

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY-BASICS



AMAL RAJ

SUBJECT EXPERT

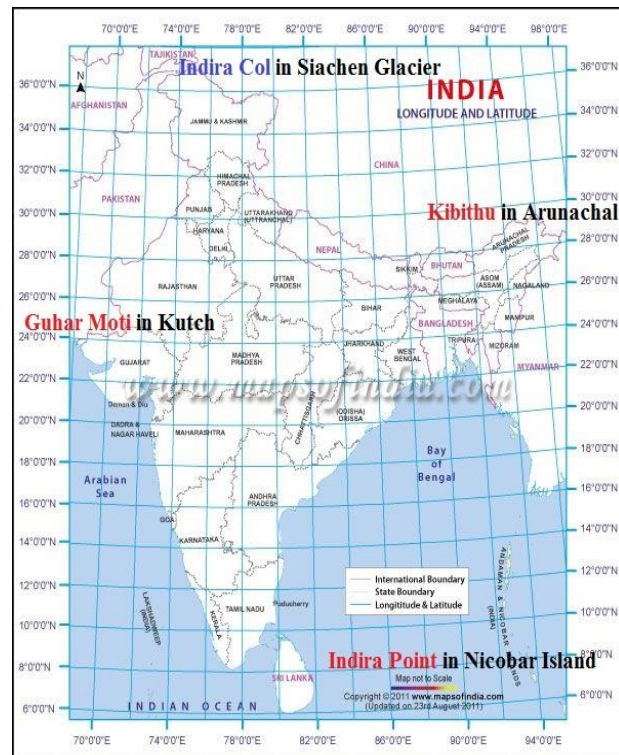
INDIA

- Area : 3.287 million km²
: 1.26 million sq. mile
- 7th largest country in World
- 2.4% of total land area in World
- Latitudinal extension:
Between 8° 4' North & 37° 6' North
- Longitudinal extension:
Between 68° 7' East & 97° 25' East
- Length (North-South extent) : 3214 km
- Width (East-West extent): 2933 km



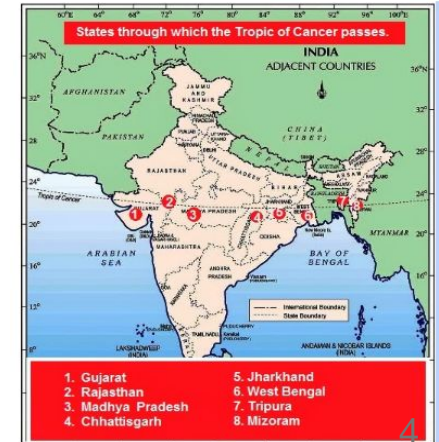
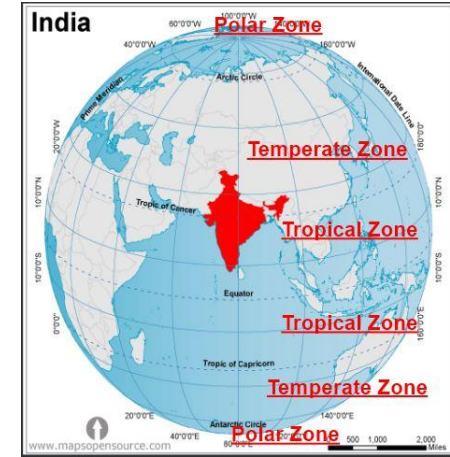
Extreme points of India

- **Northernmost Point:**
Indira Col in Siachen Glacier, Ladakh
- **Southernmost Point:**
Indira Point in Nicobar Island
- **Westernmost Point:**
Guhar Moti in Kutch, Gujarat
- **Easternmost Point:**
Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh



Latitude

- Latitudinal difference= 29°
- 1° Latitude = 111km
- India lies in Northern hemisphere
- Southern part of India lies in Tropic zone and Northern part lies in Temperate zone.
- Tropic of Cancer : $23^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude
Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram



Longitude

- Longitudinal difference : 30^0
- 15^0 longitudinal difference = 1 Hour time
- India lies in Eastern Hemisphere
- Standard Meridian of India: $82^0 30'$ East
- Local time of Standard Meridian:
Indian Standard Time (IST)
- IST is 5 Hour 30 Minutes ahead of GMT
- Standard Meridian of India- 5 States:
Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh



Indian Peninsula

- Peninsula : Landform surrounded by water on 3 sides.
- Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean
- Mainland+Island coastline of India: 7517 km (Mainland only=6100 km)
- Neighbouring Countries=9 (7+2):
Land Neighbours: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar
Island Neighbours: Sri Lanka, Maldives



Indian Physiography

- According to Physiographic features India can be divided into:
 - Himalayan Mountains ~ 50m years
 - The Northern Plains
 - The Peninsular Plateau ~500m years
 - The Indian Desert
 - The Coastal Plains
 - The Islands





THANK YOU