

# **VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHARAM LAKHISARAI**

Class IXth Subject Geography. Date 17.2.2021.

Ch. INDIA : SIZE and LOCATION ( REVISION NOTE)

## **Location**

India is lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere, as shown in the figure below.

- The land extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ .
- The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ} 30'N$ ) divides India into almost two equal parts.

## **Size**

India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world. Thus, it is the 7th largest country in the world, by its size.

- India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km.
- The total length of the coastline of the mainland is 7,516.6 km including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- India is bounded by the mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about  $22^{\circ}$  north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.
- Time along the Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for India.

The map below shows the Extent of India and Standard Meridian.

## **India and the World**

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia. No other country has as long a coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. India's contacts with the World have continued through the ages. 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 domes and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of India.