

Tender Heart High School

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Subject : Geography

Class : VIII

India : Geographical Features

(1) Introduction

- India is officially known as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic of India.
- It is the world's Seventh largest country.
- It has different physiographic divisions.
- It is rich in many natural resources.
- India also has difference in climate.

(2) Location and Extent

- Latitudinal extent of India is $6^{\circ}45'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$ from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Moreover, the Latitudinal extent of Indian Mainland is $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$.
- Longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$.
- The southernmost point of India is Indira Point and the northernmost point is Indira Col.
- The north-south extent of India is 3214 kms, while the East-west extent is 2933 kms.
- The north-south extent is from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and the East-west extent is from Rann of Kutch to Arunachal Pradesh.
- The southernmost point of Indian Mainland is Cape Comorin in Kanyakumari.
- The length of Indian coastline is 7516.6 kms.
- The Standard Meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'E$ and it passes through Allahabad. This meridian gives Indian Standard Time.
- The Indian Standard Time is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs ahead of Greenwich.
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through Centre of India and divides it into north temperate and south tropical region.
- The Tropic of Cancer passes through Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

(3) Boundaries and Neighbouring Countries

- Indian Peninsula is bounded by Arabian Sea in West, Bay of Bengal in East and Indian Ocean in South.
- In north, India is separated from rest of Asia by Himalayas.
- Our neighbours to the north are China, Nepal, Bhutan.
- To the East lies Myanmar.
- To the South of Siliguri Corridor of India lies Bangladesh.
- To the west lies Pakistan.
- To the south lies Sri Lanka and Maldives.