

Springboard
ACADEMY

AN INSTITUTE FOR IAS & RAS

RAS PRELIMS
2024 - 2025

GEOGRAPHY
OF WORLD

PRELIMS EXAM



MUKESH SIR

SYLLABUS

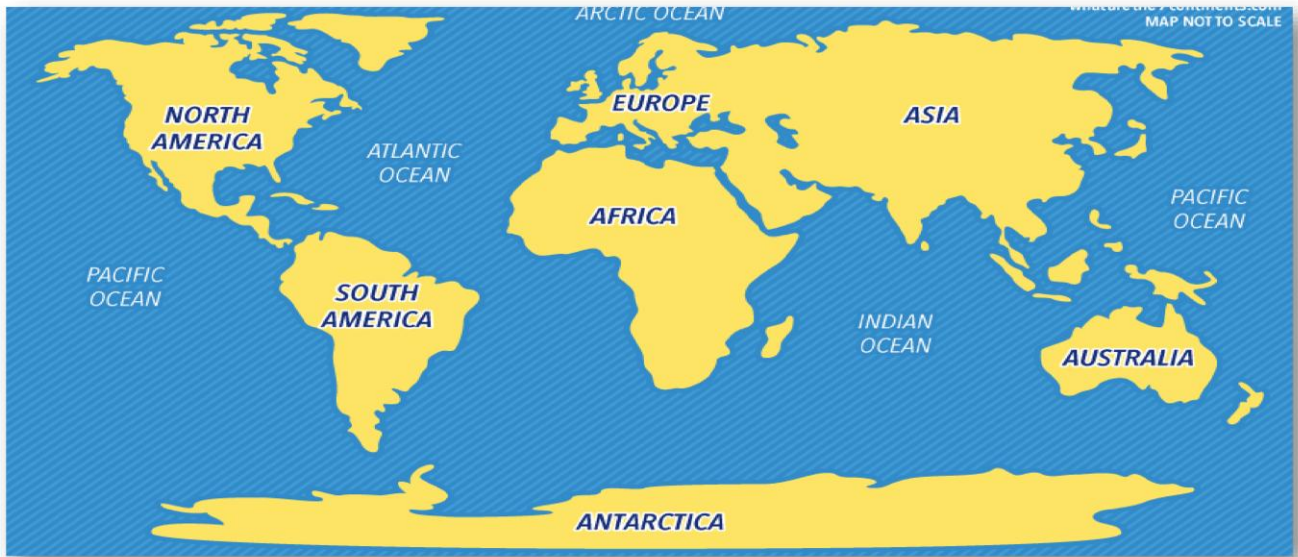
- ☑ Major Landforms – Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & Deserts.
- ☑ Major Rivers & Lakes.
- ☑ Types of Agriculture.
- ☑ Major Industrial Regions.
- ☑ Environmental Issues –
 - ✓ Desertification
 - ✓ Deforestation
 - ✓ Climate Change
 - ✓ Global Warming
 - ✓ Ozone Layer Depletion

INDEX

Sr. No	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1
2.	North America	2-21
3.	South America	22-32
4.	Africa	33-45
5.	Europe	46-58
6.	Asia	59-70
7.	Australia	71-74
8.	Antarctica	75-76
9.	Types of Agriculture	77-81

☑ Continental Geography -

Continental Geography



Continental Geography महाद्वीपीय भूगोल

Area wise Continent List

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. North America
4. South America
5. Antarctic
6. Europe
7. Australia



Population wise continent list

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. Europe
4. North America
5. South America
6. Australia
7. Antarctica

NORTH AMERICA

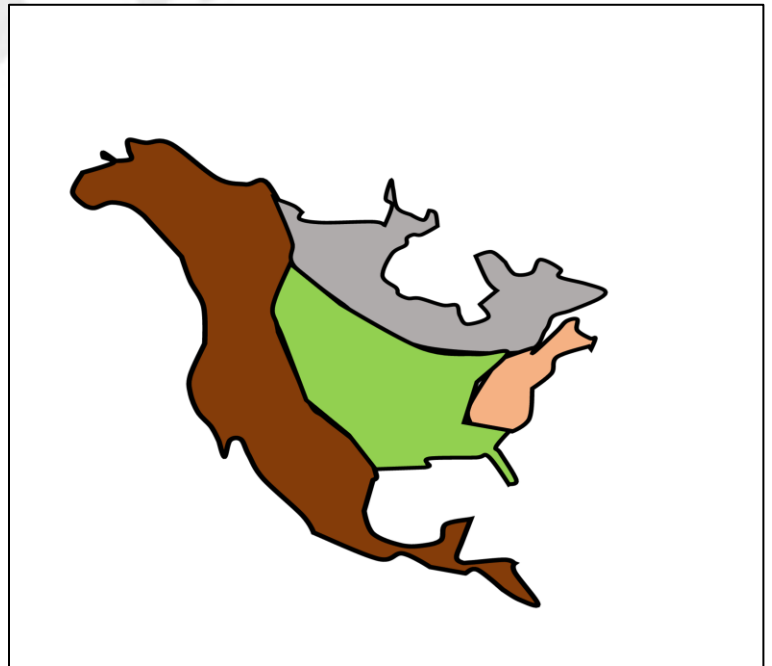
☑ Political Division of North America – (23 Countries)

1. Greenland (Largest)
2. Canada
3. United States of America (USA)
4. Mexico
5. Central America
6. West Indies

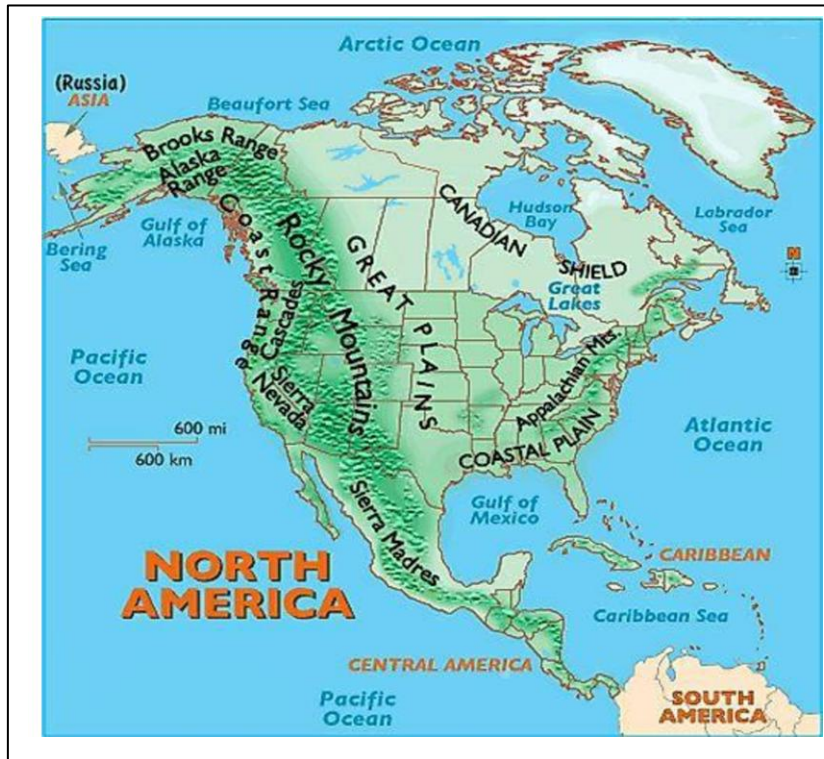


☑ Physiographic Divisions of North America –

1. Cordillera Region.
2. Canadian Shield Region.
3. Appalachian Mt. Region.
4. Central Plain Region.

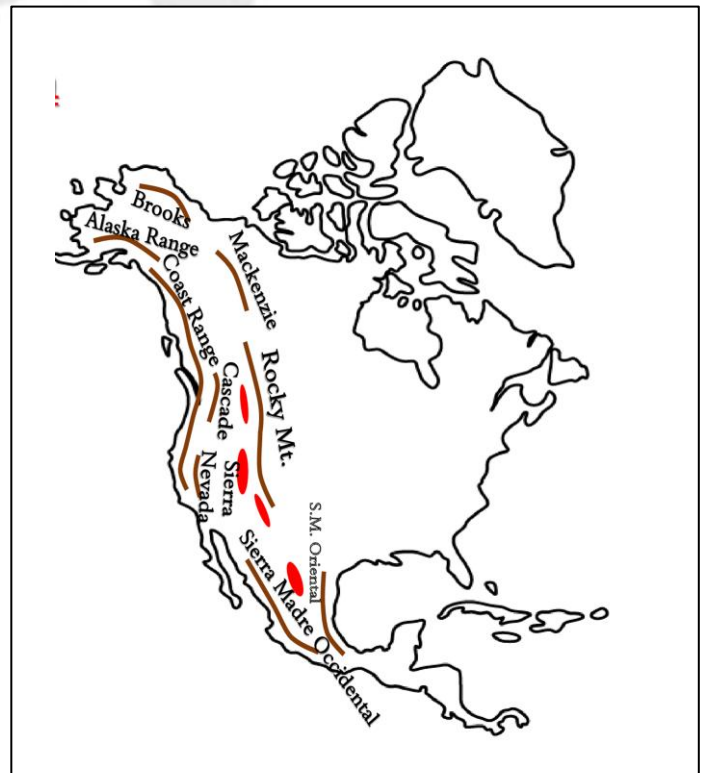


☑ Mountains of North America -



☑ Western Cordillera Region -

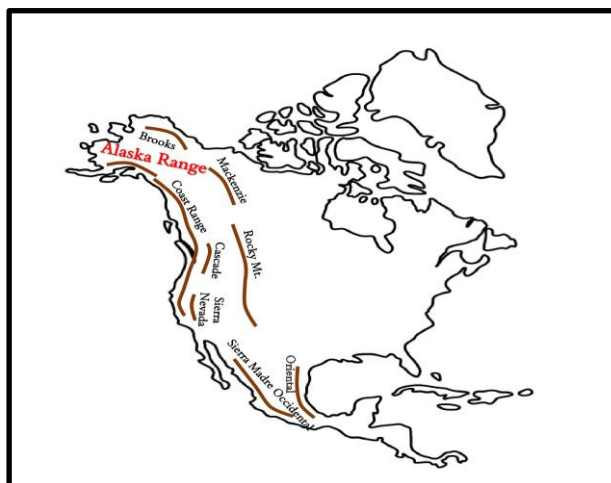
- A group of Mountain ranges located in western part of North America.
- Formation - By convergence of North America (Continental) and Pacific plate (Oceanic).
- Many Young Fold Mt. Ranges are located. Ex. - Alaska, Rocky etc.
- Many Rivers of North America Originate from Mt. ranges. Ex. Colorado, Columbia.
- Inter - Mountain plateaus are situated between Mt. ranges. Ex. Great Basin Plt.



- Many Volcanic peaks are also present in ranges. Ex. Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Shasta etc.
- Important from Vegetation, Biodiversity, tourism and minerals point of view.

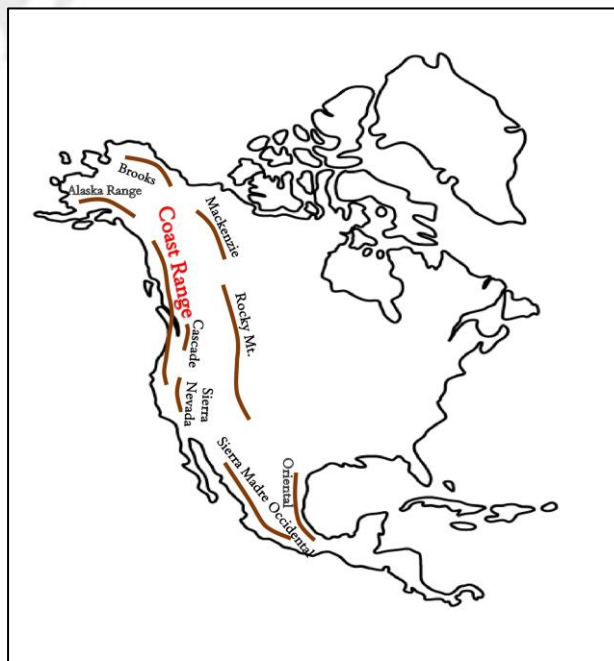
☑ Alaska Range -

- A Young Fold Mt. range situated in Alaska of USA.
- Highest peak of North America = Mt. McKinley (New Name - 'Denali'.)
- McKinley National Park is Situated.



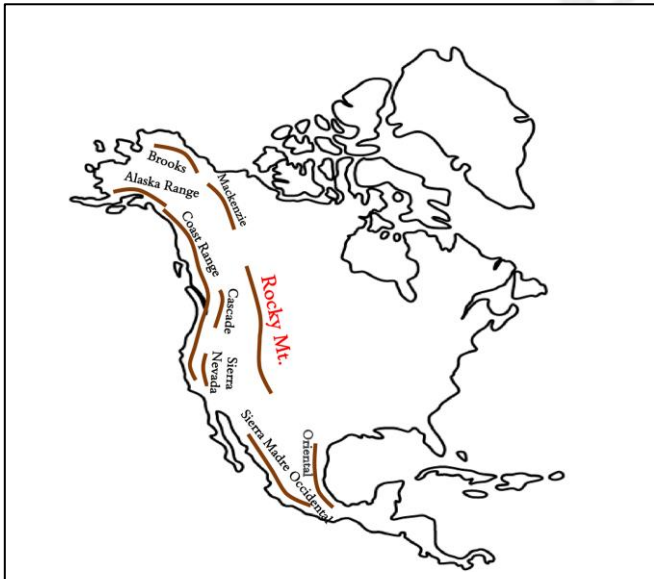
☑ Pacific Coast Ranges -

Ranges	Highest Peak
St. Elias Range	Logan (Canada - 1 st)(N.A.2 nd)
Coast mt.	Waddington
Cascade Range	Hood Rainier Shasta



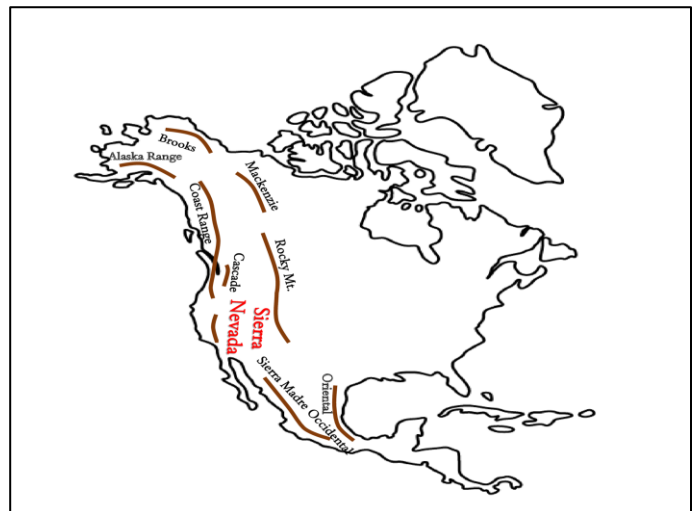
☑ Rocky Mountain -

- A Young Fold Mt. Situated in Western North America.
- Extended from British Columbia (Canada) to New Mexico (USA).
- World's 2nd Largest range.
- Highest Peak = Mt. Elbert (4,399 m.)
- Major Rivers of N.A. Originate - Columbia, Colorado, Rio Grande.
- Many Inter - Montane Plateaus are situated between Rocky and other ranges situated in its west such as Columbia, Great Basin, Colorado etc.
- Minerals - Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver etc.
- Yoho National Park (Canada)
- Yellowstone National Park (USA) (Old Faithful Geyser)



☑ Sierra Nevada -

- Located in western USA.
- Largest block Mt. of the world.
- Highest peak - 'Whitney'.
- N.A. largest alpine lake - 'Tahoe'.
- World's largest tree - 'Sequoia'.
- Sequoia and Yosemite National Park is located here.



☑ **Mountains in Mexico -**

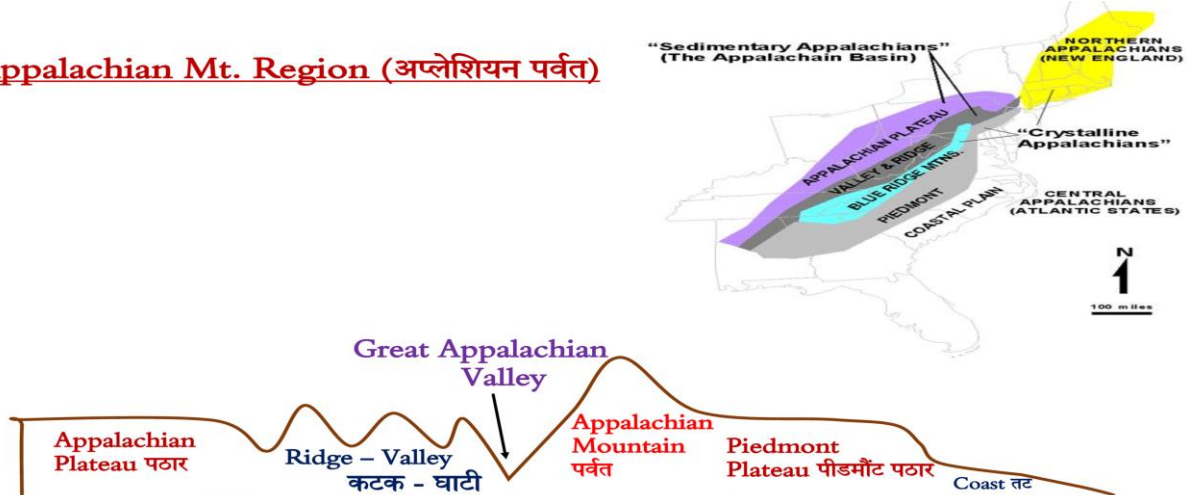
1. Sierra Madre Occidental.
 2. Sierra Madre Oriental.
 3. Trans - Mexican Belt
- Citlaltepetl - Mexico = 1st & N.A. = 3rd
Popocatepetl - Mexico = 2nd

☑ **Appalachian Mt. Region -**

Appalachian Mt. Region (अप्लेशियन पर्वत)



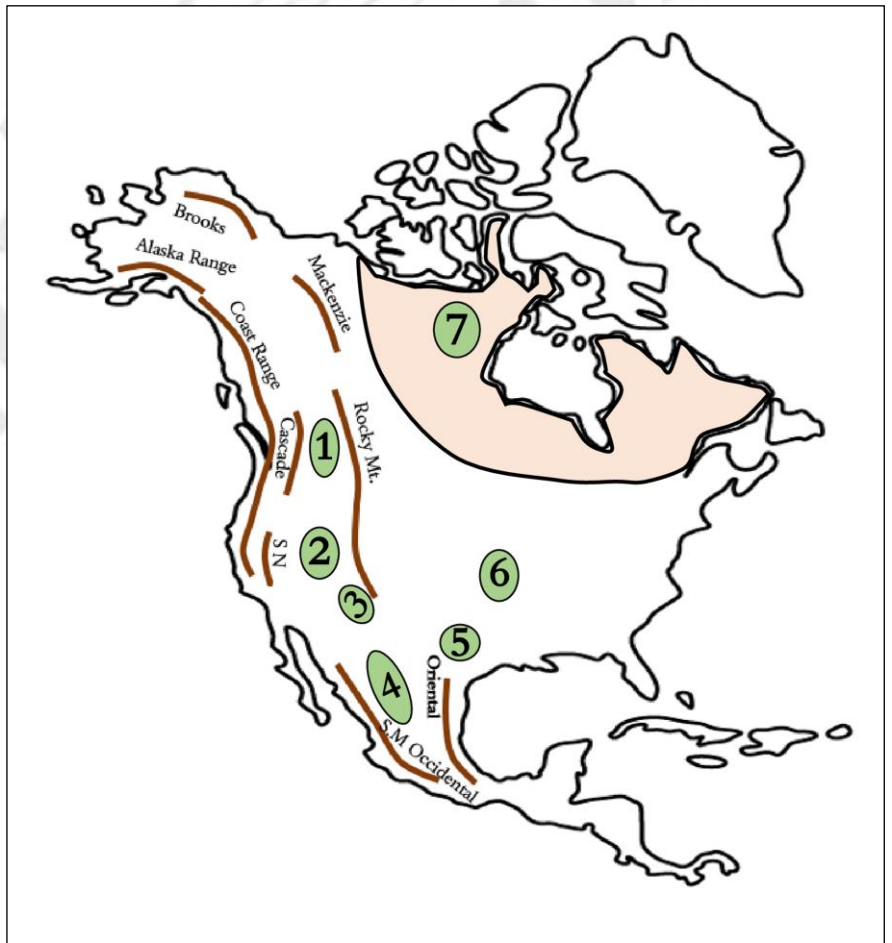
Appalachian Mt. Region (अप्लेशियन पर्वत)



- An old Fold Mt. system situated in eastern part of N.A. and extended in Canada and USA. (Height = 1,000 m. to 2,000 m.)
- Many Mt. are included in this Mt. system. Ex. –
 - ✓ Norte dam Mt.
 - ✓ Green Mt.
 - ✓ White Mt.
 - ✓ Allegheny Mt.
 - ✓ Blue Ridge Mt.
- Highest Peak = 'Mitchell'.
- High quality coal reserves found here.

Plateau of North America

1. Columbia Plateau
2. Great Basin Plateau
3. Colorado Plateau
4. Mexican Plateau
5. Edward Plateau
6. Ozark Plateau
7. Canadian Shield.

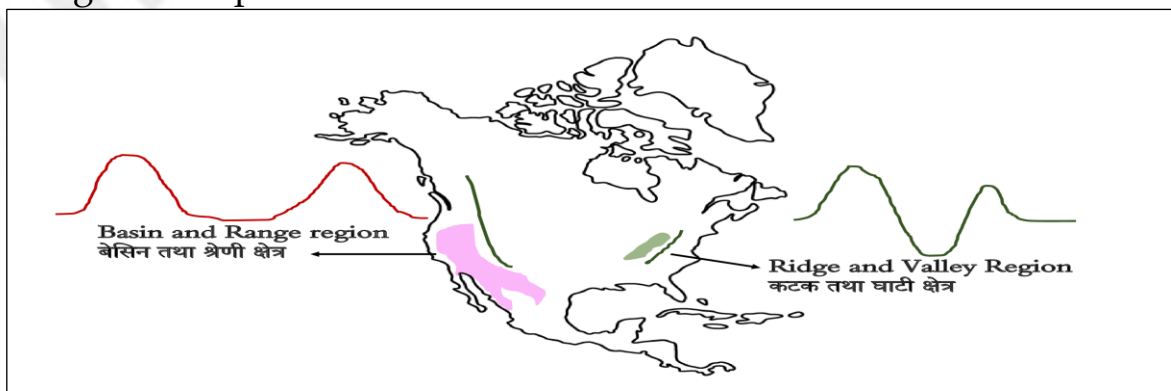


1. Columbia Plateau –

- Other Name – Columbia - Snake.
- An Inter - Monatane Plateau located between Rocky Mt. and Cascade range.
- Semi - arid Condition.
- Segebrush Shrubs.
- Volcanic plateau.
- Famous for Suitcase farming - agriculture is done in summer season only.

2. Great Basin Plateau–

- Inter - Monatane Plateau situated between Sierra Nevada and Rocky mt.
- Here semi - arid conditions are present due to which large portion of it is a desert region.
- Great Basin Desert is situated here.
- This is part of Range - Basin region.
- Inland drainage system and Saline Lakes are found here like Great Salt Lake.
- Death valley is situated in south of the plateau (East California) which is part of Mojave desert.
- Lowest point of North America (Badwater Basin – 86 m.) is in Death valley and highest temperature in the world is recorded.



3. Colorado Plateau –

- Inter - Monatanian Plateau situated between the ranges of Rocky Mt.
- Arid conditions are present here.
- This is formed of lime stone.
- Colorado and its tributaries. (Green, Little Colorado, San Juan) Flows through this plateau.
- These rivers from world's largest valley 'Grand Canyon' (Arizona State) by erosion.
- Mesa and Buttes are also Found.
- Grand Canyon National Park.

4. Mexican Plateau –

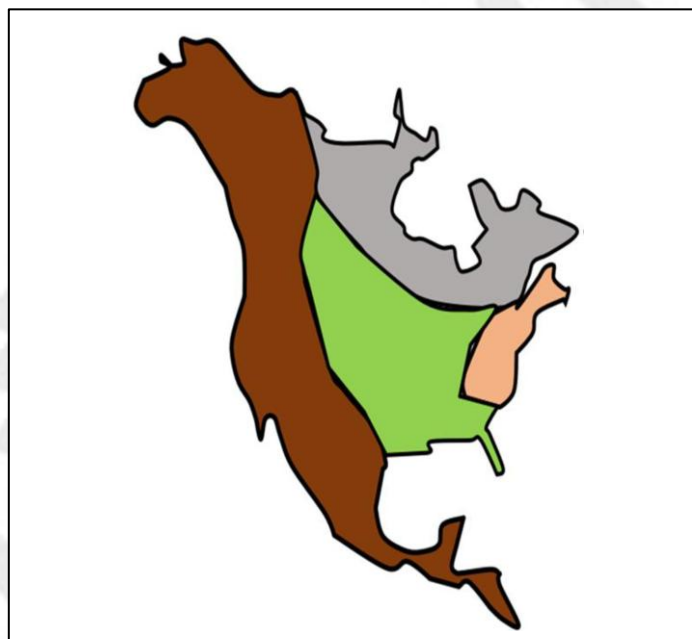
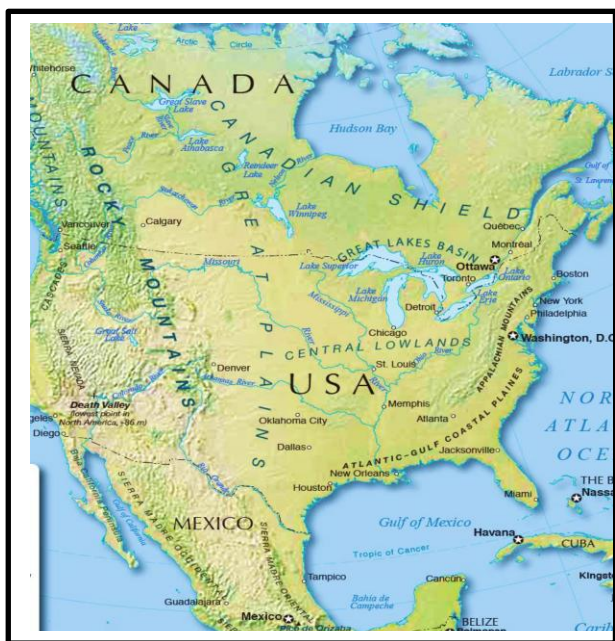
- Inter - Monatanian Plateau situated between Sierra Madre Occidental and Oriental.
- Dry Conditions Present.
- Chihuahua desert is situated in Northern part.
- The most mineral rich region of Mexico.
- World's largest silver mine is situated 'Chihuahua'.
- Other name – Mexican Altiplano.

5. Canadian Shield –

- Other name = Laurentian Plateau.
- One of the oldest landforms of the world.
- Old shattered plateau.
- Low height (300 – 400 m.) due to erosion.
- Minerals - Bauxite, iron ore, nickel, gold, silver etc.

- World's largest nickel producing place = 'Sudbury' (Ontario).
- Many glaciers are found in this plateau region due to which freshwater lakes are formed here.

☑ Central Plains Region -



- This plain is mainly divided into three region -
 1. Mackenzie river basin
 2. Prairies grassland
 3. Mississippi river basin

1. Northern Part -

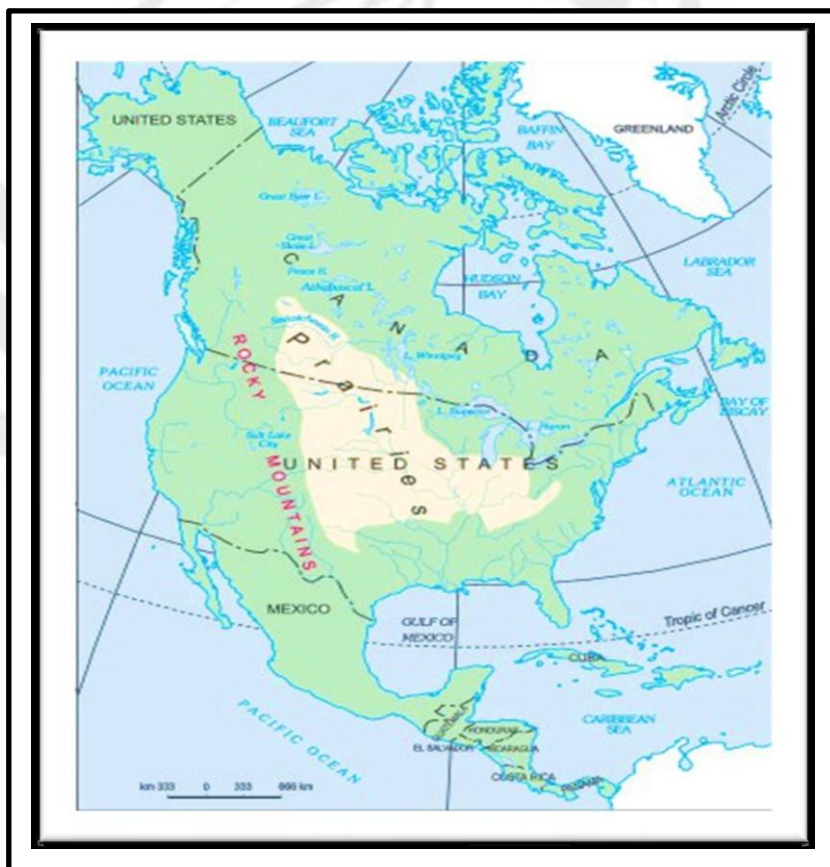
- Temperate grassland = 'Prairies'.
- Use = Wheat cultivation + animal husbandry.

2. Southern Part -

- Basin region of Mississippi and its tributaries.
- Use = Cultivation of rice, cotton and tobacco .
- This plain region is very fertile and important for food security.

★ Prairies –

- Temperate grasslands spread in Canada and USA.
- Northern part of central plains region.
- Soil = Chernozem soil (Excessive amount of humus, Black colour)
- Very fertile plains + nutritious grass
- Use = In agriculture & animal rearing (mainly cultivation of wheat & corn)
- Corn belt of USA situated.
- Winnipeg = Largest wheat yard in the world.
- Chicago = Famous for meat processing.
- Prairies made Canada and USA leading exporters of wheat in the world.
- Large cattle farm = Ranch (take care by cowboys)
- Major animal –
 - Bison
 - Gopher
 - Prairies dog
 - Coyote
- Major Tribes –
 - Apache
 - Crow
 - Cree
 - Pawnee
- Major Trees –
 - Older
 - Poplar
 - Willow
- Native – Red Indian.



☑ Deserts of North America -

1. Great Basin Desert -

- Situated in western USA.
- A cold desert because it is located on high altitude.

2. Mojave Desert -

- Hot desert Situated in western USA.
- Smallest desert of North America (N.A.)
- Death valley is part of it.
- Joshua trees.

3. Sonoran Desert -

- Located in south west USA and north west Mexico.
- Hot desert.
- Great Cactus trees.

4. Chihuahua Desert -

- Located in southern USA and northern Mexico.
- Largest hot desert of N.A.

☑ Lakes of North America -

1. Great Bear Lake

2. Great Slave Lake

3. Athabasca Lake

4. Great Salt Lake

5. Great Lakes

- Squance - Superior lake
Michigan lake
Huron lake,
Erie lake,
Ontario lake. ↓



1. Great Bear Lake -

- It is the largest fresh water lake out of the lakes located completely in Canada.
- Port Radium mining region is located at its bank and is known for radium, uranium and gold reserves.

2. Great Slave Lake -

- Fresh water lake located in Canada.
- North America's deepest lake .
- Mackenzie river Originateates.
- Yellowknife city is located on its bank which is known for gold and diamond reserves.

3. Athabasca Lake -

- Fresh water lake located in Canada.
- Uranium city is located at its bank which is known for uranium, gold and petroleum reserves.

4. Reindeer Lake -

- Churchill river connects it to Hudson Bay.

5. Great Salt Lake -

- Located in Utah state of USA in Great Basin Plateau region.
- North America's largest saline lake.
- Inland drainage system is found.

☑ Great Lakes -

- Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, & Ontario.
- Located on border region of USA and Canada.
- Superior lake is world's largest fresh water lake.
- Size (Area) = Superior > Huron > Michigan > Erie > Ontario
- Michigan is completely located in USA.
- Formation of busiest navigation route of N.A.
- Soo Canal = Connects Superior and Huron.

- Welland Canal = Connects Erie and Ontario.
- Niagara waterfall = between Erie and Ontario Lake.(on Niagara river)
- St. Lawrence river Originateates from Ontario lake.
- Mesabi and Marquette range (USA) is located near Superior lake which is known for iron ore reserves.
- NOTE - Finger lakes = New York (USA)

USA

1. Duluth (Steel)
2. Milwaukee
3. Chicago (Meat)
4. Gary (Steel)
5. Detroit (Automobile)
6. Cleveland (Steel)
7. Buffalo (Steel)

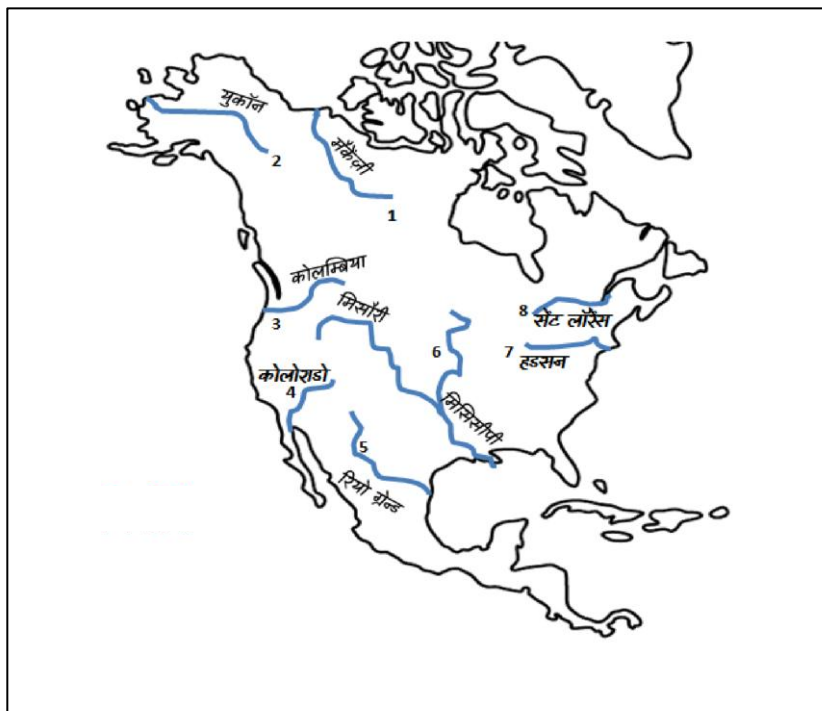
Canada

8. Thunder Bay
(Transportation Hub)
9. Sault Ste Marie (Steel)
10. Windsor (Automobile)
11. Hamilton (Steel)
12. Toronto
13. Kingston



☑ Rivers of North America -

1. Mackenzie
2. Yukon
3. Columbia
4. Colorado
5. Rio Grande
6. Mississippi-Missouri
7. Hudson
8. Saint Lawrence



1. Mackenzie -

- Originateate - Great Slave Lake.
- Falls in Beaufort Sea.
- Longest river of Canada.
- Petroleum reserves found in its delta.

2. Yukon River -

- Originateate - Mackenzie Mt.
- Falls in - Bering Sea.
- Major river of Alaska state.

3. Columbai River -

- Originateate - Rocky Mt.
- Falls in -Pacific Ocean
- Major river of Washington state of U.S.A.
- Major tributary = Snake river
- Dam = Grand Coulee Dam (Roosevelt Reservoir)

4. Colorado River -

- Originate -Rocky Mt.
- Falls in -Gulf of California
- Major river of western desert region.
- Flows on Colorado Plateau and forms Grand Canyon.
- Dam= Hoover Dam (Mead Lake -Reservoir)

5. Rio Grande -

- Originate - Rocky Mt.
- Falls in - Gulf of Mexico
- Forms international border between U.S.A and Mexico.
- Major tributary = Pecos

6. Mississippi-Missouri -

- Originate = Itasca Lake of Minnesota state (U.S.A.)
- Originate of major tributary Missouri = Rocky Mt.
- Falls in = Gulf of Mexico
- Other tributaries= Tennessee , Ohio, Arkansas
- These form longest river system in North America and 4thlongest in the world.
- It forms Bird foot shaped delta.
- Tennessee river valley project inspired India's Damodarriver valley project.

7. Hudson River -

- Originate = Henderson Lake onAdirondack Mt. (U.S.A.)
- Falls in = Atlantic ocean.
- New York city is located on it.
- Main tributary = Mohawk.
- City on meeting point of Hudson - Mohawk = Albany (Iron & Steel)
- Connected to Erie lake through a canal.

8. Saint Lawrence –

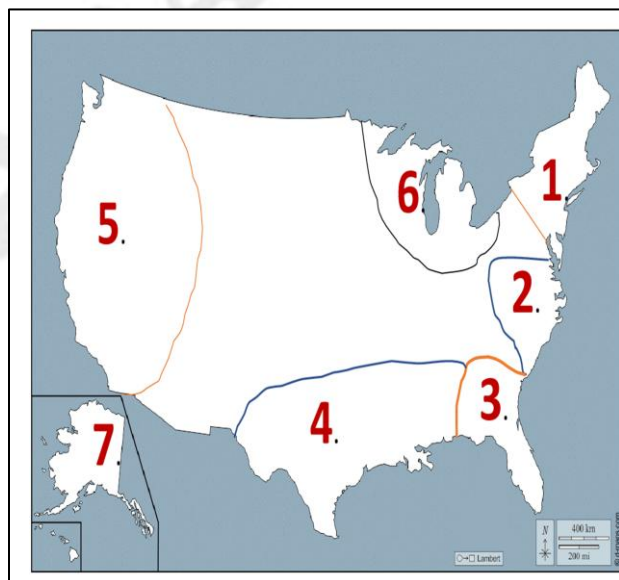
- Originate = Ontario Lake.
- Falls in = Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- Along with Great Lakes forms North America's busiest and largest navigation system.
- Flows on U.S.A –Canada border.
- Forms largest estuary of the world.

Other Rivers –

1. Potomac River –
 - Washington DC on its bank.
2. Nelson River –
 - Connects Winnipeg lake to Hudson bay.

☑ Industrial Regions of USA –

1. Southern New England Region
2. Mid Atlantic Coast Region
3. Southern Appalachian Region
4. Gulf Coast Region / Eastern Texas Region
5. Great Lake Region / Midwest Region
6. Pacific Coast Region
7. Alaska



1. Southern New England Region -

- Cotton textile - Boston
- Woolen textile
 - ✓ Lowel
 - ✓ Providence
- Hartford - International center of insurance industry.
- Paterson - Silk city
- Steel
 - ✓ Sparrows Point
 - ✓ Morrisville

2. Eastern Texas Region -

- Oil Refineries -
 - ✓ Dallas
 - ✓ Houston
- New Orleans - Fort Worth

3. Great Lake Region -

- Steel -
 - ✓ Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)
 - ✓ Duluth
 - ✓ Cleveland
 - ✓ Buffalo (New York)
 - ✓ Gary
- Meat Processing - Chicago
- Automobile - Detroit
- Synthetic rubber - Akron

4. Pacific Coast Region -

- Aircraft manufacturing - Seattle
- Ship manufacturing - Portland
- IT industry - California, San Francisco (Silicon valley)
- Hollywood - Los Angeles.

5. Alaska Regions -

- Oil reserves in Bay of 'Prudhoe'.
- Butte Mine (Copper) = Montana, USA
- Climax mine (Molybdenum) = USA

☑ Industrial Region of Canada -

1. Ontario and St. Lawrence region.
2. Prairies region.
3. Pacific Coastal region.



1. Ontario and St. Lawrence region -

- Hamilton and Sault St. Marie - Iron and Steel industry
- Sudbury - Nickel, Platinum
- Windsor - Automobile (Detroit of Canada)
- Hollinger mines - Gold mines
- Montreal - Newspaper industry
- Hibernia Region - (Newfoundland)- Oil and natural gas
- Corner Brooks city - (Newfoundland)- Paper
- Nova Scotia - Apple

2. Prairies region -

- Turner Valley (Calgary) - Oil and natural gas.

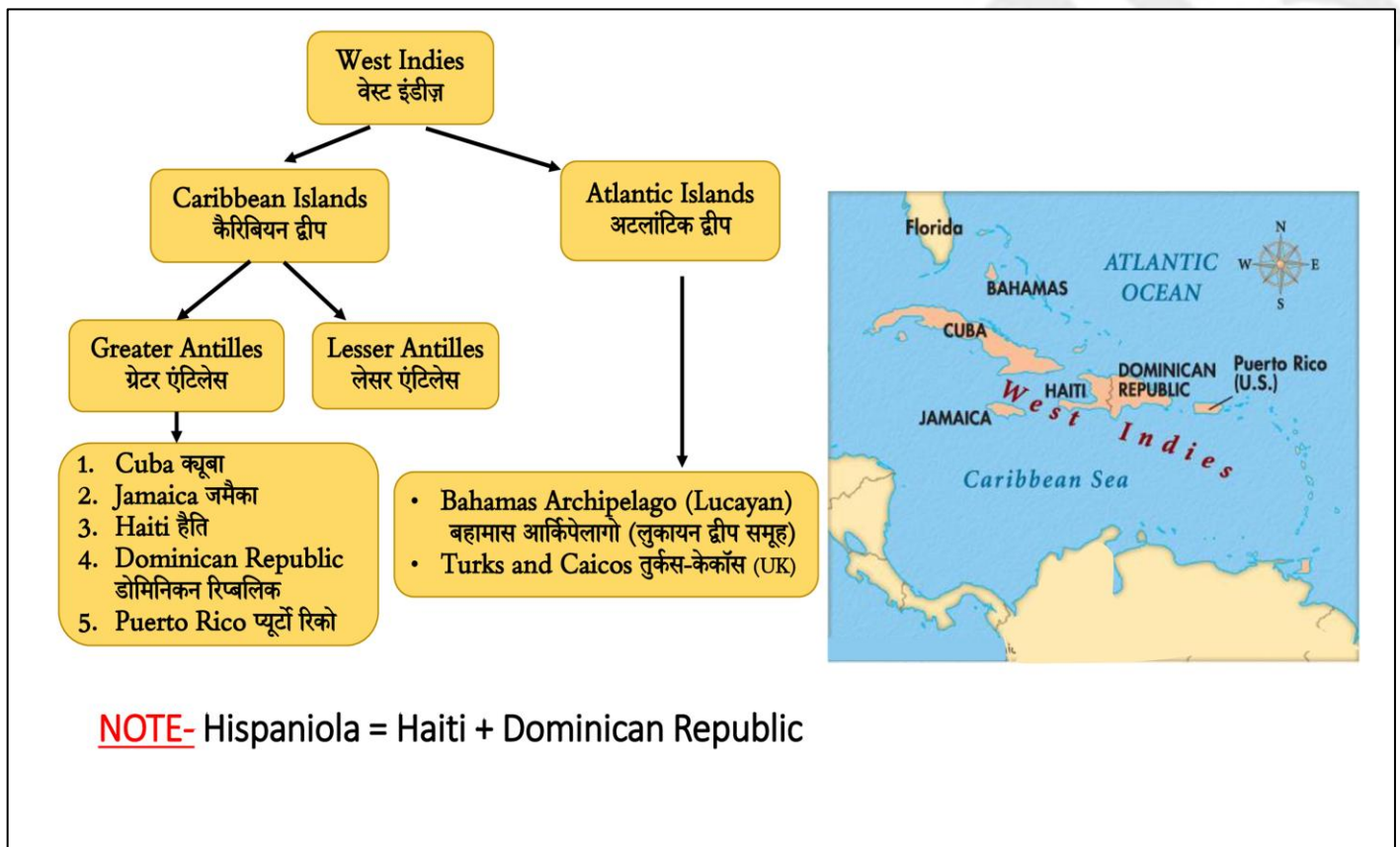
3. Pacific Coastal region -

- Vancouver - Lumbering industry, paper and pulp.

★ Fishing Centre - Grand bank & George bank.

☑ **National Park -**

1. **North East Greenland National Park** - Largest National Park of the world.
2. **Wood Buffalo National Park** - Canada's Largest National Park.
3. **Wrangell - St. Elias National Park** - Largest in USA.
4. **Katmai National Park** - Valley of ten thousand smokes.



SOUTH AMERICA

- Area wise – 4th position
- Population wise – 5th
- Total 12 countries + French Guiana and other dependencies.
- Landlocked countries – Bolivia and Paraguay
- Southernmost tip – Cape Horn (Chile)



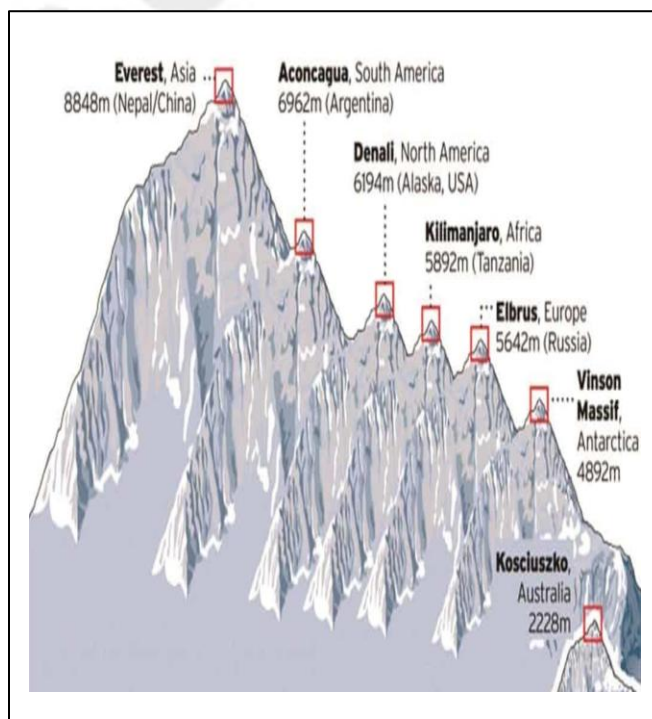
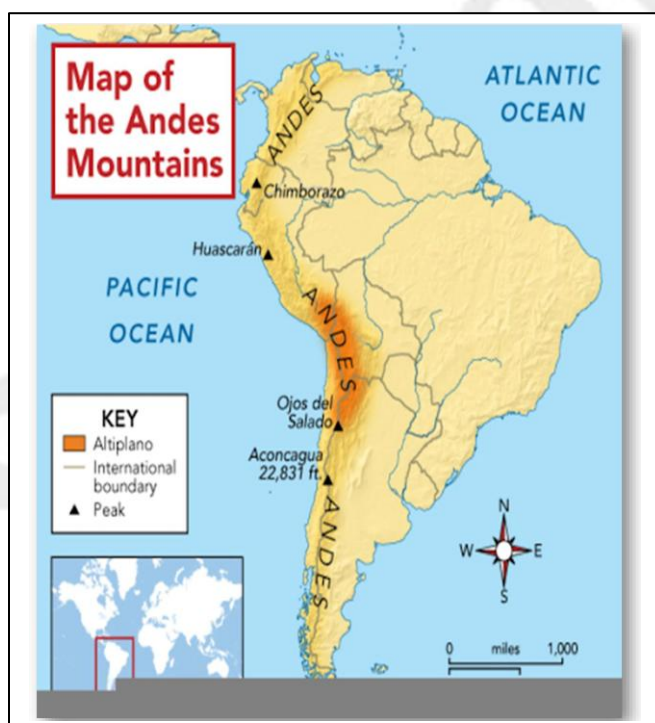
☑ Physiographic Divisions of South America –

1. Western Coastal plains.
2. Andes Mountain Region.
3. Central Plains region
4. Eastern Highland Region.



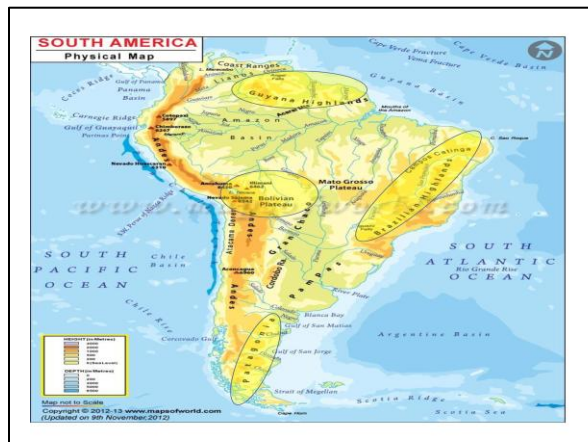
☑ Andes Mountain -

- Young fold mt. located in western part of S.A.
- Formation = By convergence of South American plate and Nazca plate.
- World's longest continental Mt. range extended in 7 countries.
- Highest Mt. range of southern and western hemisphere .
- Highest peak = Aconcagua (Argentina)
- Volcanic peaks -
 - Ojas del Salado (Arg.- Chilli)
 - Chimborazo
 - Cotopaxi
- Chimborazo is situated at farthest point from centre of earth because it is situated in equatorial region.
- Rivers - Amazon, Colorado.
- Inter - montane plateau - Bolivia plateau.
- Dense vegetation and Biodiversity (Montana forest on eastern slope)
- Minerals - copper, gold etc.
- Animals - Lama, Alpaca, Chinchilla etc.



☑ Plateau of South America –

1. Guiana Plateau –
2. Brazil Plateau
3. Bolivia Plateau
4. Patagonia Plateau



1. Guiana Plateau –

- An old and stable landmass spread in north - east S.A.
- Example of shield.
- Minerals – Bauxite, iron ore, gold, diamond, manganese etc.
- Highest point = Pico da Neblina (Brazil)
- Orinoco and tributaries Originates (waterfalls – H.E.P.)

2. Brazil Plateau –

- An old and stable landmass located in Brazil.
- Example of shield.
- Minerals – Iron ore.
- Highest point = Pico Da Bandeira
- Mato Grosso plateau is part of it.
- Rivers Originateates - Sao Francisco , Parana.

3. Bolivian Altiplano –

- Mainly spreads in Bolivia but some part is also in Peru, Chili and Argentina.
- An inter-montane plateau situated between Andes mt. ranges. (volcanic plateau)
- Dry conditions.
- Saline lakes are located Ex.-Popo/poopolake (presently has dried up)
- A saltpan named Salarde Uyuni is situated.
- A fresh water lake called Titicaca is also located.

- Lapaz, the capital of Bolivia, is located which is the highest capital in the world.
- Minerals - tin and tungsten.

4. Patagonia Plateau -

- Mainly located in Chile and Argentina.
- A layer of lava is found.
- Located in the rain shadow area of the Andes Mountains.
- Hence, dry conditions are found.
- Patagonia Desert is located here.
 - Cold desert .
 - Largest desert in South America in terms of area.

☑ Plains of South America -

1. Western Coastal Plains.
2. Central Plain region.



1. Western Coastal Plains -

- Longest coastal plains in the world west of the Andes Mountains.
- Narrow plains.
- Copper deposits are found.
- Due to the beak (Guano) of sea birds (Guano Bird) the soil of this plain area has high amount of nitrate phosphate.

- The Atacama Desert is located in the central part.
- Mainly located in Peru and Chile.
- Driest desert in the world.
- Arika is the driest place in the world in this desert.

2. Central Plain region –

- Formation = By sediments deposited by rivers like Orinoco, Amazon and Parana.

1. Rainforests = Selvas

- Located in the Amazon River basin.
- Lungs of the world.
- The world's lightest wooded tree, called Balsa, is found.

2. Tropical grasslands

- Llanos
- Gran Chaco
- Campos, Cerrados, Catingas.

3. Temperate grasslands = Pampas

- A temperate grassland, mainly located in Argentina and in some parts of Brazil and Uruguay.
- Soil = Chernozem Soil (high quantity of humus, fertile soil of black color)
- Nutritious grass = Alfalfa grass
- Use = Agriculture + animal husbandry.
- Wheat is mainly produced.
- Some parts are used for grape cultivation.
- The city of Mendoza, Argentina, is famous for wine production.
- Cattle Farm = Estancia (take care by Gaucho)



☑ Lakes of South America -

1. Maracaibo Lake
2. Titicaca Lake
3. Poopo Lake



1. Maracaibo Lake -

- Main lake of Venezuela.
- Connected to the Caribbean Sea Hence it is saline lake.
- Largest lake of S.A. which is actually a coastal bay.
- Petroleum reserves.
- Tablazoconnects Gulf of Venezuela and this lake.

2. Titicaca Lake -

- Located in the border region of Peru Bolivia on the plateau of Bolivia.
- Located in the border region of Peru Bolivia
- on the plateau of Bolivia.
- Highest boating lake in the world.

☑ Rivers of South America -

1. Orinoco River
2. Amazon River
3. Sao Francisco
4. Parana River
5. Colorado River



1. Orinoco River -

- Originate = Guiana plateau
- Falls in = Atlantic ocean.
- Main river of Venezuela.
- Llanos + petroleum.

- Major tributary = Caroni (Guridam)
- Major tributary of Caroni is Churunon which Angel Falls is located.
(highest waterfall in the world.)

2. Amazon River -

- Originate = Andes Mountains.
- Falls in = Atlantic Ocean.
- Second longest river in the world.
- Largest river in the world.
- Selvas + Campos, Cerrados, Catingas
- Major tributaries = Negro and Madeira.

3. Sao Francisco -

- Originate = Brazilian Highland
- Falls in = Atlantic Ocean.
- Longest out of the rivers flowing completely in Brazil.
- River of national integration.

4. Parana River -

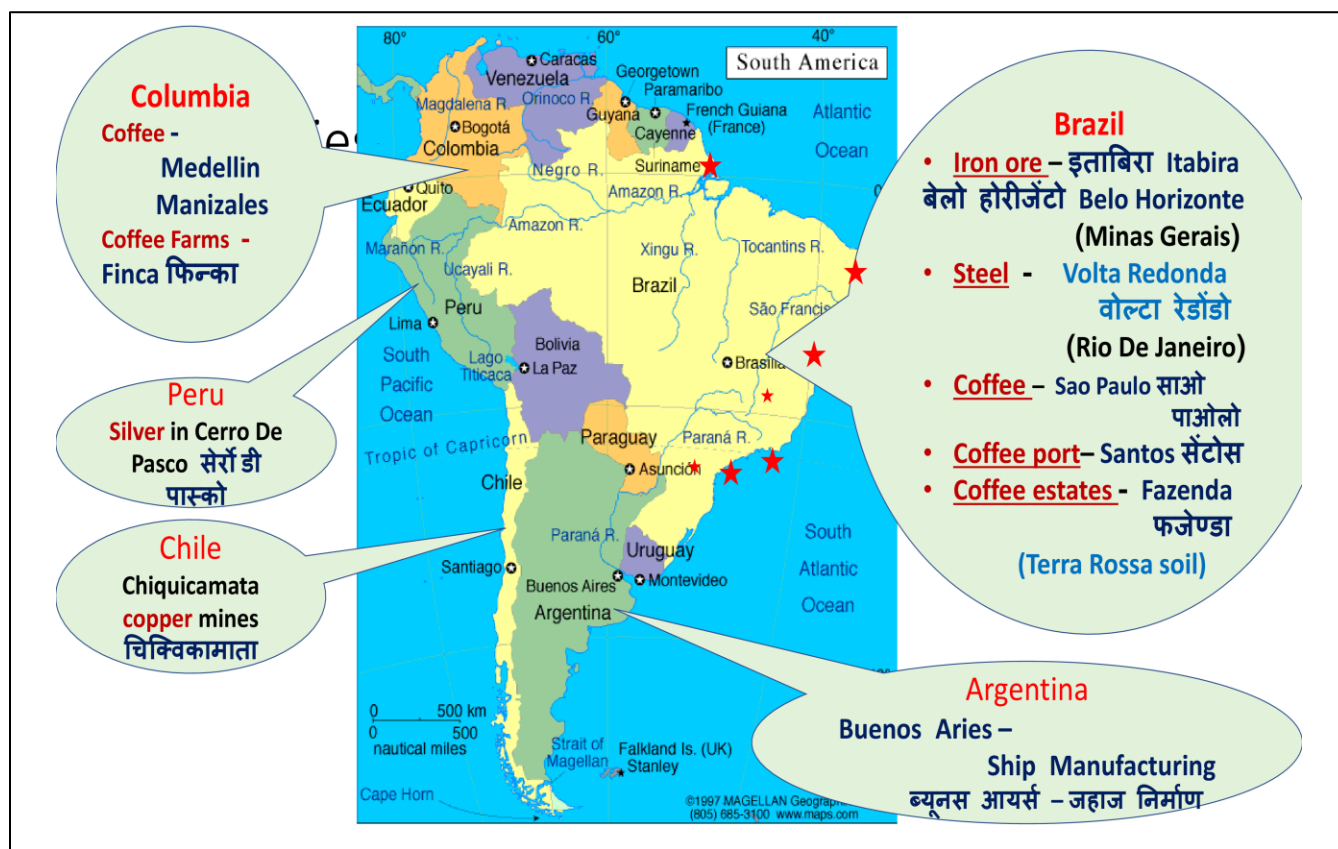
- Originate = Brazilian plateau
- Falls in = Rio de la Plata.
- Major tributaries = Paraguay and Uruguay.
- Parana + Paraguay + Uruguay = Plata rivers
- Second longest river in South America.
- Gran Chaco grassland.
- Dam = Itaipu (second largest hydroelectric dam in the world.)
- NOTE - IGUAZU FALLS



5. Colorado River -

- Originate = Andes Mountains.
- Falls in = Atlantic Ocean.
- Determines the northern boundary of the Patagonia Desert and the southern boundary of the Pampas.

☑ Major Industry of South America -



★ Colombia -

1. Coffee -

- Medellin
- Monizales
- Coffee Farms - Finca

★ Peru

- Silver - Cerro De Pasco

★ Chile

- Copper Mines - Chiquicamata

★ Brazil

- Iron ore -
 - Itabira
 - Belo Horizonte

- Steel – Volta Redonda (Rio De Janeiro)
- Coffee – Sao Paulo
 - Coffee Port – Santos
 - Coffee Forms – Fazenda.

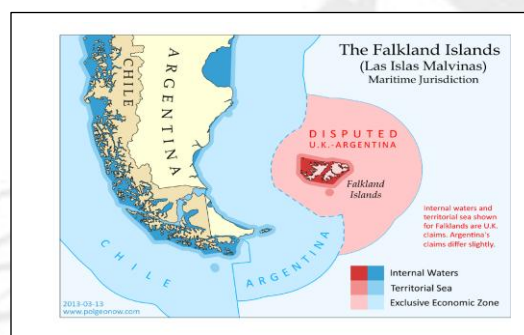
★ Argentina –

- Ship Manufacturing – Buenos Aires.

☑ Islands –

1. Falkland Island –

- Also known as Malvinas island.
- Under control of UK.
- Dispute between Argentina and UK.



2. Galapagos Island –

- Located in the equatorial region.
- Under the jurisdiction of Ecuador.
- From this island, turtles named Olive Ridley migrate for breeding and reach the eastern coast of India.
- These turtles are protected in the Bhitarkanika and Gahirmath sanctuaries.

3. Tierra Del Fuego –

- Under Chile and Argentina.
- Separated by Mainland through Magellan strait.
- Southernmost city – Puerto Williams (Chile).
- Earlier Southernmost city = Ushuaia

☑ Magellan Strait –

- It is Connected Prashant Ocean to Atlantic Ocean.
- It is Separated Chile & Argentina to Tierra DEL Fuego.

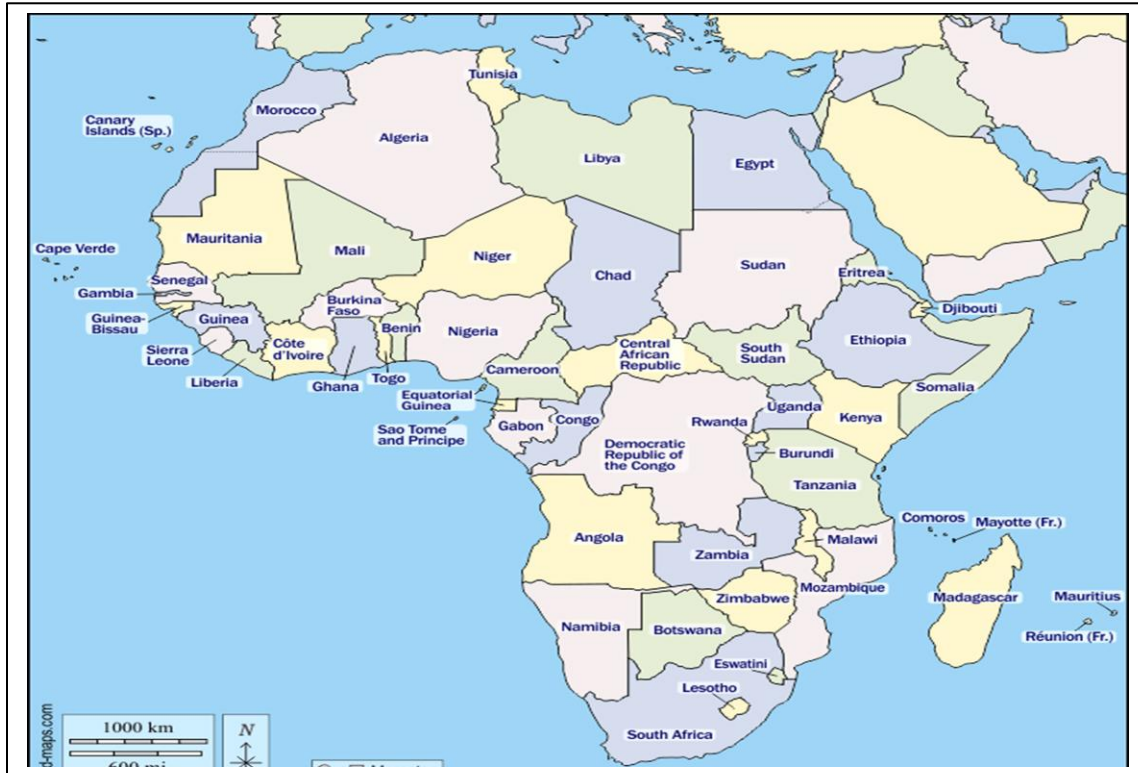
☑ Beagle Channel –

- Between Chile's section of Tierra Del Fuego and Argentina's part of Tierra Del Fuego.

☑ **Drake Passage -**



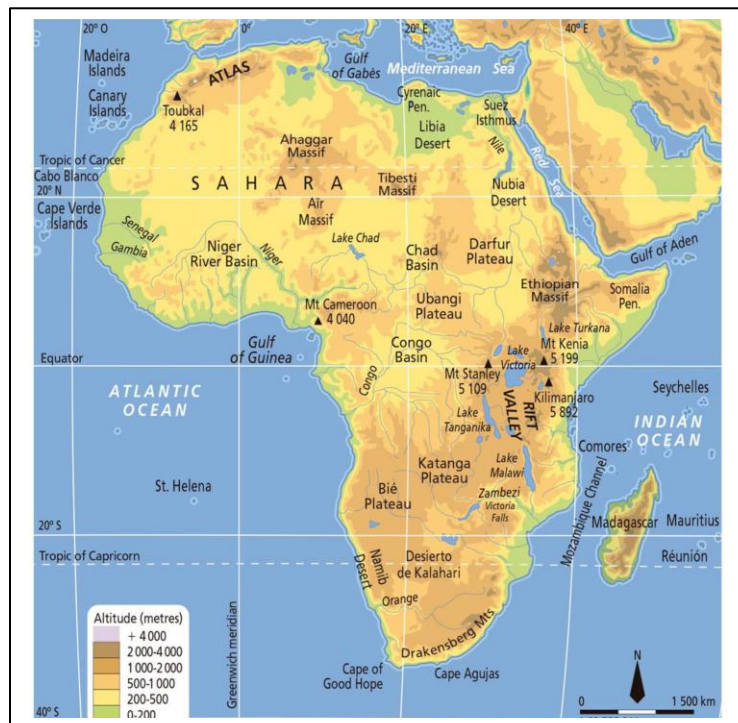
AFRICA



- 2nd Position area wise & population wise
- 54 countries + 4 dependencies (According to UN)
- Tropic of Cancer – Western Sahara, Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, Libya, Egypt
- Equator – Gabon, Congo, DRC, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia.
- Tropic of Capricorn–Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar
- Largest country - Algeria
- Smallest country - Seychelles
- Smallest country in mainland – Gambia
- Most Populous country - Nigeria
- Least Populas country – St. Helena
- **Cradle of mankind** = Africa
- World's Highest temperature was recorded in
- Al Aziziya, Libya

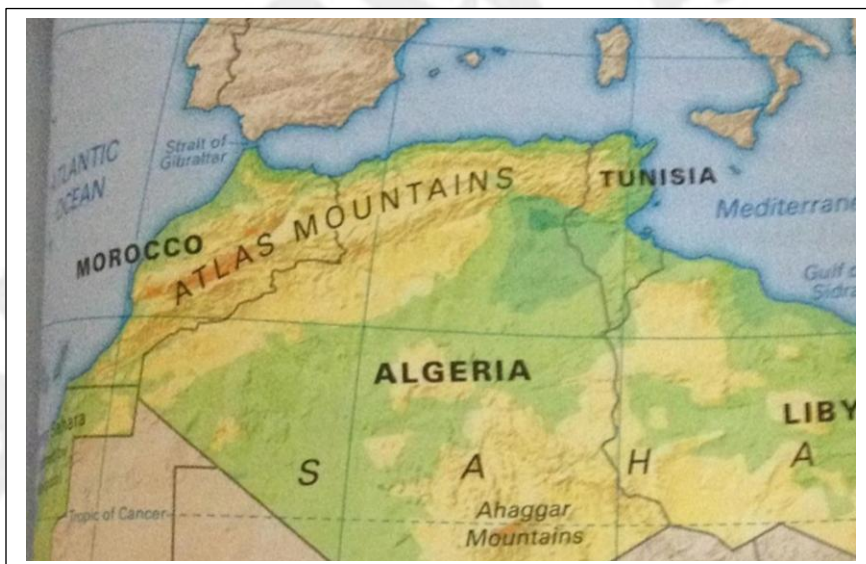
☑ Mountains of Africa –

1. Atlas
2. Loma
3. Drakensberg
4. Kilimanjaro
5. Mount Kenya
6. Mount Ruwenzori



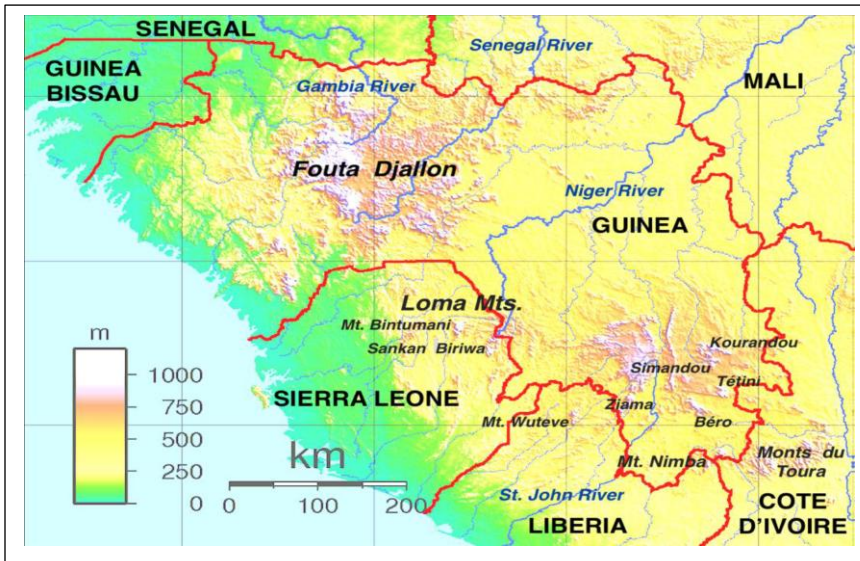
1. Atlas Mountain –

- A young fold mountain located in Algeria Tunisia and Morocco,.
- Formation = By convergence of Eurasian and African plates.
- Highest peak = Toubkal
- Metallic minerals -iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold etc.



2. Loma Mountain -

- Located in Sierra Leone and Guinea.
- Highest peak = Bintumani.
- Niger river Originates.



3. Drakensberg Mountain -

- Old fold mountain located in South Africa and Lesotho.
- Highest peak = Ntlenyana.
- Orange river Originates.

4. Kilimanjaro Mountain -

- A volcanic mountain located near the East African rift valley in Tanzania.
- Highest mountain in Africa.
- Highest peak = Uhuru
- The glaciers found on this mountain are constantly melting.

5. Kenya Mountain -

- A volcanic mountain located in Kenya.
- Second highest mountain in Africa.
- Highest peak = Batian.

6. Ruwenzori Mountain -

- Block mountain situated in the equatorial region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.) and Uganda.
- Third highest mountain in Africa.
- Highest peak = Margherita (Mount Stanley).
- Other name
 - 'Mountains of the Moon'.
 - 'Alps Mountains of Africa'.
- Deposits of copper and cobalt.

☑ Plateau of Africa -

1. Guinea Highland
2. Jos Plateau
3. Katanga Plateau
4. Bie Plateau
5. Great Karoo Plateau
6. East African Plateau
7. Ethiopian Plateau

1. Guinea Highland -

- A mountainous plateau area located in western Africa.
- Fouta Djallon Plateau and Loma Mountains are part of it.
- Rivers - Niger, Senegal, Gambia.

⊛ Fouta Djallon Mountain -

- Mainly located in Guinea.
- West African Water tower.
- Serves as the watershed of West Africa.

2. Jos Plateau -

- Located in Niger and Nigeria.
- Abuja, the capital of Nigeria is located.
- Tin reserves.

3. Katanga Plateau -

- Located in D.R.C. and Zambia.
- Deposits of copper and cobalt.
- Lualaba River Originateates which confluence with other streams and form the Congo River.

4. Bie Plateau -

- Locatedin Angola.
- Zambezi River Originateates.
- Bauxite deposits.

5. Great Karoo Plateau -

- Located in South Africa.
- A layer of lava is found.
- Minerals - gold, diamond, platinum, coal etc.

6. East African Plateau -

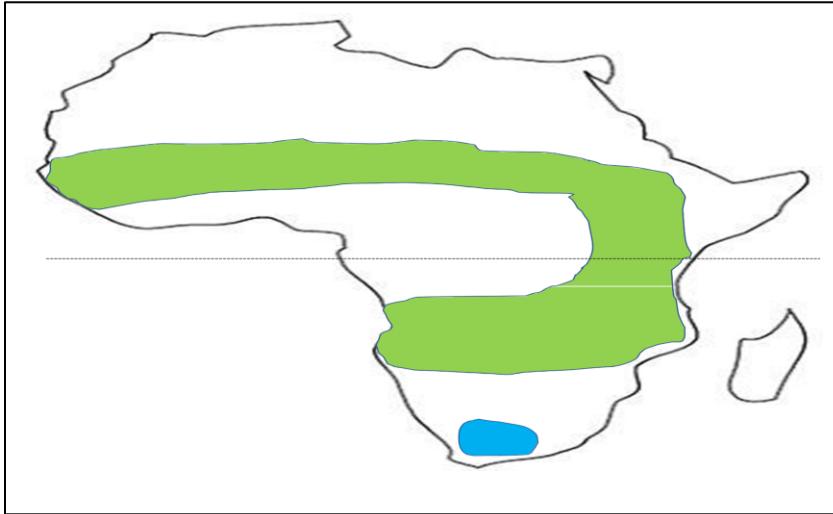
- Located in the equatorial region in the eastern part of Africa.
- Largest plateau in Africa.
- Kilimanjaro is situated.
- Lake Victoria is situated.
- Residence of Masai tribe.
- In Kenya planting agriculture of teais done.

7. Ethiopian Plateau-

- Mainly located in Ethiopia.
- Hot and dry conditions.
- Saline lakes are located EX. AssalLake.
- Fresh waterlake tana is also located from which Blue Nile River Originates.

☑ Plains of Africa -

1. Savanna
2. Veld



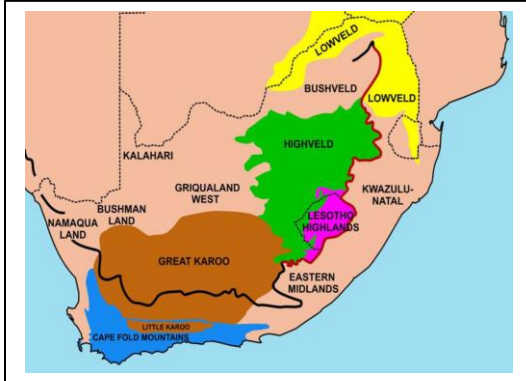
1. Savanna -

- Tropical grasslands found on north and south of Equator.
- Clear formation of summer and winter seasons.
- Rainfall = 75 to 100 cm
- Due to limited rainfall tall, thick and nutritious grass (Eliphanta grass) grows.
- Residence of big wildlife -Elephant, Giraffe, Zebra.
- In ancient times used for hunting Hence, it was also called 'Land of Big Game.
- Note - Serengeti plains -One of the largest plains in Savannna(Tanzania).



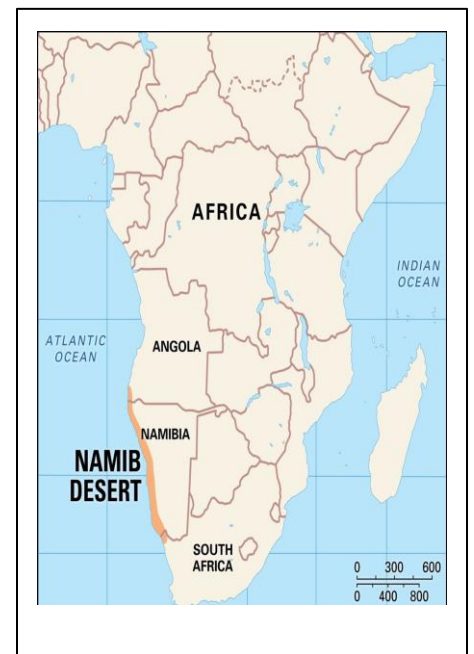
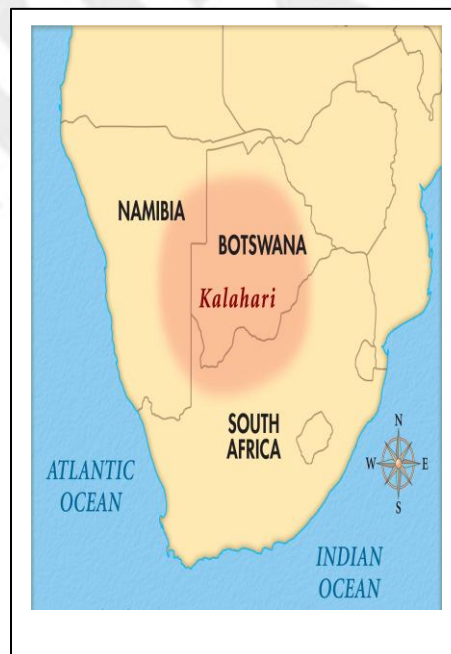
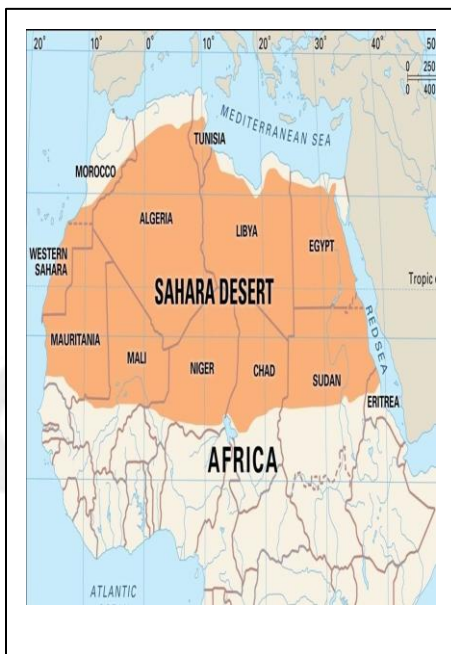
2. Veld Grassland -

- A temperate grassland located in South Africa.
- Main river = Vaal
- Use = agriculture + animal husbandry.
- Main crop = Maize (maize triangle)
- The Merino sheep here are noted for good quality wool.



1. Deserts of Africa -

1. Sahara Desert
2. Kalahari Desert
3. Namib Desert



1. Sahara Desert –

- Sahara is an Arabic word that means deserted.
- Spreads in North Africa from west to east-Morocco,
- Mauritania ,Mali,Egypt ,Tunisia,Algeria, Libya, Chad, Niger, Sudan W.Sahara.
- Largest hot desert in the world.
- Rocky desert .(example of Hamada)
- Formed due to cold Canary stream and STHPB.
- Tuareg and Beduintribes.

2. Kalahari Desert –

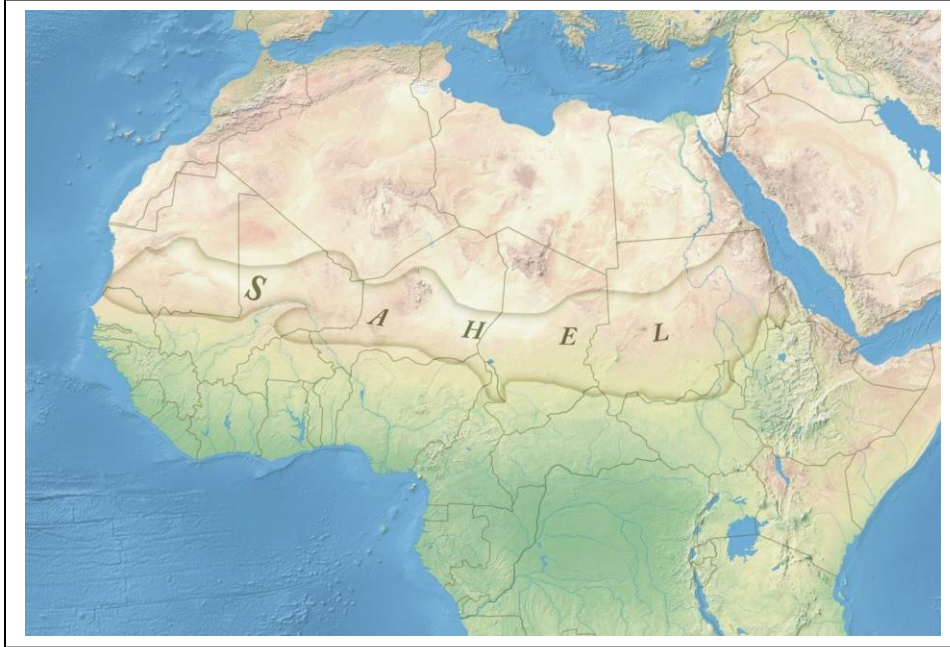
- Located in Botswana but some Part is also extended in Namibia and South Africa.
- Hot desert.
- Sandy desert. (example of erg)
- Formed due to cold Benguela stream and location in middle part of continent.
- Bushmen tribe resides.
- Akovango delta.
- Makgadikgadi Salt Pan is also located.

3. Namib Desert –

- Mainly located in Namibia, but some parts of it are also spread in Angola and South Africa.
- Hot desert.
- Sandy desert. (example of erg)
- Formed due to cold Benguela stream and location in western part of continent.
- Due to fog - covered sand dunes included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

★ Sahel Region -

- Transition Zone between Sahara desert and Savana grassland.



★ Great African Rift Valley -

- Located in the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa.
- Starting in northern Syria, passes through the dead sea, the Red Sea to the Mozambique country (Lake Malawi) in East Africa.
- Formed by the divergence of Nubian and Somali Plates
- Lakes are found like Turkana, Albert, Edward, Kivu, Nyasa(Malawi) , Tanganyika, etc.



2. Lakes of Africa –

1. Victoria Lake
2. Lake Tanganyika
3. Lake Chad

1. Lake Victoria –

- Located on the border region of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- Largest in Africa and second largest freshwater lake in the world.
- The equator passes through this lake.
- Not located in rift valley.
- White Nile Originates.



2. Lake Tanganyika –

- Freshwater lake located in the border region of the D.R.C., Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi.
- Longest and second deepest lake in the world.
- Located in rift valley.



3. Lake Chad –

- Freshwater lake situated on the border region of Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon.
- Chari river + inland drainage system.
- Existence of this lake is in danger.
- Lake is included in the Ramsar list.



4. Lake Assal –

- Saline lake on the Ethiopian plateau in Djibouti.
- Lowest point of Africa is located.

5. Great Lakes of Africa –

- Lakes located in East Africa are Collectively known as Great African Lakes.

6. **Lake Faguibine -**

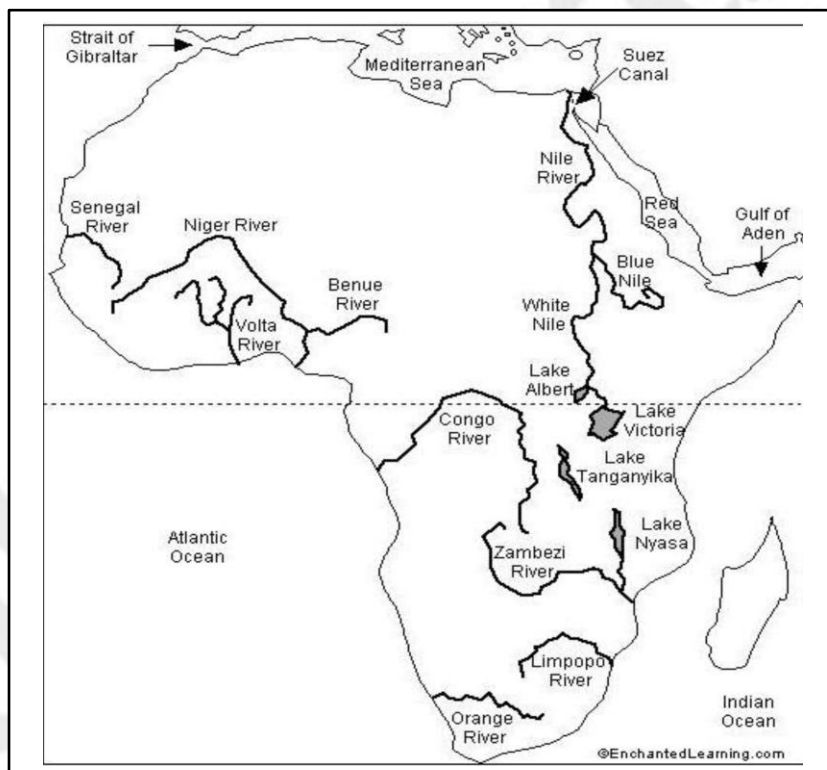
- Located in Mali.
- Has become dry and turned into a desert.

7. **Lake Oguta -**

- Located in Nigeria.

3. **Rivers of Africa -**

1. Volta River
2. Niger River
3. Congo (Zaire) River
4. Zambezi River
5. Limpopo River
6. Orange River
7. Nile River



1. **Volta River -**

- Originate = Burkina Faso Plateau region.
- Falls in = Gulf of Guinea.
- Major river of Ghana
- Akosombo Dam is located, forming the Volta Lake.
- Volta is the world's largest man-made lake in terms of area.

2. **Niger River (Joliba River) -**

- Originate = Loma Mountains
- Falls in = Gulf of Guinea.
- Oil reserves are found in the delta region in Nigeria. (Oil river)
- Timbuktu, the major city of Mali, is situated on the banks of river.
- 'River of bend or river of return'.

3. Congo River (Zaire River)

- Originate = Katanga Plateau.
- Falls in = Atlantic Ocean.
- This river crosses the equator twice.
- Deepest and second largest river in the world.
- Second longest river in Africa.
- World's highest hydropower generation capacity. (Great Inga Project)
- Stanley and Livingstone waterfall.
- Pygmy tribe lives in the basin area.

4. Zambezi River -

- Originate = Bie plateau.
- Falls in = Mozambique Channel
- Kariba Dam is located which forms Kariba Lake.
- Kariba is the largest man-made lake in the world in terms of volume.
- Victoria waterfall (one of the widest waterfalls in the world).

5. Orange River -

- Originate = Drakensberg Mountains.
- Falls in = Atlantic Ocean.
- Major tributary = Vaal.

6. Limpopo River -

- Originate = Eastern highland of South Africa.
- Falls in = Delagoa Bay (Indian Ocean).
- Crosses the Tropic of Capricorn twice.

7. Nile River -

- Originate = Khartoum (Capital of Sudan), where White Nile and Blue Nile rivers meet.
- Falls in = Mediterranean Sea.
- Longest river in the world.
- Nile = gift of Egypt.
- Cities - Cairo, Alexandria, El Giza.
- Dam = Aswan Dam (Egypt).
- Grand Ethiopian Renaissance dam (Ethiopia) (Blue Nile river)

- Opposed by Egypt and Sudan.
- Cotton textile industry centers = Cairo and Alexandria.
- Rice and cotton cultivation.
- Egyptians farmers = Fellahs.

✧ **Medagascar** - Madagascar is the largest island of Indian Ocean.

✧ **Sinai Peninsula** -

- Lies to the north of red.
- It Connects Africa and Asia.
- It is a part of Egypt but it is considered as a part of Asia.

✧ **Suez Canal** -

- Connects Red Sea and Mediterranean sea.
- Port Said and Port Suez lie on its northern and southern part respectively.
- It is under the control of Egypt.

✧ **Gibraltar Strait** -

- Connects Mediterranean sea and Atlantic Ocean.
- Separates Africa and Europe.

✧ **Bab-el-Mandeb Strait** -

- It connects Red sea with Gulf of Aden (Indian Ocean).
- It separates Africa from Asia and Djibouti from Yemen.

EUROPE



- Europe Area wise – 6th Position.
- Population wise – 3rd Position.

4. Major Peninsula –

1. Iberian Peninsula
2. Balkan Peninsula
3. Kola Peninsula
4. Jutland Peninsula
5. Italy Peninsula
6. Crimea Peninsula
7. Scandinavian Peninsula.

☑ Physiographic divisions of Europe –

1. North Western Highland Region.
2. Northern Plain Region.
3. Central Highland Region.
4. Alps Mountain Region.



1. Central Highland Region –

- Formed by old mountains and plateaus.
- Plateau –
 - Meseta Central
 - Massif Central
 - Beverian plateau
 - Bohemian Plateau
- Block mountain –
 - Vosges (France)
 - Jura (France)
 - Black Forest (Germany)
 - Harz (Germany)

2. Alps Mountain Region –

- Young fold mountains located in southern part of Europe.
- Formation = By convergence of African and Eurasian plates.
 1. Cantabrian = Spain, Ebro river.
 2. Pyrenees = France -Spain border,
 - Andorra country is located.
 3. Alps
 4. Apennine = Italy, Tiber River
 5. Dinaric Alps

6. Pindus = Greece
7. Carpathians mt. - Tatra mt. is part of it.
8. Balkan Bulgaria
 - Highest peak - Botev
9. Caucasus
- NOTE - Pennines = England

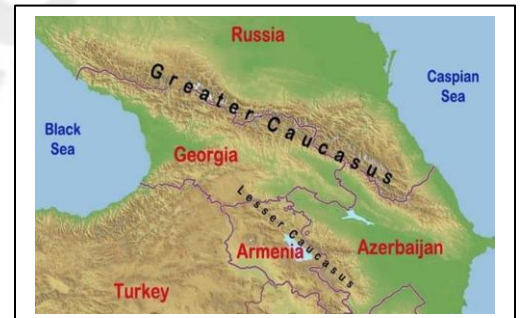
★ Alps Mountain -

- A Young fold mountain .
- located on border region of Switzerland, Austria, Italy , France.
- Most extensive and highest range located entirely in Europe.
- Highest peak = Mount Blanc (France)
- Another major peak = Matterhorn
- Rhine, Rhone and Po rivers Originate.
- Deposits of copper, gold.



★ Caucasus Mountain -

- A young fold mountain.
- Situated between Black Sea and Caspian Sea.
- Forms the inter continental boundary between Europe and Asia.
- Europe's highest peak = Elbrus. (Russia)

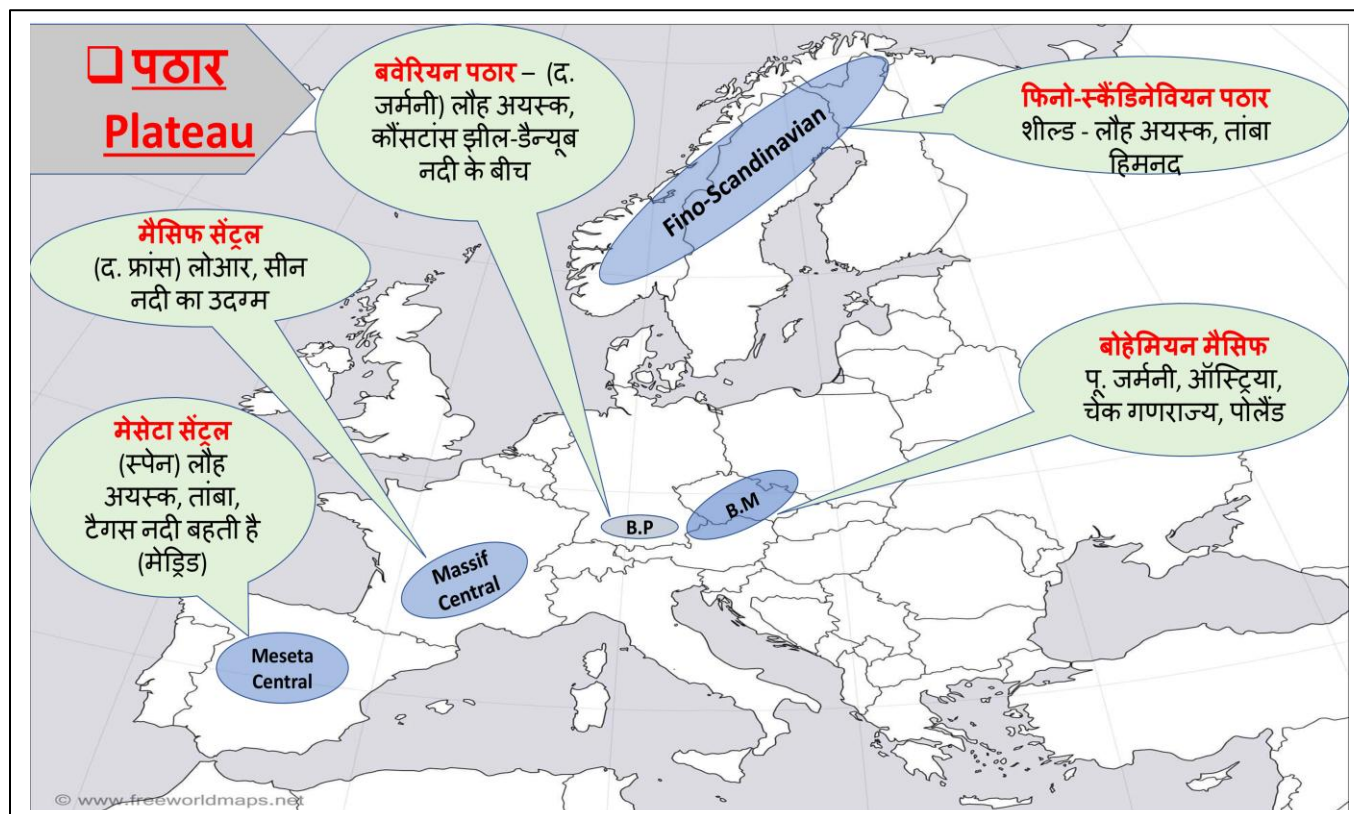


★ Ural Mountain -

- An old fold mountain.
- Situated mainly in Russia on the border region of Europe and Asia.
- Highest peak = Narodnaya
- Ural River Originates.
- Iron ore, petroleum and natural gas deposits are found.



5. Plateau of Europe -



1. Meseta Central -

- Located in Spain and Portugal.
- Other name = Iberian Plateau.
- Madrid, capital of Spain is located.
- Tagus River flows through this plateau.
- Iron ore reserves are found.

2. Massif Central -

- Located in France.
- Loire and Seine rivers Originates.
- viticulture.

3. Bavarian Plateau -

- Situated between Lake Constance and Danube River in Germany.
- Iron ore deposits are found.

4. Bohemian Massif -

5. Fino Scandinavian Plateau -

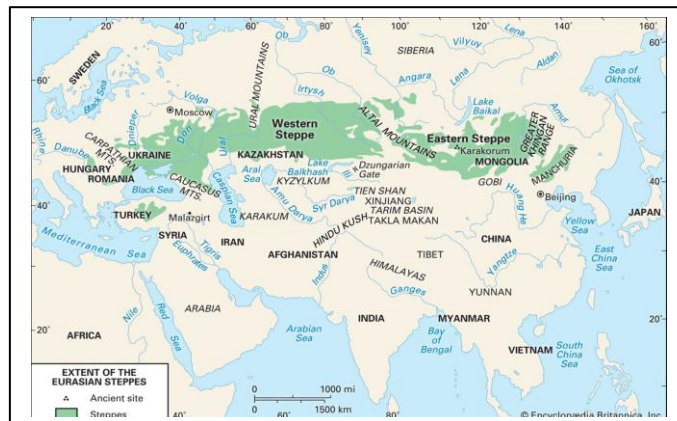
- Located in the north-western part of Europe.
- One of the oldest land parts of the world.
- Example of shield.
- Minerals - iron ore, copper.
- Coast of Norway is famous for fjords (submerged glacial valleys). EX.- Sogne, Boknafjords.
- Country of thousand lakes = Finland

3. Northern Plain Region -

- Extends from western part of Europe to eastern part.
- Formed by rivers like Ural, Volga, Rhine, Danube.
- In the south-eastern part temperate grasslands called steppes are found.
- Use = Agriculture + Animal Husbandry
- Fossil fuels are found.

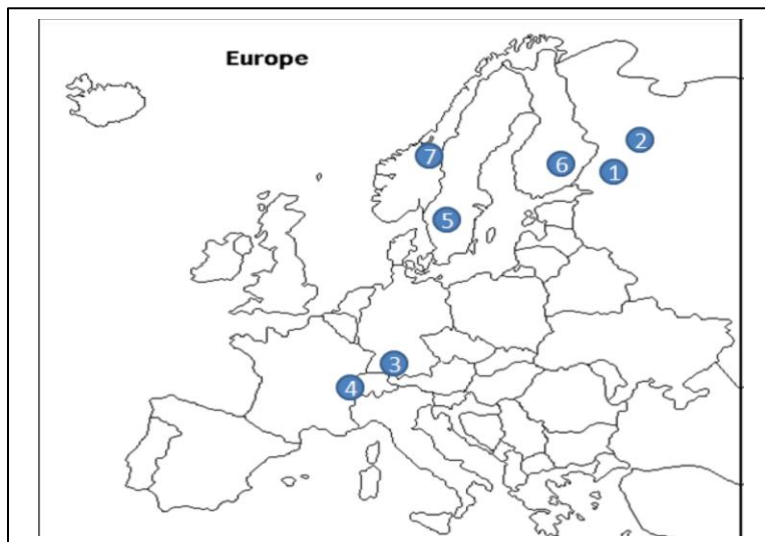
★ Steppe Grasland -

- A temperate grassland extends from the Danube River Basin region (Hungary) to China over a distance of about 8,000 km.
- Rainfall = 25 to 50 cm
- Semi-arid conditions are found.
- Mainly small and nutritious grass grows.
- Soil = Chernozem
- Use = Agriculture + Animal Husbandry.
- Mainly wheat cultivation.
- Broad steppe in Hungary and its surrounding countries = Pustaz/Pannonian Steppe.



6. Lakes of Europe -

1. Ladoga Lake
2. Onega Lake
3. Constance Lake
4. Geneva Lake
5. Vanern Lake (Sweden)
6. Saimaa Lake (Finland)
7. Hornindalsvatnet (Norway)



1. Ladoga Lake -

- Largest freshwater lake in Europe located in Russia.
- Neva river Originates.
- Due to various species of fish famous for fisheries industry.

2. Onega Lake -

- Second largest freshwater lake in Europe located in Russia.
- Svirriver Originates which empties into the Ladoga Lake.

3. Constance Lake -

- A fresh water lake located on the border area of Germany,
- Switzerland and Austria.
- Formed by the Rhine River.
- Main source of fresh water in southern Germany.

4. Geneva Lake -

- A fresh water lake located on the border region of France and Switzerland.
- Formed by the Rhone River.
- Geneva (Switzerland) is located on the banks of lake.

7. Rivers of Europe –

1. Tagus
2. Ebro
3. Garonne
4. Loire
5. Sine
6. Rhone
7. Themes
8. Tiber Elbe
9. Spree
10. Oder
11. Vistula
12. Dniester
13. Dnieper



1. Tagus River –

- Originate – Cenral Cordillera
- Falls in – Atlantic Ocean
- City – Lisbon (Spain)

2. Ebro River –

- Zaragoza (Spain)

3. Loire River –

- Originate – Massif Plateau
- Falls in – Bay of Biscay
- Longest river of France.

4. Seine –

- Originate – Massif Plateau
- Falls in – English Channel

5. Rhone River –

- Originate – Alps Mountain.
- Falls in – Gulf of Lion.
- Lyon city (France) – Famous for silk.

6. Tiber River -

- City - Rome (Italy) and Vatican City.

7. Elbe River -

- City - Prague (Czech Republic)

8. Spree River -

- City - Berlin (Germany)

9. Vistula -

- City - Warsaw (Poland)

10. Thames -

- Cities of London, Oxford and Reading.

11. Dniester -

- Falls into the Black Sea.

12. Dnieper -

- Falls into the Black Sea.
- City - Kiev (Ukraine)

13. Donets -

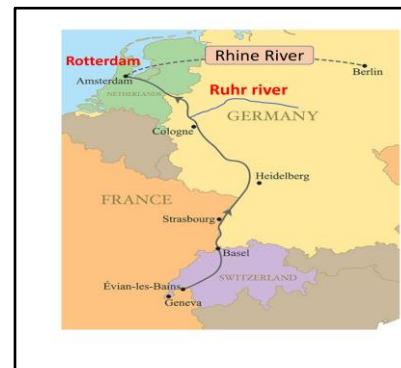
- Meets the Don river.
- Coal deposits in basin.

14. Don River

- Connected by canal to Volga.

15. Rhine River -

- Originate - Alps Mountain.
- Flows between the Vosges and Black Forest Mountains in rift valley on the border region of France and Germany.
- World's longest river flowing through the rift valley.
- Drains into the North Sea.
- Forming a delta Rotterdam in the Netherlands.
- Major Tributary - Ruhr (Coal deposits in basin)
- Rhine River - Coal river.
- Rhine is connected to Rhone through a Canal.



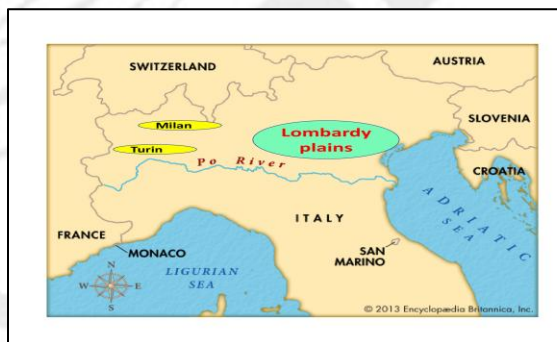
16. Danube River –

- Originate - Black forest Mountains.
- Falls in – Black Sea.
- Second longest river in Europe.
- Linked to Rhine – Rhone river system through a canal.
- Passes through 10 Countries in the world.
- Capitals -
 - Vienna – Austria
 - Bratislava – Slovakia.
 - Budapest – Hungary
 - Belgrade – Serbia.



17. Po River –

- Originate - Alps Mountains.
- Falls in – Adriatic Sea.
- Longest river in Italy.
- Ganges of Italy.
- Lombardy Plains in basin.
- City – Turin, Milan.



18. Volga River –

- Originate – Valdai hills.
- Falls in – Caspian Sea.
- Longest river i Europe.
- Drainage area – Russia.
- Natural gas and petroleum reserves.
- Steppee grasslands are found in basin.



19. Ural River –

- Originate – Ural Mountains.
- Falls in – Caspian Sea.
- Drainage Area – Russia and Kazakhstan.
- Forms a Bird's foot Delta in Kazakhstan.



- Petroleum Reserves.
- Steppe Grasslands.

8. Major Industry of Europe -

❖ Industrial Regions of U.K. -

- Ship Manufacturing - Belfast, Glasgow.
- Iron & Steel - Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow.
- Cotton Textile Industry - Manchester (Lancashire), Liverpool.
- World's first Jute Mill - Dundee.
- Automobile - Coventry.
- Bedford - Woolen Industry.

❖ Industries of France & Germany -

- Western Triangular Region -
 - France, Belgium, Germany.
 - Rhine or Lower Rhine region - Germany (I & S)
 - Flanders Region - Textile.
 - Sambre - Company Region
 - Lowerland - Antwerp - Largest diamond cutting industry in the world.
- Alsace Lorraine - Saar Region -
 - France - Nancy.
 - Germany - Iron & Steel.
- Upper Rhine Region -
 - Automobile - Stuttgart, Munich.
 - Financial hub - Frankfurt.
 - Ship Manufacturing - Hamburg.
- Northern Italy or Po Valley Region -
- Silesia Region -
- Southern Scandinavia -
 - Dairy Industry - Denmark.
 - Iron - Kiruna and Gällivär (Sweden)
- Wines - Champagne, Bordeaux.

❖ Industries of Russia -

1. Iron & Steel -
 - Magnitogorsk (Ural Region)
 - Gornaya Shoria (Iron Ore)
 - Moscow - Tula
 - Novokuznetsk.
 - Cotton Textile Industry.
2. Cotton Textile Industry -
 - Moscow, Gorky, Ivanovo, (Manchester of Russia)
3. Leningrad Region -
 - Leningrad Region - Vladivostok (Ship Manufacturing), Automobile.
4. Middle Volga Region -

❖ Industries of Ukrain -

1. Iron & Steel -
 - Donetsk Coal.
 - Krivoy Rog - Iron.
 - Crimea Peninsula.
2. Manganese - Nikopal

Note - Ukrain - Bread Basket of Europe.

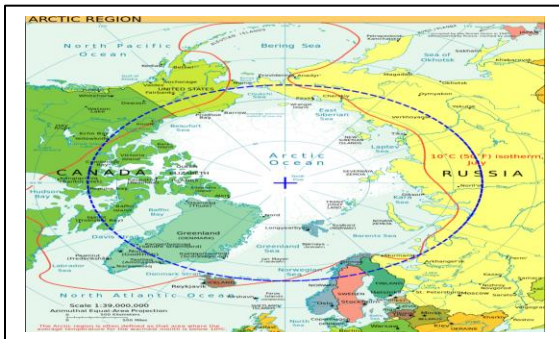
☑ Other Important Fcts -

- ✓ **Great Britain** - Scotland + England + Wales.
- ✓ **United Kingdom** - Northern Ireland + Great Britain.
- ✓ **Benelux Countries** - Belgium + Netherland + Luxemburg.
- ✓ **Lowerland Countries** -
 - Coastal areas of these Countries are Submerged and these Submerged areas are recovered by making high embankments.
 - The land thus recovered is Called "Poladerland".
- ✓ **Baltic Sea** - Estonia + Latvia + Lithuania.
- ✓ **Nordic Countries** - Denmark + Iceland + Norway + Finland + Sweeden.

✓ Balken Peninsula -

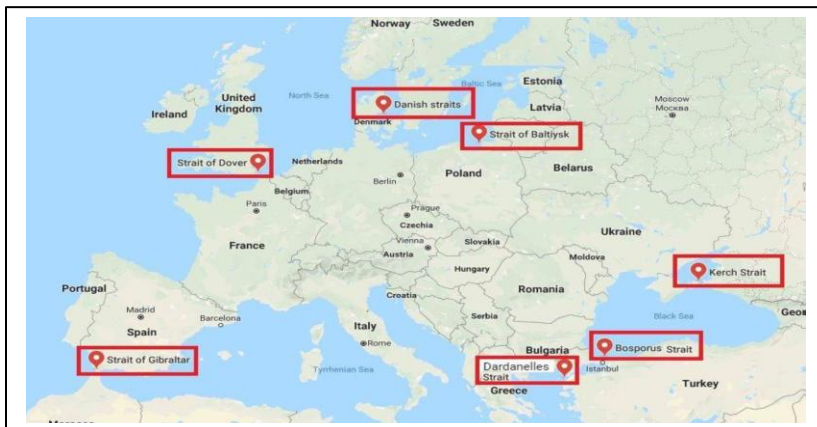


✓ Land of Midnight Sun -



☑ Straits of Europe –

1. English Channel –
2. Dover Strait –
3. Gibraltar Strait –
4. Bosphorus Strait –
5. Kerch Strait –
6. Dardanelles Strait –



1. English Channel –

- Connects Atlantic Ocean and North Sea.
- Separates England and France.

2. Dover Strait –

- Separates England and France.
- Connects English Channel and North Sea.

3. Bosphorus Strait –

- Separates Istanbul and Anatoliya Penninsula.
- Connects Black Sea and Marmara Sea.

4. Dardanelles Strait –

- Separates Balkan Penninsula and Anatoliya Penninsula.
- Connects Marmara Sea and Aegean Sea.

5. Kerch Strait –

- Separates Ukrain and Russia.
- Connects with Black Sea and Ozove Sea.

6. Gibraltar Strait –

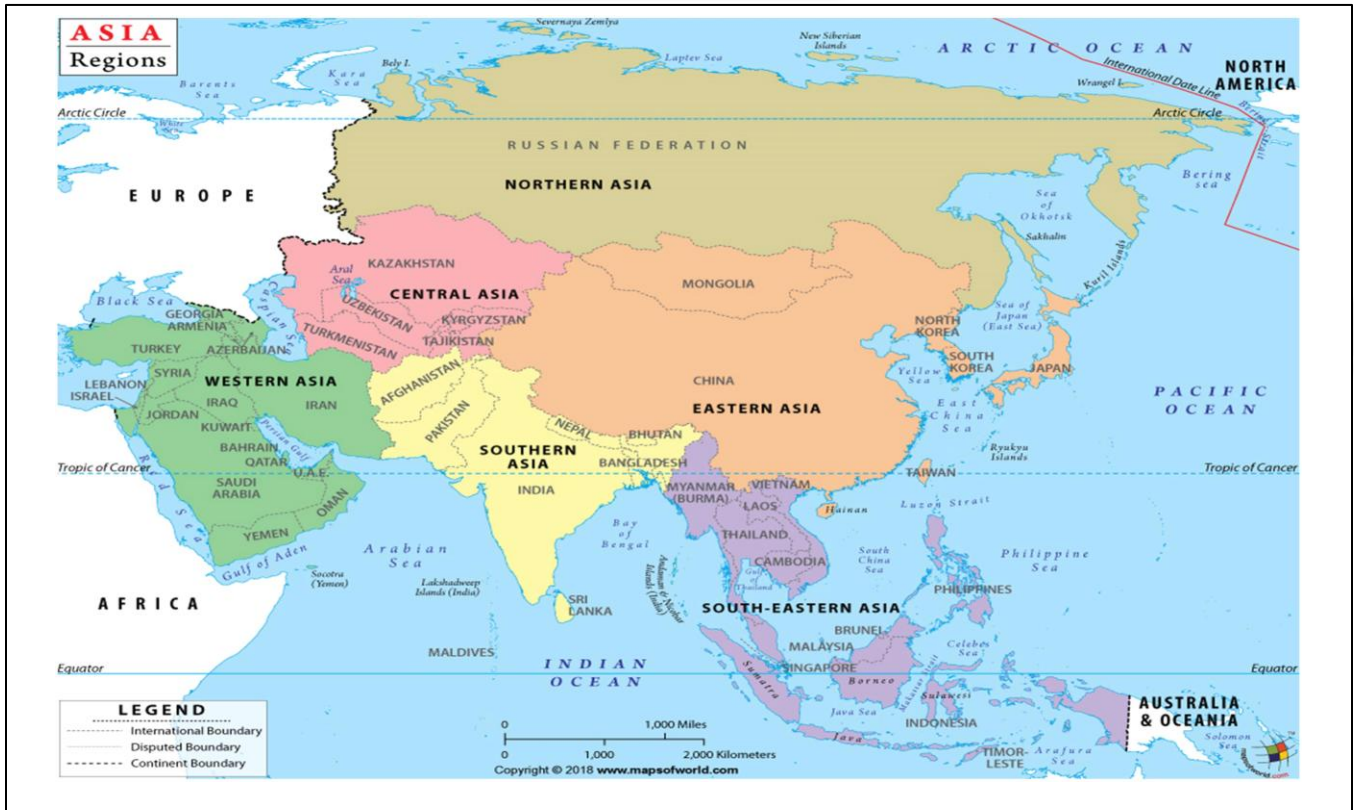
- It is Famous For "Key of Medditerrian Sea".
- Separates Europe and Africa Continental.
- Connects Atlantic Ocean and Medditerrian Sea.

❖ Kiel Canal –

- Connects North Sea and Baltic Sea.
- It is in Germany.

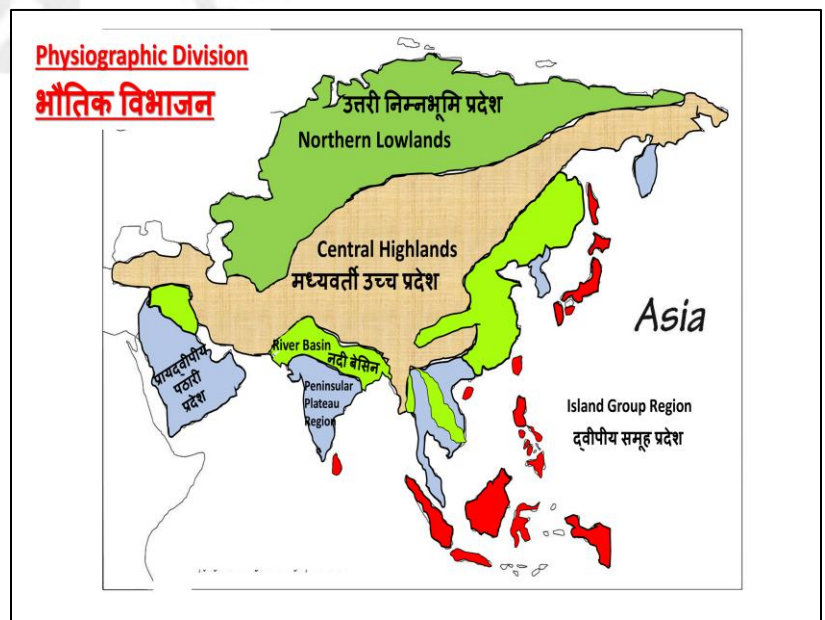
❖ North Sea – Petroleum Reserve . & Dagger Bank Famous for Fisheries Centre.

ASIA

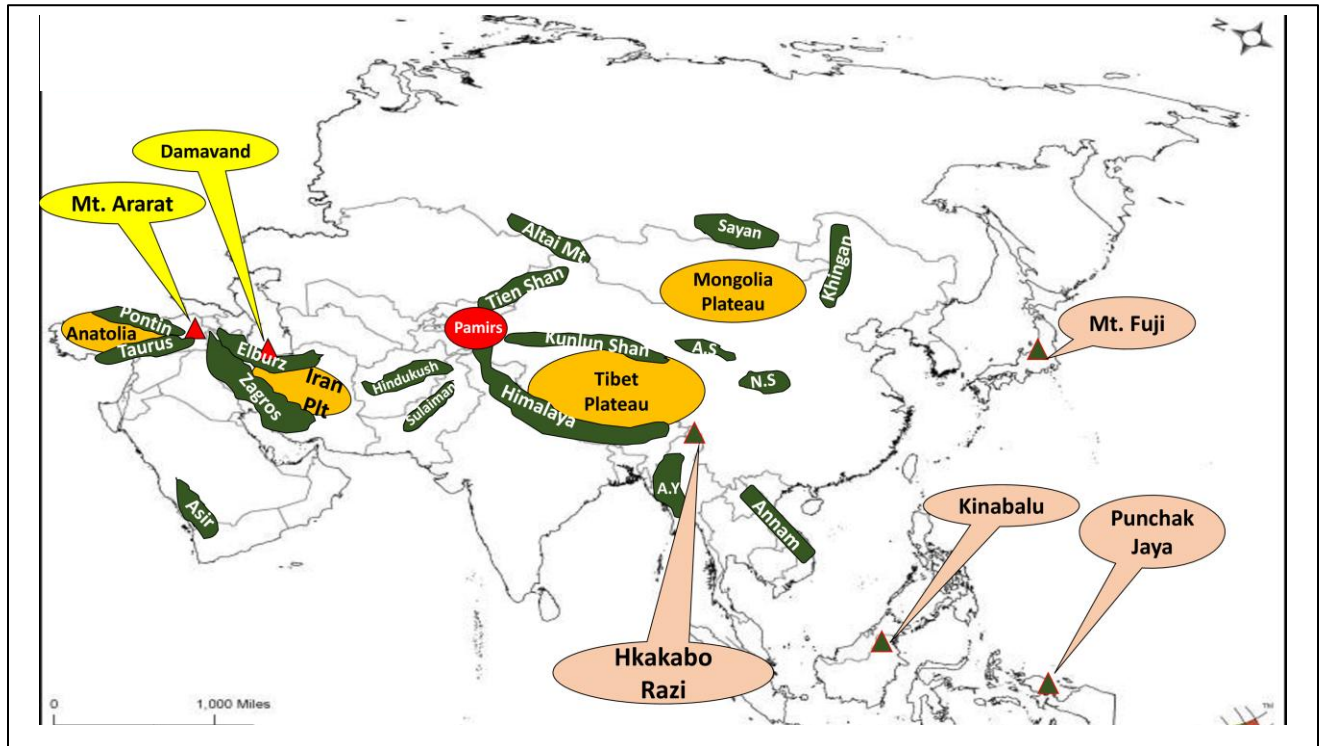


☑ Physiographic Divisions of Asia –

1. Northern Lowland Region.
2. Central Highland Region.
3. Great River Region.
4. Southern Peninsular Plateau.
5. Island Group Region.

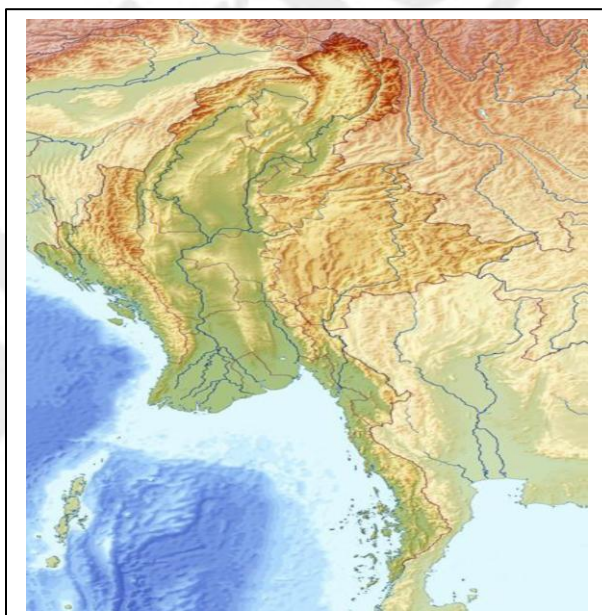


☑ Mountains of Asia -



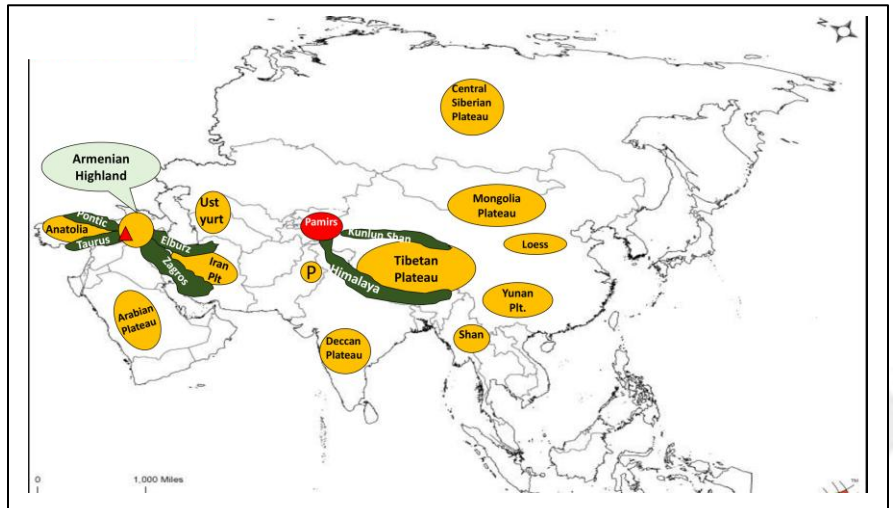
1. **Asir Mountain** - Saudi Arabia, Yemen.
2. **Pontiene and Taurus Mountain** - Turkey.
3. **Ararrat Mountain** -
 - Highest peak of turkey.
 - Dead volcanic Mountian.
 - Elburz and zagros mountain ranges meet in this region.
4. **Elburz and Zagros** - Iran.
 - Mountain Damavand located in Elburz, is highest peak of western Asia.
5. **Hindukush** - Afghanistan, Pakistan.
6. **Sulaiman** - Pakistan.
7. **Salt Range** - Pakistan.

8. **Chagai Mountains** – Nuclear Research Centre of Pakistan.
9. **Pamir (Roof of world)** – Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and China.
10. **Great Khingan** – China.
11. **Tian Shan** – China.
12. **Altai** –
13. **Sayan** –
14. **Punchak Jaya** – It is the highest peak of Indonesia.
15. **Fuji Mountain** –
 - Highest peak of Japan.
 - Active volcanic Mountain.
 - Part of Circum Pacific Oceanic belt.
16. **Arakan Yoma** –
 - A young fold mountain located in western Myanmar.
 - Formation = By the convergence of Indo-Australian and Burma plate.
 - Highest peak = Mt. Victoria
 - Purvanchal and Andaman & Nicobar island group are considered part of this.
 - Included in the 36 bio diversity hotspots of the world.



☑ Plateau of Asia –

1. Anatoliya Plateau.
2. Iran Plateau.
3. Potwar Plateau.
4. Tibetan Plateau.
5. Shan Plateau.
6. Loess Plateau.
7. UST-URT Plateau.



1. Anatolia Plateau –

- An Inter-Mountain plateau located between pontine and Taurus mountain ranges.
- Arid conditions.
- Turkey's capital Ankara is located.
- It is also known as Asia minor.

2. Iran Plateau –

- An Inter-Mountain plateau situated between Elburz and Zagros mountain range.
- Arid conditions.
- Fossil fuels.
- Deserts
 - Dasht-e-Lut
 - Dasht-e-kavir

3. Potwar Plateau –

- Located in Pakistan.
- Capital of Pakistan Islamabad and Rawalpindi (army base) are situated.
- Fossil fuels.

4. Tibetan Plateau -

- Situated between Himalayan Mt. and Kunlun Mountain.
- World's highest and largest plateau (4500 mt.) (roof of the world)
- Glaciers Rivers - Brahmaputra, Indus, satluj, Yangtze etc.

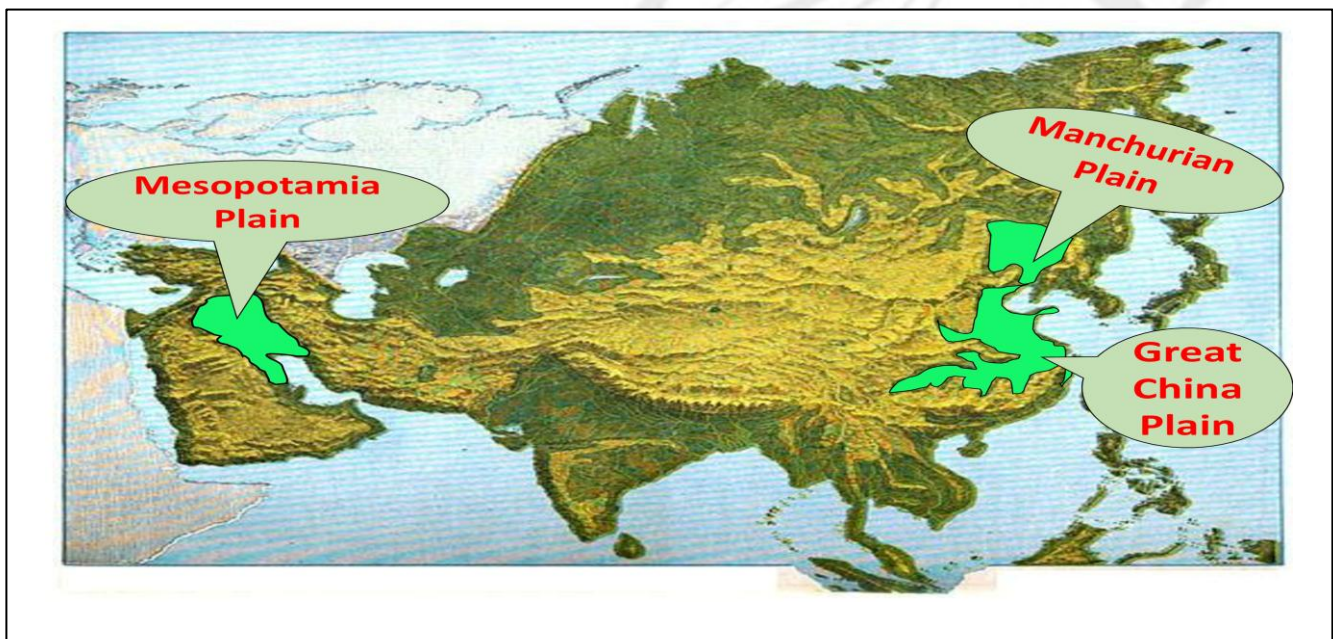
5. Shan Plateau -

- Located in Myanmar.
- Minerals - Lead, zinc, silver .
- Salween River.

6. Loess Plateau - China.

7. UST-URT Plateau - Located in Central Asia.

☑ Plains of Asia -



1. Mesopotamis Plain -

- Located in basin of Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
- Mainly located in Iraq.
- Fossil fuels.
- Due to development of world's oldest civilization it is also called cradle of civilization.

2. Manchurian Plain -

- Rmperate Grasslands located in China.
- Iron ore deposits are found.

3. Siberian Plain -

- Extends from Ural Mountain to Lena river in Russia.
- Situated in basin of Ob, enisei and Lena river.
- A stony plain due to sedimentaary rocks so unfit for agricultural uses.

4. Turan Plain -

- Located in basin of Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers in Central Asia.
- Kyzyl Kum and Kara Kum deserts.

5. Great China Plain -

- Located in basin of Yangtze and Sikiang River.

☑ Deserts of Asia -

1. Rub - Al - Khali -

- Hot Desert located in Saudi Arabia.
- Largest erg desert of the world.
- Part of Arab Desert.
- Fossil fuels.

2. Takla Makan -

- Cold desert.
- located between Kunlun Shan and Tien Shan Mountain range.
- Situated in Tarimbasin of China.
- Formed due to its location in rain-shadow region.
- SecondLargest erg desert of the world.
- In Lop Nur Lake region China's nuclear testing centre is located.

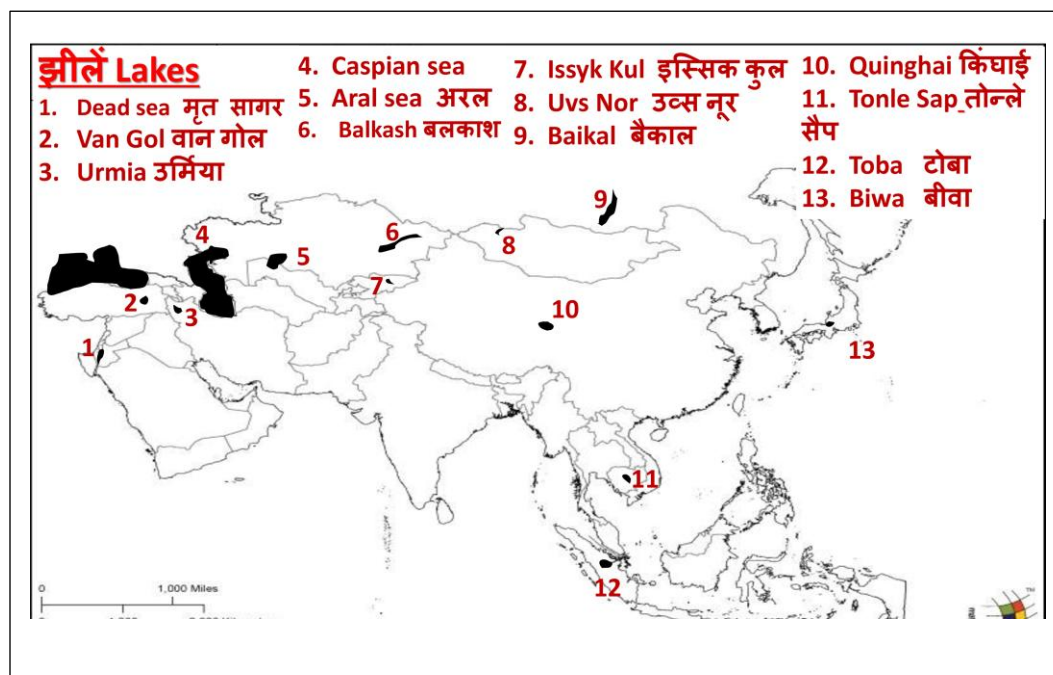
3. Gobi Desert -

- Cold desert located in Northern China and in Southern Mongolia.
- Formed due to its location in rain shadow region.
- Rocky desert (Example of Hamada).
- Fossils and minerals are found.



☑ Lakes of Asia -

1. Dead Sea
2. Van Gol
3. Urmia
4. Caspian Sea
5. Aral Sea
6. Balkash
7. Issyk Kul
8. Uvs Nor
9. Baikal
10. Quinghai
11. Tonle Sap
12. Toba
13. Biwa



1. Dead Sea -

- Located on the border region of Israel and Jordan in rift valley
- Highly saline.
- Density is also higher so that it can be easily floated.
- Located at the lowest point in the terrestrial parts of the world.
- Confluence of the Jordan river in the lake.
- It is shrinking due to diversion of water of Jordan river for irrigation etc.

2. Caspian Sea -

- The world's largest lake (saline).
- Confluence of Volga and Ural rivers.
- Lakeside countries - Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Azerbaijan.
- Baku (Azerbaijan) - Petroleum.
- Issyk Kul - world's second largest saline lake located in Kyrgyzstan.

3. Aral Sea -

- A Freshwater lake on the border area of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

- Kazakhstan's second largest lake.
- Confluence of Syr darya and Amu darya river.
- It is Constantly Shrinking.

4. Baikal Lake -

- Located in the rift Valley in Russia.
- The world's deepest lake.
- It is the largest freshwater lake in the world by volume (20 % Reserves).
- Included in the World Heritage List.



5. Tonle Sap -

- South East Asia's largest freshwater lake located in Cambodia.
- Originate of Tonle Sap river, a major tributary of the Mekong river.
- Included in world's 36 biodiversity hot spots.

6. **Van Gol Lake** - Most saline lake in the world located in Turkey.

7. **Lake Urmia** - Iran's largest saline lake.

8. **Lake Balkash** - Freshwater Lake of Kazakhstan.

9. **Uvs-Nor Lake** - Mangolia's largest saline lake.

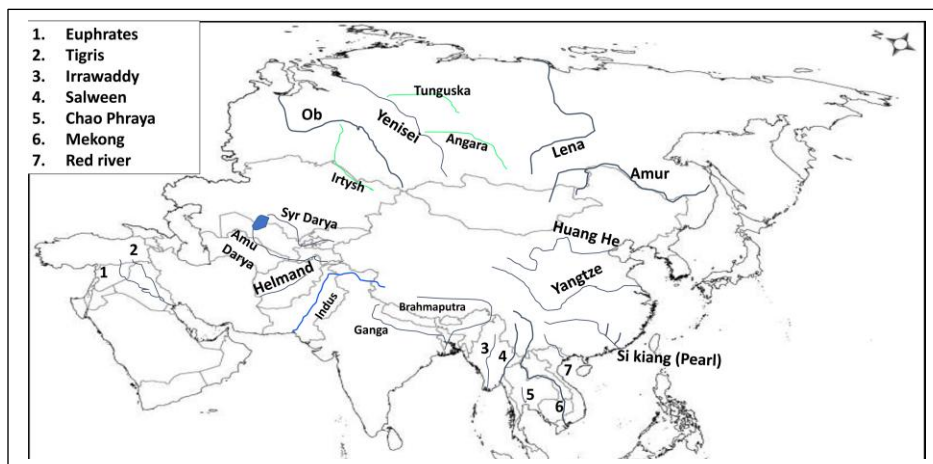
10. **Qinghai Lake** - China's largest Lake. (Slime)

11. **Lake Toba** - The world's largest Caldera lake located in Indonesia.

12. **Lake Biwa** - Japan's largest freshwater lake.

☑ Rivers of Asia -

1. Euphrates
2. Tigris
3. Irrawaddy
4. Salween
5. Chao phraya
6. Mekong
7. Red River.



1. Euphrates/Tigris -

- Originate - Toros mountains
- Falls in - Gulf of Persia
- On Tigris = Baghdad (Iraq) .
- Euphrates = Longest river of western Asia.
- Both merge in Iraq after which they are called Shatt-al-Arab (rivers of Arab).

2. Helmand River -

- Originate - Hindukush Mountain.
- Falls in - Hamun-Pu-lake.
- Longest river of Afghanistan.
- Cultivation of Opium in basin.
- Golden Half Moon (Crescent) - Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran.

3. Syr Darya, Amu Darya -

- Originate - Pameer Knot Region.
- Falls in - Aral Sea.

4. Ob River -

- Originate - Atlantic Mountain.
- Falls in - Gulf of Ob.
- formationa of estuary.
- Major tributary - Irtysh.

5. Yenisei River -

- Originate - Sayan Mountain.
- Falls in - Gulf of Yenisei.
- Major Tributaries - Angara and Tunguska.
- Oil reserves in basin.

6. Lena River -

- Originate - Baikal Mountain.
- Falls in - Laptev Sea.
- Formation of delta.
- Placer deposits of gold in basin.

7. Amur River -

- Originate - Russia-China border region.
- Falls in - Gulf of Tartary.
- Forms border between Russia and China.
- Black Dragon River.

8. Hwang He River -

- Originate - Kinkai State
- Falls in - Gulf of Bohai.
- Second longest river of Asia.
- River which brings largest amount of sediments in world. There is flooding problem, so, it is called "Sorrow of China".
- Yellow Coloured Sediments. So, it is called Yellow River.

9. Yangtze -

- Originate - Tibet Plateau
- Falls in - East China Sea.
- Longest river of Asia and world's third longest river.
- Three Gorges Dam (world's largest Hydro-Electric Power production project)
- Iron ore and oil reserves in basin.
- Shanghai and Wuhan.

10. Si Kiang (Pearl) -

- Originate - Tibet Plateau.
- Falls in - South China Sea.
- Rice cultivation in basin.

11. Red River -

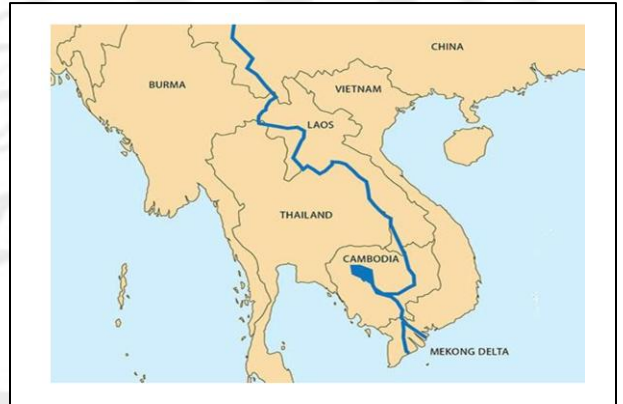
- On river bank - Hanoi (Vietnam)

12. Chao Phraya -

- On river bank - Bangkok (Thailand)

13. Mekong River -

- Originate - Tibet Plateau.
- Falls in - South China Sea.
- Longest river of south - Eastern Asia.
- In Cambodia, meets Tonle Sap River.
- Cities -
 - Phnom Pehn (Cambodia)
 - Vientian (Laos)
- Forms border between various countries.
- Golden Triangle = Myanmar, Laos, Thailand (opium production + smuggling)



14. Salween River -

- Originate - Tibbet Plateau.
- Falls in - Gulf of Martaban.
- Forms border between Mynamar and Thailand.
- Flows on Shan Plateau.

15. Irrawaddy -

- Originates by the convergance of various streams coming from Himalaya.
- Falls in - Andaman Sea.
- Flows between PeguYoma and ArakanYoma mountain.
- Major tributary = Chindwin

- Longest river flowing completely in Myanmar.
- City -Yangon

16. Surma River -

- Major river of Bangladesh.
- Other name = Barak River (Manipur)
- Along with other streams converge and form Meghna River.
- Tipaimukh project = Is being developed by India and Bangladesh collectively.

☑ Major Industry of Asia -

❖ Industries of China -

1. Iron & Steel - Mukden Triangle (Manchuria Plain.), Shenyang, Fushun, Anshan.
2. Coal - Shanxi, Shaanxi, Shandong.
3. Cotton Textile - Shanghai, Canton (Guangzhou)
4. Textile Industry - Beijing.
5. Tin - Yunnan.

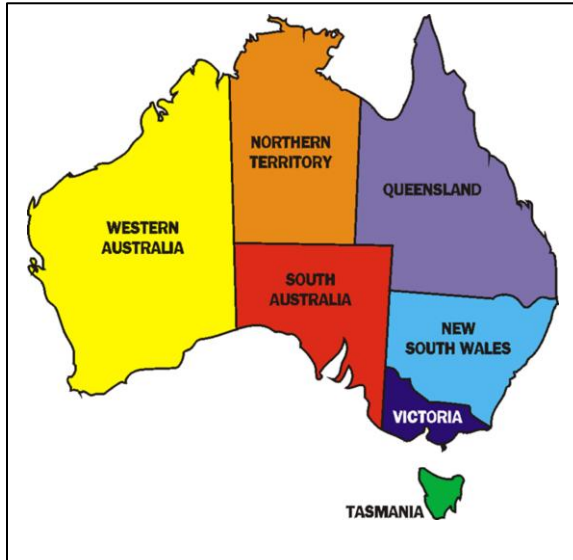
❖ Industries of Pakistan

1. Cotton Textile - Lahore, Karachi, Multan.
2. Paper Industry - Naushera.
3. Coal - Quetta.

❖ Industries of Japan -

1. Tokyo - Yokohama - Kawasaki Region/ Keihin Region/ Kanto/ Region - Automobile, Ship Manufacturing.
2. Nagoya Region - Automobile , Aircraft.
3. Osaka - Kobe Region/ Kinki Region - Cotton Textile. (Osaka - Manchester of Japan.)
4. Yawata - Nagasaki Region/ Kito - Kyushu Region - Iron & Steel, Ship.

AUSTRALIA



☑ Great Dividing Range -

- An old fold mountain situated in eastern part of Australia.
- Highest peak in Snowy mountain region = Kosciusko
- Heavy rainfall on eastern slope.
- Rivers -Murray ,Darling , Murrumbidgee.

☑ Western Plateau Region -

- An old plateau region situated in the western part of Australia.
- Extended around 2/3rd part of Australia.
- Example of shield.
- Minerals -
 - Pilbara -Iron ore
 - Kalgoorleand coolgardie-gold
 - Kimberley-diamond
 - Darwin -Urenium
- Arid conditions.

- Deserts -
 - Great sandy
 - Great Victoria
 - Gibson
 - Simpson
 - Tanami
- Saline lakes-Disappointment lake
- (Tropic of Capricorn)
- Massive single rock = Ayer Rock(Uluru)

☑ **Central Plain Region -**

- Divided into three Parts.
 1. **Great Artesian Basin.**
 - World's largest artesian basin.
 - When water is situated, between two impermeable rocks under very high-pressure conditions then, when it finds a weak region it comes out on the surface by itself.
 - Refilling of water is done by eastern Mountains and water comes out in western desert region.
 - Other name - The Underworld Well.
 2. **Murray Darling Basin -**
 - Plains located in south-eastern part of Australia.
 - Formed by Murray and its tributary rivers.
 - Useful for agriculture (Food Bowl of Australia.)
 - Temperate grassland named Downs are located.
 3. **Nullarbor Plains -**
 - Located in the southern parts of Australia.
 - Semi-Arid conditions due to which shrubs develop.
 - Limestone - rocky area - not useful for agriculture.

☑ **Eyre Lake -**

- Biggest salt - water lake in Australia.
- Lowest point of Australia is located.
- Inter - terrestrial drainage system is found.
- New name = Kati thanda.



☑ **Great Barrier Reef -**

- Coral Reef located near the eastern coast of Australia in coral sea.
- World's largest coral reef region.
- Biodiversity + tourism.



☑ **Industry of Australia -**

1. New South Wales - Coal.
2. Broken hills and mount Isa- Lead, Zinc, Silver.
3. Alice Spring - Oil and Natural Gas.
4. Weipa Region Cape York Peninsular Region - Bauxite.

☑ **Bass Strait -**

- Connects South Ocean and Tasmaan Sea.
- Separates Tasmania Island and Australia.
- Natural Gas and Petroleum Reserve Founded here.

☑ **New Zealand -**

1. Southern Alps -

- A Young fold Mountains situated in the southern islands of New Zealand.
- Highest Peak - Mount Cook.

2. Canterbury Plains -

- Temperate grasslands sitated in the south of Southern Alps.
- Because of thes grasslands, New Zealand is famous for Diary Industry.

☑ **Taupo Lake -**

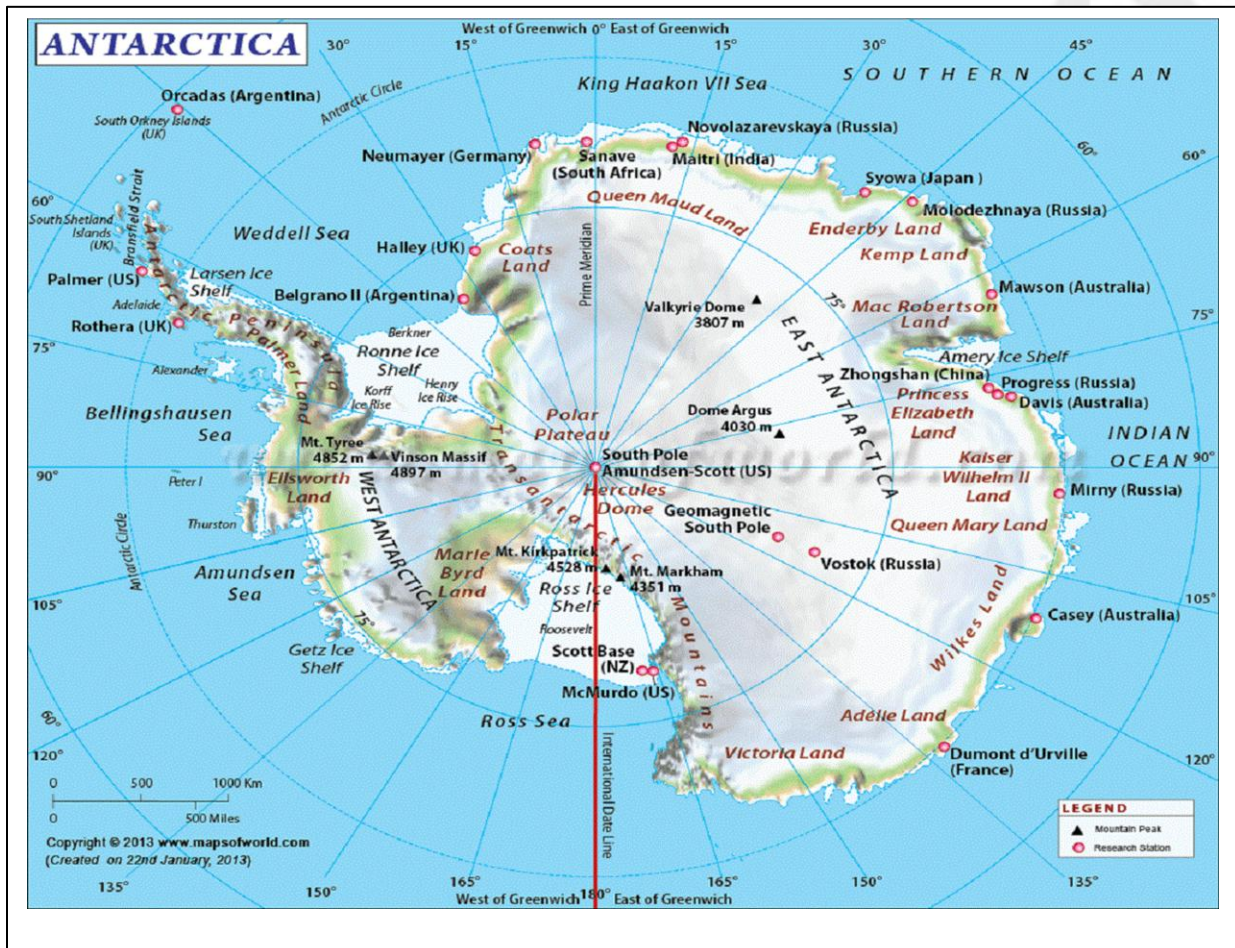
- A Caldera lake Located in Northern Island.
- Largest Lake of New Zealand.
- Fresh water lake.

☑ **Waikato River -**

- Longest river of New Zealand located in Northern Island.

Antarctica

- Area wise 5th Position.



☑ Trans - Antarctic Mountain -

- Extended from Weddell sea to Ross sea in the central part of Antarctica.
- World's third longest mountain range.
- In Ellsworth Mountain highest peak of Antarctica = Mount Vinson Massif.
- It divides into two parts-Greater Antarctica and Lesser Antarctica.
- World's largest desert = Antarctic (Polar ice and tundra)
- Second largest desert in the world = Arctic (Polar ice and tundra)
- Lowest temperature is recorded in Vostok (Russia).

✪ Three research centers of India :-

1. Southern Gangotri (now it is shuttled down)
2. Maitri
3. Bharti



- In arctic region India's research Centre = Himmadri
- India's Istmultisensory under water observatory in Artic region = **IndARC**

TYPES OF AGRICULTURE

☑ Intensive Life Subsistence Agriculture -

- In densely populated regions of Monsoon Asia.(south, south-east, east Asia)
- High density of population - small land holdings size .
- Intense use of Land - two or three crops in a year.
- Mainly depends on manual labour.
- Per hectare production is high+ per person production is low.
- Mainly food grains are produced -rice , wheat.

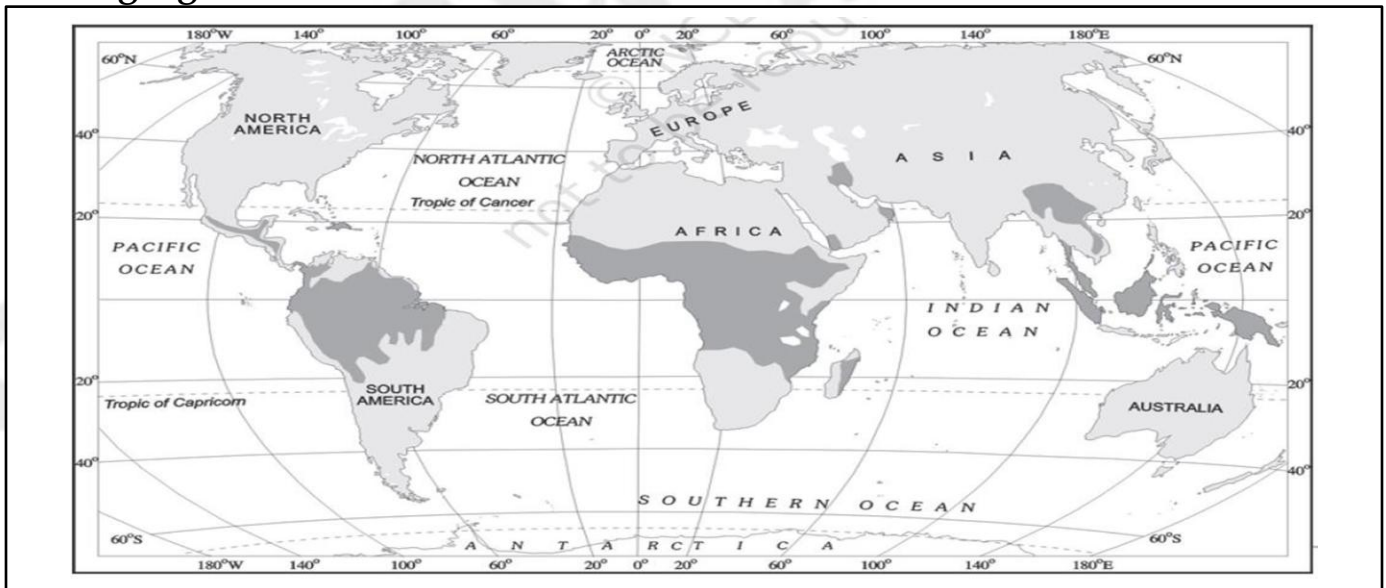
1. Rice based subsistence agriculture -

- Rain = more than 100 cm.
- India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, South and Middle China.

2. Wheat based subsistence Agriculture -

- Rain = Less than 100 Cm.
- Extension - North - East and West of India, North China, Pakistan, Korea.

Shifting Agriculture -



☑ Primitive Agriculture -

1. Shifting Agriculture -

- In the hot tropical forests by the primitive tribes. (Amazon basin, Congo Basin and island groups of south east Asia)
- Other name = Slash and Burn agriculture.
- In areas of heavy rainfall and fast growing vegetation.
- Main crops -Maize, Potato
 - Mexico , Rhodesia = Milpa
 - Brazil = Roca
 - Indonesia/ Malaysia = Ladang
 - Sri Lanka = Chenna
 - Thailand = Tumarai
 - Myanmar = Taungya
 - Vietnam = Ray
 - Venezuela = Conuco
 - Central Africa = Masole
 - Western Africa = Logan
 - Equatorial Africa = Phang
 - Madagascar = Tawi
 - Jawa - Sumatra = Humah
 - Philippines = Caingin
 - North east = Jhoom

2. Pastoral Nomadic Agriculture -

- Nomads migrate to get water and fodder.
- South-West Asia, Sahara = Camel.
- Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan = sheep, goat, cow, horse, donkey, mule.
- Central Asia = Yak.
- Tundra Region = Reindeer, Caribou Rearing.
- Rajasthan, J&K

☑ **Commercial Agriculture -**

1. Commercial Livestock Rearing -

- In the temperate grasslands.
- Denmark, New Zealand = Milk.
- Australia = Wool.
- USA = Milk + Meat Production.
- Workers working at sheep rearing centers in Australia = Jekaru

2. Extensive Commercial Grain Agriculture -

- In the temperate grasslands in the developed countries.
- Lower production per hectare + higher production per person.
- Main crop = wheat
- Other crops = corn, barley, oats.

3. Mixed Farming -

- Crop Production + Animal Husbandry.
- Extension= Eastern part of USA, northern -western Europe, some parts of Eurasia , parts of southern continents with temperate latitudes.
- Crop rotation and intercropping help in maintaining soil fertility.
- Heavy capital investment.
- It is done near the metros.

4. Plantation Agriculture -

- Developed by Europeans in the colonization period in tropical regions .

☼ **British -**

- India + Sri Lanka = Tea.
- Malaysia = Rubber.
- West Indies = Sugarcane + Banana.

☼ **French -**

- West Africa = Coffee +Cocoa.
- Americans
- Philippines = Coconut +Sugarcane.

❖ **European -**

- Brazil = Coffee.
- Huge capital investment + labour intensive crop.
- Single crop farming.

5. Mediterranean Agriculture -

- Cultivation of citrus fruits such as grapes, oranges, citrus, lemons, olives in the Mediterranean regions.
- Extension = On both sides of the Mediterranean Sea, from Tunisia in North Africa to the Atlantic coast, central Chile, the south-western part of South Africa, the south-western part of Australia.

6. Truck Farming -

- Vegetables are packed in trucks every day and supplied to nearby towns.
- Depends on the distance travelled by the truck overnight.
- First started in the U.S.A.

7. Market Gardening (Horticulture)

- Cultivation of fruits and flowers.
- Tropical region = banana, mango, coconut.
- Temperate zone = Apple, Pear.
- Mediterranean region = citrus fruits.
- India = Rose, Marigold.
- Netherlands famous for the production of flowers. (mainly tulips)

8. Factory/Dairy farming

- Animal Husbandry (cow-bullock, poultry).
- Arrangements for ready-made food, veterinary medicine, etc. in factories.
- Expansion = In the industrial areas of Western Europe and North America.

☑ **Types of agriculture based on the organization doing agriculture -**

1. Cooperative Farming -

- Agriculture through a co-operative society while the individual farm remains intact.
- Arrangements are made by the co-operative society for procurement required for agricultural purposes, sale of agricultural produce at reasonable prices, mobilization of processing equipment at cheaper rates.
- The co-operative movement began a century ago.
- In Denmark, the movement has been most successful.

2. Collective Farming -

- Ownership of the whole society over the means of production + collective labour.
- First started in the Soviet Union.
- Name of collective agriculture in the Soviet Union = '**Kolkhoz**'.