GEOGRAPHY

What is the Geography

The term geography can be defined as the study of the earth and its lands,features and inhibitants.We can also use geography to study land area and its mass.You can also use it to determine population of specifice region or area.

Altitude-Altitude is the height of an area, measured from sea level.

Antarctic Circle - The Antarctic Circle is an imaginary circle at latitude 66°30' S, around the south pole

Arctic Circle - The Arctic Circle is an imaginary circle at latitude 66°30' N, around the north pole.

Analemma -The analemma is a figure-8-shaped diagram that shows the declination of the sun (the angle that the sun is from the equator), for each day in the year. If you took a snapshot of the sun at the same time each day (from the same location), the Sun would make a figure shaped like an analemma during the course of a year (this is because the Earth is tilted on its axis and because it doesn't orbit the Sun in a perfect circle).

Antipodes - Antipodes are a pair of points that are on opposite sides of a planet (like the North Pole and the South Pole).

archipelago - An archipelago is a group or chain of islands clustered together in a sea or ocean.

Atoll - An atoll is a ring (or partial ring) of coral that forms an island in an ocean or sea.

Butte- A butte is a flat-topped rock or hill formation with steep sides.

Canal -A canal is a man-made waterway used for transportation or irrigation.

Canyon -A canyon is a deep valley with very steep sides - often carved from the Earth by a river.

Cartographer-A cartographer is a map maker. Cartography is the study and the construction of maps.

Cave - A cave is a large hole in the ground or in the side of a hill or mountain.

Central meridian -A central meridian is a meridian that passes through the center of a projection. The central meridian is often a straight line that is an axis of symmetry of the projection.

Channel -A channel is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water (like the English Channel). A channel is also a part of a river or harbor that is deep enough to let ships sail through.
Cliff-A cliff is a steep face of rock and soil.
Compass-A compass is a device that always points north. It is used for navigation.
Cove-A cove is small, horseshoe-shaped body of water along the coast; the water is surrounded by land formed of soft rock

Cylindrical projection-A cylindrical projection is a type of map in which a cylinder is wrapped around a sphere (the globe), and the details of the globe are projected onto the cylindrical surface. Then, the cylinder is unwrapped into a flat surface, yielding a rectangular-shaped map. Cylindrical maps have a lot of distortion in the polar regions (that is, the size of the polar regions is greatly exaggerated on these maps).

Continent-The land mass on Earth is divided into continents. The seven current continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.
Delta-A delta is a low, watery land formed at the mouth of a river. It is formed from the silt, sand and small rocks that flow downstream in the river and are deposited in the delta. A delta is often (but not always) shaped like a triangle (hence its name, delta, a Greek letter that is shaped like a triangle)
Desert-A desert is a very dry area.
Dune-A dune is a hill or a ridge made of sand. Dunes are shaped by the wind, and change all the time.
Eastern Hemisphere-The Eastern Hemisphere consists of Africa, Asia, Australia, and Europe.
Equator-The equator is an imaginary circle around the earth, halfway between the north and south poles
Estuary-An estuary is where a river meets the sea or ocean.
Fjord-A fjord is a long, narrow sea inlet that is bordered by steep cliffs.
forestry map-A forestry map is a map that notes the density, kind, size, and value of the trees in an area.
geologic map-A geologic map is a map that notes the structure and composition of geologic features, like the presence of minerals, rock types, earthquake faults, underground water, and landslide areas.
geomorphology-Geomorphology is the scientific field that investigates how landforms are formed on the Earth (and other planets).
Geyser-A geyser is a natural hot spring that occasionally sprays water and steam above the ground.
geographical coordinate system-A geographical coordinate system is a system that uses latitude and longitude to describe points on the spherical surface of the globe.
Glacier-A glacier is a slowly moving river of ice.
GPS-GPS is short for global positioning system. GPS devices tell you your exact longitude and latitude (it gets the information from orbiting satellites).
Gulf-A gulf is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land (it is usually larger than a bay).
Hill-A hill is a raised area or mound of land.
Ice shelf-An ice shelf is a thick slab of floating ice that is next to land.
International Date Line-The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary north-south line (at the 180th meridian), in the Pacific Ocean, at which the date changes. The east side of the IDL is a calendar day earlier than the west side. The actual IDL used is not a straight line, but zigzags around certain populated areas.

-Isthmus-An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. An isthmus has water on two sides.
lagoon-A lagoon is a shallow body of water that is located alongside a coast and separated from the ocean by a strip of land or a sandbank.
lake-A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides. Really huge lakes are often called seas.
latitude-Latitude is the angular distance north or south from the equator to a particular location. The equator has a latitude of zero degrees. The North Pole has a latitude of 90 degrees North; the South Pole has a latitude of 90 degrees South
longitude-Longitude is the angular distance east or west from the north-south line that passes through Greenwich, England, to a particular location. Greenwich, England has a longitude of zero degrees. The farther east or west of Greenwich you are, the greater your longitude. The Midway Islands (in the Pacific Ocean) have a longitude of 180 degrees (they are on the opposite side of the globe from Greenwich).
Map scale-The scale of a map is the ratio between the distance between two points found on the map as compared to the actual distance between these points in the real world.
Map-A map is a graphic representation of a place. There are many different types of maps that have different uses.
Marsh-A marsh is a type of freshwater, brackish water or saltwater wetland that is found along rivers, pond, lakes and coasts. Marsh plants grow up out of the water.
Meridian-A meridian is a circular arc (a great circle) of longitude that meets at the north and south poles and connects all places of the same longitude. The prime meridian (0 degrees longitude) passes through Greenwich, England
Mesa-A mesa is a land formation that has a flat area onthe top and steep walls - mesas usually occur in dry areas.
Mountain-A mountain is a very tall high, natural place on Earth - higher than a hill. The tallest mountain on Earth is Mt. Everest.
Northern Hemisphere-The Northern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is north of the equator.
North Magnetic Pole-The North Magnetic Pole is the point on the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth toward which a compass' needle always points; at the North Magnetic Pole, a compass' needle will stand vertically. It is now located near in northern Canada (and its location changes over time).
Oasis-An oasis is a place in the desert that has water and is fertile.
Ocean-An ocean is a large body of salt water that surrounds a continent. Oceans cover more the two-thirds of the Earth's surface
Peninsula-A peninsula is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
Plain-Plains are flat lands that have only small changes in elevation.
Plateau-A plateau is a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.
Political map-A political map is a map that shows cultural features, like the political boundaries of countries, states, provinces, and cities.
Pond-A pond is a small body of water surrounded by land. A pond is smaller than a lake.
Prairie-A prairie is a wide, relatively flat area of land that has grasses and only a few trees.
Prime meridian-The prime meridian (0 degrees longitude) is the meridian that passes through Greenwich, England.
Range-A range is a chain of mountains and/or high elevations.
Reef-A reef is an undersea growth of coral near the surface of the water.

Reservoir-A reservoir is a man-made lake that stores water for future use.
River-A river is a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.
Sea-A sea is a large body of salty water that is often connected to an ocean. A sea may be partly or completely surrounded by land and Sea level is height of a sea or ocean.
Source-A source is the beginning of a river
Southern Hemisphere-The Southern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is south of the equator.
South Magnetic Pole-The South Magnetic Pole is the point on the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth toward which a compass' needle always points; at the South Magnetic Pole, a compass' needle will stand vertically. It is now located just off the coast the continent of Antarctica (and its location changes over time
South Pole-The South Pole is the point on the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth that is farthest south. It is 90° south of the equator.
Strait-A strait is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.
Swamp-A swamp is a type of freshwater wetland that has spongy, muddly land and a lot of water. Many trees and shrubs grow in swamps.
Tributary-A tributary is a stream or river that flows into a larger river.
Tropic of Cancer-The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary line of latitude at 23°30' N.
Tropic of Capricorn-The Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary line of latitude at 23°30' S.
Tropics-The tropics is the warm, equatorial region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
Tundra-A tundra is a cold, treeless area; it is the coldest biome
Waterfall-When a river falls off steeply, there is a waterfall
Weather map-A weather map is a map that shows weather conditions for a time period. Weather maps show storms, fronts, temperatures, rain, snow, sleet, fog, etc.
Valley-A valley is a low place between mountains.
Volcano-A volcano is a mountainous vent in the Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, it spews out lava, ashes, and hot gases from deep inside the Earth.
Western Hemisphere-The Western Hemisphere is another name for the Americas (or the New World
Wetland-A wetland is an area of land that is often wet; the soil in wetlands are often low in oxygen. Wetland plants are adapted to life in wet soil. There are many types of wetlands, including: swamp, slough, fen, bog, marsh, moor, muskeg, peatland, bottomland, delmarva, mire, wet meadow, riparian, etc.

Earth

The Earth has two types of motions:

1. Rotational Motion
2. Revolutional or Orbital Motion

- **Rotation :** The Earth rotates on its axis, from west to east like a top. This motion is called Rotation ofthe Earth.
- **Revolution :** While rotating on its axis, the earth also goes around the sun in an elliptical path and completes one round in 365 days and 6 hours. The elliptical path traced by the earth is called its orbit. This motion of the earth is called revolution.
- **Perihelion :** When the earth is at the minimum distance from the sun, while in orbit, this position is known as perihelion. The earth is at this position on 4th July

Change in Seasons

The earth moves not only on its axis but also in its orbit around the sun. Therefore, the earth changes its position continuously with respect to the sun. There are four major positions of the earth, while it revolves around the sun.

A. Position on 21st June : In this position the sun shines perpendicularly over the Tropic of Cancer. This position in called the Summer Solstice.

It is the time of summer season in the northern hemisphere, while in the southern hemisphere, it is winter season.

he day in the northern hemisphere is longest on 21st June.

Position on 22nd December : In this position the Sun shines perpendicularly over the Tropic of Capricorn. This position is called Winter Solstice.

During this period, days are long and nights are short in the southern hemisphere. This positions marks the summers in the southern hemisphere and winters in the northern

B. Positions on 21st March and 23rd September : In these two positions the Sun shines directly overhead on the Equator.

Therefore, half part of all latitudes receives the sun-light at these times.

Hence, everywhere, the duration of day and night is equal..

Seasons are also similar in both the hemispheres.

These two positions are referred to as Equinoxes. 21st March is called Spring or Vernal Equinox whereas 23rd September is called Autumn Equinox.

Continent	**Asia**
Region	South Asia Indian subcontinent
Coordinates	21°N 78°E
Area	Ranked 7th 32,87,263 km^2 (1,222,559 sq mi) 90.08% land 9.92 % water
Coastline	7,516 km (4,670 mi)
Borders	Total land borders:[1] 15,106.70 km (9,386.87 mi) Bangladesh: 4,096.70 km (2,545.57 mi) China (PRC): 3,488 km (2,167 mi) Pakistan: 2,910 km (1,808 mi) Nepal: 1,751 km (1,088 mi) Burma: 1,643 km (1,021 mi) Bhutan: 699 km (434 mi)
Highest point	Kanchenjunga 8,598 m (28,208.7 ft)
Lowest point	Lonar Lake −150 m (−492.1 ft)
Longest river	Ganges– Brahmaputra

Climatic Regions of India

Following are the climatic regions of India.

1. **Tropical Rain Forest**:
   i. This type of climate is found on the west coastal plain and Sahyadris and in parts of Assam
   ii. The temperatures are high, not falling below 18.2 degree c even during winter and rising to 29 degree C in April and May, the hottest months.
   iii. Dense, forests and plantation agriculture with crops like tea, coffee and spices are the characteristics vegetation in the area.
2. **Tropical savanna**:
   i. Most of the peninsula, except the semiarid zone in the leeside of the Sahyadris experiences this type of climate.
   ii. A long dry weather lasting through winter and early summer and high temperature remaining above 18.2 degree C even during the winter seasons and rising as high as 32 degree C in summer are the chief characteristics of this climate.
   iii. Nagpur has a mean temperature of 35.4 degree C for May which is the hottest month and 20.7 degree C for December the coldest month in the year.
   iv. The natural vegetation all over the area is savanna.
3. **Tropical Semi-Arid Steppe Climate**:
   i. The rain-shadow belt, running southward from central Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu, in the leeside of the Sahyadris and Cardamom Hills come under this type of climate of low and uncertain rainfall.
   ii. Temperature varying from 20 degree C to 23.8 degree C for December and 32.8 degree C for May. Agriculturally, the climate is suitable only for dry farming and livestock rearing.
4. **Tropical and Sub-Tropical Steppe**:
   i. This type of climate occurs over a broad crescent from Punjab to Kachchh between the Thar Desert to its west and the more humid climates of the Ganga Plain and the Peninsula to its east and south respectively.
   ii. The climate, therefore, is transitional between these two areas. The annual rainfall is not only low but it is also highly erratic.
5. **Tropical Desert** :
   i. The western part of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan and most of the part of Kachchh form the sandy wastes of the Thar which experiences a typical desert climate.
   ii. Ganganagar has recorded a maximum temperature of 50 degree C, the highest record.
6. **Humid Sub-Tropical With Winter**:
   i. A large area to the south of the Himalayas, east of the tropical and sub-tropical steppe and north of the tropical savanna running in a long belt from Punjab to Assam with a south-westward extension into Rajasthan east of the Aravalli Range, has this type of climate.
   ii. Winers are dry except for a little rain received from the westerly depressions.
7. **Mountain Climate**:
   i. The Himalayan and Karakoram ranges experience this type of climate with sharp contrasts between the temperatures of the sunny and shady slopes, high diurnal range of temperatures and high variability of rainfall.

ii. The trans-Himalayan region, Ladakh, where the south-west monsoon fails to reach, has a dry and cold climate and a spare and stunned vegetation.

8. **Drought in India**:
   i. The dry areas of Rajasthan and the adjoining part of Haryana and Gujarat are liable to frequent drought conditions.
   ii. Another area liable to frequent drought lies on the leeward side of the western Ghats.

The Universe

Copernicus in 1543 A.D. proposed the **heliocentric** view, which states that the Sun is the centre of the Universe instead of the Earth

The Origin of the Universe

Big-Bang Theoery: By *E. George lamantor*. According to him, 15 billion years ago there was a big heavenly body, made up of heavy matters. Due to sudden explosion (Big Bang) of this heavenly body, normal matters came out of it. And many celestial bodies were created as a result of aggregation of these normal matters. Gradually their size increased due to continuous accumulation of normal matter around them. In this way,galaxies were created. Stars were formed due to re-explosion of these galaxies. In course of time, the planets were also formed in the same process.

Galaxy

A Galaxy is a large constellation of stars in which there is a central bulge and three rotating arms. Every galaxy is composed of about 100 billion stars. Our own galaxy is known as '**Mandakini**' which has spiral shape. A group of stars known as '**Milky Way**' seen in the night, is a part of our galaxy. **Orian Nebula** is the brightest and the coldest group ofstars of our galaxy

Life Cycle of a Star

- Rotation of the galaxy causes the gaseous clouds present in the universe to become compact and due to the gravitation the process of nuclear fusion starts at the centre of this gaseous mass, convertinghydrogen into helium. This process liberates an enormous amount of energy in the form of heat and light. At this stage the gaseous mass becomes a star. When star expands to a large size the temperature of the star at this stage also falls down, so it appears red. This is the **Red Giant Star**.
- **Supernova :** The helium starts converting into carbon and carbon into heavy metal like iron in the core. This results in a massive explosion in the which is known as **supernova**.
- **Chandrasekhar Limit :** If the initial mass of the star is less than 1.4 times the mass of the sun, then it ends its life as a white dwarf star, which is also known as a **Fossil star**. White dwarf ultimately turns into a **Black dwarf**. The limit 1.4 of solar mass has come to be known a **Chandrasekhar Limit**.
- **Neutron Star:** Unlike above, if the mass of the star is much more than the mass of the sun then it became **Neutron Star**.
- **Black Hole:** A Neutron Star remains contracting and, thus, mass in a large quantity, concentrates on one point. Such body with high density is called Black Hole. It does not allow anything to escape, including the light due to which it can be seen. It is John Wheeler who propounded the concept of Black Hole

The Solar System

The Sun and bodies revolving around it, which includes 8 planets, satellites, comets, meteors and asteroids, together constitute the solar system. The source of energy for the sun is the nuclear fusion reaction in whichHydrogen changes into Helium.

The Sun

The part of the sun that we can see in known as photosphere

The outer most part of the sun, which is visible only at the time of a solar eclipse, is known as corona.

The Planets

These are the celestial bodies, originating from the sun and are revolving around it.

They do not have their own light and receive light and heat from the Sun.

All the planets revolve round the sun from west of east. But, Venus and Uranus are the exceptions, which revolve around the sun from east to west.

'Terrestrial Planet' are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars because of their structure being similar to that of the Earth. '

Jovian Planets' are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune bacause their structures are similar to the Jupiter.

- **Mercury :** This is nearest to the Sun and it is the smallest planet of the solar-system.
- It takes 8 8 days to complete one revolution of the sun.
- Life is not possible on this planet because of the absence of atmosphere.
- This member of the solar family has no natural satellite.
- Mariner-10 was the only artificial satellite.
- **Venus :** It is the Second closest planet to the Sun.
- This planet, unlike other planets, goes around the Sun from east to west and is the nearest planet to the Earth,
- it is the brightest object seen in the sky, after the Sun and the Moon therefore it is called 'Morning star' is well as 'Evening star'.
- Being almost similar to the Earth in size and mass it is also called the sister planet of the Earth.
- Its atmosphare is mainly composed of C02 (90-95%), which produces a 'Pressure cooker condition' on this planet.
- Venus also has no natural satellite.
- **Earth :** it rotates on its axis from west to east.
- It is tilted on its axis by 23%. It takes about 365% days to complete one revolution around the sun.
- Its average distance from the sun is about 150 million km.
- It looks blue when seen from the outer space due to the presence of large amount of water, hence it is also called the 'Blue Planet'.

- **Mars :** It is called 'Red Planet' bacuse of its red appearance.

- It is the only planet, besides earth, where the possibility of life exists, because of the presence of atmosphere and glacial water as observed by the artificial satellite, 'Mars Odyssey'.
- Its rotation is like that the earth. It has two natural staellites-Phobos and Domos, the smallest satellites of the solar system.
- The highest point on this planet is Nicks Olympia which is three times as high as Mt. Everest.

- **Jupiter :** This is the largest planet of the solar system.
- It has 28 natural satellites going around it wherein Ganymede is the largest satellite of the planet as well as of the solar system.
- Ayo, Europa, Calisto, Almethia, etc are other satellites.
- The atmosphere of the planet is composed of Hydrogen, Helium, Methane and Ammonia.
- It possesses the quahties of both a planet and a star, as it has its own radio energy.
- Its most distinguish feature is the great red spot, which is believed to be a complex storm in the atmosphere of the planet.

- **Saturn :** Its most spectacular and mysterious characteristic is the presence of fully developed rings around it.
- These rings are composed of Small particles, which go around this planet collectively, due to its gravitational force.
- It is also called the 'Gaseous Globe' Galaxy like Planet.
- It appears yellow in the sky. Like Jupiter, the atmosphere os Saturn is also composed of Hydrogen, Helium, Methane.
- 30 Natural satellites of this planet have been discovered, till date, of which Titan is the largest, having the size.comparale to Mercury and its Own atmosphere and the gravitational force.
- Other satellites of Saturn inclued Mimansa, Ensiladu, Tethys, Phobe etc.
- Saturn is the last planet of the solar system that can be seen through the naked eyes.
- **Uranus :** Due to higher inclination of axis, it is also known as 'Lying Planet'.
- Uranus reloves the sun from east to west.
- Its atmosphere is composed of Hydrogen, Helium and Methane.
- When seen through the telescope, it appears green.
- Being very far from the Sun, it is very cold. It has 5 rings around it like Saturn (having 7 rings).
- These Delta and Epsilon.
- This planet has 21 natural satellites.
- The Sun rises in its west and sets in its east.
- **Neptune :** It was discovered by a German astronomer, Johan Galle.
- Its atmosphere is very dense, consisting of Hydrogen, Helium and Methane.
- It appears light yellow in colour. It has 8 natural satellites, of which Tritan and Mereed are important.
- **Pluto:** It was discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombagh and was considered as the ninth and the smallest planet of our solar system.
- But at the summit of International Astronomical Union (IAU) held in Prague (Czech Republic) on 24 August 2006, scientists withdrew the status of planet form it.

Satellites

These are the celestial bodies which revolve their respective planets and around the sun as well. Like planets, satellites also do not have their own light and shine with the light of sun. Like planets, their orbits are also elliptical.

Asteroids

These are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

These are celestial bodies with sizes ranging from a few meters to hundreds of the kilometres of diameter, revolving around the sun. They have originated by the disintegration of the planets.

Planets according to their decreasing size:

1. Jupiter 2. Saturn 3. Uranus 4. Neptune 5. Earth 6. Venus 7. Mars 8. Mercury

Planets according to their decreasing mass:
1. Jupiter 2. Saturn 3. Neptune 4. Uranus 5. Earth 6. Venus 7. Mars 8. Mercury

Planets according to their decreasing density:
1. Earth 2. Mercury 3. Venus 4. Mars 5. Neptune 6. Jupiter 7. Uranus 8. Saturn

Terrestrial Planets:
1. Mercury 2. Venus 3. Earth 4. Mars

Jovian Planets:
1. Jupiter 2. Saturn 3. Uranus 4. Neptune

Planets according to decreasing revolution period:
1. Mercury 2. Venus 3. Earth 4. Mars 5. Jupiter 6. Saturn 7. Uranus 8. Neptune

Important Rivers of India

Following are the important rivers of India

Name	Origin From	Fall into	Length (km)
Ganges	Combined Sources	Bay of Bengal	2525
Satluj	Mansarovar Rakas Lakes	Chenab	1050
Indus	Near Mansarovar Lake	Arabian Sea	2880
Ravi	Kullu Hills near Rohtang Pass	Chenab	720
Beas	Near Rohtang Pass	Satluj	470
Jhelum	Verinag in Kashmir	Chenab	725
Yamuna	Yamunotri	Ganga	1375
Chambal	M.P.	Yamuna	1050
Ghagra	Matsatung Glacier	Ganga	1080
Kosi	Near Gosain Dham Park	Ganga	730
Betwa	Vindhyanchal	Yamuna	480
Son	Amarkantak	Ganga	780
Brahmaputra	Near Mansarovar Lake	Bay of Bengal	2900
Narmada	Amarkantak	Gulf of Khambat	1057
Tapti	Betul Distt. Of MP	Gulf of Khambat	724
Mahanadi	Raipur Distt. In Chattisgarh	Bay of Bengal	858
Luni	Aravallis	Rann of kuchchh	450
Ghaggar	Himalayas	Near Fatehabad	494
Sabarmati	Aravallis	Gulf of Khambat	416
Krishna	Western ghats	Bay of Bengal	1327
Godavari	Nasik distt. In Maharashtra	Bay of Bengal	1465
Cauvery	Brahmagir Range of Western Ghats	Bay of Bengal	805
Tungabhadra	Western Ghats	Krishna River	640

National Parks in India and Wild Life Sanctuaries

Following are the National Parks in India with their location

Gir Forests	Home of Asiatic Lion, In Gujrat
Kaziranga Sanctuary	One horned rhino, in Asom,
Manas Sanctuary	One horned rhino, in Asom,
Chandraprabha Sanctuary	Home of Asiatic Lion, in UP
Ghana or Keoladeo Bird Sanctuary	In Bharatpur, Home of tiger
Dachigam Sanctuary	For Hangul, In Kashmir
Corbett National Park	In Uttarakhand, Home of tiger
Kanha National Park	In MP
Shiv Puri National Park	In MP
Hazaribagh National Park	In Jharkhand
Pariyar Game Sanctuary	In Kerala
Dudhwa National Park	In UP
Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	In TN
Nokrek National Park	In Meghalaya
Sariska Sanctuary	In Rajasthan
Ranthambhor National Park	In Rajasthan
Namdapha National Park	In Arunachal Pradesh
Kelbut Lmjo Floating National Park	In Manipur
Palamau tiger project	In Bihar
Simlipal National Park	In Orrisa
Ranganthittoo Bird Sanctuary	In Mysur, Karnataka
Nagarhore National Park	In Karnataka

Mudumalai Sanctuary	In TN.
Balpakaram Sanctuary	In Meghalaya
Bandipur Sanctuary	Along the Karnataka- Tamil Nadu Border
Jaldapara Sanctuary	In West Bengal. For rthinos
Wild Ass Sanctuary	In Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, for wild ass.

Major Ports in India

Following are the major Ports in India.

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
Kandla (child of partition)	Kolkata-Haldia (riverine port)
Mumbai (busiest and biggest)	Paradip (exports raw iron to Japan)
Jawahar Lal Nehru (fastest growing)	Vishakjapatnam (deepest port)
Marmugao (naval base also)	Chennai (oldest and artifical)
Mangalore (exports Kudremukh iron-ore)	Ennore (most modern-in private hands)
Cochin (natural Harbour)	Tuticorin (southernmost)

Few Facts About Some Port:-

Among major ports, Mumbai is the biggest.
Kandla is a tidal port.
Marmugao enjoys the second position by value of the tonnage of the bulk of which is export of Iron core.
Vishakhapatnam is the deepest land-locked and protected port.
Chennai has an artificial harbour, Kolkata is a riverine port, Haldia has a fully equipped containerised berth.

Shipping:-

Overseas shipping has an extremely important role to play in India's international trade.
The country has the largest merchant shipping fleet among developing countries and ranks 17th in the world in shipping tonnage.
There were 102 shipping companies in country operating as on 31 March 2000, includes shipping corporation of India, a public sector undertaking.

Important River Valley Projects in India

Bhakra Nangal Project-On Sutlej in Punjab. Highest in India.Ht. 226m. Reservoir is called Gobind Sagar Lake.
Chambal Valley Project-On Chambal in MP & Rajasthan, 3 dams are there:- Gandhi Sagar Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Jawahar Sagar Dam
Damodar Valley Project-On Damodar in Bihar, Based on Tennessee Valley Project USA

Hirakud Project-On Mahanadi in Orrisa, World's Longest Dam: 4801m
Farakka Project- On Ganga in WB. Apart from power and irrigation it helps to remove silt for easy navigation.
Mata Tila Multipurpose Project-On Betwa in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Sardar Sarovar Project-On Narmada, Gujarat/MP.

Shivasamudram Project-On Cauvery in Karnataka. It is the older river valley project in India.
Rihand Project-On Son in Mirzapur, Reservoir is called Gobind Vallabh Pant reservoir.
Nagarjuna Sagar Project-On Krishna in Andhra Pradesh

Kosi Project-On Kosi in N.Bihar

Kakrapara Project-On Tapi in Gujrat

Tehri Dam-On Bhgirathi, Uttarakhand