

# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

**SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 7 PERIOD-1**  
**CHAPTER NAME : OUR COUNTRY-INDIA**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Introduction
- Location
- Neighbouring Countries
- Political and administrative divisions



# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## LOCATION

- Introduction



# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## INTRODUCTION

- India is vast land with immense geographical and cultural variations. It is an ancient land with a rich culture.
- India is the seventh largest country in the world. After China, It is the second most populous country with a population of 1.211 billion. It is also the largest democracy in the world.
- India occupies only 2.4 percent of the world's land area, it supports over 15 percent of the world' population.
- India also enjoys diverse climatic condition. The north experiences hot summers and cold winters, while the southern parts of the country remains warm throughout the year.

# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## LOCATION

- India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia.
- India is a Peninsula as it is bounded by the Indian Ocean in the south, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east.
- It is also located in the Northern Hemisphere, ie, it is to the north of the equator, and in the Eastern Hemisphere, ie, to the east of the Greenwich Meridian.
- The Indian mainland extends between 37 degree 6 'N and 8 degree 4'N latitudes from north to south and 68 degree 7' E and 97 degree 25'E longitudes from west to east.
- 82 degree 30' E, the central longitude, is chosen as the standard meridian of India.

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# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

**SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 7 PERIOD-2**  
**CHAPTER NAME : OUR COUNTRY-INDIA**

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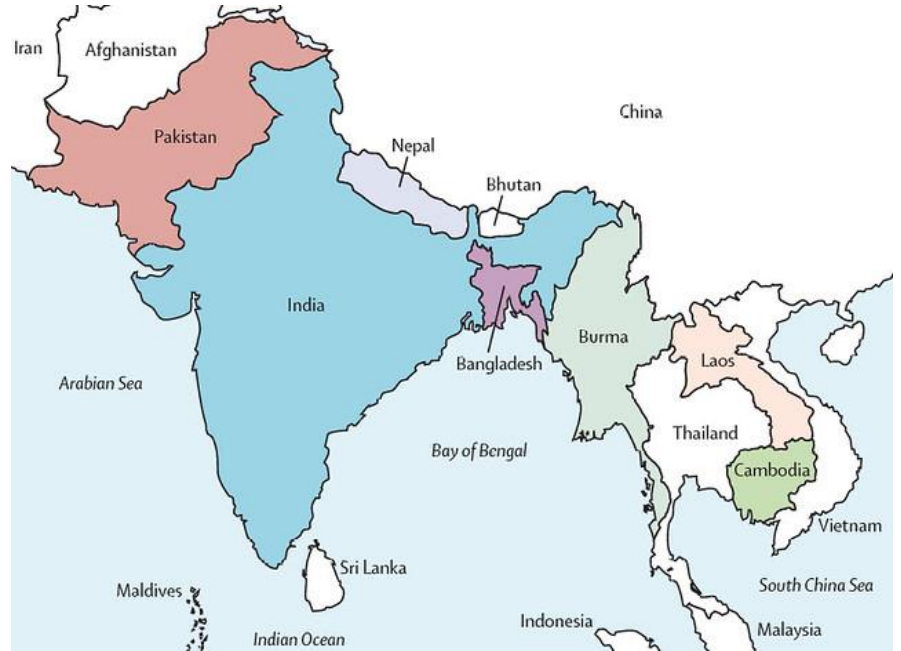
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# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

- India shares its borders with seven countries. Pakistan and Afghanistan on the north-west and Bangladesh and Myanmar on the north east. In the north, we share the boundary with China, Nepal and Bhutan.
- Across the sea, to the south, our neighbouring countries are the islands of Sri Lanka and Maldives. India is separated from Sri Lanka by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.





# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

S.No	States Name	Capital	Founded on
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Proposed Capital Amaravati)	1 Nov. 1956
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	20 Feb. 1987
3	Assam	Dispur	26 Jan. 1950
4	Bihar	Patna	26 Jan. 1950
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1 Nov. 2000
6	Goa	Panaji	30 May. 1987
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1 May. 1960
8	Haryana	Chandigarh	1 Nov. 1966
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	25 Jan. 1971
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi	15 Nov. 2000
11	Karnataka	Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore)	1 Nov. 1956
12	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1 Nov. 1956
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1 Nov. 1956
14	Maharashtra	Mumbai	1 May. 1960

# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

S.No	States Name	Capital	Founded on
15	Manipur	Imphal	21 Jan. 1972
16	Meghalaya	Shillong	21 Jan. 1972
17	Mizoram	Aizawl	20 Feb. 1987
18	Nagaland	Kohima	1 Dec. 1963
19	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	26 Jan. 1950
20	Punjab	Chandigarh	1 Nov. 1956
21	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1 Nov. 1956
22	Sikkim	Gangtok	16 May. 1975
23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	26 Jan. 1950
24	Telangana	Hyderabad	2 Jun. 2014
25	Tripura	Agartala	21 Jan. 1972
26	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	26 Jan. 1950
27	Uttarakhand	Dehradun (Winter) Gairsain (Summer)	9 Nov. 2000
28	West Bengal	Kolkata	1 Nov. 1956

# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## UNION TERRITORIES

Sr.No.	Union Territories Names	Capital
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Daman
4	Delhi	New Delhi
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer)
		Jammu (Winter)
6	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
7	Puducherry	Pondicherry
8	Ladakh	Leh

# OUR COUNTRY- INDIA

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India?

Ans. The Indian mainland extends between 37 degree 6'N and 8 degree 4'N latitudes from north to south 68 degree 7'E and 97 degree 25' E longitudes from west to east. The longitudinal width of India is almost 30 degree.

Q2. What do you understand by 'time lag' between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat? Add a note on the Indian Standard Time.

Ans. The time lag or the difference in time, between the easternmost and westernmost parts of India is two hours. The Sun rises in the west (Gujarat) two hours after it rises in the east (Arunachal Pradesh)

Therefore in India to avoid the confusion, 82 degree 30' E, the central longitude is chosen as the standard meridian of India. The time on this meridian is referred to as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

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