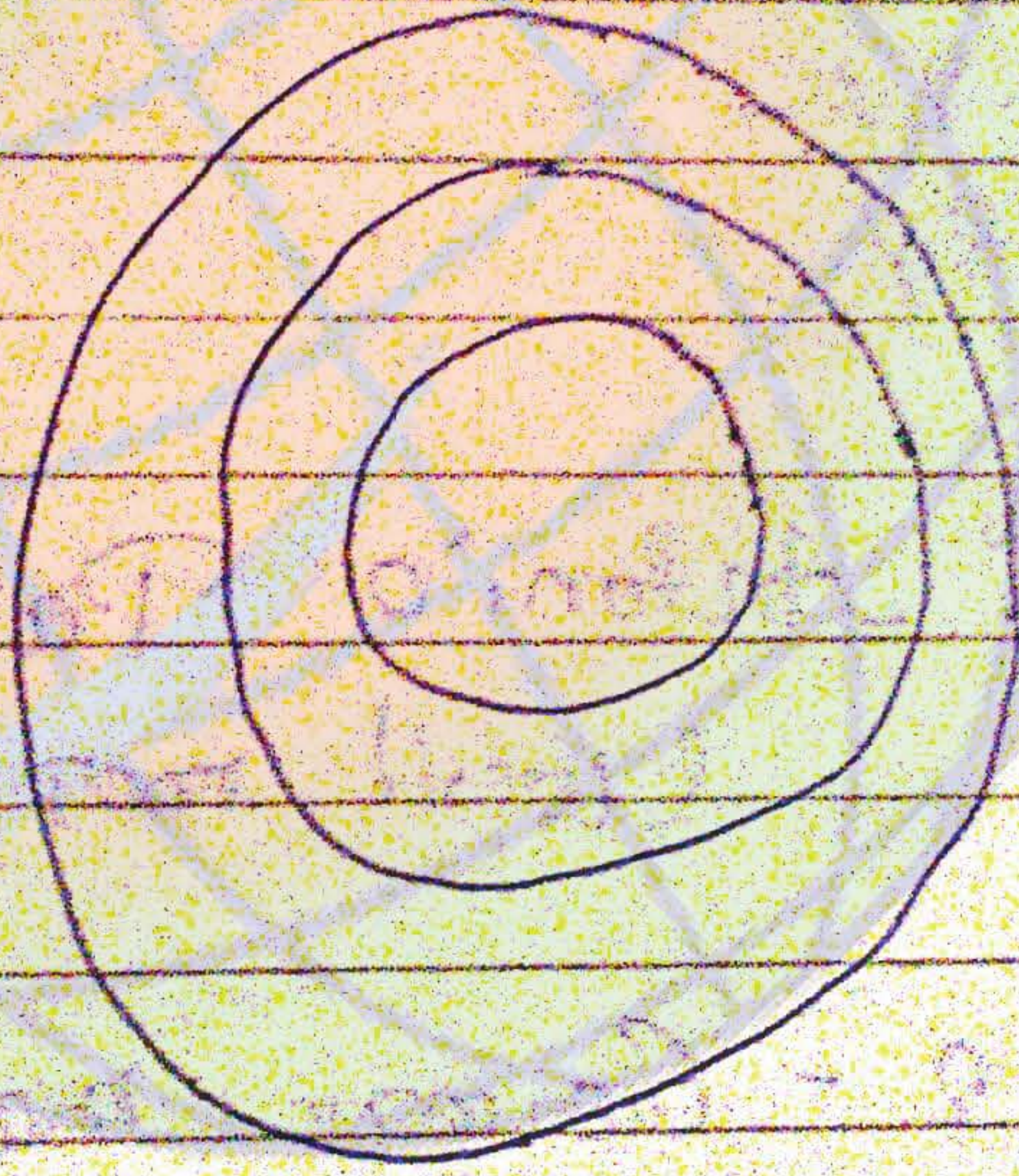
- depth - up to 2900 km

- density - 2.9 to 4.2 gm/cm³

- (iii) NIFE - Nickel and iron.
- Depth - 2900 km to 6880 km
- Density - 11 to 12 kg/m³

Latest technology

(i) crust



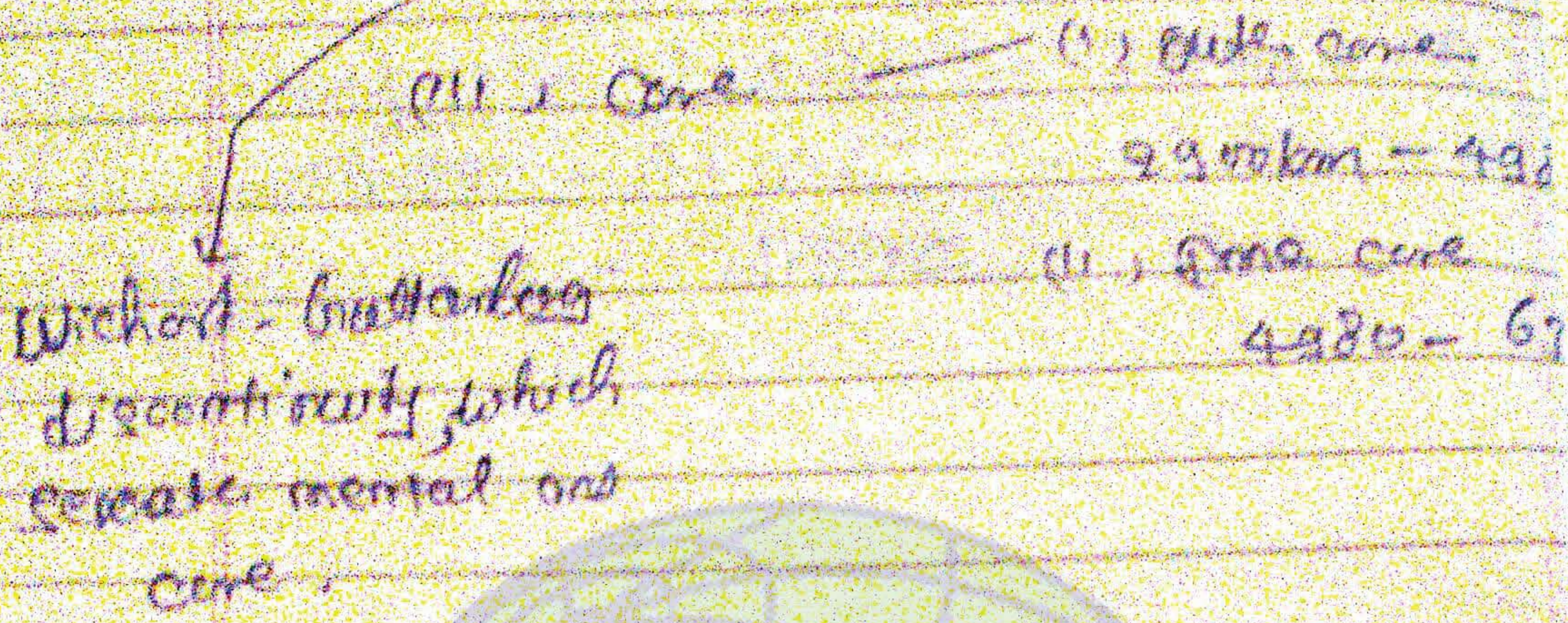
- (i) Crust - Continental crust (upto 70 km)
- oceanic crust (3 - 4 km)

(ii) Mantle

- Three layers of rocks
- (a) basaltic rocks
- (b) granite rocks
- (c) basalt rocks

- (1) upper mantle (a) lower mantle
- upto 350 km
- upto 2900 km

no discontinuity
 at 2900 km
 (B part)



Wichart - Gutenberg
 discontinuity, which
 separate inner and
 core.

discontinuity

Continents

18.27 -
 99.87

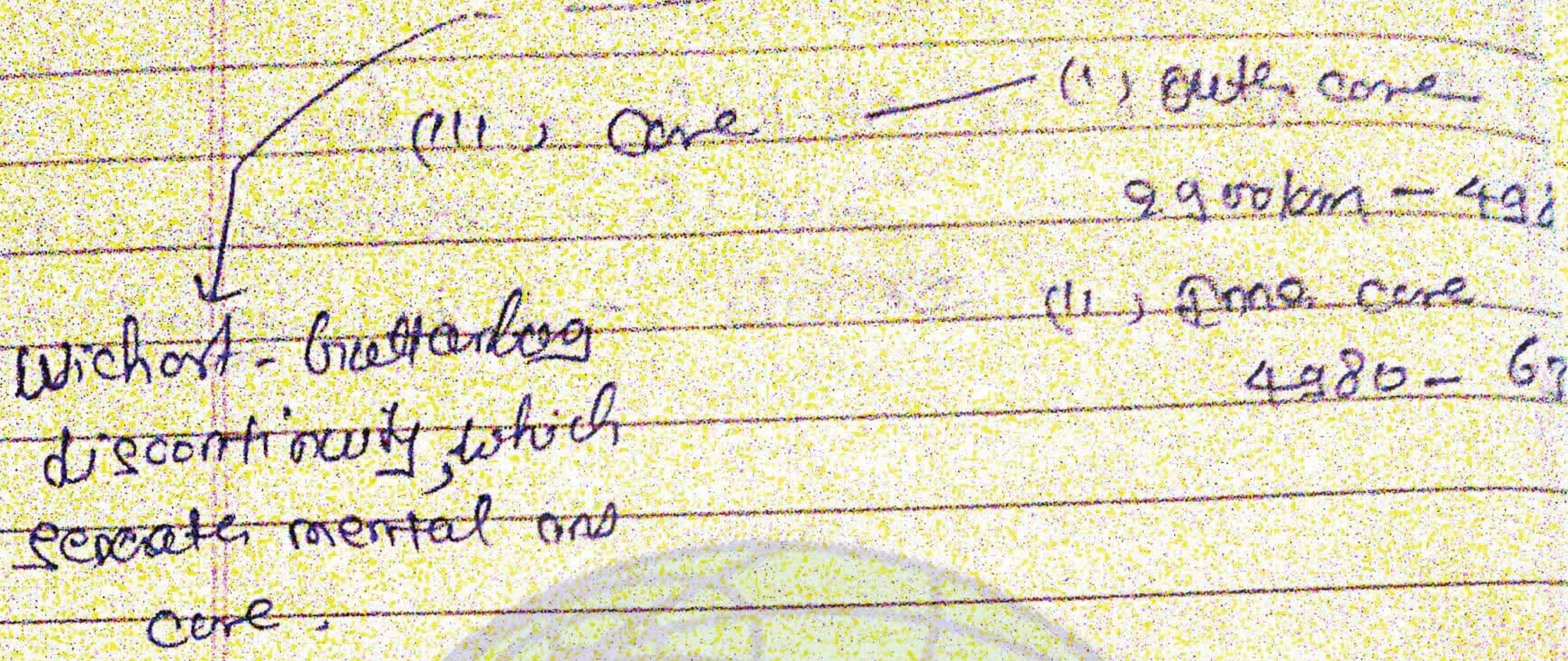
Antonio Paligrani
 (world map)

18.27 - 99.87
 (world map)

1912 - German meteorologist
 (Alfred Wegener)
 (changing climate of earth)

Continental drift hypothesis

80 crore years ago
 all earth
 was joined together
 as a single mass
 called Pangea
 which later broke
 into continents



7-Continent's ⇒



78.2% -
29.8%

Antonio Paligrani
(world map)

1912 - German meteorologist
(Alfred Wegener)
(changing climate of earth)

Continental drift hypothesis

80 crore साल से पहले
पृथ्वी की सारी इकाई एक
थी (Pangea)

Pangea - all earth
Panthana - all water

जंगल-आदि
नहीं थे
पेड़ों का नहीं
वृक्ष (Pangea)

Date: _____
Page: _____

L अज्ञानता १० वर्षों के लिए पहले
[ब्रह्मचर्य के सिद्धि में
बंद था]

"Hythoria"



Loresia

जीवत्वाना
Land,

L अज्ञानता 13 वर्षों के लिए पहले।

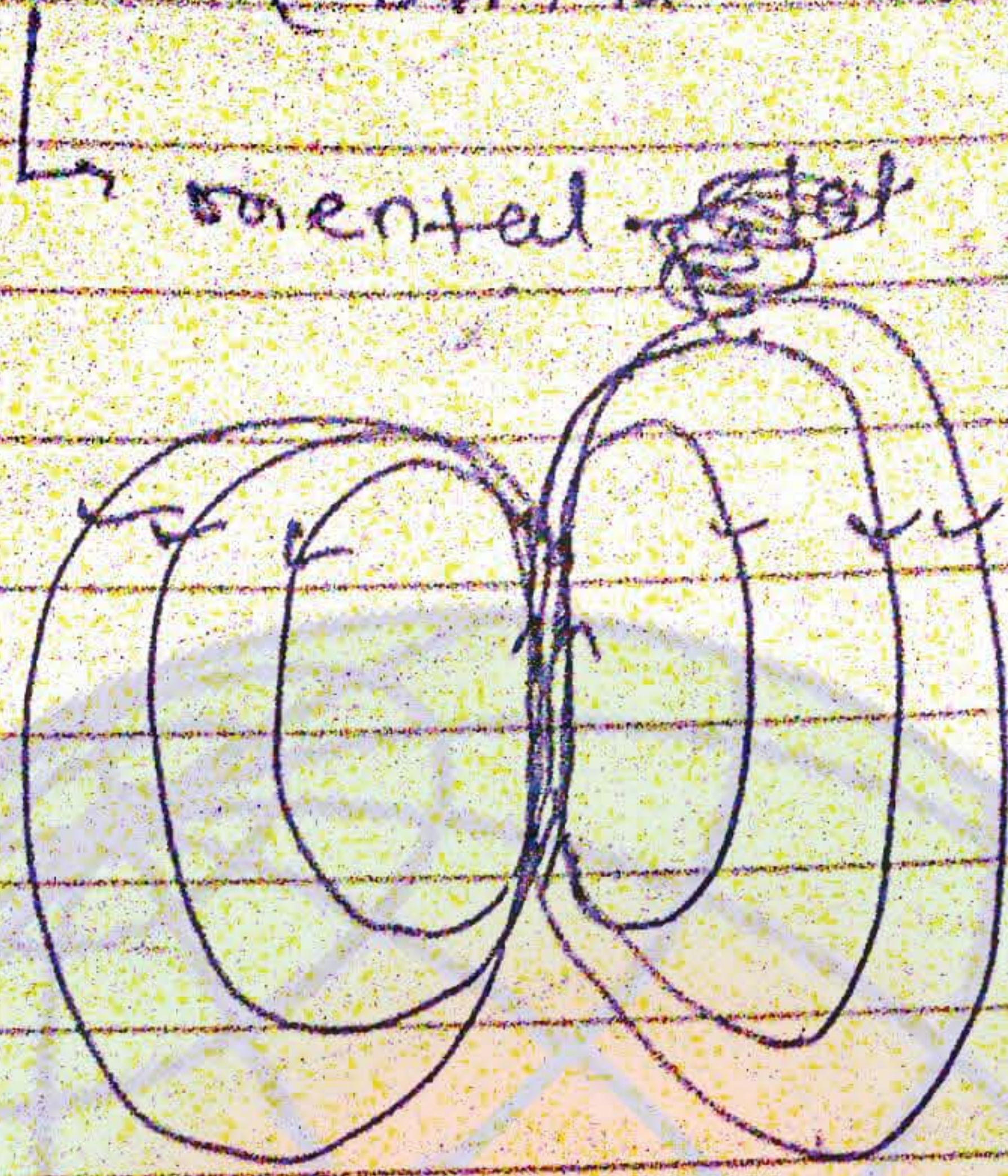
(ब्रह्मचर्य ही था)
कथा

Large Area
[ब्रह्मचर्य का क्षेत्र
होता था]

28-3-20

Continental crust and theory

(i) Convection current theory
(Arthur Holmes)



(ii) Sea-floor spreading
(Henry Hess, 1961)

(iii) Plate tectonics
→ mean's "builder" or to build something

(J. T. Wilson), (1962)
↳ used first time

Mechanics, Parker, Morgan (1967)

(iv) Plastic plates -

(1) 11. attached

(ii) 8

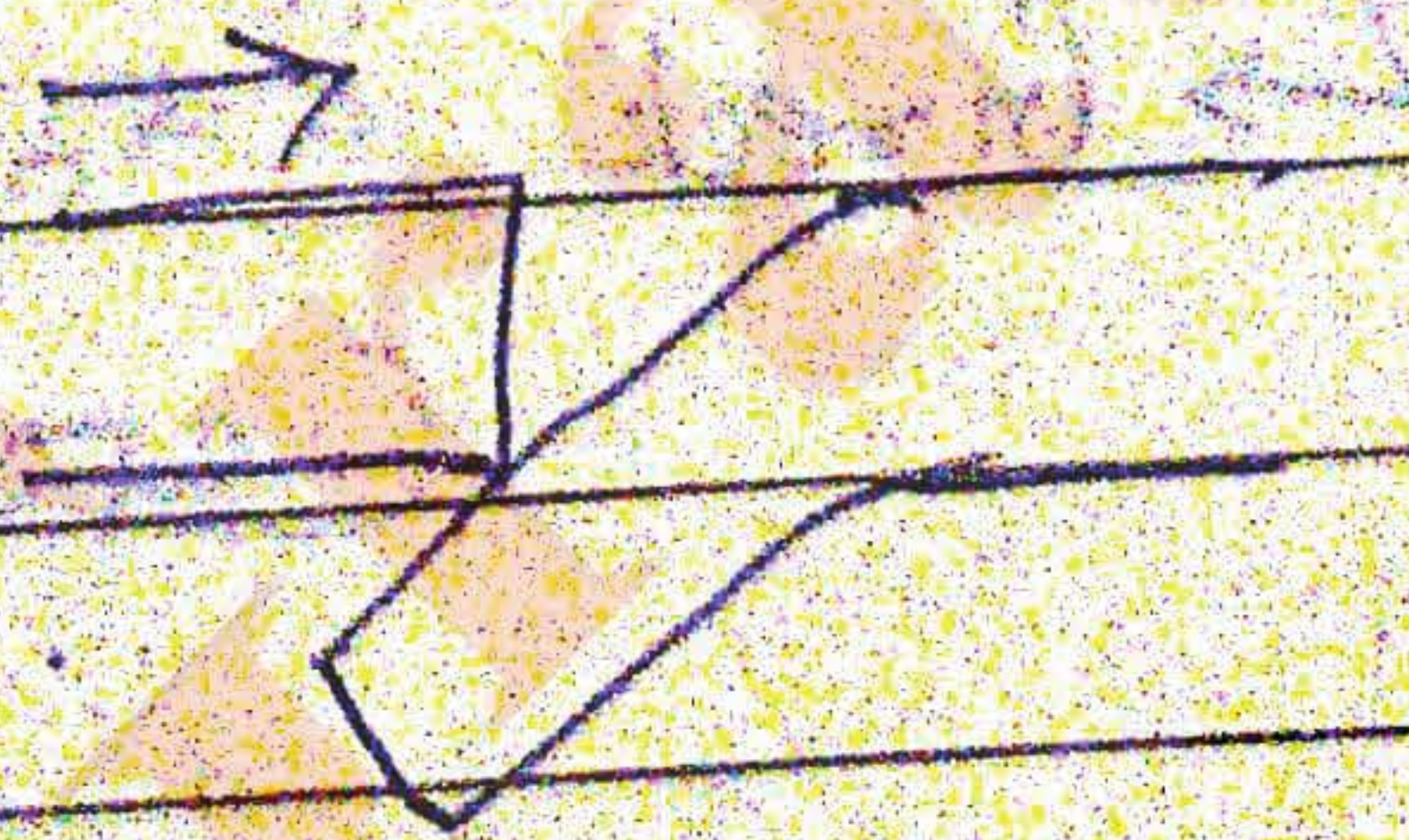
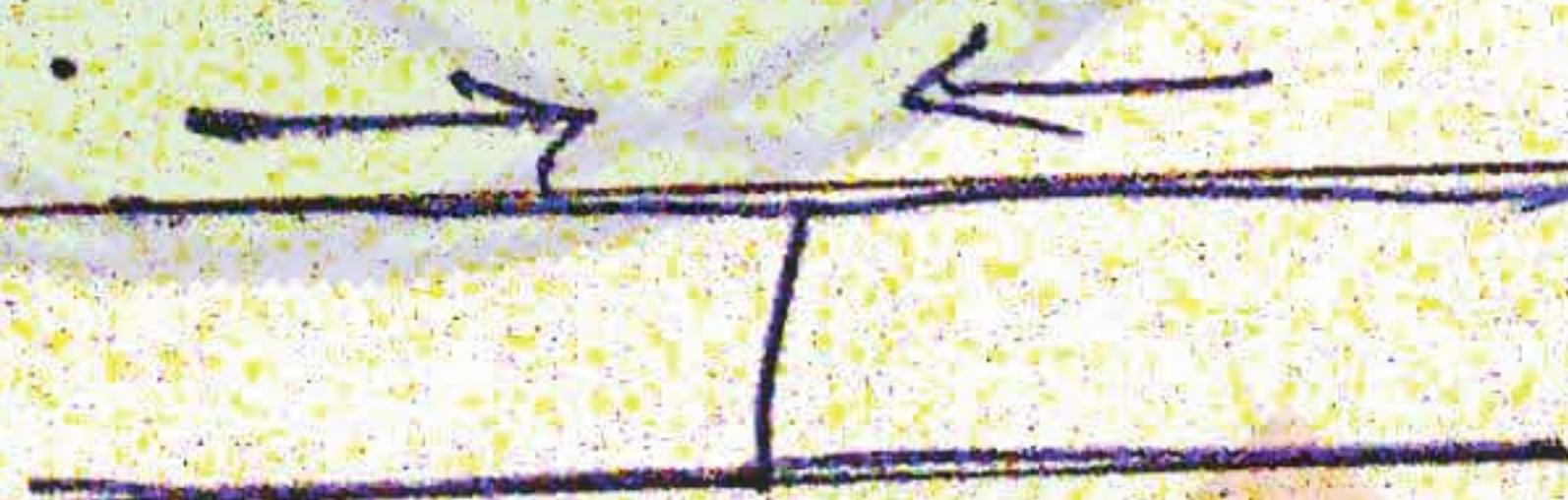
(v)



plate movement

(vi) Plate margins -

(i) Convergent margin or destructive margin



(ii) Divergent margin or constructive margin



with
writing



iii) Constructive margin & transform margin

(प्राकार, परिवर्तन)

Earthquake

Plate tectonics

General studies

Do-study

Volcano's

Volcano's

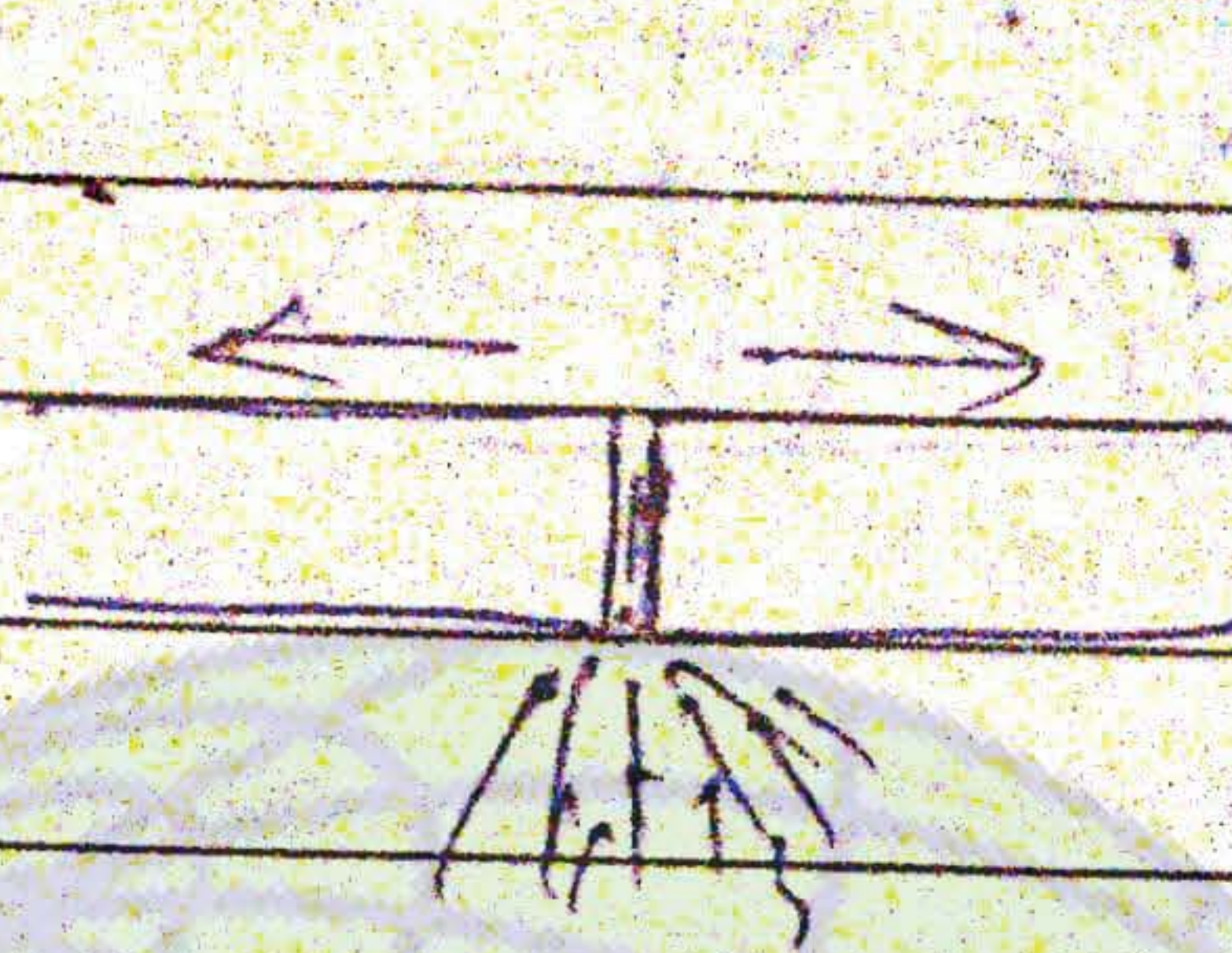
↳ Greek देवता "vulcan"
(अग्नि देवता)

Lava - molten material (iron center)

"Acidic lava"

"Basic lava"

Gas - Sulphur dioxide.
Solid material -



Magma

Magma - धरती के अंदर कहलाती है।

Lava - धरती के ऊपर कहलाती है।

- Volcanic bomb -
- Scoria -
- Lapilli -
- Ash -

जहाँ जहाँ जल वाष्प की छेद होते हैं

Crater (mouth of volcano)

Volcanic Pipe



जहाँ Crater बनी - धरती का भी जाता है

Caldera





Types of volcanoes -

On the basis of activity or status

(i) Active volcano

↳ Hot, gas, lava, ash, smoke
come out.

इसका आग निकलता है, तबि ज्वालना
की पता चलता है

(ii) Dormant volcano

(कुसकटी)

↳ "आधी खतरनाक"

(हवेली - mount nisubien)

(iii) Extinct volcano

↳ जी जलम ही नहीं है

Note: "अमरवील"

Rock's!

(1) The material that makes the crust of earth is hard, or or shaly, or porous

(2) ~~Major~~ elements of rocks:

Oxygen - 46.6%

Silica - 27.2%

Alumina - 8.17%

Iron - 5.0%

Calcium - 6.67%

Sodium - 2.83%

Potassium - 2.59%

Magnesium - 2.05%

Others - 1.4%

(3) Minerals

Common minerals of rocks:-

(i) Feldspar

(ii) Quartz

(iii) Pyroxenes

(iv) Amphiboles

(v) mica

(vi) Olivine

(A) classification of rocks -

on the basis of origin

(1) Igneous rocks -

(Igneous - fire)

Intrusive

(erupts in surface
of size)

Extrusive

Effusive

Lava

(Granite, Rhyolite
obsidian)

gabbro, diorite,
Basalt

(i) sill - (horizontal slab)
(ii) Dyke
(iii) Laccolith

(2) Plutonic lith

(iii) Laccolith

(iii) Batholiths -

(iv) Pluton -

(iii) ^{बिना} Sedimentary rocks
↳ settle down.

↳ Denudation - ^{खुदग}
↳ ^{जो भी} पदार्थ की ले जाता
हुए ^{जैसे} sand, glaucous, etc
के ^{सही} जगह settle
down होता है

gabbro, dioromite,
Basalt

(i) Mechanically formed sedimentary rocks.

(ii) Organically formed rocks

(iii) (iv) Carbonaceous rocks.

(v) Calcareous rocks.

(vi) Chemically formed

(vii) ^{बिना} metamorphic rocks -

↳ clay, slate, soapstone, quartzite,
Gneiss, mica, coal,

Date _____
Page _____

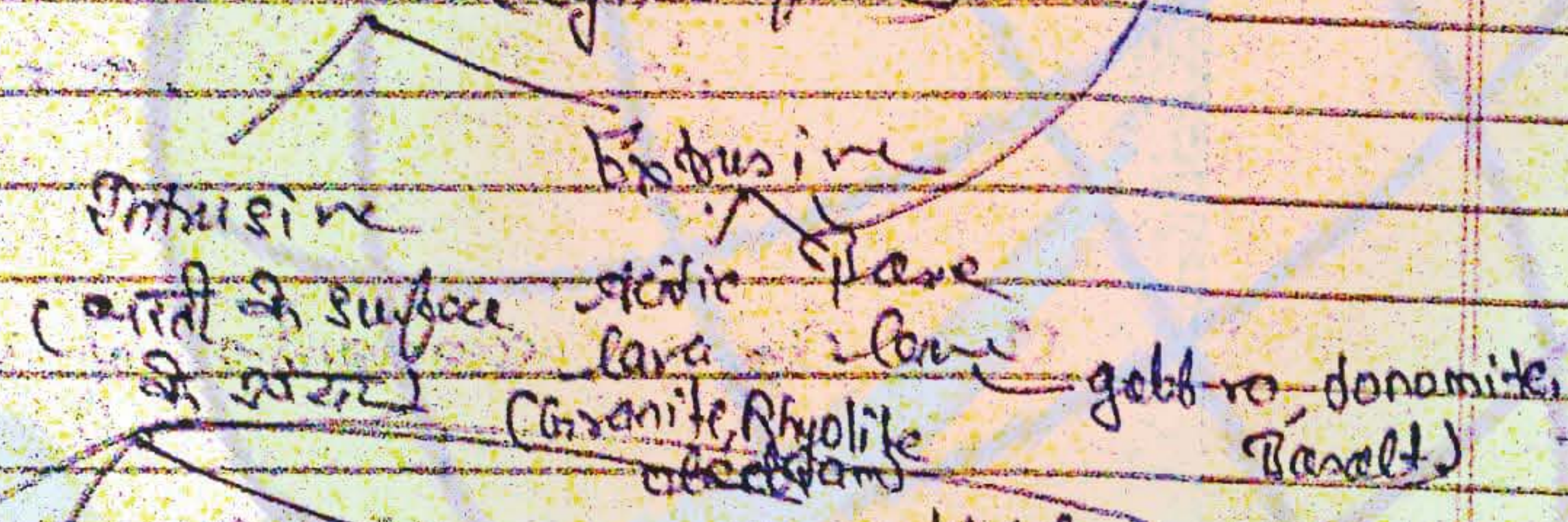
Date _____
Page _____

(A) Classification of rocks -

On the basis of origin

(I) Igneous rocks -

(Igneous - fire)



(i) Plutonic - (horizontal slab)
(ii) Dyke
(iii) Lahar
(iv) Lava
(v) Lahar

(vi) Landolith



Metalliths -

Pluton -

(II) Sedimentary rocks -

↳ settle down.

↳ Denudation - निरकरण
↳ राशरी परत को ले जाता
by wind, glacier, etc
के सही जगह settle
down होता है

(i) mechanically formed sedimentary rocks.

(ii) organically formed rocks

(iii) carbonaceous rocks.

(iv) calcareous rocks -

(v) chemically formed

(vi) metamorphic rocks -

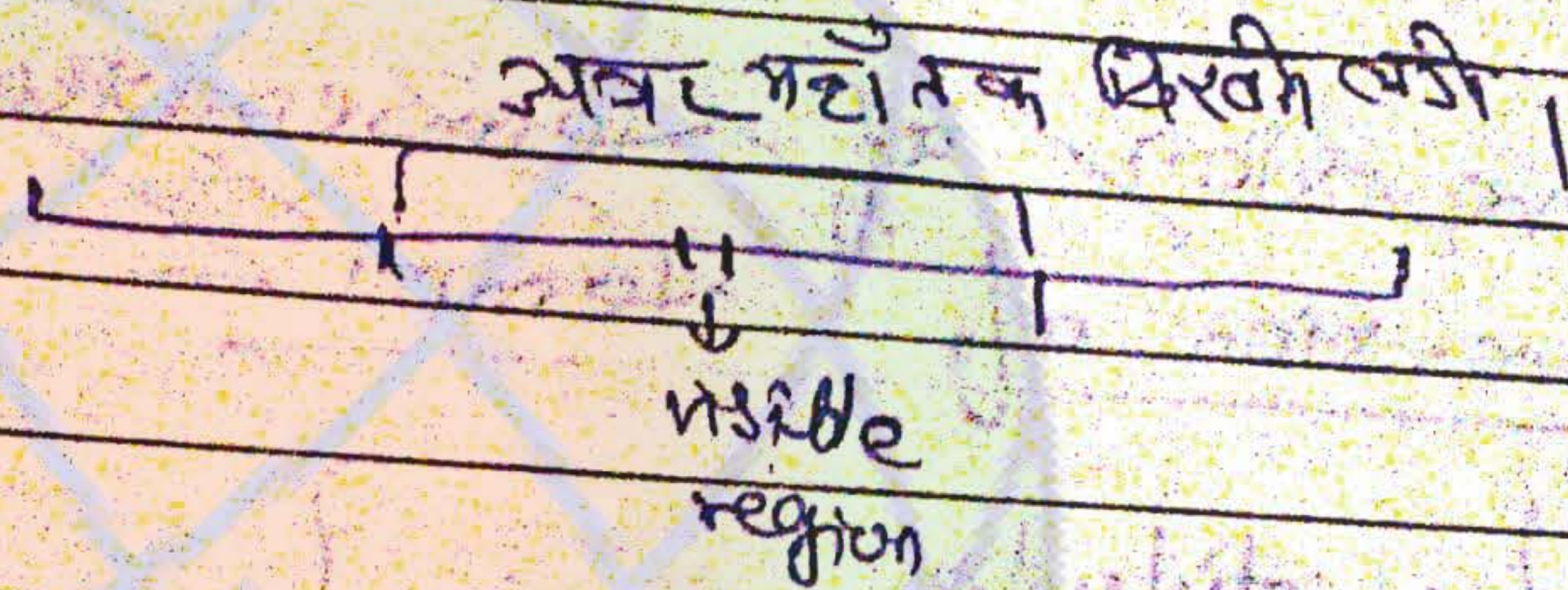
↳ clay, lime stone, granite,
Gneiss, schist, coal,

Illustration :-

Date _____
Page _____

(4) Insolation :-
↳ incoming solar radiation

- visible light
- less visible (ultraviolet)
- infrared



- Average insolation = $1.94 \text{ cal/cm}^2/\text{min}$

Note :-

● Aphelion :- 152 ~~1000~~ million km
↳ 4th July

Perihelion :- 147 million km
↳ 3rd ~~Jan~~ January

July

- - Angles of Sun's rays
- Distance from equator.
- length of day
- Transparency at atmosphere
- Nature of land (covered with ice or not)

(5) Heating of atmosphere

(i) Conduction

(ii) Convection

(iii) Radiation

(6) Inversion of temperature

(a) Inversion of temp

- (i) Latitude
- (ii) Distance from sea
- (iii) Altitude height above sea level

(b) When temp starts increasing

with increase in sea level

(c) Inversion of temp

(7) Atmospheric Pressure

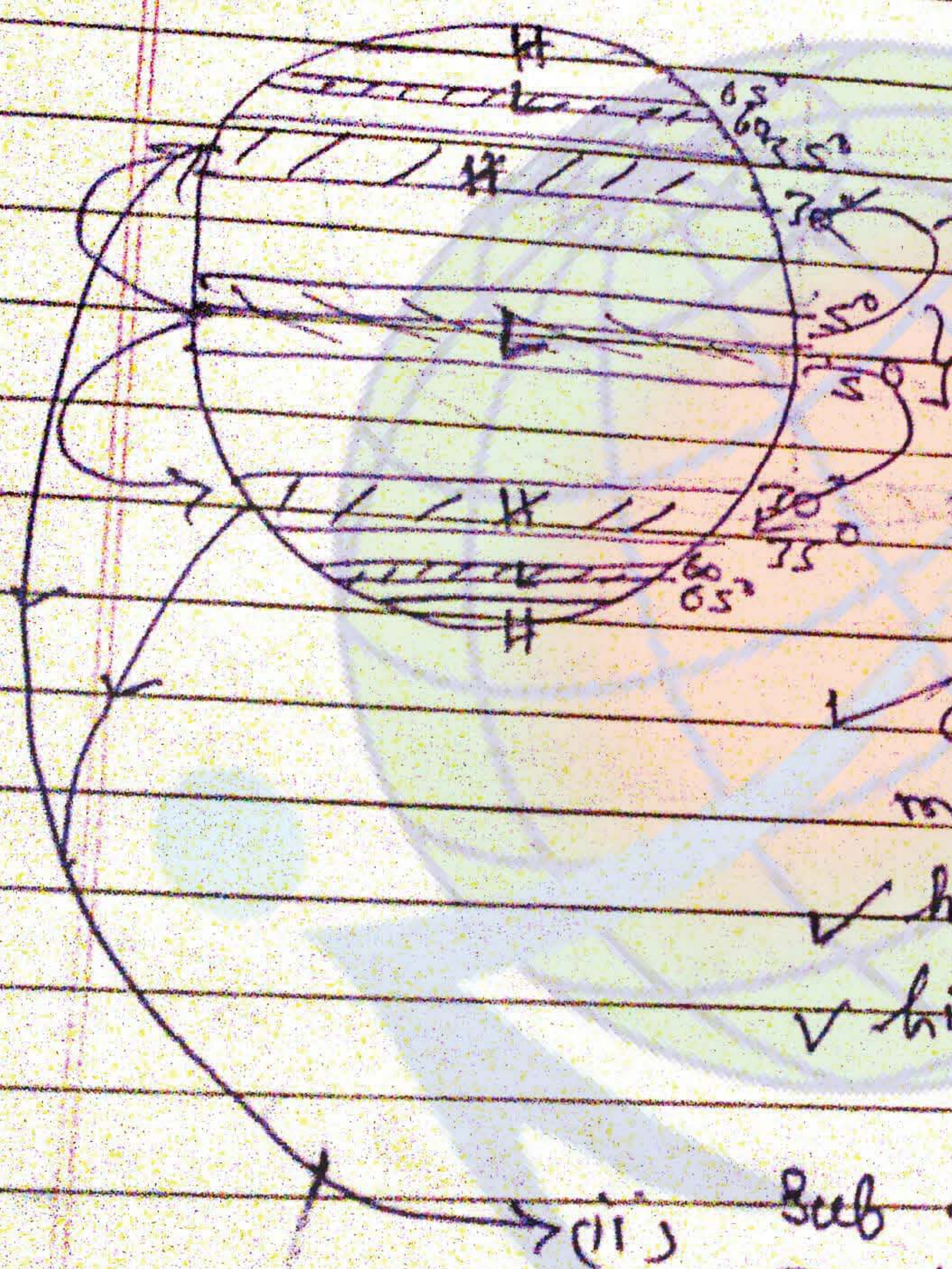
avg pressure 1 kg/cm^2 at sea level

under normal condition

Normal distribution of pressure

Normal 1.013

Horizontal distribution of pressure on earth →



air movement

(i) equatorial low pressure belt
 ↓
 reason (5° north and south)

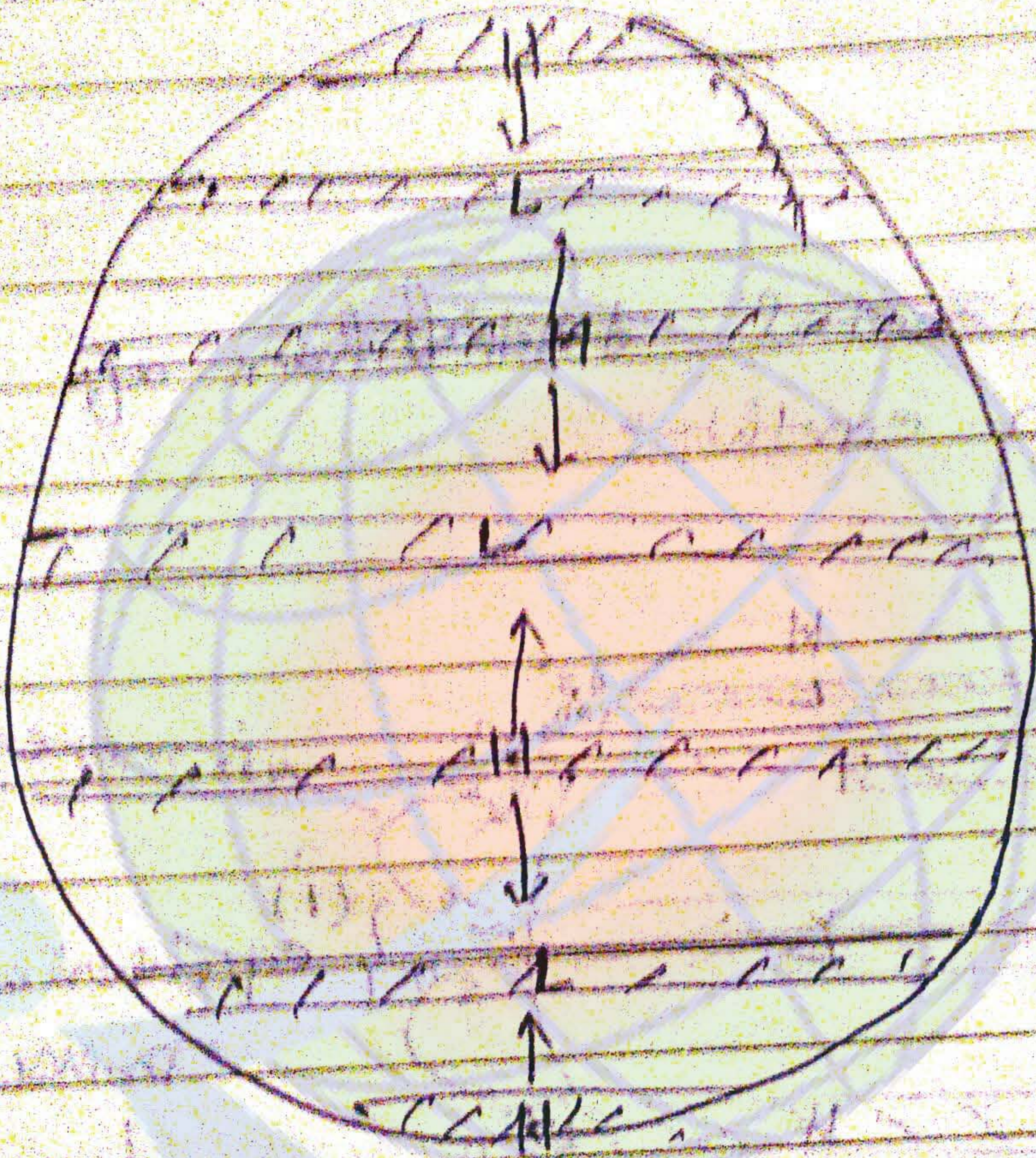
- ✓ centrifugal force
- ✓ min. dist. $\frac{1}{r}$
- ✓ high temp.
- ✓ high humidity

(ii) Sub tropical high pressure belt (30-35°)
 ↓
 reason
 ↓
 North both

(iii) Sub polar low pressure belt (60-65°)
 North both

(iv) Polar high pressure belt (85-90°)
 North & South both

Grade _____
Date _____



(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

2-5-2015

Date

Page

Wind

<1.> Wind moves from high to low pressure.

H → L

Speed.

<2.> Difference of pressure b/w high and low - (Pressure gradient)

<3.> Wind direction:-

(4) Coriolis force:-

G. G. Coriolis, in 1835

Poles:- maximum effect and

decrease towards the equator.

(5) Ferrel's law:-

<6> Types of wind:-

(i) Prevailing wind:-
(planetary wind)

(i) L Doldrums - ~~area~~

↳ This name because of weak winds

L Convection current:-

wind moves upwards

↳ Trade winds

(ii) Trade wind

German word ~~haben~~

↓
means

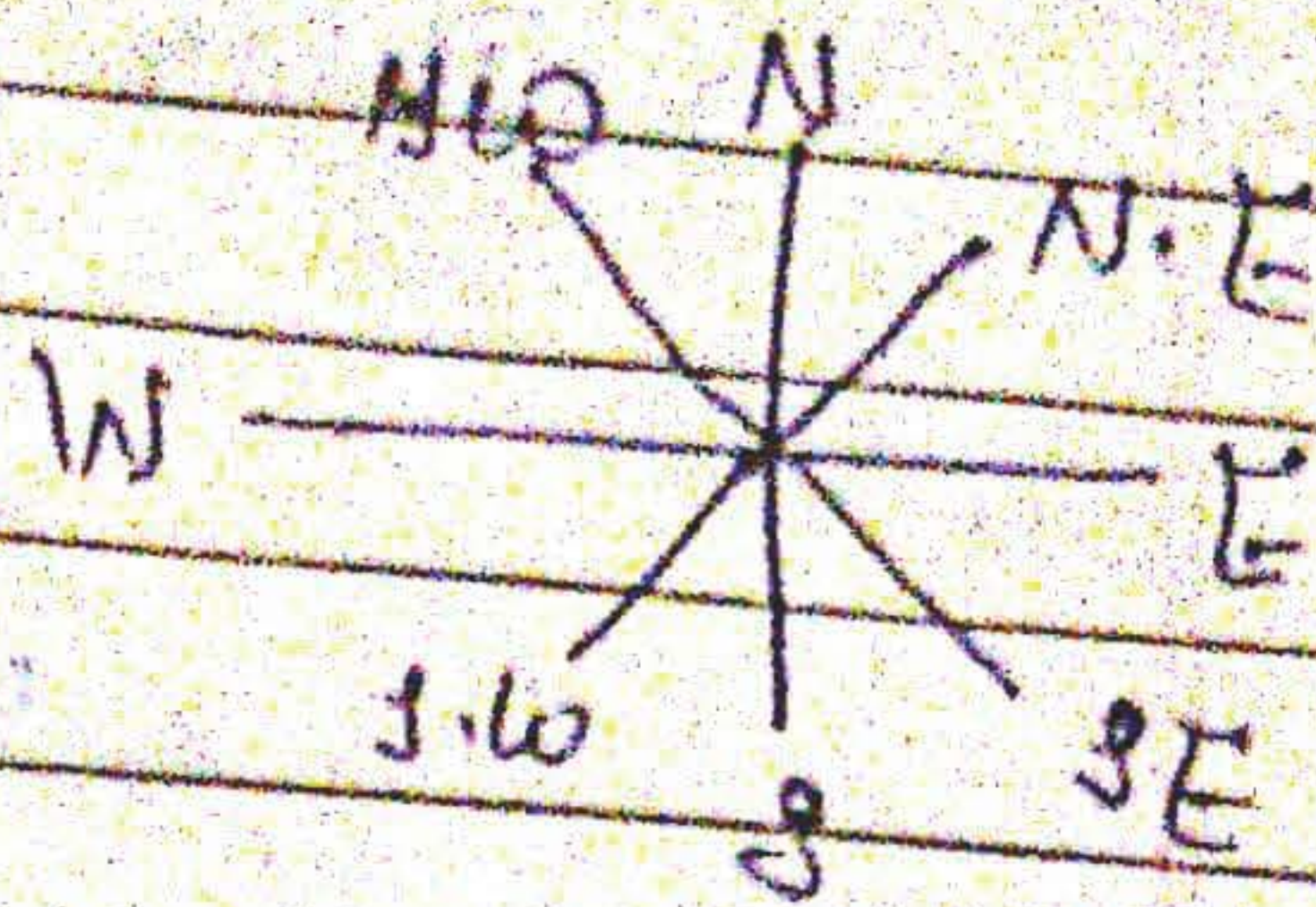
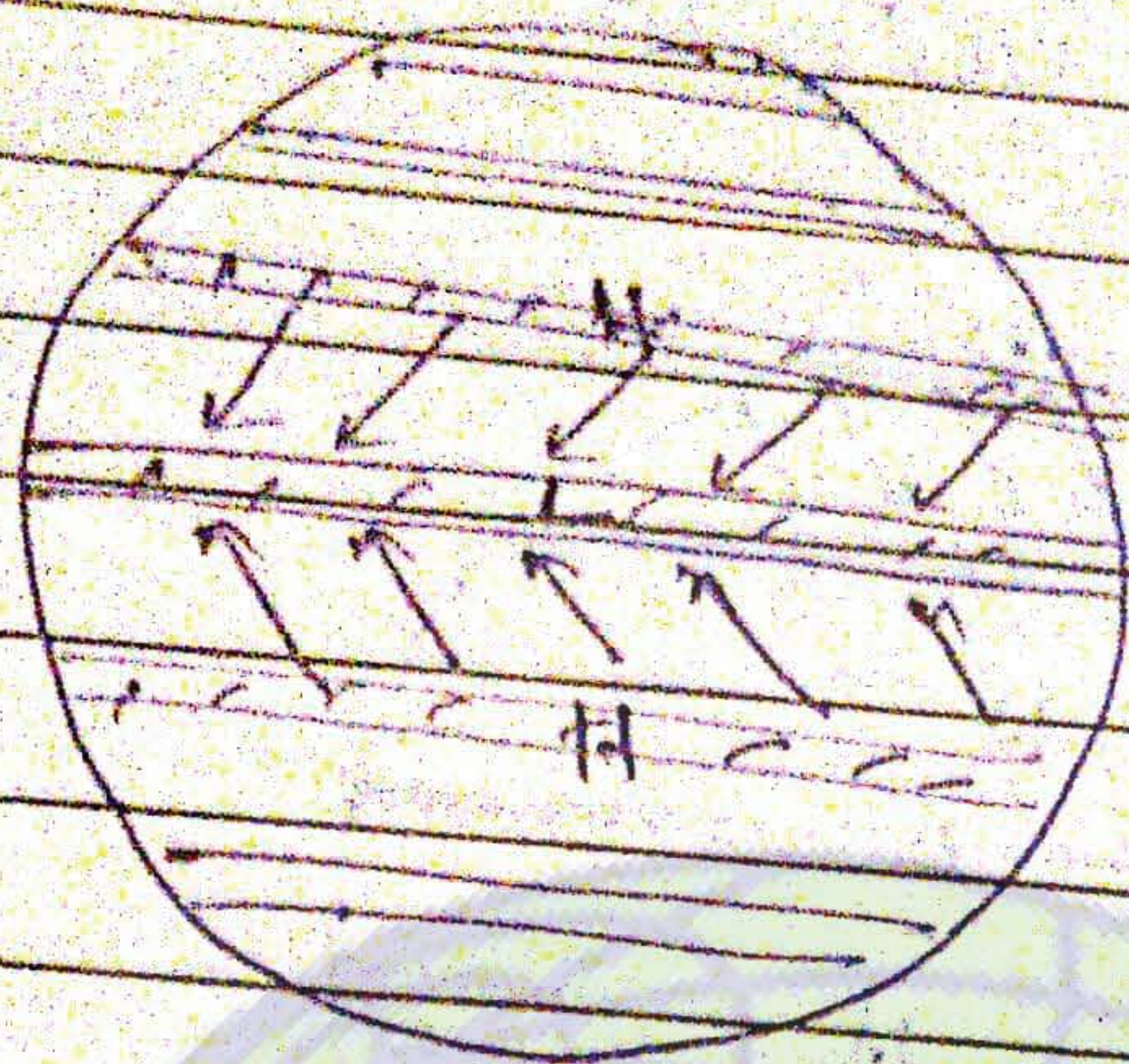
↓
back

→ more

subtropical high

pressure belt to equatorial

low pressure belt.



— effect — eastern margin get more rainfall.



(iii) Horse latitude :-

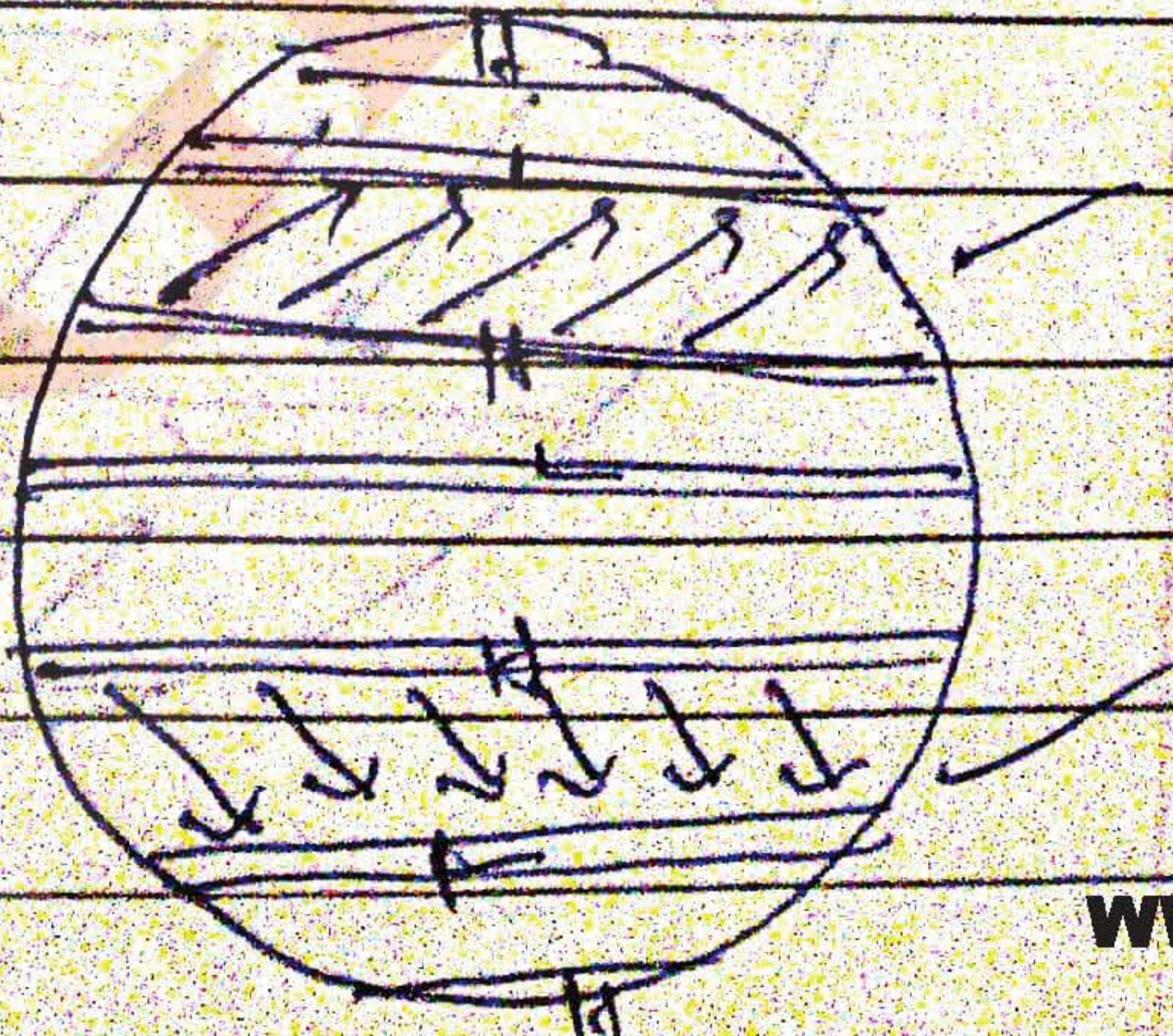
(iv) Westerlies :- subtropical high pressure belt sub polar low.

Note

shifting of pressure belt with movement of sun.

mean's pressure belt shift 7A

wind direction :-

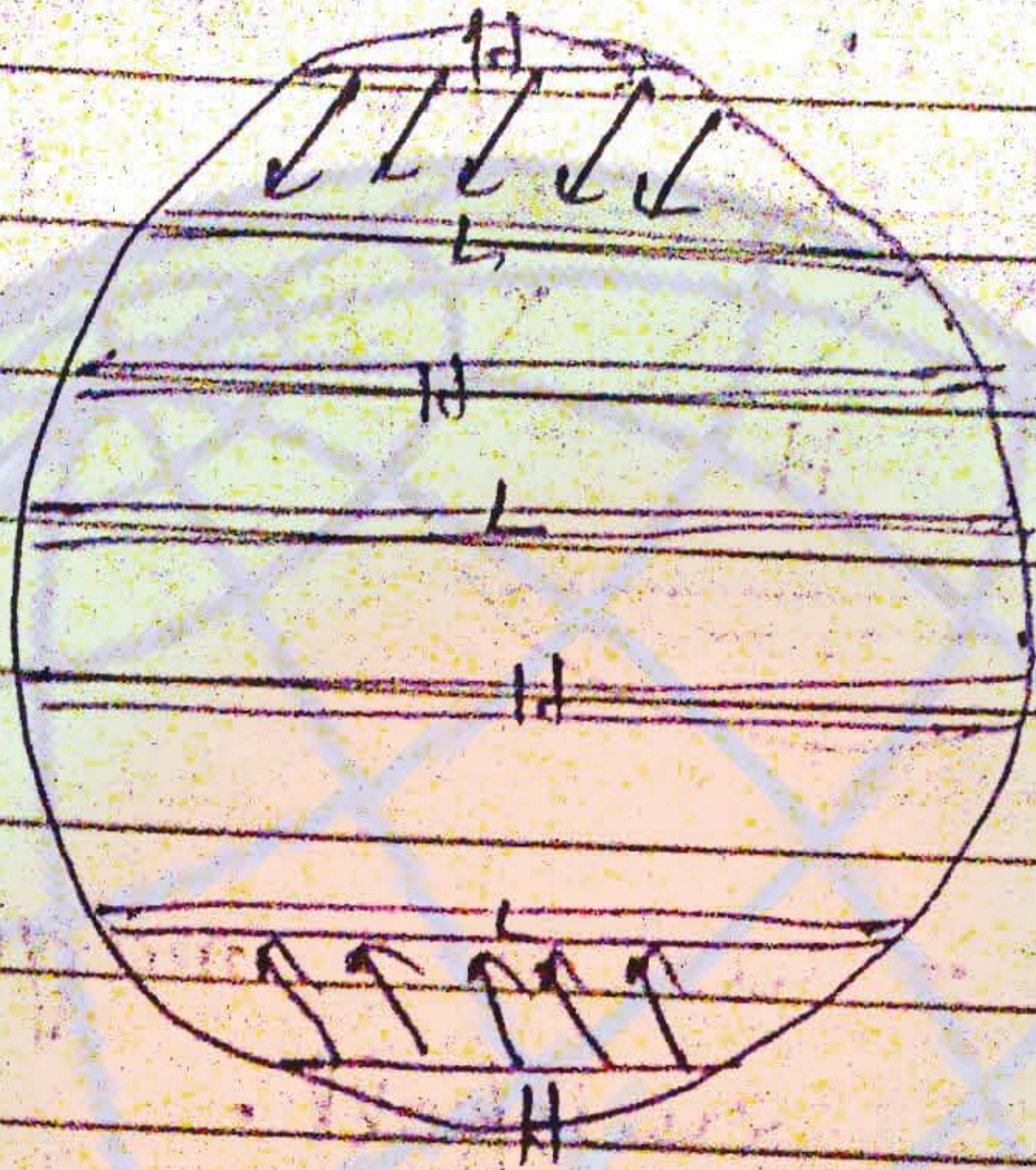


Grade Setter

A -
Q - melekhanian region?
A -

Date _____
Page _____

(v) Polar easterlies -



⇒ Wind direction



* Movement of Oceanic Currents

(i) Oceanic current are caused by wind movement.

Ans are affected by ^{control is} ~~control is~~ ~~spot~~ source, land configurations

(ii) ~~North~~ Northern hemisphere - clockwise

(iii) Trade winds push oceanic water

(iv) Gyres around subtropical high pressure belt.

(v) Current moves warm-water to cold area -

" " " " cold-water to warm area -

(vi) Trade Wind -

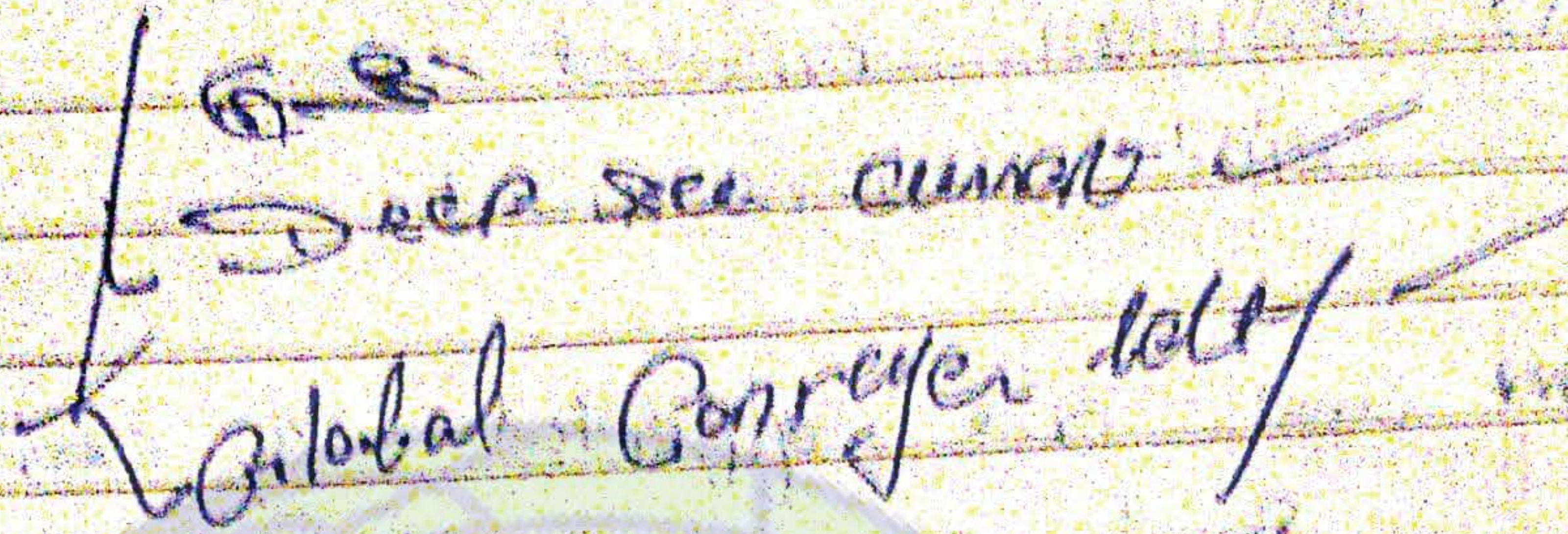
(vii) Current - (i) warm current
(ii) cold current

(viii) (i) surface water current
(ii) deep water current

(ix) 10% water movement is $\rho \Delta T$

$\rho \Delta T$ is density of water

(x) Thermo haline circulation



(xi) North equatorial current
South equatorial current

(xii) Counter equatorial current

(xiii) North atlantic drift

(xiv) Canary Current

(xv) Labrador Current
(xvi) Brazil current

(xv) Benguela current
(xvii) North equatorial current

- Kuroshio current
North Pacific drift

Starts at the equator

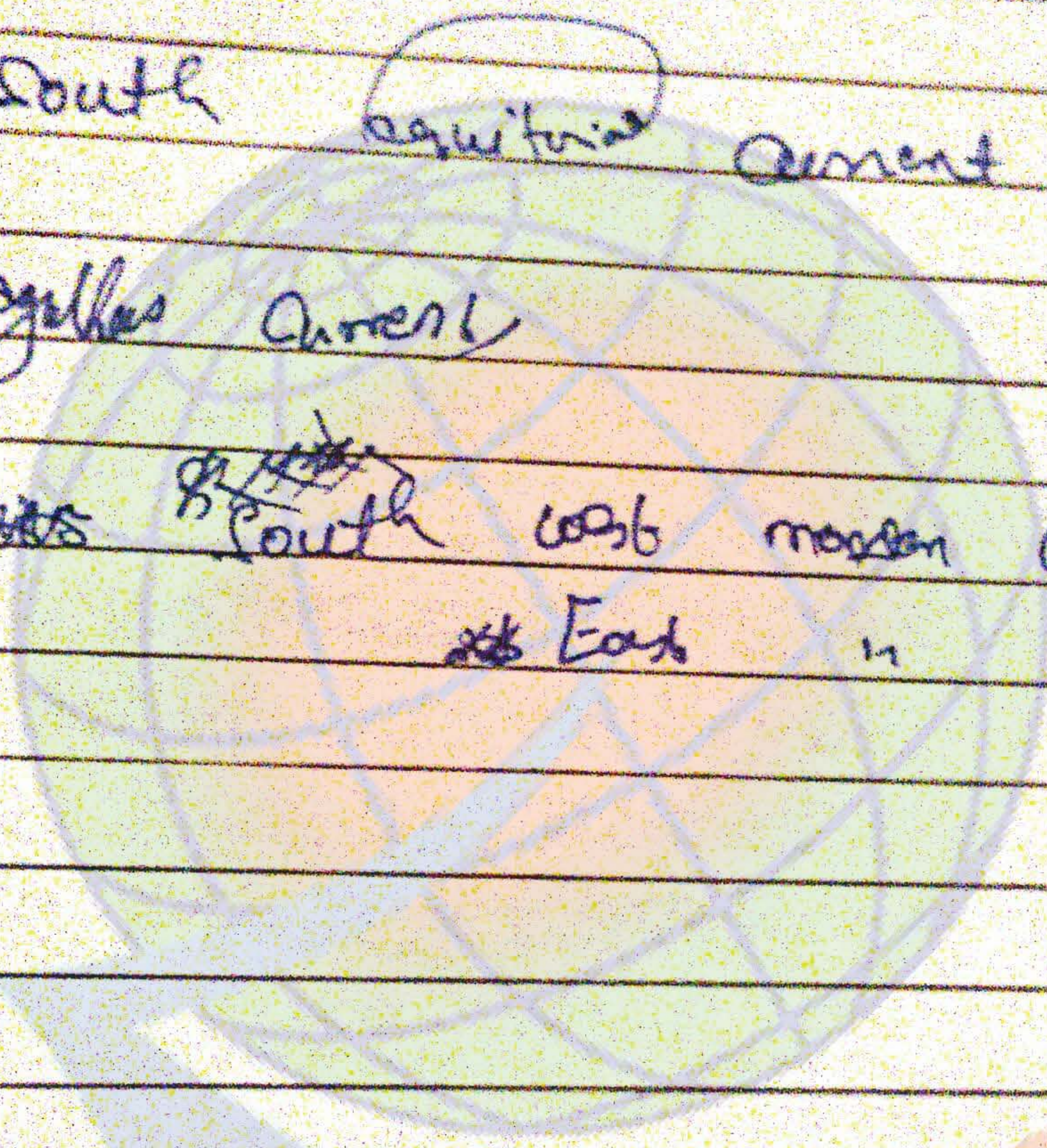
QUESTION

(Xiii) South Pacific:
east, Australian current
south

(xiv) South equatorial current

(xv) Agulhas current

(xvi) West South West current
East " " "



ANSWER

India



Indus river से यात्रा

Saristhal

सिंधु नदी

शुभ

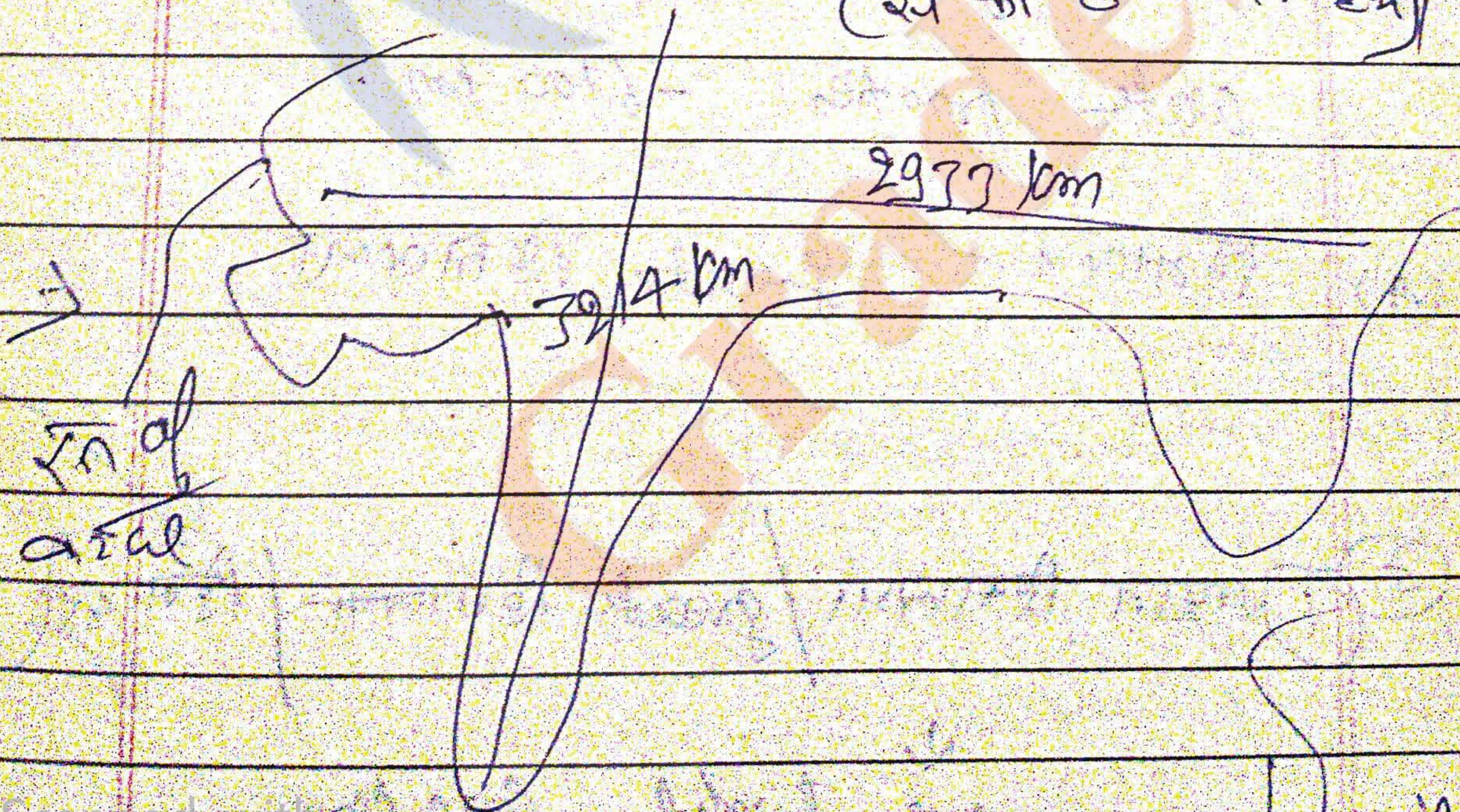
दुर्गम वन



Hindukush



Persian - Persian - हिन्दू कहते हैं
(यह को ह कहते हैं)



कर्म रेखा - (Tropic of Cancer)

1) रूसिया (Russia)

ii) कजाखिस्तान

iii) चीन

iv) USA

v) ब्राजील

vi) आस्ट्रेलिया

vii) इन्डिया (अफ्रीका)

viii) अफ्रीका

ix)

x)

1) land frontier - 15900 km

water frontier - 6100 km

4) हिमालय - Great Himalayas

5) महात्त हिमालय / Great Himalayas / हिमालय

avg height - 6000 km

width - 120 to 90 km

(i) ~~middle~~ middle Himalaya

Himalaya

height - 3500 to 5000m

width - 60 to 800 km

श्रीलोकेश्वर, शिवपुर, गंगोत्री, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर

(ii) Outer Himalaya / Shiwalik

h - 1000 to 1500 m

w - 15 - 50 km

श्रीलोकेश्वर, शिवपुर

(iii) Lesser Himalaya / Sub-Himalaya

h -
w - 40 - 225 m

श्रीलोकेश्वर, शिवपुर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर

श्रीलोकेश्वर, शिवपुर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर, गंगोत्री शिखर

⑥ Plan area:-

alluvial plane:-



बाबर -

नरसि -

बसल -

शवाल - new alluvium -

* Regional Plan

(i) पंजाब - हरियाणा Plan

✓ 640 km E-W

✓ 300 km N-S

✓ Area - 1.75 lakh sq km

(ii) राजस्थान Plane:-

(iii) गिरी - plane

↳ upper गिरी plane -

middle गिरी plane - ~~lower~~

low गिरी plane -

(iv) कश्मीर पठार plane -

length - 640 km

width - 90-100 km

★ प्रायद्वीपीय पठार
(Peninsular Plateau)

(i) Central Plateau

(दक्कन शिखर)

(ii) Eastern Plateau (दक्कन की ढाल)

Sahyadri -

Height - 1000-1500 m

Western Ghat - 2695 m

Eastern Ghat - 2654 m

(iii) Coastal Plateau

Coastal Plateau

Coastal Areas / Lakes - (कसीरा)

(i) सिक्का प्रतीक -

(line waste textile (कसीरा))

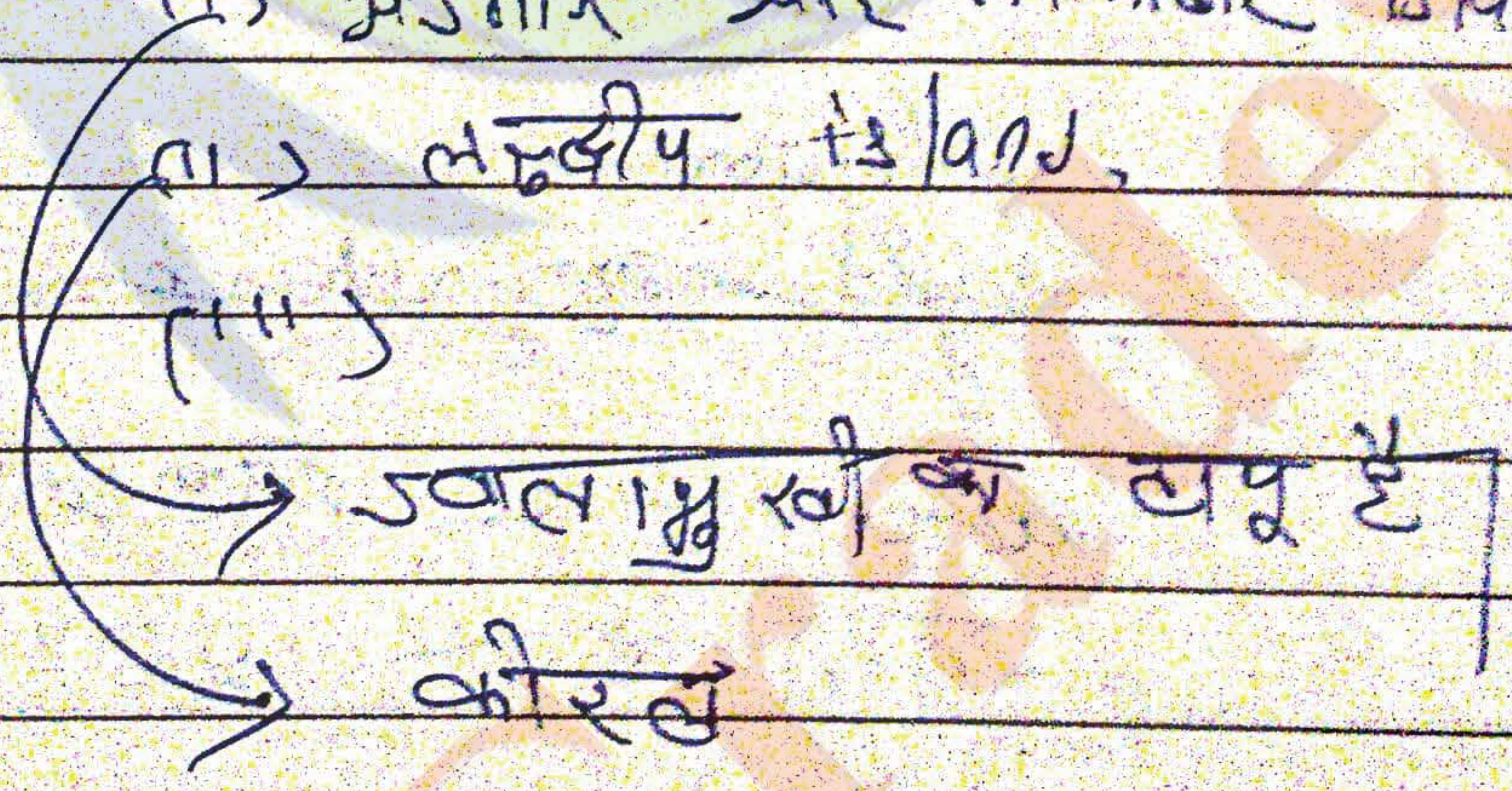
(ii) कील रू की शील 2

Island (द्वीप)

(i) अंडमान और निकोबार Island

(ii) लक्षदीप Island,

(iii)



"Drainage"

Date: _____
Page: _____

(1) ~~सिंधु~~ सिंधु नदी -

↳ River → Indus (सिंधु)

जिबिका से निकलती है जब हिमालय से पार करती है
जुंजुनू बनाता है

~~सिंधु~~
अधमक - सिंधु नदी

~~सिंधु~~
गोखर

(2) सिंधु नदी - 400 km लंबा

↳ सिन्धु - पुराना नाम की सिंधु

(3) चनाब (Chenab) -

~~सिंधु~~ चंद्र नदी का - चनाब बनाता है

1180 km - length

(4) रावी -

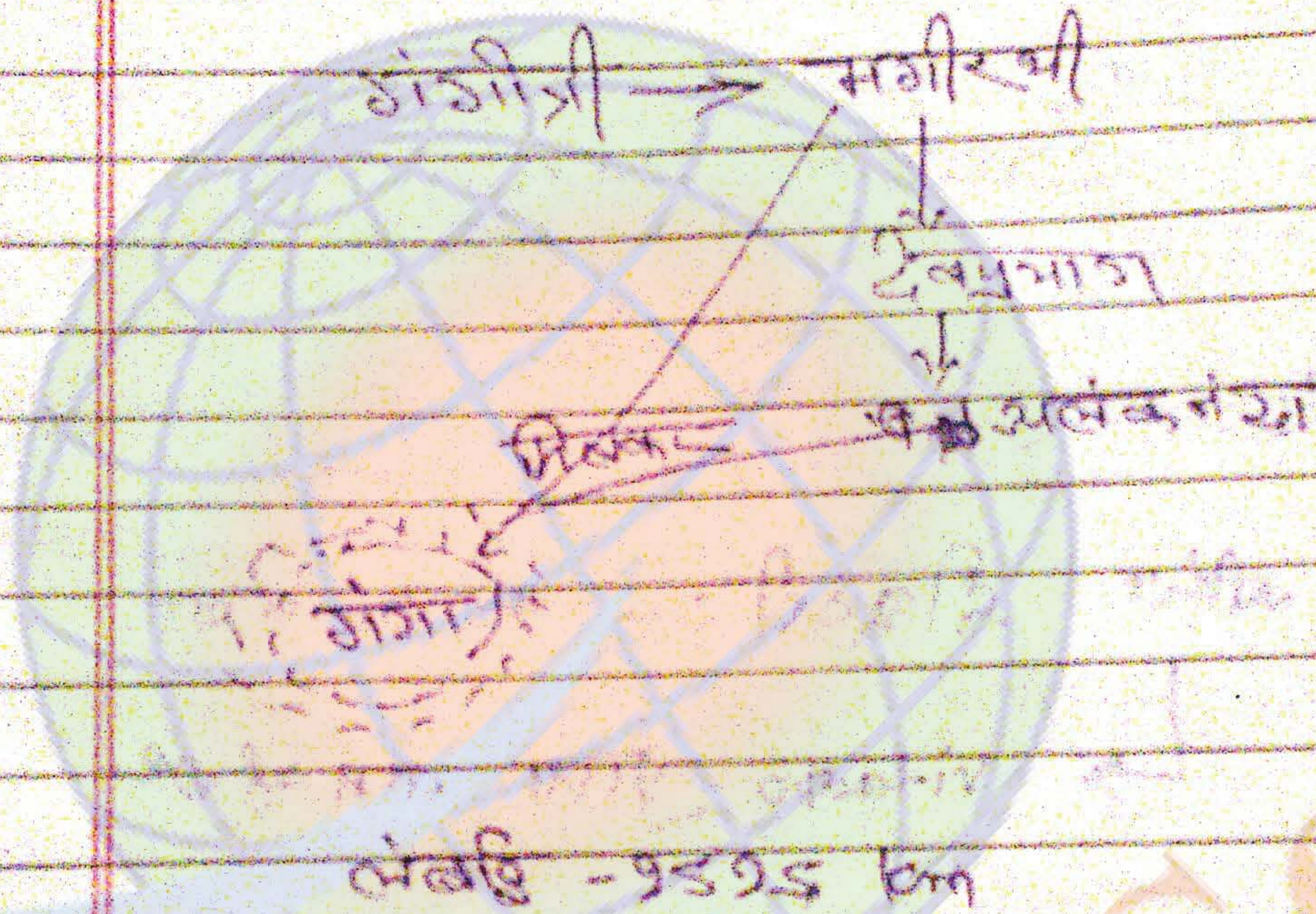
↳ पुराना नाम - पारसनी व इरावती

(5) व्यास -

↳ पुराना नाम - बिपासा

(5) सतलुज
जाना नाम - 8 shatadru.

★ गंगा :-



Right bank
tributaries

left bank. tributary

मकुना - यमुनीत्री

शाम गंगा - कुमफु

(1300 km लंबा)

(650 km लंबा)

यमुना/पंजाब

कनौज में गंगा

में गंगा में
जोड़ती है

में सिन्धु है

उत्तरांचल, दिल्ली

sharda/kali -

गंगा में पाया

main tributary of यमुना

जोड़ती है

यमुना

(1000 km लंबा)

also tributaries of Yamuna:-
Singth, Betwa, Ken

गौमती -

लखनऊ

गंडक - नेपाल से निकलती है, खाली घाटी का नारायणी, 4250km लंबा।
धौनपुर से गंगा से मिलती है।

श्री गौरी नहर

L 480km लंबा,

कौशी - पानी का

volume काफी ज्यादा है।

शमीर - खी खीला नारायण पहाड़

L 700km लंबा

ब्रह्मपुत्र -

तिब्बत से निकलता है, खांगपी

नाहा,

धुमांगरी,

बगही, गोरख, नरसिंह, बुरी दंडांग,

पंजाब से बहने वाली नहर:-

(i) महानदी - राधावा दीवा, बरहीखण्ड, कटक,

(ii) हिंडा कुंड

वर्षा

श्री

lens

कुसाई

लेगा

अंग

* गीयावरी - largest river of India

बपट्टु गंगा

रेनी 7 गंगा

* कुबजा - पहिली वाट से निकलती है

* कावेरी - गंगा of South

रक रक रक

(i) शवरी रेखा

(ii) ब्रह्मनी

(iii) बेतनी

(iv) पेना

(v) वांगुवा

(1) नर्मदा - ✓

(2) केसव - ✓

(3) तापनी - ✓

लीनी

शाबर मती - 300/000 लंबा

साही

* Inland drainage -

- (i)
- (ii)

* Lakes: -

- (i) Sal Lake
- (ii) Inland Lake
- (iii) Coastal Lake
- (iv) Glacial

* Glacial Lake

- (i) Proglacial ✓
- (ii) Kettle ✓
- (iii) Recessed ✓



सूची

सेकली

पंजाब Date _____ Page _____

(1) पंजाब - पंच जिले / पांच कस्बा

(2) 1901 - 2 लाख 17 हजार 985 एक

1947 - ~~30~~ 74% - India } बंट गया
66% - Pakistan }

(3) पंजाब - Latitude - $29^{\circ} 30'$ to $32^{\circ} 30'$

(माना बिन्दु - $33^{\circ} 33' N$) (तजागा 9°)

Longitude - $73^{\circ} 30'$ to $76^{\circ} 30'$

(E to W \rightarrow 300 km) (E to W)

(4) India का 1.6% Area, पंजाब है

" " " 2.28% Population, पंजाब है

(5) size view - 10 का नंबर पे Area wise

(6) पांच division, 22 जिला, 82 sub division,
146 blocks है,

(7) 12581 - total villages

143 - towns ✓ / urban centre

74 - cities ✓

(8) कुल आबादी का 37.5% Urban Pop.

• total population का 29% S.C population है

(9) Sex-ratio - 895 (पंजाब)
- 940 (India)
child-ratio - 846 (पंजाब)
914 (बूटे India) की

(10) Density population - 551 (Punjab)
- 382 (India)

Physiography of Punjab -

(i) आसुव स्थिति की height - -
(ii)

* Drainage -

- (i) शक्ति केरत नामा ।
(ii) कायुट नामा ।
(iii) पट्टी नामा ! -
(iv) चक्की खंड -
(v) ब्रह्मा नाला

(vi) शरणा, बुद्धी

(i) जगन्ती, बुद्धी की शरणा :-

(ii) परिमला देवी

(iii) केशवरा नला/ब्रह्म

(VI) अथवा, पुदकी

(1) अथवा, पुदकी की राव :-

(II) परिमाला देवी

(III) दशहरा नला/दश