

(CHAPTER 1) : INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION



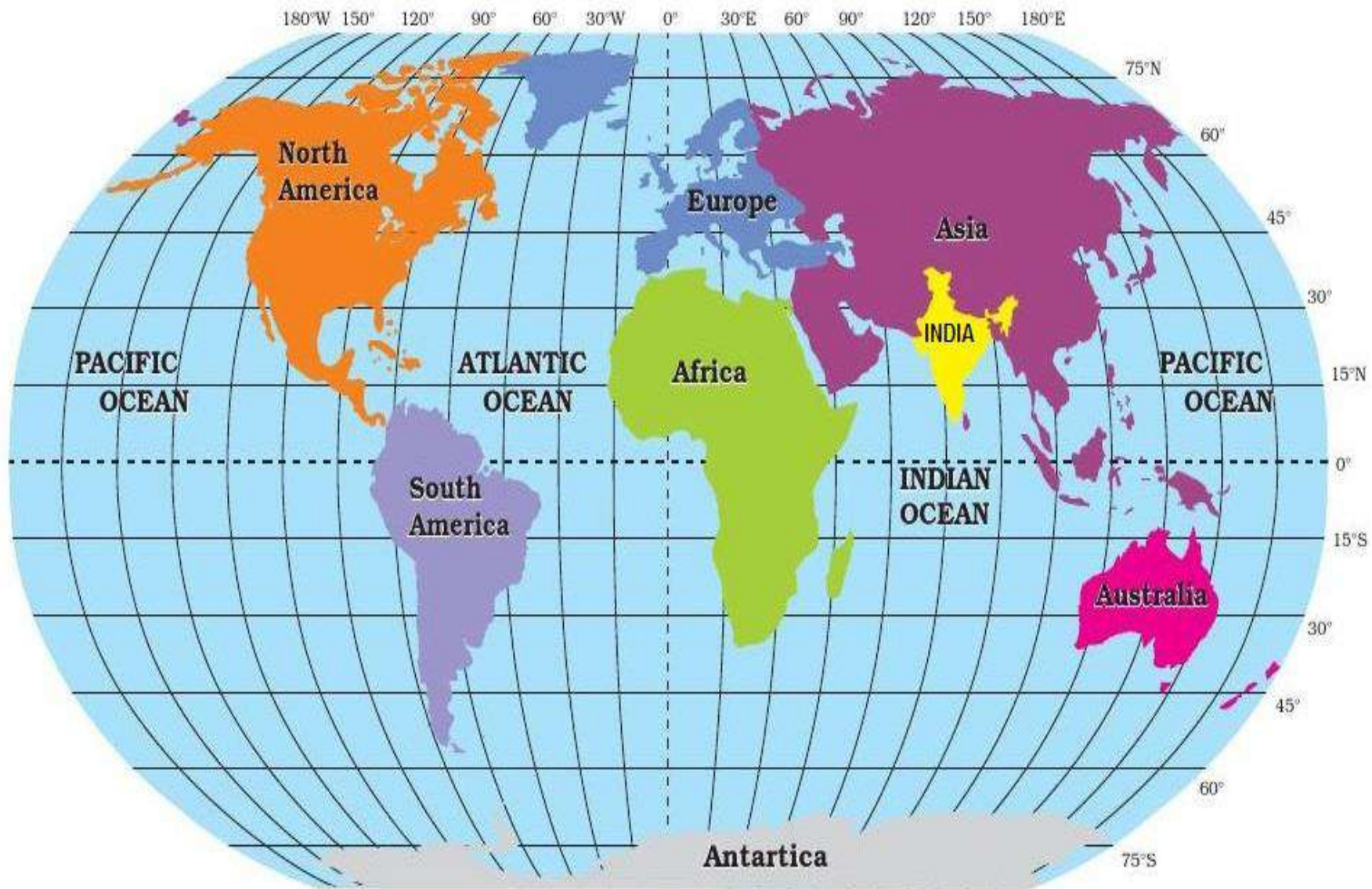


Figure 1.1 : India in the World

A satellite view of the Earth from space, showing the Indian subcontinent and surrounding regions. The sun is visible in the upper left corner, creating a bright glow. A blue rounded rectangle with the word "INDIA" in white capital letters is positioned to the left of the Indian subcontinent. A black arrow points from the bottom right of this rectangle towards the Indian subcontinent. The Earth's surface shows various geographical features like mountains, rivers, and oceans. A semi-transparent grey bar at the bottom right contains the "gettyimages" logo and the text "Planet Observer". In the bottom left corner, the number "99150113" is displayed.

INDIA

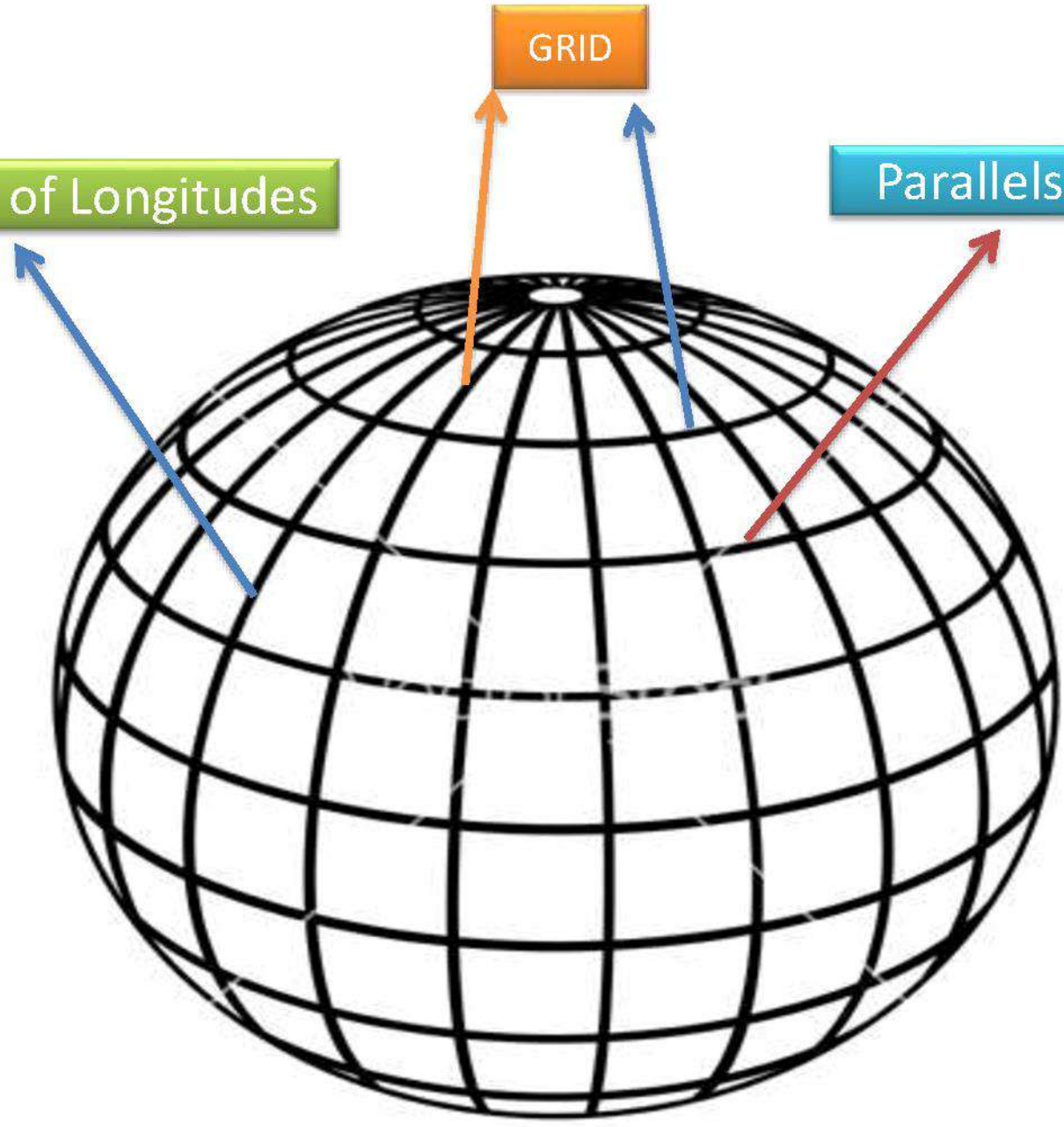
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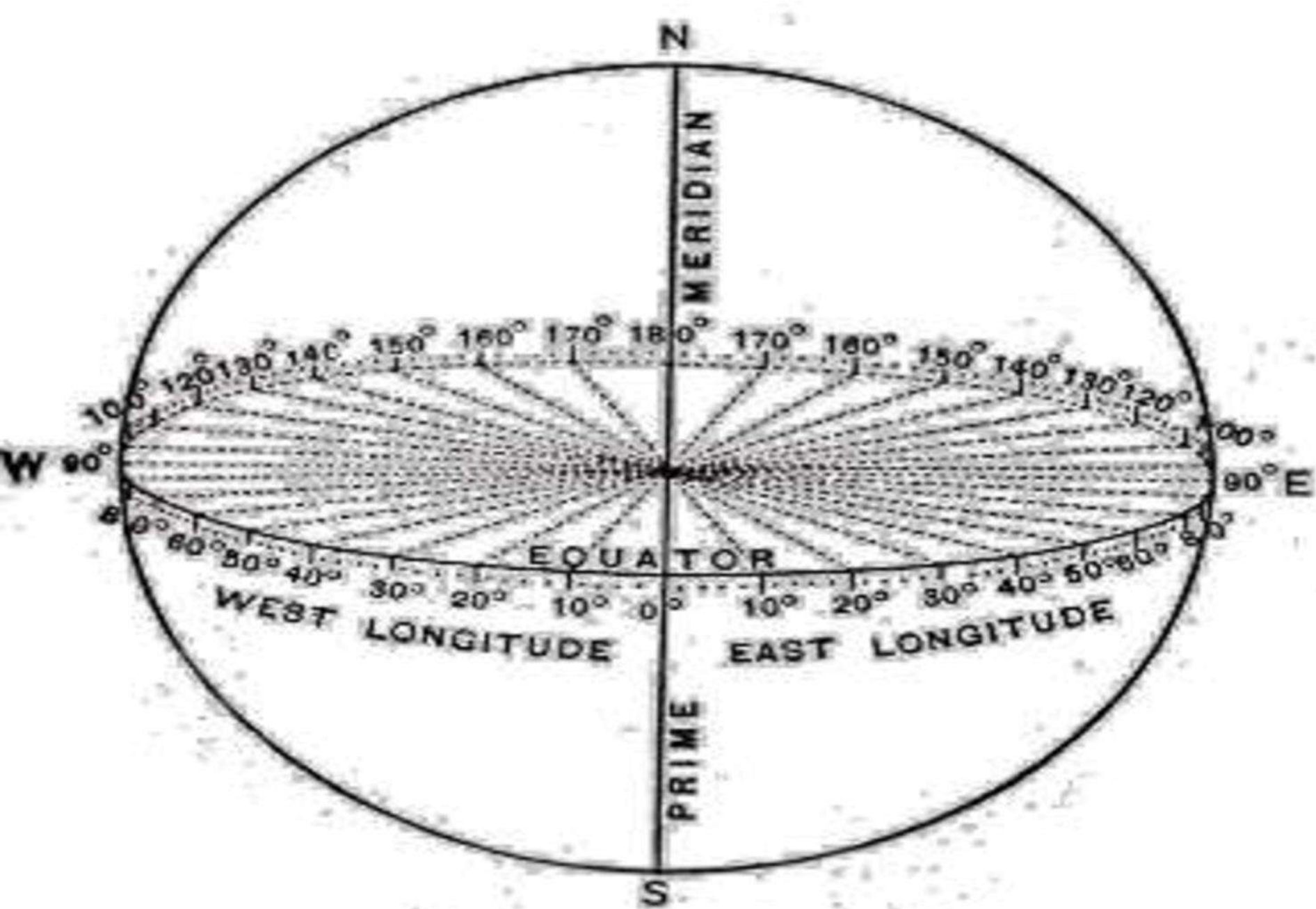
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Meridians of Longitudes

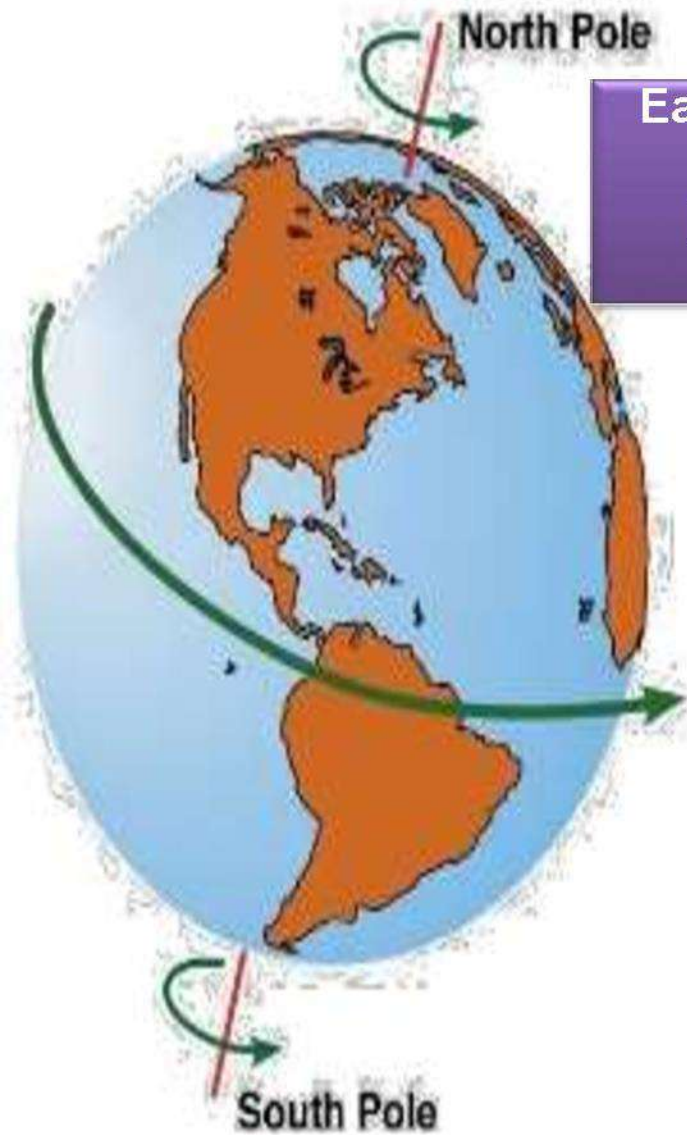
GRID

Parallels of latitudes

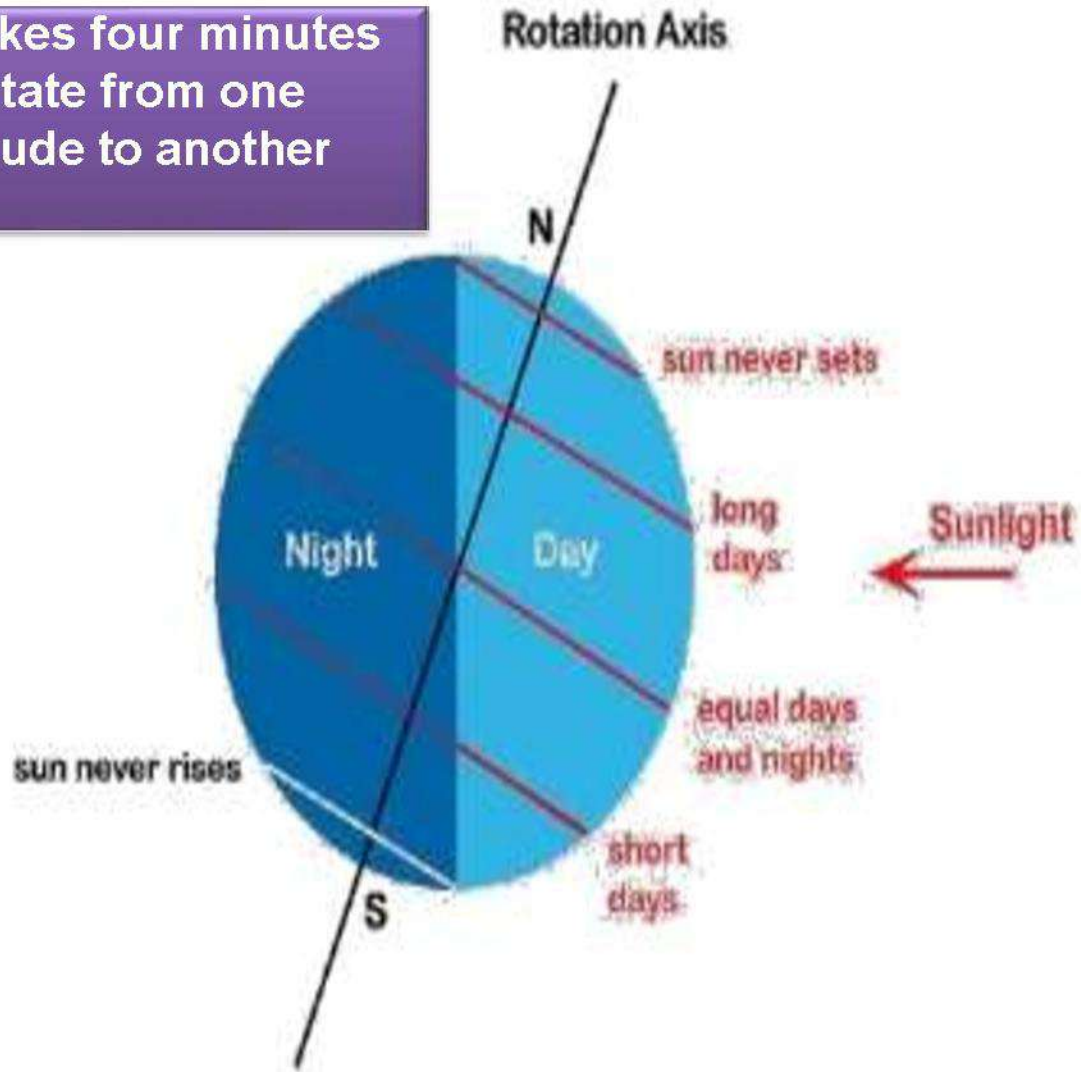


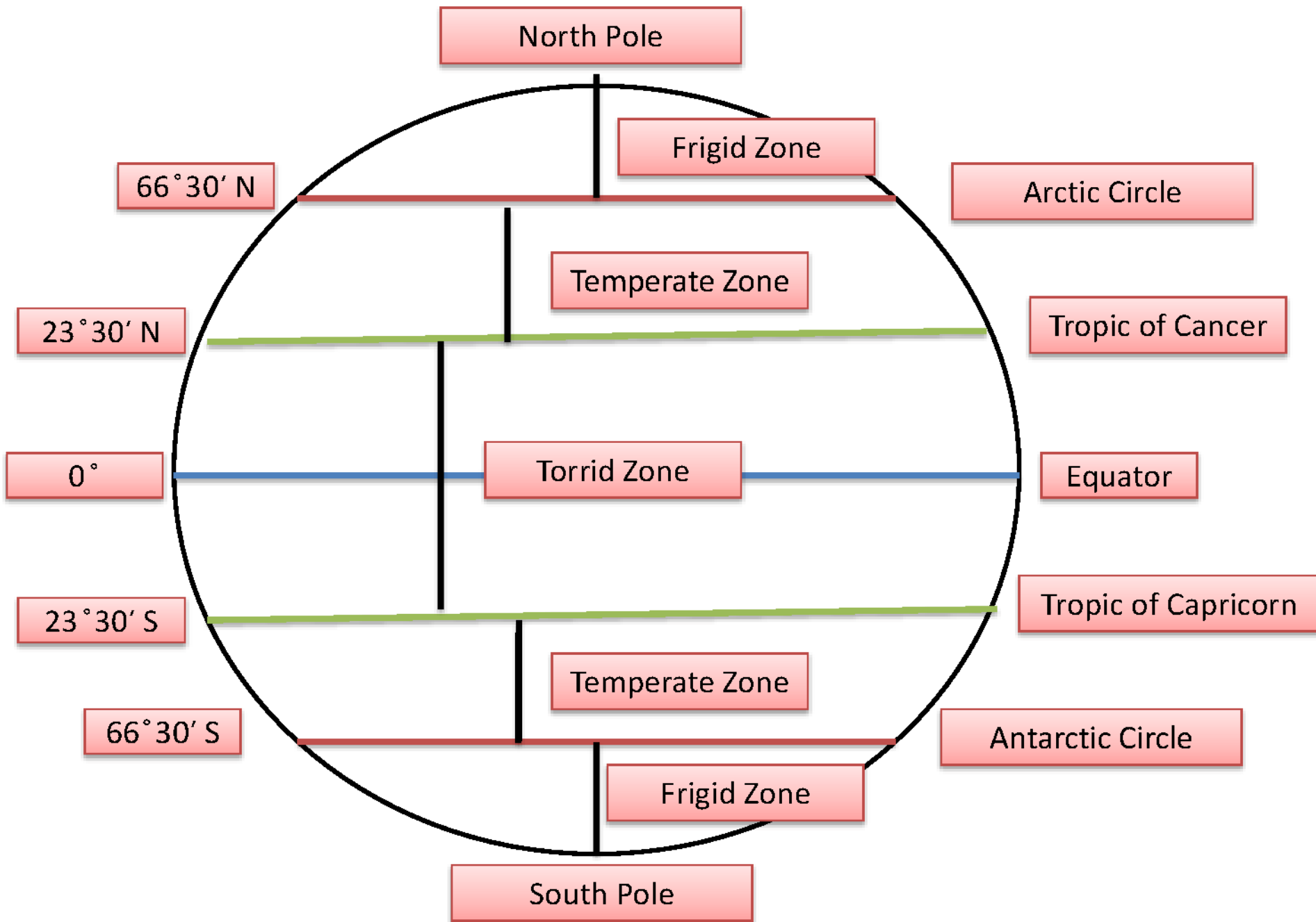


Degrees of longitude



Earth takes four minutes to rotate from one longitude to another

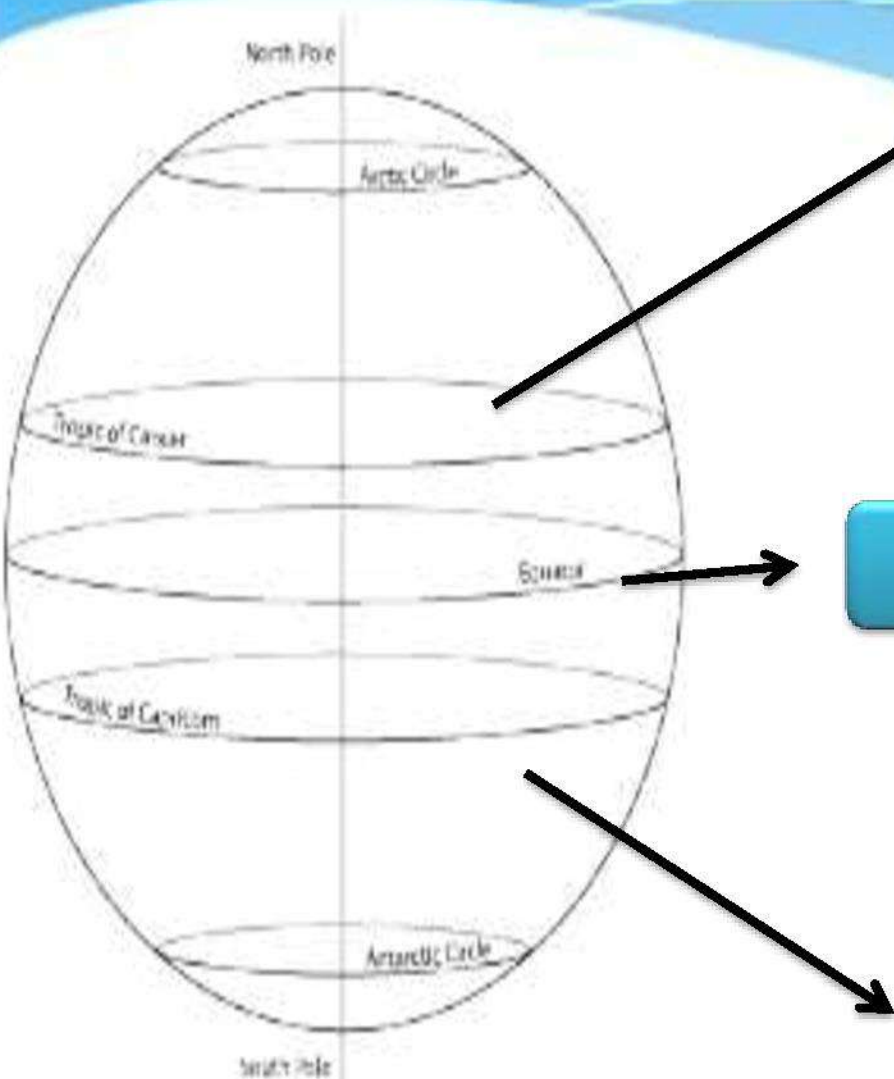






Major lines of latitude

Northern Hemisphere



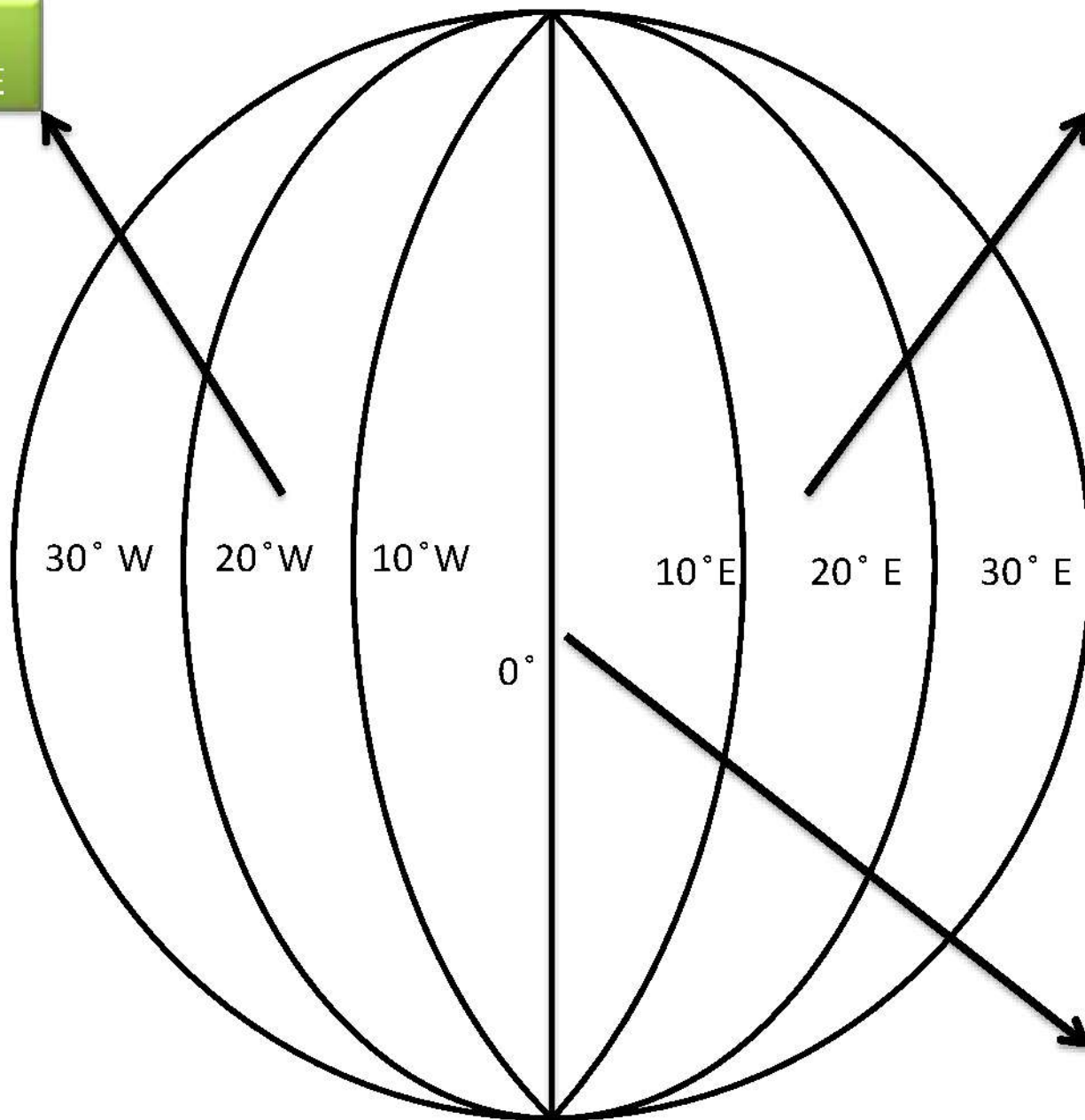
Equator

Southern Hemisphere

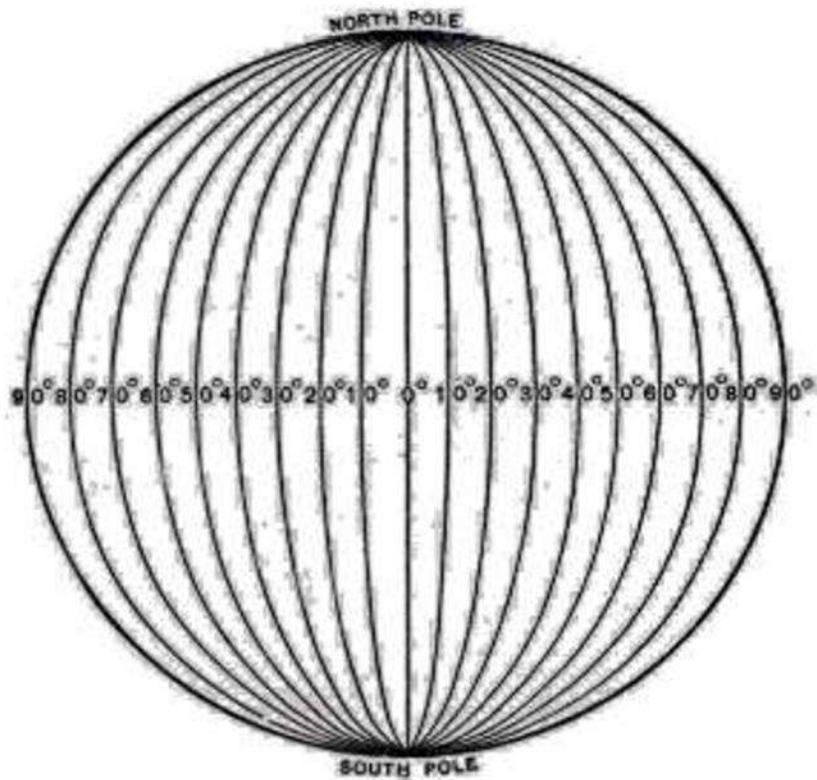
- * North Pole
- * Arctic Circle
- * Tropic of Cancer
- * Equator
- * Tropic of Capricorn
- * Antarctic Circle
- * South Pole

WESTERN
HEMISPHERE

EASTERN
HEMISPHERE



PRIME
MERIDIAN



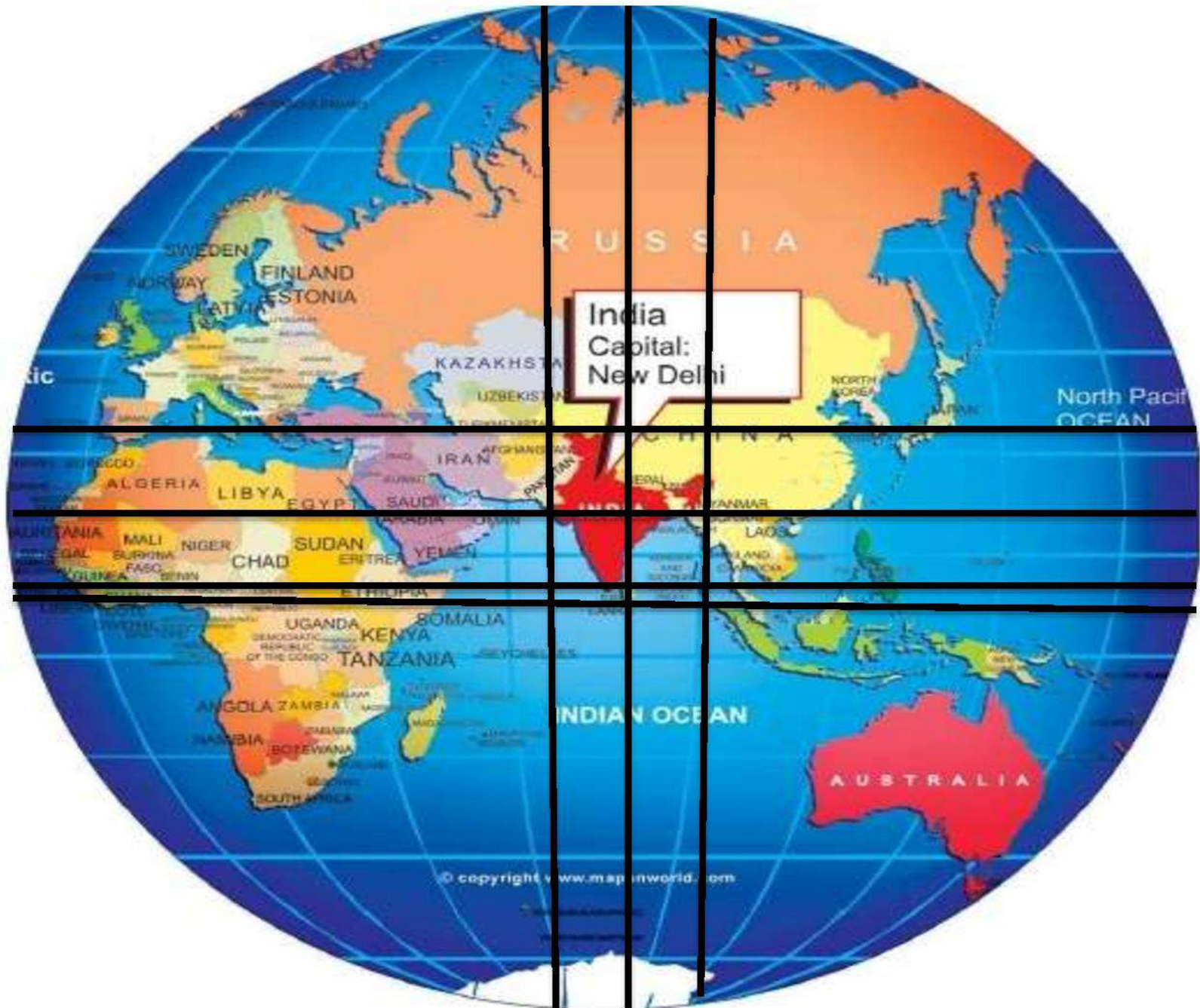
Meridians of longitude

In eastern hemisphere there are 180 longitudes and in western hemisphere there are also 180 longitudes. Therefore the total number of longitudes are 360. Earth takes four minutes to rotate from one longitude to another.

$$\frac{360 \text{ Longitudes} \times 4 \text{ Minutes}}{1440 \text{ minutes}}$$

$$1440/60=24 \text{ Hours}$$

In this way earth takes 24 hrs to complete one rotation.



India
Capital:
New Delhi

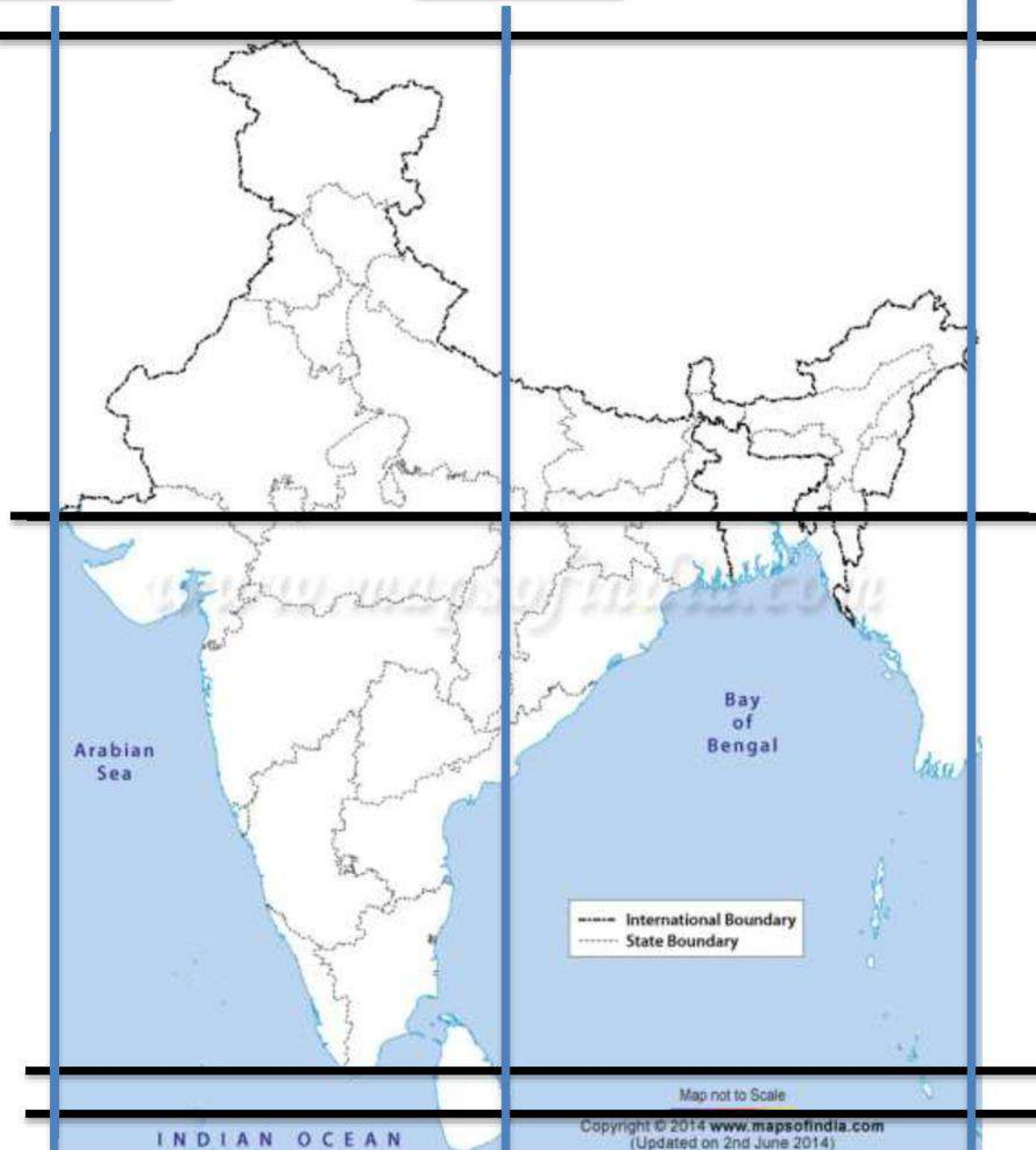
LOCATION OF INDIA

68° 7' E

82° 30' E

97° 25' E

37° 6' N



23° 30' N

8° 4' N

6° 45' N

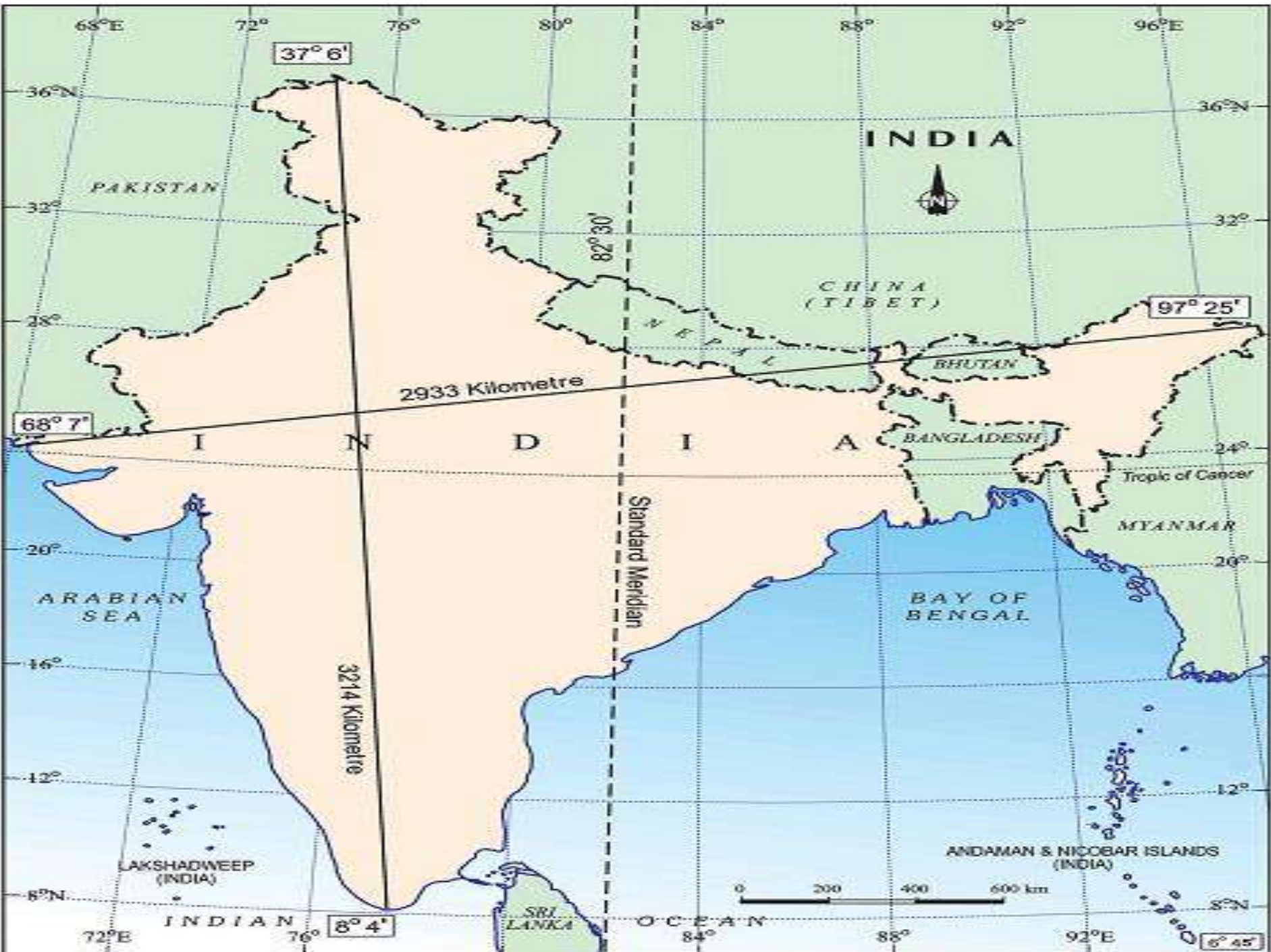
INDIAN OCEAN

Map not to Scale
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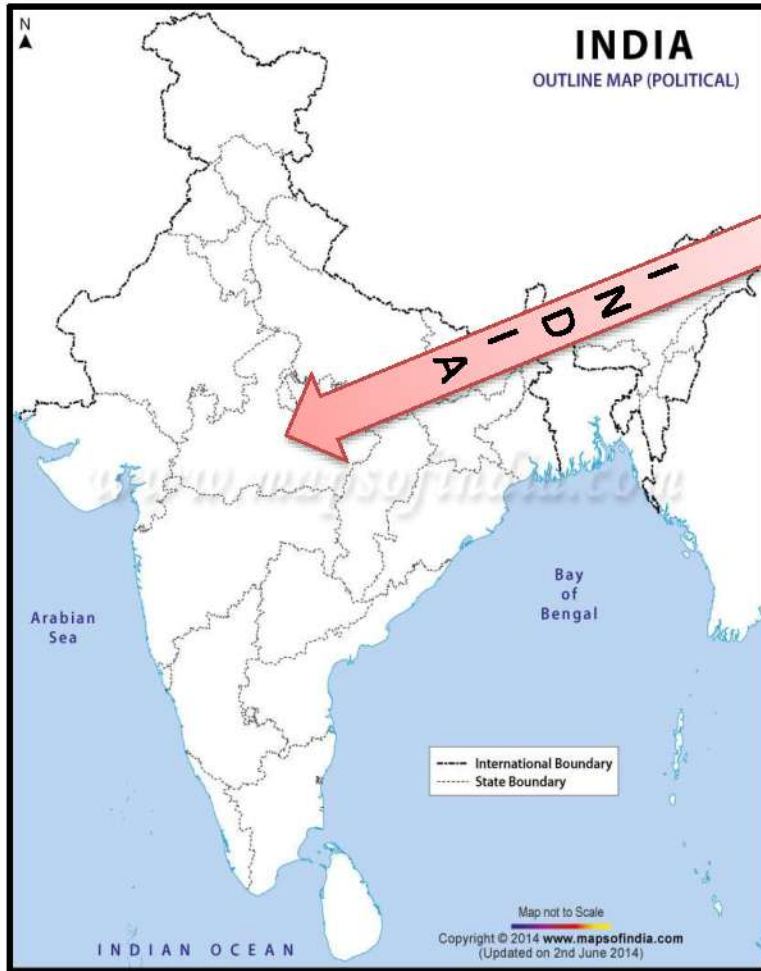
LOCATION

LONGITUDE → $68^{\circ}7' E$ $97^{\circ}25' E$



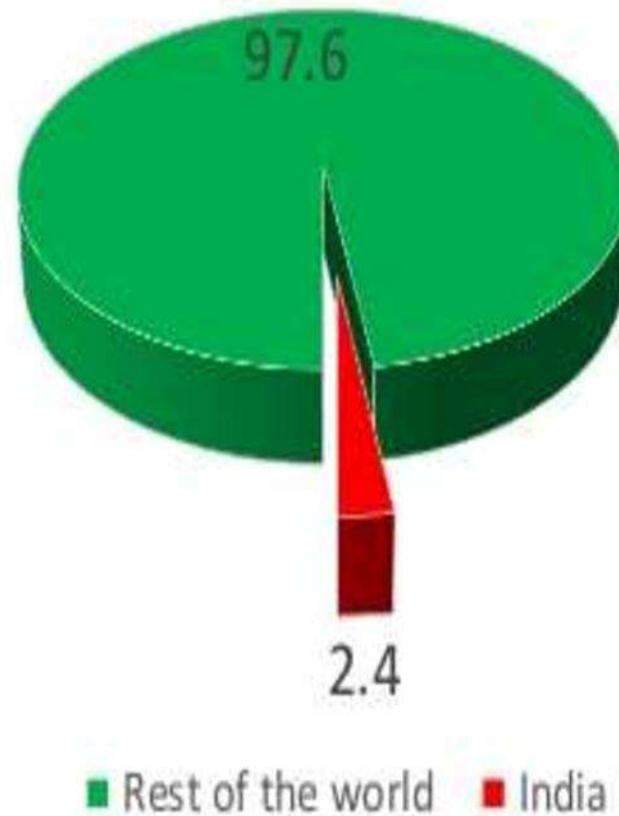


Size of India



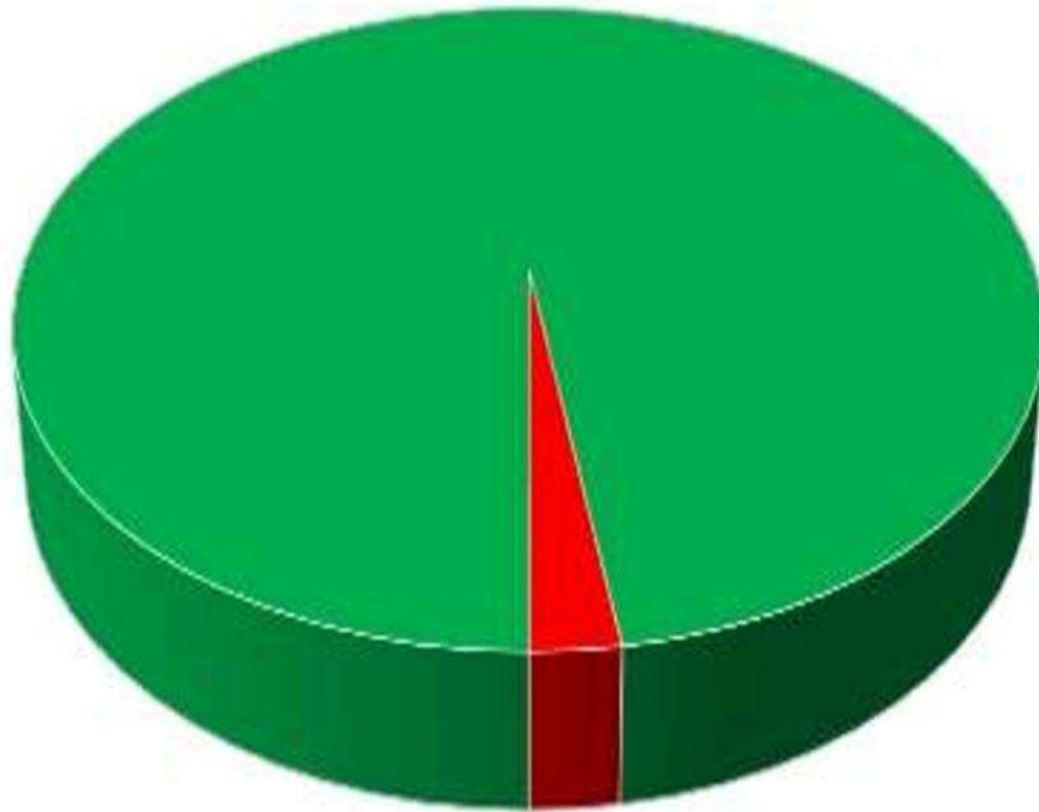
The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world. *Area: total: 510.072 million sq km land: 148.94 million sq km water: 361.132 million sq km note: 70.9% of the world's surface is water, 29.1% is land.*

Area

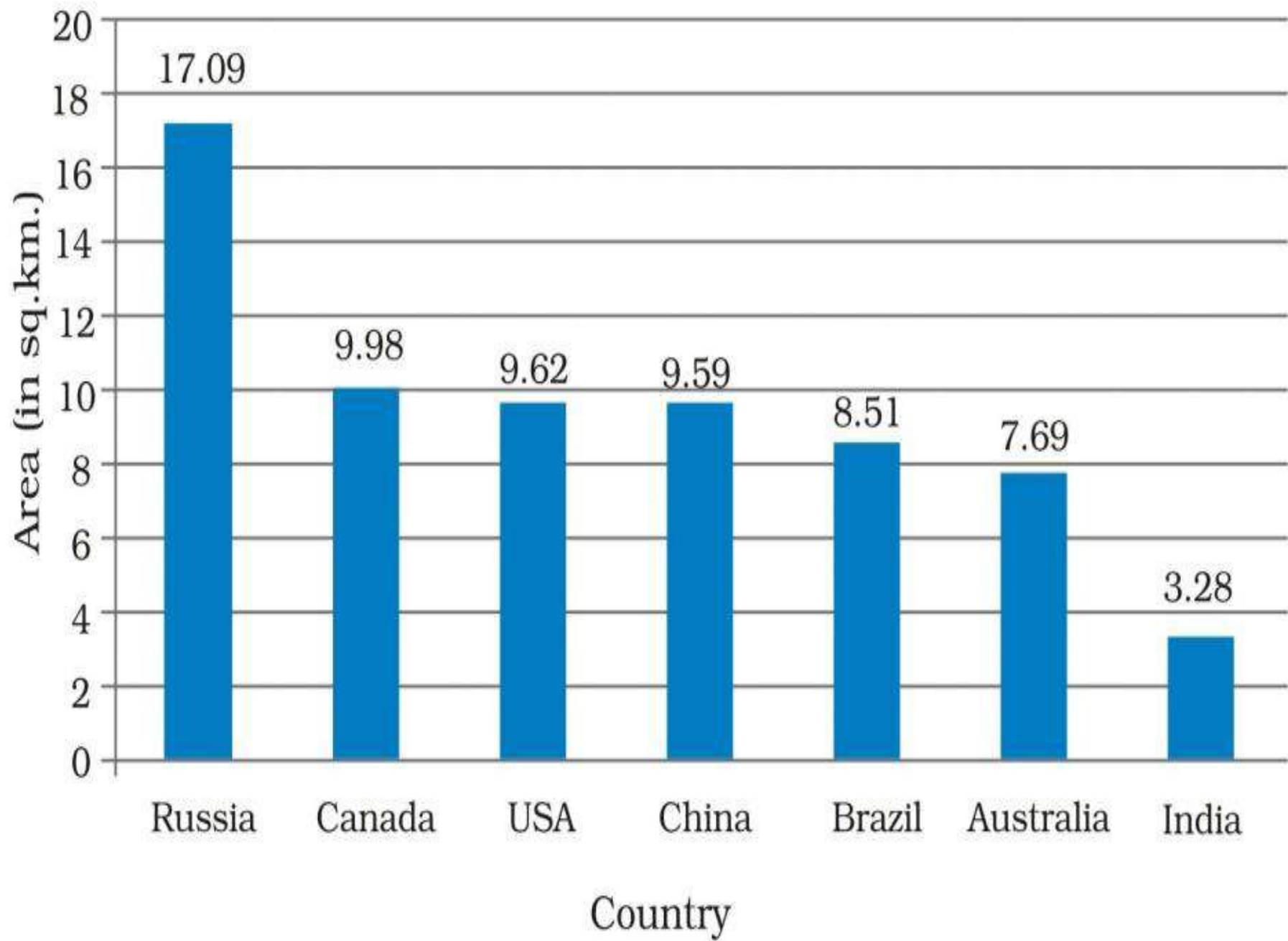


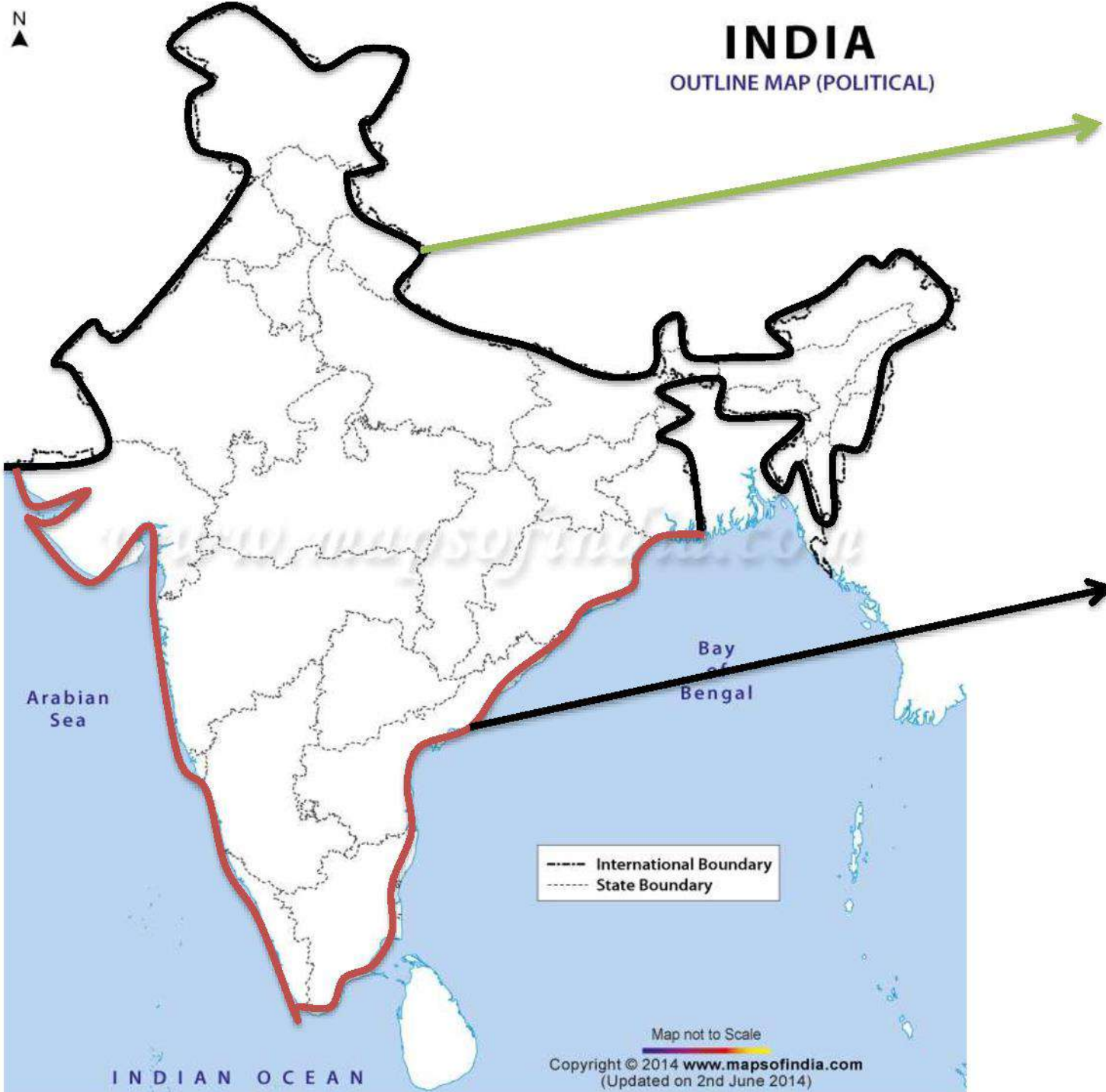
India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world.

Area



■ Rest of the world ■ India





INDIA

OUTLINE MAP (POLITICAL)

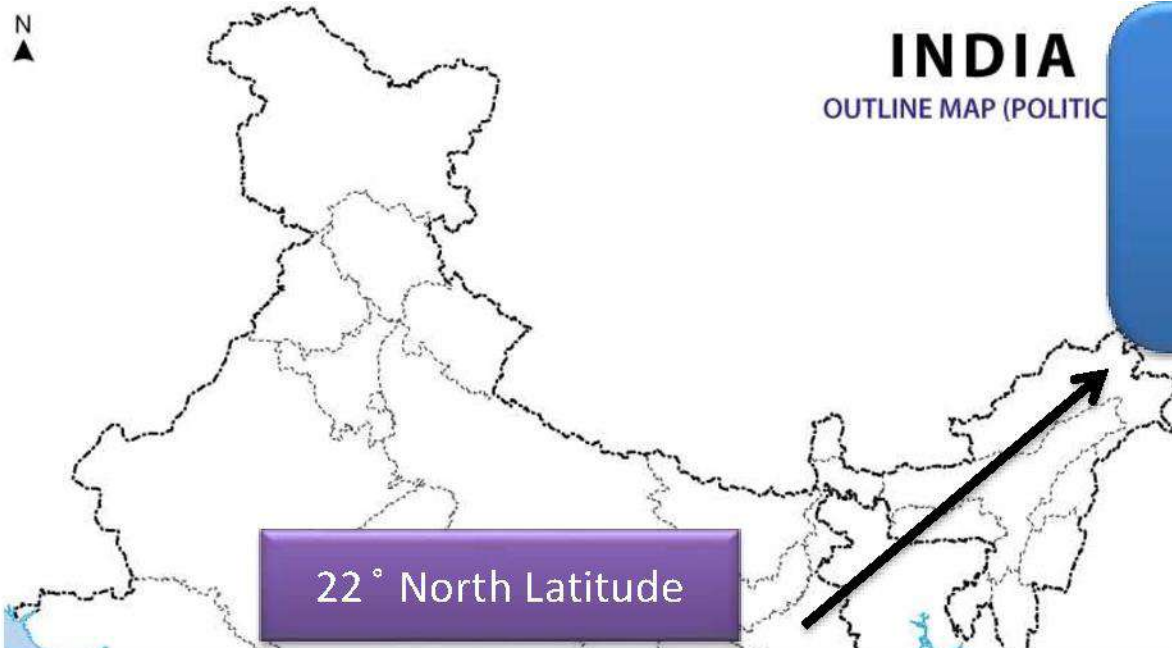
Land boundary of India
15,200 KM

Length of coastline of India
7516.6 KM

--- International Boundary
... State Boundary

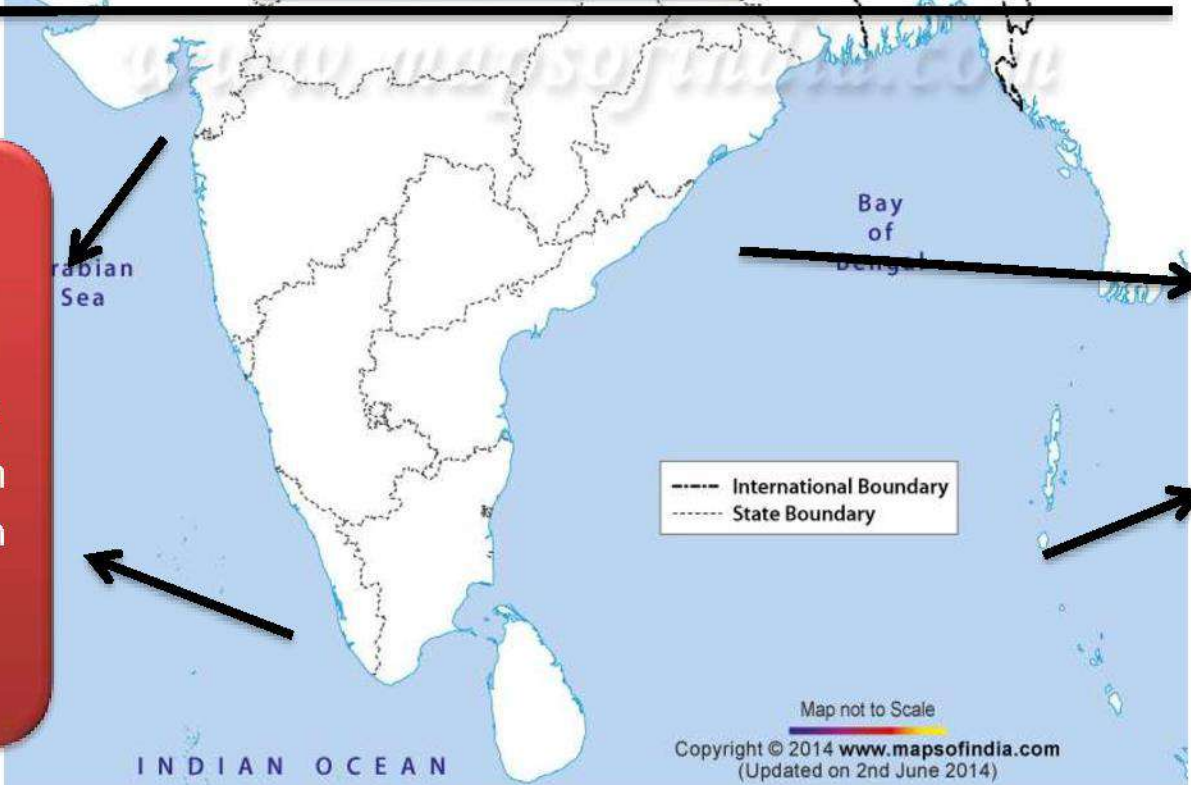
Map not to Scale

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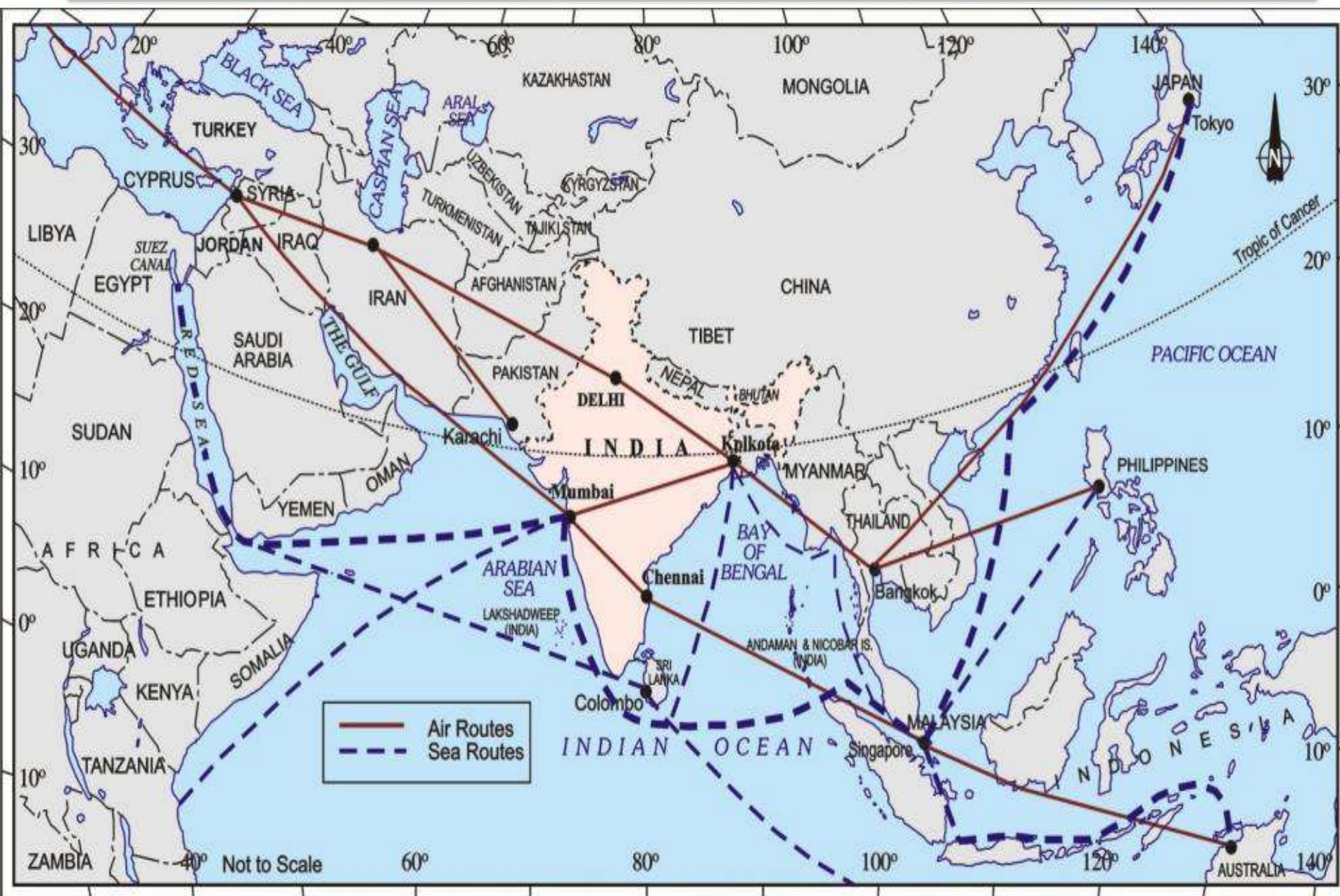
From this latitude India begins to taper towards north and south

Arabian sea and Lakshadweep are situated in south western direction



Bay of Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are situated in south eastern direction

India and The World



The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

India's contacts with the World have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

Let us Discuss:

1. Name the latitude that divides India in two equal halves. [1]
2. What is the area of the Indian land mass? [1]
3. Name the two seas that surround the Indian peninsula. [1]
4. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh? [1]
5. Name the countries that India shares its land boundaries with. [1]
6. What condition justifies the naming of the Indian Ocean after the country's name?[1]
7. What is the longitudinal extent of India? State its importance. [3]
8. Describe the size and location of India. [3]
9. Why $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} 30'$ east is chosen as standard Meridian of India? [3]
10. Explain how the land routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times? [5]

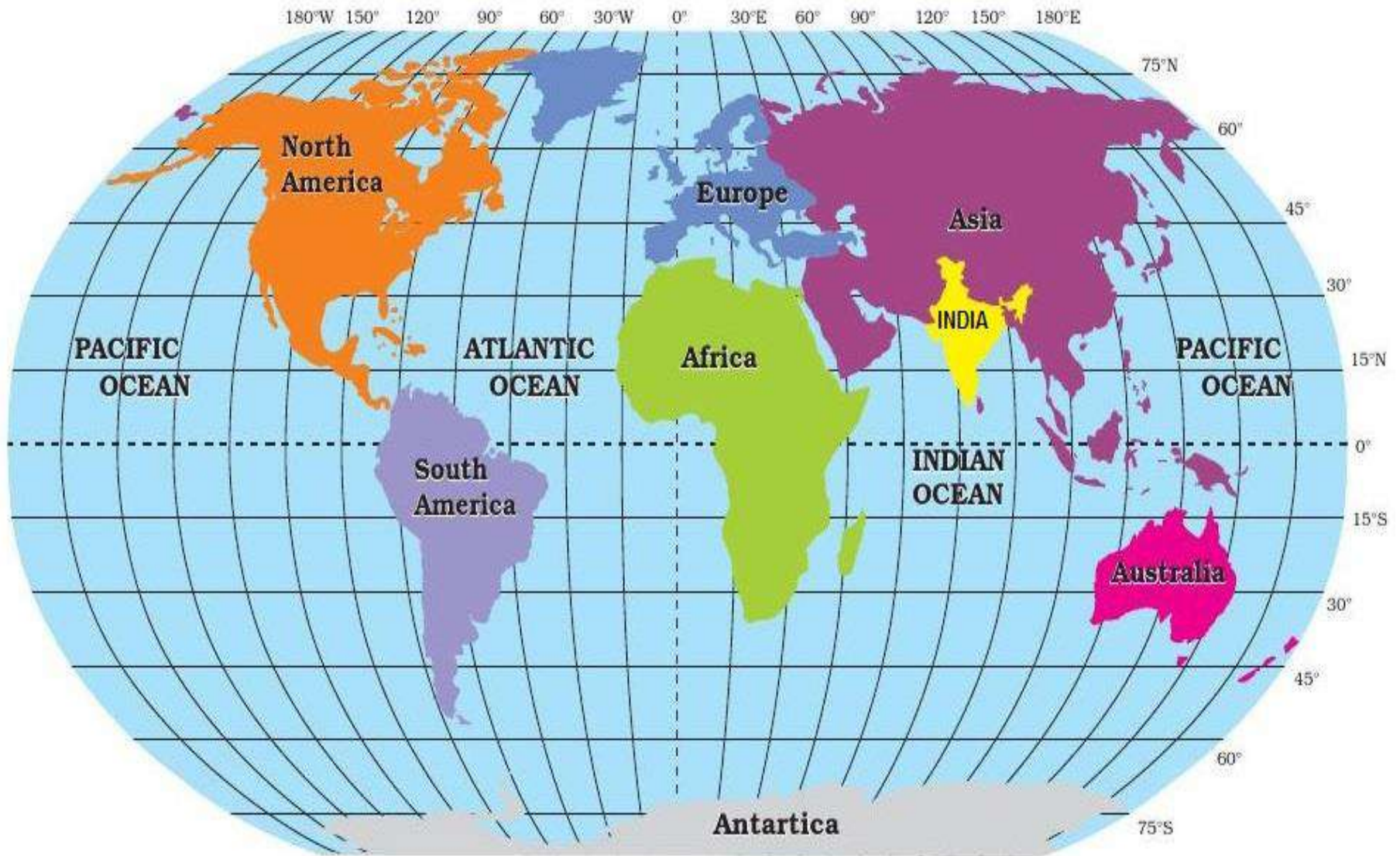
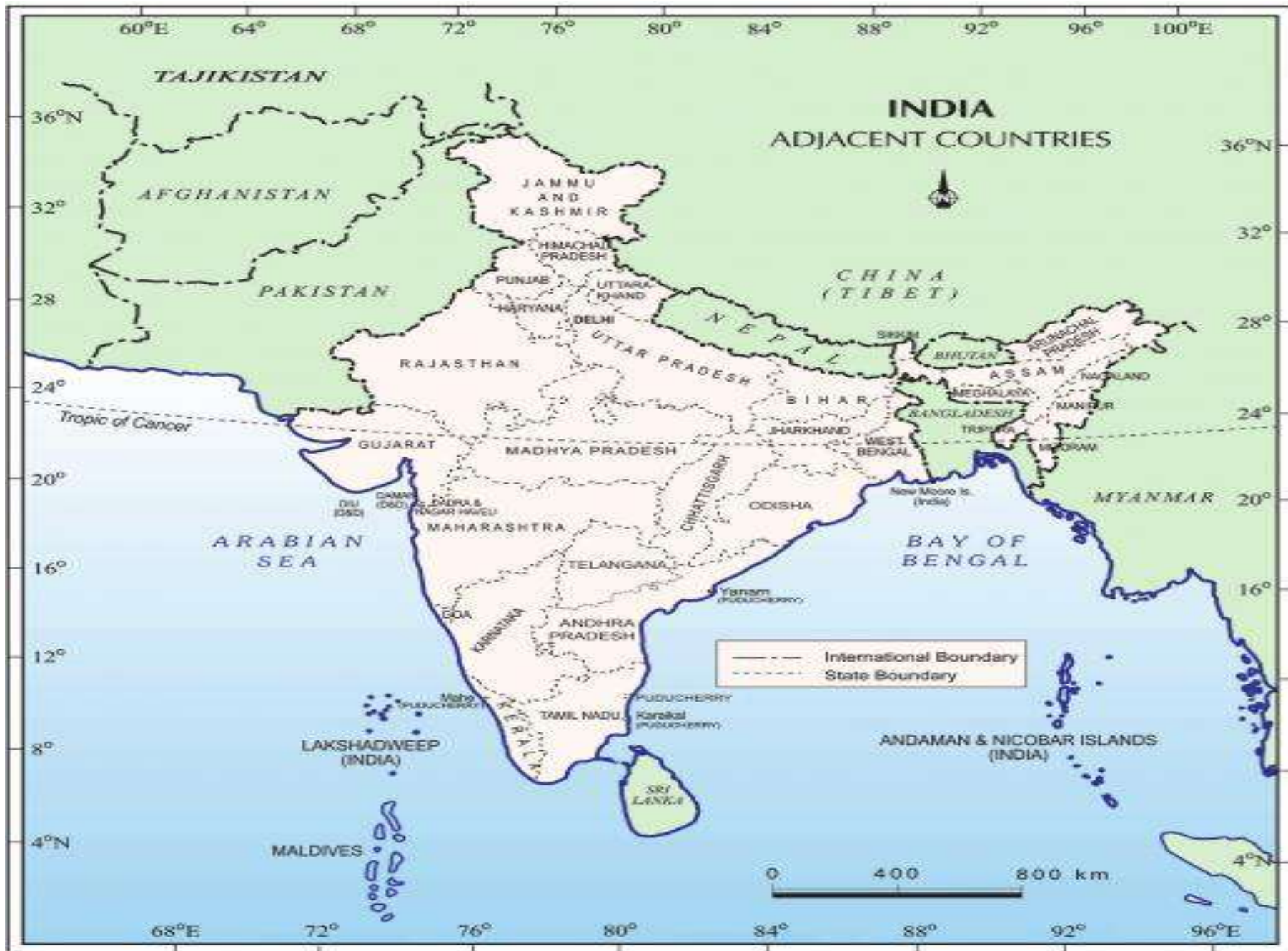


Figure 1.1 : India in the World

India's Neighbours

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 29 states and 7 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.



Neighbouring Countries	Bordering States
Afghanistan	Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan-Occupied Area).
China	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
Bangladesh	West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Assam
Bhutan	West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
Myanmar	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram
Nepal	Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal
Pakistan	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat

India's neighbouring countries with tricks

बचपन में B.A.

ब (B)

च (C)

प (P)

न (N)

मै (M)

B (B)

A (A)

BANGLADESH

CHINA

PAKISTAN

NEPAL

MYANMAR

BHUTAN

AFGHANISTAN



Map Work

On the political map of India, mark and Name the following:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Chennai.
3. Standard Meridian.
4. Tropic of Cancer.
5. Chandigarh
6. Hyderabad
7. Mizoram
8. Daman and Diu
9. Kolkata
10. Lucknow
11. Mumbai
12. Panaji
13. Odisha

Let us Discuss

- 1) If you intended to visit Kavaratti during your summer vacations, which Union Territory of India will you be going to? [1]
- 2) What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?
- 3) What is standard meridian of India? [1]
- 4) What is the importance of Suez Canal? [1]
- 5) Name the countries that India shares its land boundaries with.[1]
- 6) What condition justifies the naming of the Indian Ocean after the country's name? [1]
- 7) The Sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the West but the watches show the same time. How does this happen? [3]
- 8) Describe the size and extent of India. [3]
- 9) Discuss about the southern neighbours of India. [3]
- 10) The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why? [5]