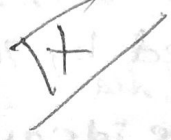


③

Geography

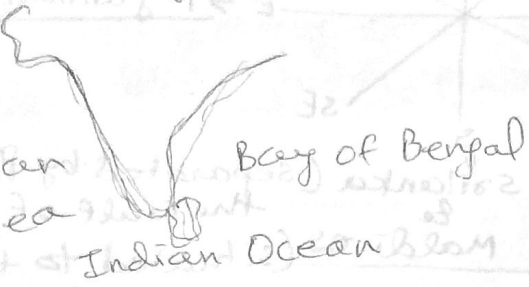


ch 1 - India - Size and Location

1. Location - Latitude - $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$
Longitude - $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$
2. Tropic of cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts. It crosses - Gujarat, M.P., Rajasthan, C.G., Jharkhand, W.B., Tripura, Mizoram
3. Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal
Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea.
4. Size \rightarrow area = 3.28 million sq. km [seventh largest country]
2.4% of the world's area
Land Boundary - 15200 km Coastline - 7516 km

Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil, Australia, **India**

5.



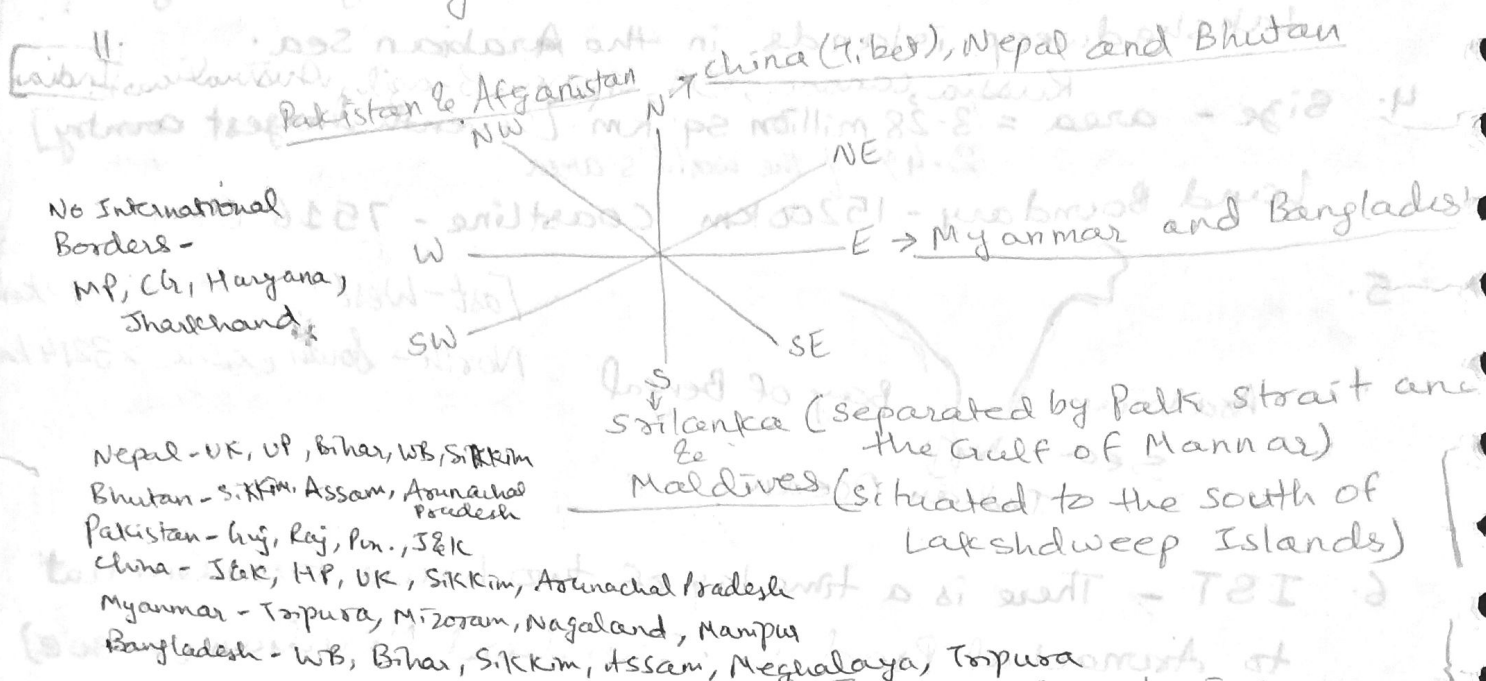
East-West extent \rightarrow 2933 km
North-South extent \rightarrow 3214 km

6. IST - There is a time lag of two hours from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. Standard Meridian ($82^{\circ}30'E$) pass through Mizapur (in O.P.)
7. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night, as one moves from South to North. So, it is hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir.
8. India is centrally located between the East and the West Asia having southward extension of the Asian continent.
From Western Coast - connects with West Asia, Africa and Europe
From Eastern Coast - connects with Southeast and East Asia

9. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km - as Suez canal connects mediterranean sea and Red sea

10. India has shared with the world the ideas of the Upanishads, Ramayana, Panchatantra, Indian numerals and the decimal system along with spices, muslin and other merchandise.

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.



12. India has 29 states and 7 Union Territories.

Before 1947, there were two types of states in India

- the provinces and the princely states. Provinces were ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

13. The southernmost point of Indian Union -> 'Indira Point' got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.