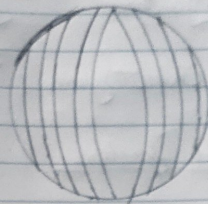


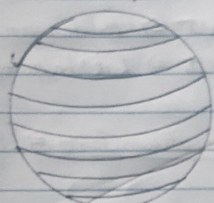
CH-1 India - Size and Location

Introduction: Location

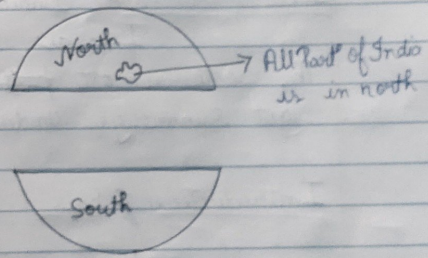
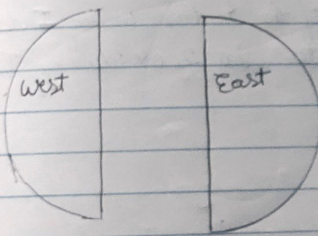
• Longitudes
↓
Long - long



• Latitudes
↓
लेटा हुआ



• Hemisphere



- * India lies in northern Hemisphere
- * Longitude extends between 68°7'E and 97°25'E
- * Latitudes extends between 8°4'N and 37°6'N
- * Tropic of Cancer (13°30'N) divides country in two equal parts.

States from where Tropic of Cancer passing :-

Trick :- मित पर गमदा झड़ 😊

मि ⇒ Mizoram, त ⇒ Tripura, ५ = West Bengal

२ ⇒ Rajasthan, म ⇒ Gujarat, म = Madhya Pradesh,

छ ⇒ Chhattisgarh, झ ⇒ Jharkhand.

Island Groups

South east ⇒ Andaman and Nicobar (Bay of Bengal)

South west ⇒ Lakshadweep (Arabian Sea)

Indian Main land ⇒ Only main land of India not any Island groups.

Indian Union ⇒ Indian main land and also all groups of Islands.

The Southernmost part point of the Indian union (Indira point) got submerged under sea water in 2004 during Tsunami.

Introduction : Size

- Total area (India)



3.28 Million Sq/Km.

- Share in total geographical area.



2.4% Share.

Seventh largest country all over the world.

1. Russia
2. Canada
3. U.S.A
4. China
5. Brazil
6. Australia
7. India

Trick: RUCU BAI

रुकु क बाई

- Land Border: 15, 200 Km (land)
- Coastline Border: 7, 516.6 Km (Sea with Iceland)

* India Position :-

- Mountains in the northwest, north and north east.
- Indian Ocean, divided into two seas, the Arabian sea, on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.
- The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°.
- East - west extent, smaller than north - south extent.
- Distance between Arunachal Pradesh to Jujirat = 2, 933 Km.

↓

Because of this distance, there is a time gap of 2 hours.

Science, All Indians time is same.

Therefore, time along the standard Meridian of India (82° 30' E)
Passing through Mirzapur (in up).

Standard Meridian

↓

This time is taken for whole Country

See the map giving in page no: 3.

India and the World

- Central location between East and West Asia.
- Connectively with Trans-Indian ocean routes.
- Deccan Peninsula protrudes

↳ Coastline part of India.

तीन ओर से समुद्र वाला भारतीय भूग

- Deccan peninsula protrudes into Indian ocean providing long coastline in this region, this helps to establish close relationship with West Asia, Africa, Europe and East Africa.

↓
Naming of Indian ocean after India

- After Sea routes

↓
India's relationship with world, contacts through land.
(Passes x ocean)

- These routes have contributed in exchange of idea and commodities. (Holy books, Spices, Muslim.

⇒ Opening of Suez Canal in Canal in 1869, Reduced distance between India and Europe by 7000 Km.

India's Neighbors

- ⇒ India occupies a unique position in South Asia.
- India share land border with:

Turkey ⇒ Bachpan में MBA

Ba → Bangladesh
 Ch → China
 Pa → Pakistan
 N → Nepal
 M → Myanmar
 B → Bhutan
 A → Afghanistan

→ Indian Southern Sea neighbours across the sea.

↓
Moldives and Sri Lanka

→ Pakistan Strait separates India and Sri Lanka.

→ Gulf of Mannar also lies between India and Sri Lanka.

→ Strong historical and geographical link with her neighbours.

→ India stands apart from the rest of Asia.

Q1. What is the latitude of the southern most point on the Indian main land?

Ans1 → The southernmost point of the country is Indira Point (Nicobar Islands) which lies on $6^{\circ}4'N$ latitudes and Kanya Kumari is the ^{southernmost} Point of the Indian mainland which lies at $8^{\circ}4'N$ latitudes.

Q2. Name any two states through which ^{Tropic} of cancer passes?

Ans2. The states that the Tropic of cancer passes through the Rajasthan (Kalimjarh), Madhya Pradesh (Bhujapur).

Q. 3. What is the approximate land boundary of India?

Ans. \Rightarrow The country's land border is 15,200 km, and its coastline border is 7515 km.

Q. 4. What is the distance of North to South extent of India?

Ans. \Rightarrow The distance between both points from north to south is 3649 km. And a part from island, the distance from northern point to southern point of India is 3214 km. (up to Kanya Kumari)

Q. 5. What is the distance of east to west extent of India?

Ans. \Rightarrow The distance between the westernmost and easternmost point of Indian mainland is 2933 km (1,822 mi) from east to west.

Q. 6. Name the imaginary line in India along which time is taken as standard time?

Ans. \Rightarrow The time followed by India is set by the standard meridian. It is the longitude of $82^{\circ} 30' E$ and it passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

Q. 7. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?

Ans. \Rightarrow It is observed from the easternmost point of India in Arunachal Pradesh to the westernmost point in Gujarat, there will be a local time difference of 120 minutes or 2 hours.

Q5 Name the country sharing land, boundary with India?

Ans → India has 15,106 km of land borders and a coastline of about 7,516 km. Only 5 out of 29 Indian states have no international border or coastline. These long borders are shared with seven countries — China, Pakistan, Bhutan, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Q6 Which Union territory of India has the least area?

Ans → The smallest union territory of India is Lakshadweep with an area of 32 Sq.

Q7 Which India state border share with three country?

Ans → There are three Indian states which share international boundary with 3 countries.

These states are

- Sikkim — Bhutan in the east, China in the north, Nepal in the west
- West Bengal — Bangladesh in the east, Nepal in the north, Bhutan in northeast.
- Arunachal Pradesh — Myanmar in the east, China in the north, Bhutan in the west.

The End