

India - extent - $8^{\circ}4'$ North to $37^{\circ}6'$ North latitude, $68^{\circ}7'E$ - $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude. Indira point ($6^{\circ}45'$ North latitude) is the southern most extent of India while Indira Col is Northern most.

- North to South - 3,214 Km, Rann to Arunachal - 2,933 Km.
- The latitudinal extent of India is about one-third the angular distance between the equator and the north pole and its longitudinal extent is about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the circumference of equator.
- The difference between the longest and the shortest day increases with latitude.
- India is 7th largest country of world having an area of 32,87,263 km², after Russia (1,70,75,000 km²), Canada (99,76,140 km²), China (95,97,000 km²), USA (93,63,119), Brazil (85,11,985), Australia (76,82,300 km²).
- India has about 2.4% surface area of the world.
- India is 20 times as large as Great Britain.
- The area to the north of Tropic of Cancer is nearly twice the area which lies south of it.
- The east-west extent of India is almost equal to the combined longitudinal extent of Spain, France, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands & Poland.
- Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states.
E to W - Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, MP, Rajasthan & Gujarat. Except Tripura & Mizoram all the capitals of states lies south of Tropic of Cancer.
- India account for about $\frac{3}{4}$ area of Indian sub-continent.
- According to Prof. Chisholm, "there is no part of the world better demarcated by nature as a region by itself than the Indian sub-continent".
- C. B. Cooney strongly advocated that India may be termed as sub-continent because it is a distinct geographical unit with many physical & cultural units.

Length of India's Border with the Neighbouring Countries.

Name of the Country	Length	% of total Length of Border.
(i) Bangladesh	4,096 km	26.95
(ii) China	3,917 km	25.77
(iii) Pakistan	3,310 km	21.78
(iv) Nepal	1,752 km	11.53
(v) Myanmar	1,458 km	9.59
(vi) Bhutan	587 km	3.86
(vii) Afghanistan	80 km	0.52

Border with China (3,917)

5 Indian states - J&K, Kashmir, Himachal, Uttaranchal, Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh share border with China.

1954 - Panchsheel

- (i) mutual respect for each others territorial integrity & sovereignty
- (ii) mutual non-aggression
- (iii) mutual non-interference in each others internal affairs
- (iv) equality and mutual benefit
- (v) Peaceful co-existence

(a) The western sector :- (21,521 km) separates Jammu & Kashmir state of India from the Sikkim province of China.

currently the Chinese occupation line runs 16 to 240 km west of traditional line. China is in actual possession of about 54,550 km² of the Indian territory of which 37,555 km² is in Ladakh area alone.

(b) The middle sector :-

652 km. two Indian states Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand touch this border. The boundary of Himachal Pradesh follows the water parting between the "spiti" & "para" rivers.

(c) The eastern sector :-

The 1,140 km long boundary between India and China runs from the eastern limit of Bhutan to a point near Tali-pas at the trijunction of India, Tibet & Myanmar referred as Mc-mohan.

2) The India - Nepal Boundary. (1,752 km)
5 states namely, Uttarakhand, U.P., West Bengal, Bihar & Sikkim touches Nepalese border.

3) The Indo - Bhutan Boundary. (587 km).
4 states shares border with Bhutan - Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh.

4) The Indo - Pakistan Boundary.
Red cliff Award. (After chairman Cyril Redcliffe)
Siachen glacier has the distinction of being the largest glacier outside the Polar or sub-Polar regions.
Nubra river emerges from Karakoram glacier and meets the Shyok river which is a tributary of Indus river.
4 states shares India - Pakistan border - They are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir.

5) The India Bangladesh Border - (4,096)
States shares border are - West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram. Red cliff Award separates it from India (East) with East Pakistan.
- West Bengal shares the longest border with Bangladesh.
Disputes:-
Rajshahi of Bangladesh and Murshidabad of West-Bengal.
(This dispute arises due to shifting of riverbed of Ganga)
- The second dispute was between Karimpur (India) and Daudpur (Bangladesh) In this case half way line in the Matashanga river was treated as the International boundary.
- The third dispute was in Sylhet district of Bangladesh and Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills district of Meghalaya.
- The 4th dispute existed between Barisal (Bangladesh) & Coochbehar (Assam).
- Farakka Barrage was also a major problem.

6) India - Myanmar Boundary (1,458 km long)
Defined under the treaty of Youndaboo (1926)
Passes through Mizo hills, Manipur and Nagaland on the Indian side and Chin hills, Naga hills, & Kachin state on Myanmar side.

- About 6100 km is the coast-line
- Adjoining coastline of Andaman (Nicobar) & Bay of Bengal
- with island in the Arabian Sea. The total length the coastline become 7,517 km.

India - Sri Lanka Boundary:

Dhanushkodi on the Tamil Nadu coast in India is only 19 km away from Talaimannar in Jaffna peninsula in Sri Lanka. There were some bitterness was created over the ownership of 'Kachchitoveri Island' (1.92 km² area).

Geo-politics of The Indian Ocean:

In a way, it is just half an ocean because it does not open out northwards in the Arctic Ocean.

The meridian of Cape of Tasmania (147°E) forms the boundary between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. To the south, it extends to the Antarctic continent where it merges with the Atlantic and the Pacific. The International Hydrographic Organisation has recognised the coast of Antarctica as the southern extreme of the Indian Ocean. Tropic of Capricorn forms its northern most limit.

The Indian Ocean is encircled by 46 countries (27 littoral includes Australia, 7 Island countries, and 12 landlocked countries).

Resources:-

Aggregates:- (Sand, gravel or shell, calcareous deposits).

- Used mainly in manufacturing of cement.
- They are mainly found on the continental shelves.

Placers:- (heavy, resistant and chemically resistant mineral eroded from existing ore bodies by mechanical weathering).

Includes - native gold, native platinum, tin, titanium, magnetite (Fe₃O₄), zirconium, monazite (thorium) & gemstones.

- Found along the coast of Sri Lanka, India, Australia, Malaysia & Indonesia. Malaysia & Indonesia have tin deposits.

Indonesia is one of the main areas in the world where offshore placers are mined.

Polymetallic Nodules:- (Cu, Ni, Co, etc.)

Manganese nodules, metalliferous nodules (Zinc, Cu & Silver).

Oil and gas:-

most of the oil and gas producing areas of the Ocean are confined to the continental shelf.

Passes:-

There are 3 high passes call above 6000 meters (ASL) -

Muztagh, Karakoram, Changchenmo

some passes in the high himalayas such as Buzgit & Zojilla (J&K), Bara Lachala & Shipki La in Himachal, Tangla La, K-Lang, Niti & Lipu Likh in Uttarakhand Mathu La & Jelep La in Sikkim are used for crossing the main Himalayan Range.

In the north-east, the opening of New trade route in 1995 connecting more in Manipur with Tamu in Myanmar started trade.

India is often called 'apitome of the World'
India is also called as 'mistress of the Eastern Seas'

At the time of Independence there were 9 British provinces and 562 small princely states.

A state re-organisation Commission (December-1953) on its recommendation Parliament passed the state Reorganisation Act-1956 - reorganising India into 14 states & 6 Union territories on 1st Nov- 1956.

- Andhra state was created on 1st October-1953.
After adding Telangana Andhra Pradesh was formed Nov-1-1956.

- 1st May- 1961 - Gujrat & Maharashtra.
Goa, Daman & Diu liberated from Portugal on 16 Dec- 1961.

- Nagaland became state in 1963.
- Manipur CUT under SRA- 1956) became full fledged state in 1972.

- Meghalaya - 21 January - 1972.
- Tripura - 1972.
- Sikkim - 14 April - 1975.
- Arunachal - 20 Feb - 1987.
- Mizoram - 20 Feb - 1987.
- Karnataka - 1973.
- Goa - May 30 - 1987.
- Punjab-Haryana - 1 Nov-1966.
- Himachal - 25 Jan - 1971.
- Chhattisgarh - 1 Nov - 2000.
- Uttarakhand - 9 Nov - 2000.
- Jharkhand - 15 Nov - 2000.