



MALUKA IAS

SYNOPSIS OF NCERT
GEOGRAPHY
VI-X CLASS



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CLASS VI

THE EARTH OUR HABITAT

Chapter – 1

THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Celestial bodies-

- shining objects in the sky like Sun, Moon; made up of gases; own heat and light (stars, e.g. Sun)

Constellations-

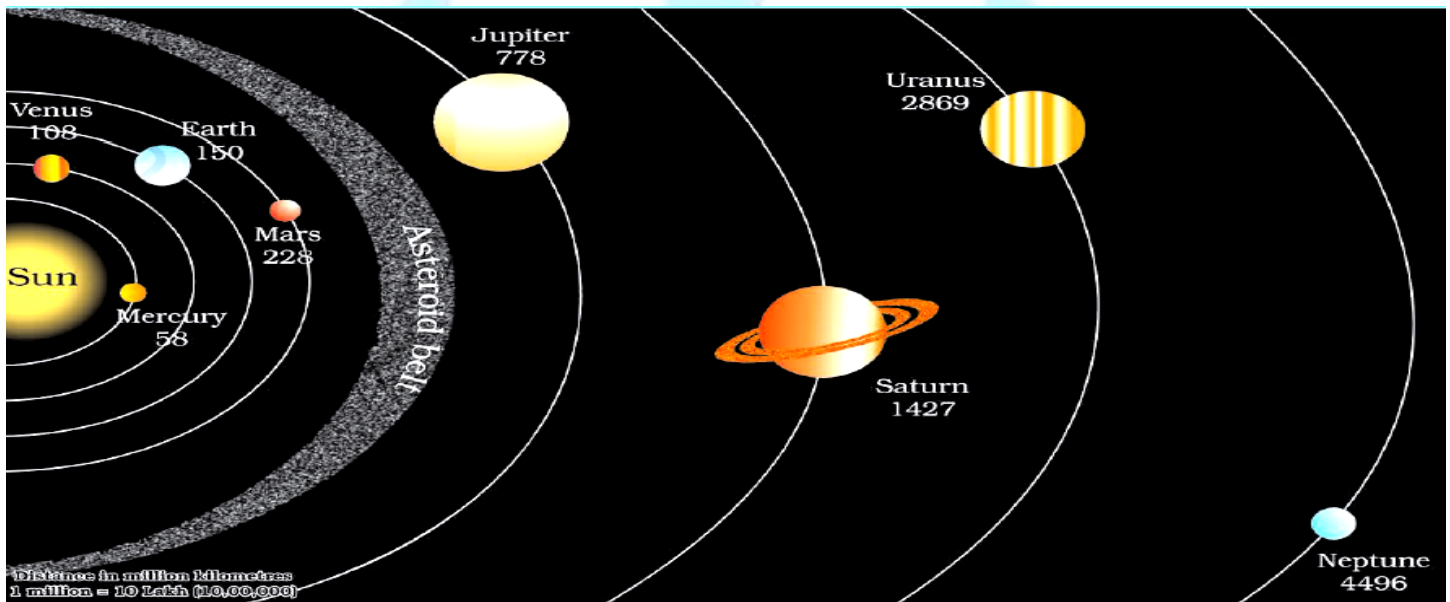
- Various patterns formed by different groups of stars

Pole Star-

- North star indicates the north direction

Planets-

- do not have their own heat and light; lit by the light of the stars



- 1. MERCURY** - One orbit around sun - 88 days, One spin on axis - 59 days.
- 2. VENUS** - One orbit around sun - 255 days, One spin on axis - 243 days
- 3. EARTH** - One orbit around sun - 365 days, One spin on axis - 1 day, Number of moons - 1
- 4. MARS** - One orbit around sun - 687 days

- 5. JUPITER** - One orbit around sun - 11 years, 11 months about 12 years, One spin on axis - 9 hours, 56 minutes, number of moons - about 53
- 6. SATURN** - One orbit around sun - 29 years, 5 months, One spin on axis - 10 hours 40 minutes, number of moons - about 53.
- 7. URANUS** - One orbit around sun - 84 years, One

- 8. NEPTUNE** - One orbit around sun - 164 years, One spin on axis - 16 hours 7 minutes, number of moons - 13.

Asteroids

- Tiny bodies which also move around the sun.
- between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter

Meteoroids

- The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun
- Sometimes these meteoroids come near the earth and tend to drop upon it.
- During this process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn.
- It causes a flash of light.
- Sometimes, a meteor without being completely burnt, falls on the earth and creates a hollow.

The Sun

- centre of the solar system
- huge and made up of extremely hot gases
- provides the pulling force that binds the solar system
- ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system
- about 150 million km away from the earth

Planets

- 8 planets
- MY VERY EFFICIENT MOTHER JUST SERVED US NUTS
- move around the sun in fixed paths (paths-elongated)
- They are called orbits.
- Venus is considered as 'Earth's-twin' because its size and shape are very much similar to that of the earth.
- Till recently (August 2006), Pluto was also considered a planet.
- However, in a meeting of the International Astronomical Union, a decision was taken that Pluto like other celestial objects (Ceres, 2003 UB313) discovered in recent past may be called 'dwarf planets.'

The Earth

- 3rd nearest planet to the sun.
- In size- 5th largest planet.
- It is slightly flattened at the poles (Geoid shape)
- 2/3rd surface is covered by water (*blue planet*)

The Moon

- Our earth has only one satellite, i.e. moon.
- Its diameter is only one-quarter that of the earth.

- The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days.
- It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin.
- It has mountains, plains and depressions on its surface.
- Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the surface of the moon on 21 July 1969.
- Whitish broad band, like a white glowing path across the sky on a clear starry night i.e. cluster of millions of stars (*Milky*)
- Named *Akash Ganga*
- A **galaxy** is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases.
- A **Satellite** is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun.
- A Human-made Satellite is an artificial body.
- It is designed by scientists to gather information about the universe or for communication.
- It is carried by a rocket and placed in the orbit around the earth.
- Some of the Indian satellites in space are INSAT, IRS, EDUSAT, etc.

Tonga Islands (in the Pacific Ocean) and Mauritius Islands (in the Indian Ocean) are situated on the same latitude (i.e., 20° S)

Chapter- 2 GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Latitude

- Parallels of latitudes- parallel circles from the equator up to the poles
- Chandrapur, Maharashtra (India) is situated at 20° N latitude and Belo, Brazil (South America) Horizonte is situated at 20° S latitude.

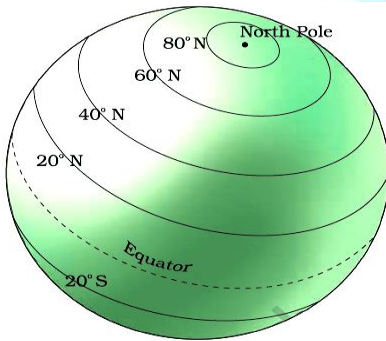


Figure 2.2 : Latitude

Lines of references are called the meridians of longitude

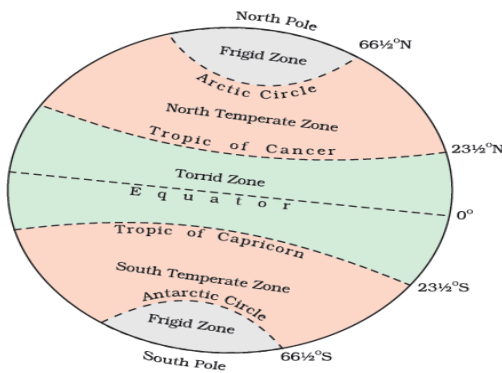


Figure 2.3 : Important Latitudes and Heat Zones

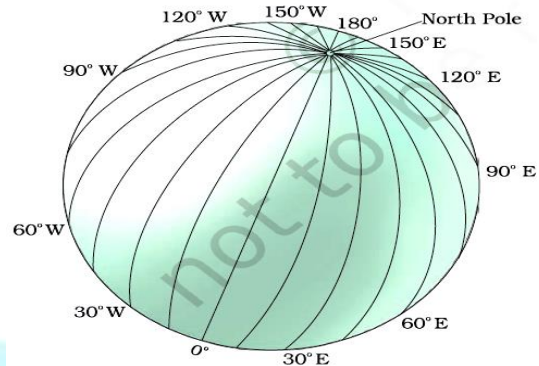


Figure 2.5 : Longitudes

- Unlike parallels of latitude, all meridians are of equal length
- Prime Meridian- Its value is 0° longitude and from it we count 180° eastward as well as 180° westward.
- The Prime Meridian and 180° meridian divide the earth into two equal halves, the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere

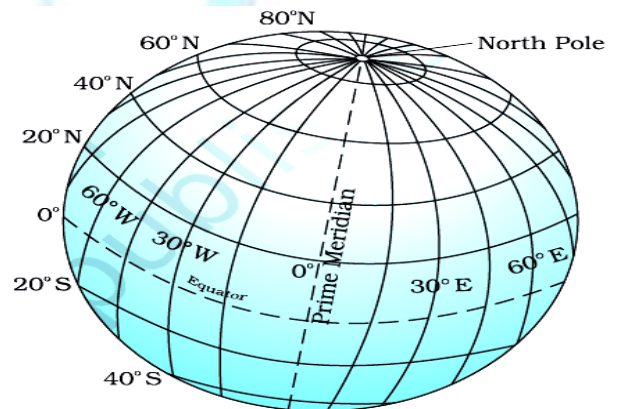


Figure 2.6 : Grid

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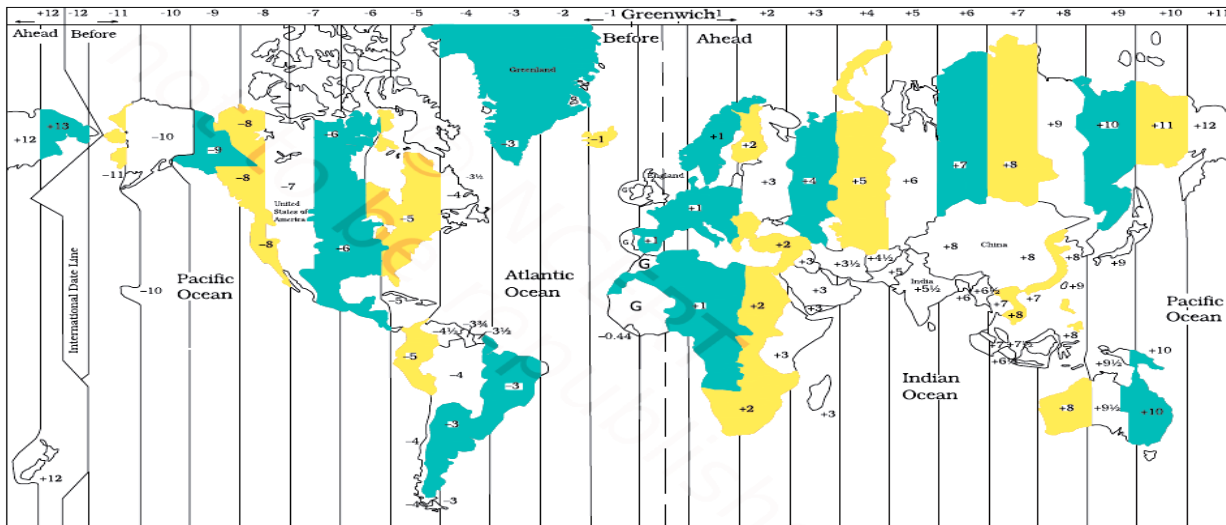


Figure 2.8 : Time zones of the World

- As the earth rotates from W → E, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the west will be behind it
- The earth rotates 360° in about 24 hours, which means 15° an hour or 1° in four minutes.
- Thus, when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, the time at 15° east of Greenwich will be $15 \times 4 = 60$ minutes, i.e., 1 hour ahead of Greenwich Time, which means 1 p.m.
- But at 15° west of Greenwich, the time will be behind Greenwich time by one hour, i.e., it will be 11.00 a.m. Similarly, at 180° ,

Asia-

- Largest continent; It covers about $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the total land area of the earth.
- The continent lies in the Eastern Hemisphere.
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent.
- Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural mountains on the west
- The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called the *Eurasia (Europe + Asia)*.

Europe-

- The Arctic Circle passes through it.
- It is bound by water bodies on three sides.

Africa-

- 2nd largest continent after Asia.

- The Equator or 0° latitude runs almost through the middle of the continent; large part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere.
- It is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.
- The continent is bound on all sides by oceans and seas.
- World's longest river the Nile, flows through Africa.

North America-

- 3rd largest continent; It is linked to South America by a very narrow strip of land called the *Isthmus of Panama*.
- The continent lies completely in the Northern and Western Hemisphere.
- Three oceans surround this continent

South America-

- Lies mostly in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The Andes, world's longest mountain range, runs through its length from north to south
- World's largest river- Amazon.

Australia

- smallest continent
- lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere
- surrounded on all sides by the oceans and seas (*island continent*)

Antarctica-

- Completely in the Southern Hemisphere
- The South Pole lies almost at the centre of this continent.
- Located in the South Polar Region
- Many countries have research stations in Antarctica.

E.g. India- Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri

INDIA

- In India, the longitude of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E ($82^{\circ} 30'E$) is treated as the standard meridian (Indian Standard Time (IST))
- India located east of Greenwich at $82^{\circ}30'E$ is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT.
- So it will be 7:30 p.m. in India when it is 2:00 p.m. noon in London
- The earth has been divided into twenty-four time zones of one hour each. Each zone thus covers 15° of longitude
- Russia- 11 zones

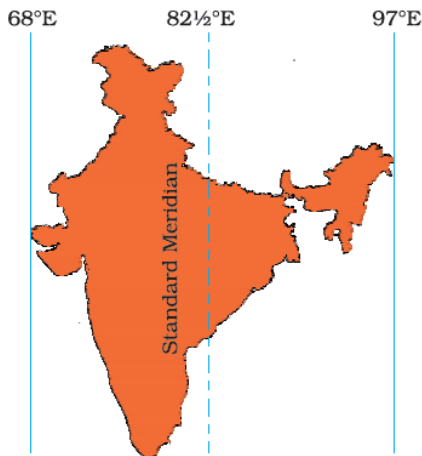


Figure 2.9 : Indian Standard Meridian

Chapter- 3 MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

- Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis.

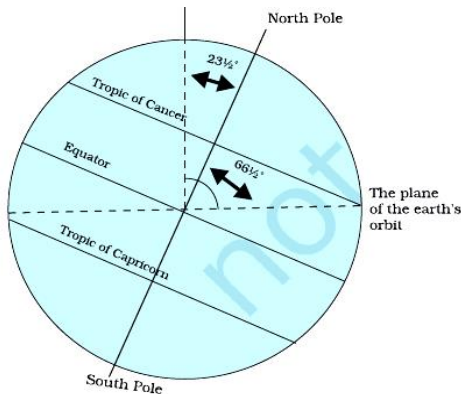


Figure 3.1 : Inclination of the Earth's axis and the orbital plane

- The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.
- The axis of the earth which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ with its orbital plane.
- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.

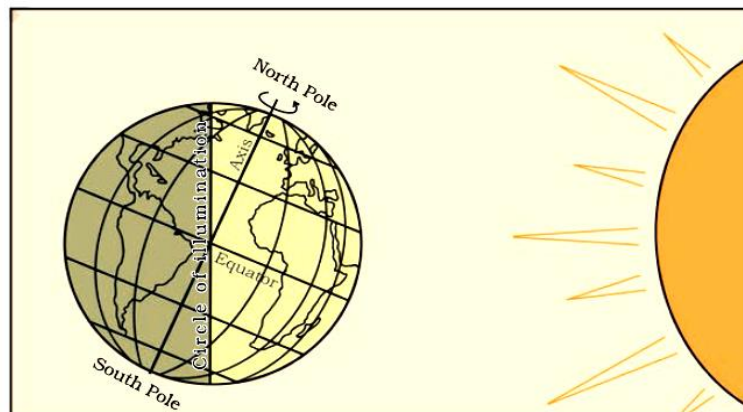


Figure 3.2 : Day and Night on the Earth due to rotation

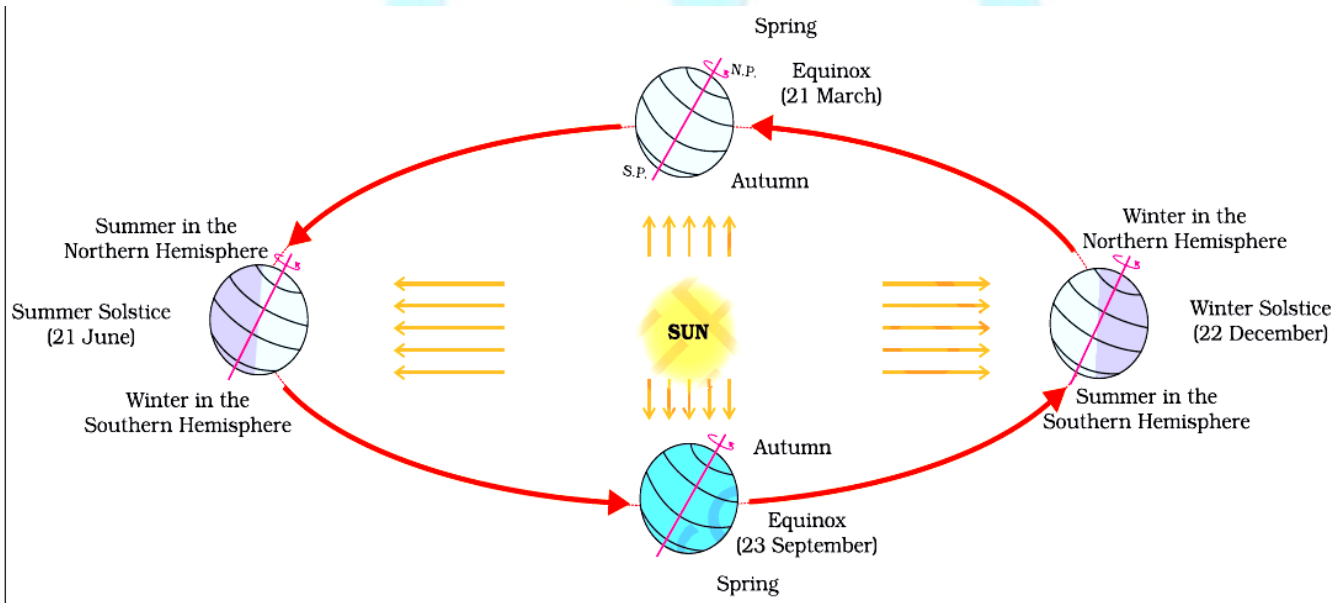


Figure 3.3 : Revolution of the Earth and Seasons

Chapter- 5
MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

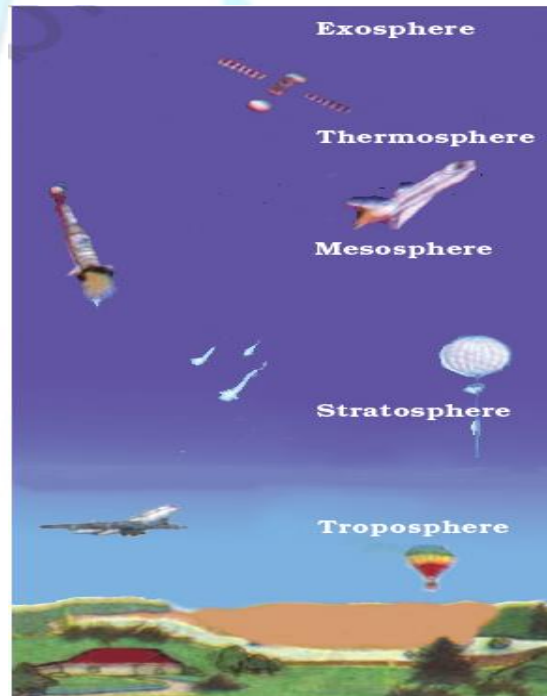
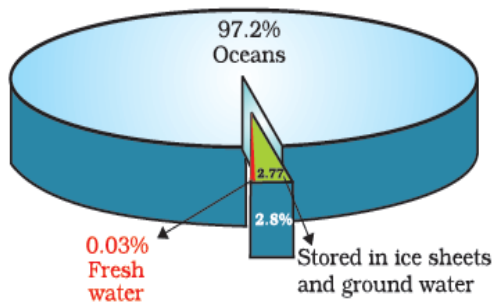
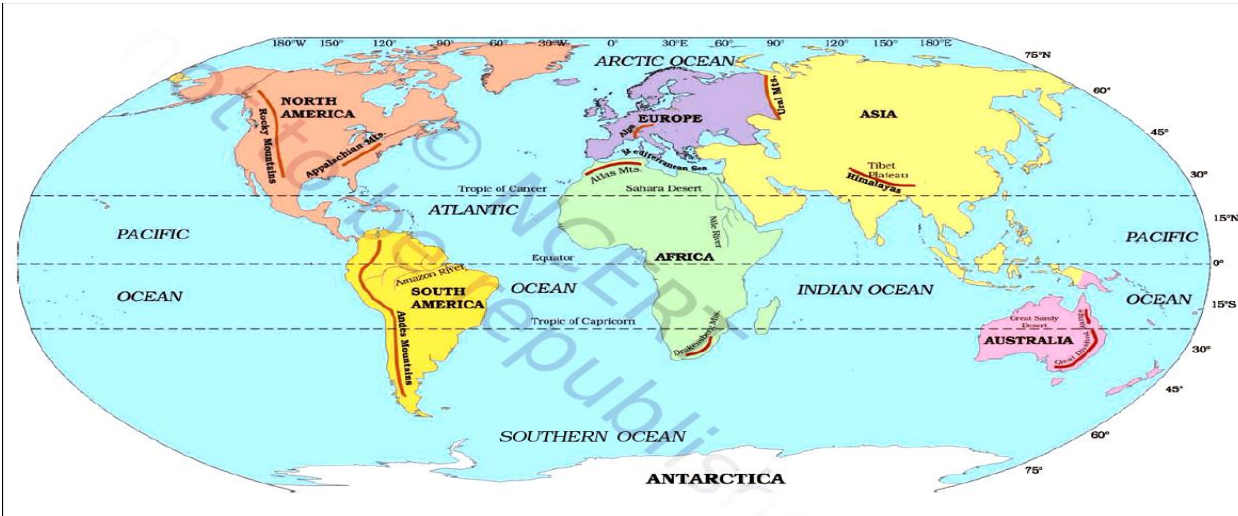


Figure 5.4 : Layers of the Atmosphere

The climbers experience problems in breathing due to this decrease in the density of air

Table 1-2 Principal gases of dry air

Constituent	Percent by Volume	Concentration in Parts Per Million (PPM)
Nitrogen (N ₂)	78.084	780,840.0
Oxygen (O ₂)	20.946	209,460.0
Argon (Ar)	0.934	9,340.0
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	0.036	360.0
Neon (Ne)	0.00182	18.2
Helium (He)	0.000524	5.24
Methane (CH ₄)	0.00015	1.5
Krypton (Kr)	0.000114	1.14
Hydrogen (H ₂)	0.00005	0.5

Chapter- 6

MAJOR

LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

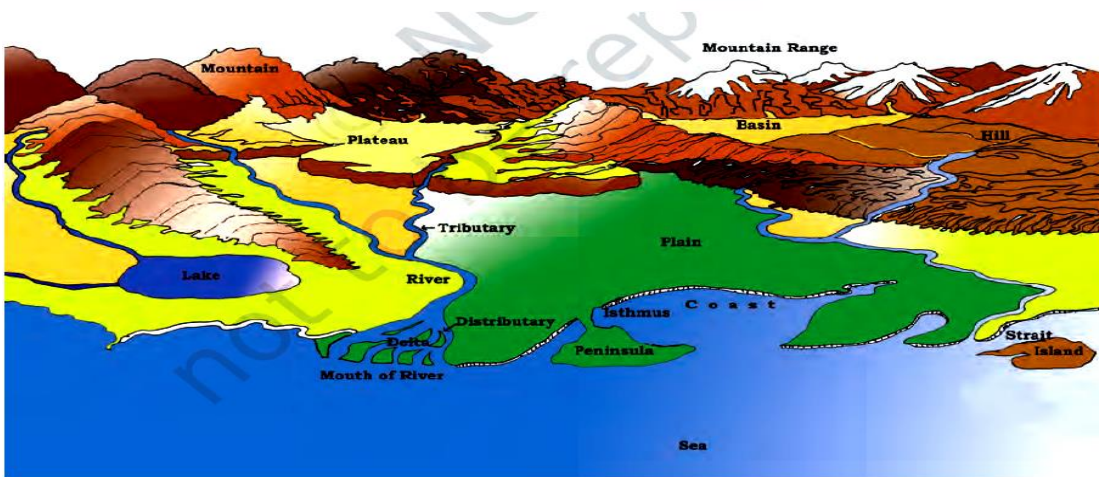


Figure 6.1 : Landforms

