

UNIT-1 INTRODUCTION - INDIA

This unit deals with

- Location – space relations and India's place in the world



Facts of India

India Facts	
Territorial Sea	12 nm (nautical miles)
Contiguous Zone	24 nm
Exclusive economic Zone	200 nm
Continental Shelf	200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin
Longest River	Ganga
Largest Lake	Lake Chilka
Highest Point	Mt. K ² (8611 m)
Highest Point of Himalaya	Kanchan Junga (8,598 m)
Lowest Point	Kuttanad (-2.2 m)
Northernmost Point	Siachen Glacier near Karakoram
Southernmost Point	Indira Point, Great Nicobar, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Southernmost Point of India (Mainland)	Cape Comorin (Kanya Kumari)
Westernmost Point	West of Ghuar Mota, Gujarat
Easternmost Point	Kibithu, Arunachal Pradesh
Highest Altitude	Kanchenjunga, Sikkim
Lowest Altitude	Kuttanad (Kerala)

Mark the southernmost and northern most latitudes and the easternmost and westernmost longitudes.

The mainland of India, extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west.

India's territorial limit further extends towards the sea up to 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km) from the coast. Our southern boundary extends up to 6° 45' N latitude in the Bay of Bengal. Let us work out implications of having such a vast longitudinal and latitudinal extent-

The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India are roughly about 30 degrees, whereas the actual distance measured from north to south extremity is 3,214 km, and that from east to west is only 2,933 km.

What is the reason for this difference?

This difference is based on the fact that the distance between two longitudes decreases

towards the poles whereas the distance between two latitudes remains the same everywhere.

Find out the distance between two latitudes?

From the values of latitude, it is understood that the southern part of the country lies within the tropics and the northern part lies in the sub-tropical zone or the warm temperate zone.

This location is responsible for large variations in land forms, climate, soil types and natural vegetation in the country. Now, let us observe the longitudinal extent and its implications on the Indian people. From the values of longitude, it is quite discernible that there is a variation of nearly 30 degrees, which causes a time difference of nearly two hours between the easternmost and the westernmost parts of our country. You are familiar with the concept of Indian Standard Time (IST). What is the use of the standard meridian? While the sun rises in the northeastern states about two hours earlier as compared to Jaisalmer, the watches in Dibrugarh, Imphal in the east and Jaisalmer, Bhopal or Chennai in the other parts of India show the same time.

Why does this happen?

There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the standard meridian in multiples of $7^{\circ} 30'$ of longitude. That is why $82^{\circ} 30' E$ has been selected as the 'standard meridian' of India. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 5 hours and 30 minutes.

There are some countries where there are more than one standard meridian due to their vast east-to-west extent. For example, the USA has seven time zones.

Name a few places in India through which the standard meridian passes.

1. ALLAHABAD
2. KAKINADA

India with its area of 3.28 million sq. km accounts for 2.4 per cent of the world's land surface area and stands as the seventh largest country in the world. Find out the names of the countries which are larger than India.

SIZE

Total area of India is 32, lakh sq. km 7th largest country with 2.4 % of total land area of the world Indian subcontinent.

It includes the countries Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India.

Coastline length is 7516.5 km land frontier area is 15200 km.

INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

1. Pakistan
2. China
3. Nepal
4. Bhutan
5. Myanmar
6. Bangladesh
7. Sri Lanka
8. Maldives..

Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait