

## Recorded Map class 6

1st April, 2024 at 9:00 AM

### IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES (1:12 PM):

#### Differences between Bay and Gulf

##### Bays

They are open bodies.

They have a wider mouth.

They are generally larger.

##### Gulfs

They are enclosed bodies.

They have narrower mouths.

They are generally smaller.

##### For example-

the Bay of Bengal

##### For example- the

Gulf of Khambhat

#### Differences between strait and channel:

##### Strait

It is narrower as compared to a channel.

It is shallower as compared to a channel

It might or might not be navigable

##### Channel

It is wider as compared to a Strait.

It is deeper as compared to a Strait.

It is always navigable

##### For example- Palk Strait

##### For example- English Channel

#### Some important gulfs and bays of the world:

##### Gulf of California:



Gulf of Mexico:



**Gulf of Saint Lawrence:**



Bay of Fundy:



- 
- It sees the highest daily range of tides( difference between high tide and low tide).

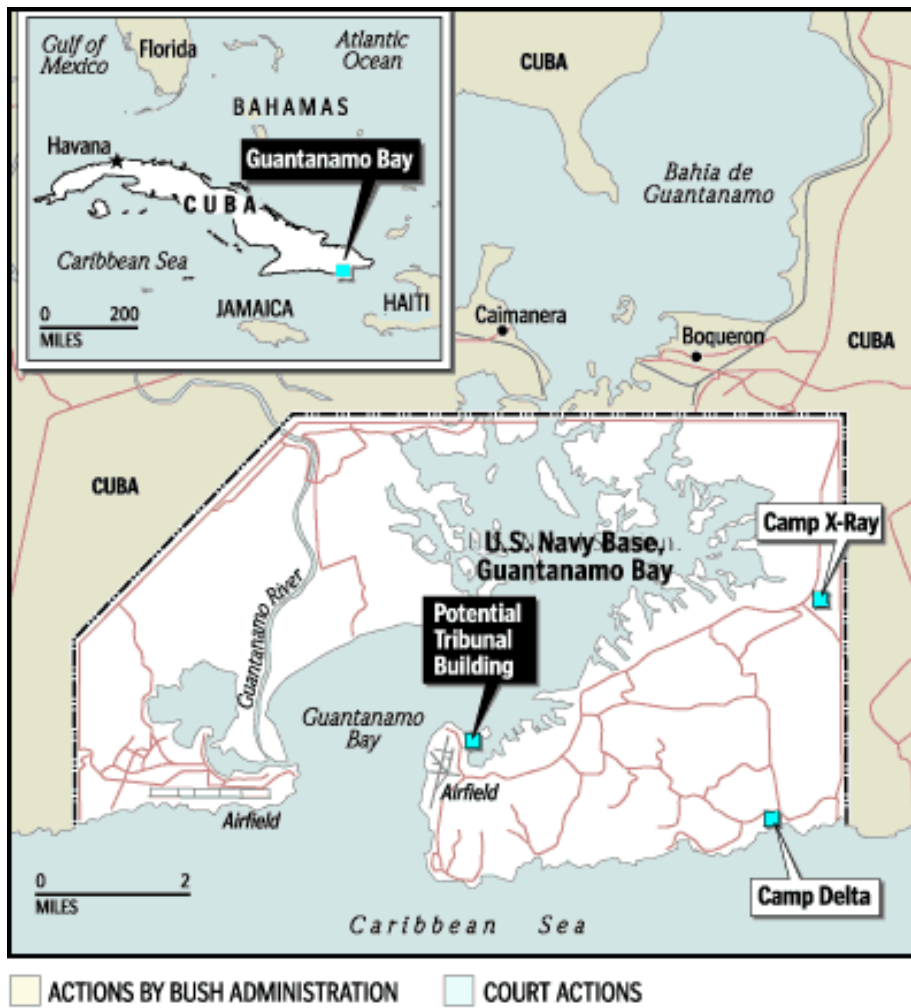
### Bay of Pigs:

- It is famous for the USA-backed coup attempt at the Cuban regime in 1961.



### **Guantanamo Bay:**

- It is famous for being a high-security prison in the USA.



**Bight-** It is a wider bay.

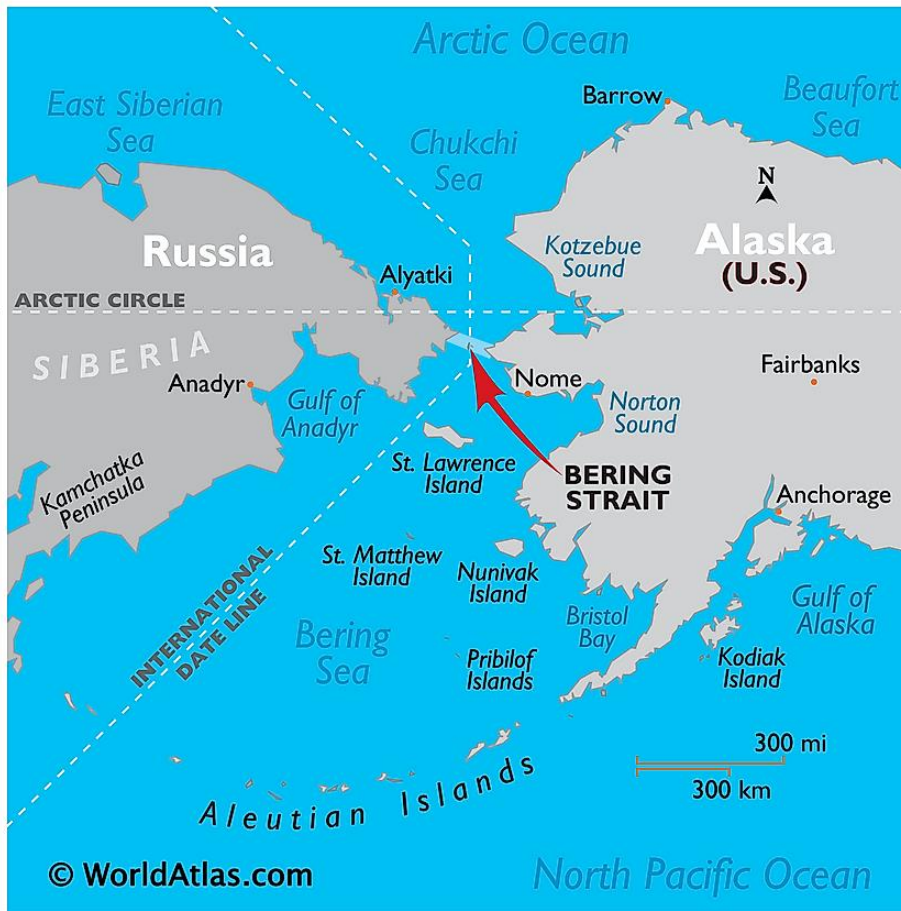




**Bering Strait:**

- It separates USA and Russia.





### Denmark Strait:

- It separates Iceland and Greenland(Denmark).



### Yucatan Channel:

- It connects the **Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea**, between Cape Catoche, Mexico, and Cape San Antonio, Cuba.

### Magellan Strait:

- It connects the **Atlantic and Pacific oceans**.



- Magellan was the first to circumnavigate the Earth.

### **Strait of Gibraltar:**

- The Strait of Gibraltar connects **the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea** and separates Spain on the European continent from Morocco on the African continent.

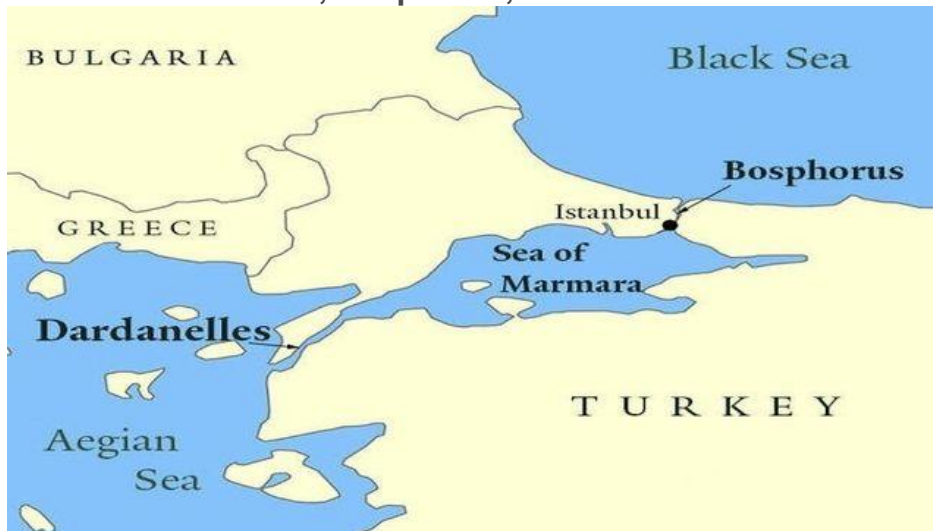


### Bab El Mandeb:

- It connects the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden.

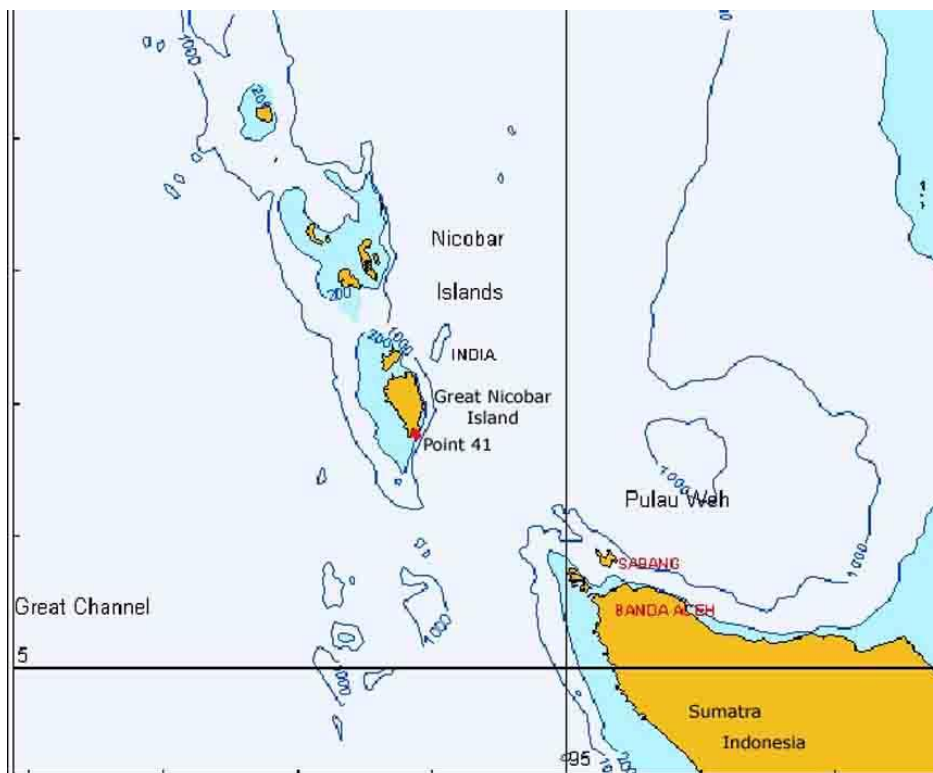


### Strait of Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Kerch:



### Great Channel:

- It lies between Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sumatra.



### Malacca Strait:

- It lies between Indonesia and Malaysia.



### Strait of Johor:

- It lies between Singapore and Malaysia.



Sunda Strait:





Taiwan Strait.



## Korea Strait.



## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY(1:35 PM):

Road Nomenclature	Country
Highway	India
Freeway	USA
Motorway	England
Auto Routes	France
Auto Bahn	Germany
Auto Strade	Italy

## Trans-Continental Highways

### Pan American Highway:

- 480000 kilometers of highways to cover North America, Central America, and South America.

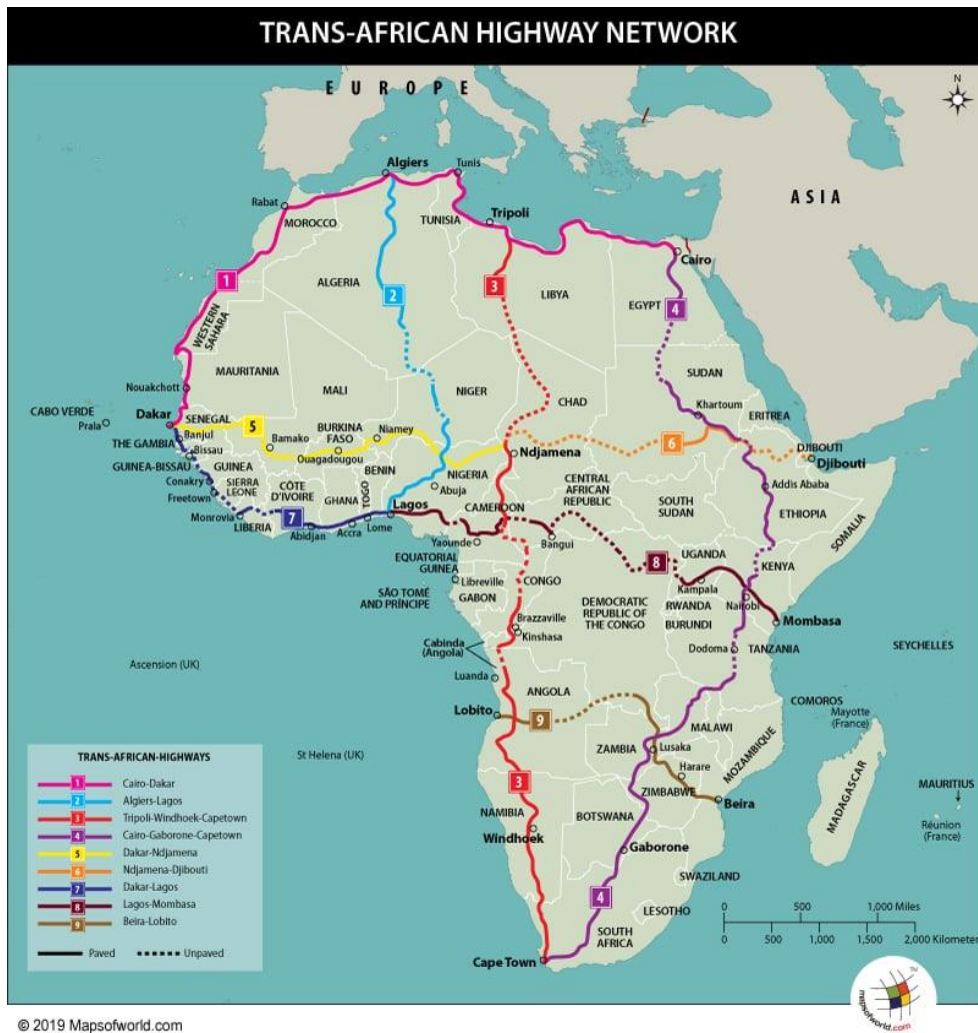


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- A small path between Central America and South America that passes through dense rainforest is not well laid out.



## Trans-African Highways:

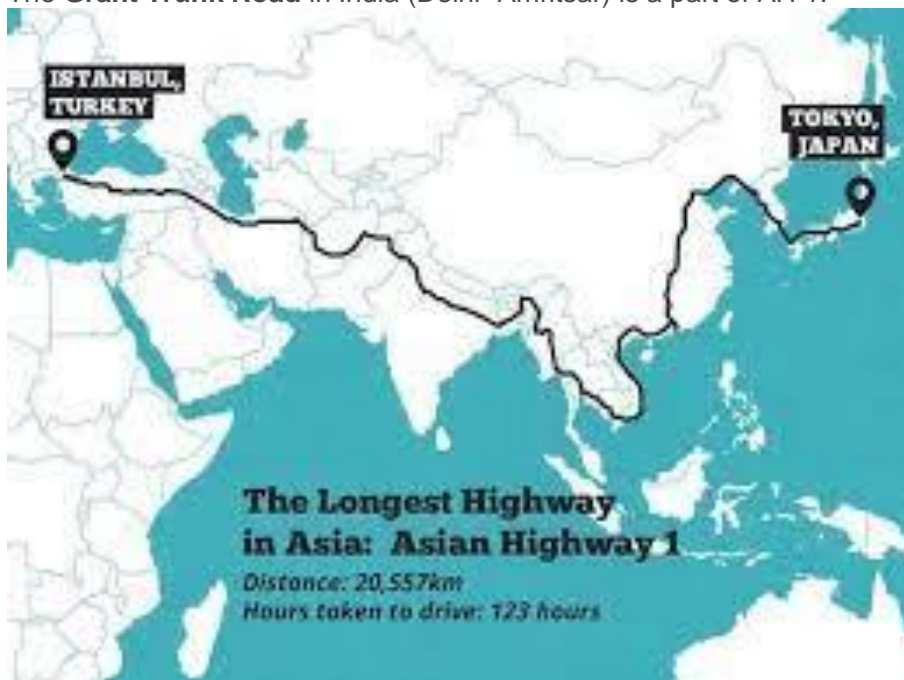
- It covers a total of 56000 kilometers of highways all across Africa.



## Asian Highway Network:

- Proposal to connect and develop the existing highways to connect all the nations of Asia.
- The most important and longest highway is **Asian Highway 1** which starts from Tokyo, passes through India, and goes beyond Turkey.

- 
- The **Grant Trunk Road** in India (Delhi- Amritsar) is a part of AH 1.



- 
- **International North-South Transport Corridor:**
  - It connects Mumbai to St Petersburg and passes through a total of 13 countries.
  - It will consist of railways and roadways.
- **Ashgabat Agreement:**
  - Kazakhstan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Oman, Qatar, and India.



### 3-Seas project of Europe:

- To connect the Baltic Sea, Adriatic Sea, and Black Sea.



■ Countries Participating in the Three Seas Initiative

### One Belt One Road (OBOR):

- It is a Chinese connectivity project which wishes to develop roads along the route of the ancient Silk Route.
- The project also has a maritime division.



- India refused to join the initiative to avoid the **Debt Trap** as we saw with Sri Lanka.
- OBOR later included the **China-Myanmar Economic Corridor**.
- It will have highways and a new deep-sea port will be developed at **Kyaukpyu**.





- 
- This will provide China with direct connectivity to the Indian Ocean.

**India-Myanmar-Thailand Highway:**

- It will go from Moreh (Manipur) to Mae Sot in Thailand.



- - India has proposed to include other nations like Laos, and Cambodia also.
- Global Gateway Project:**
- It is a connectivity project of the European Union to counter the OBOR.

#### TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS (2:00 PM):

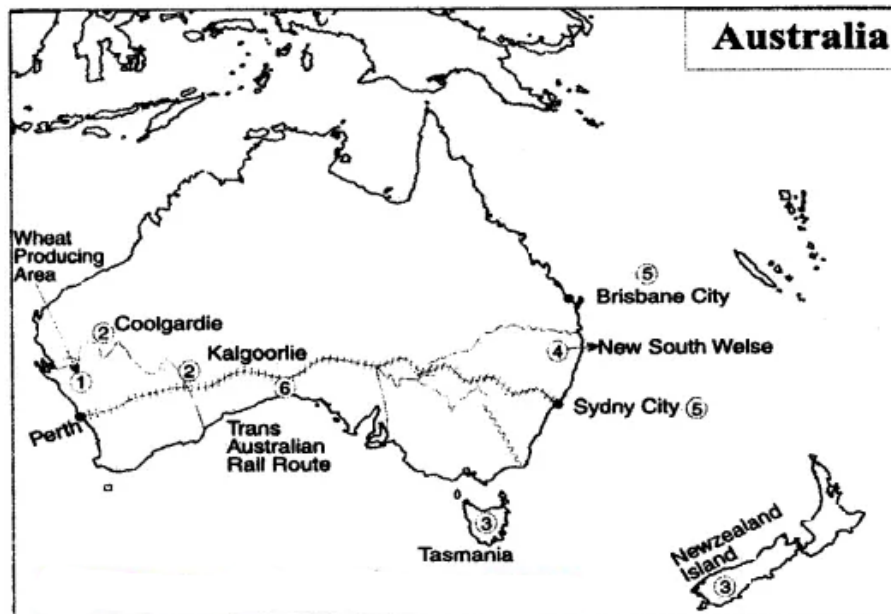
- Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR):
  - North and South Continental Railways USA:
- Trans- Siberian Railway:**
- It runs between St Peterburg and Vladivostk.



- It is the world's longest railway line and it passes through seven different time zones.

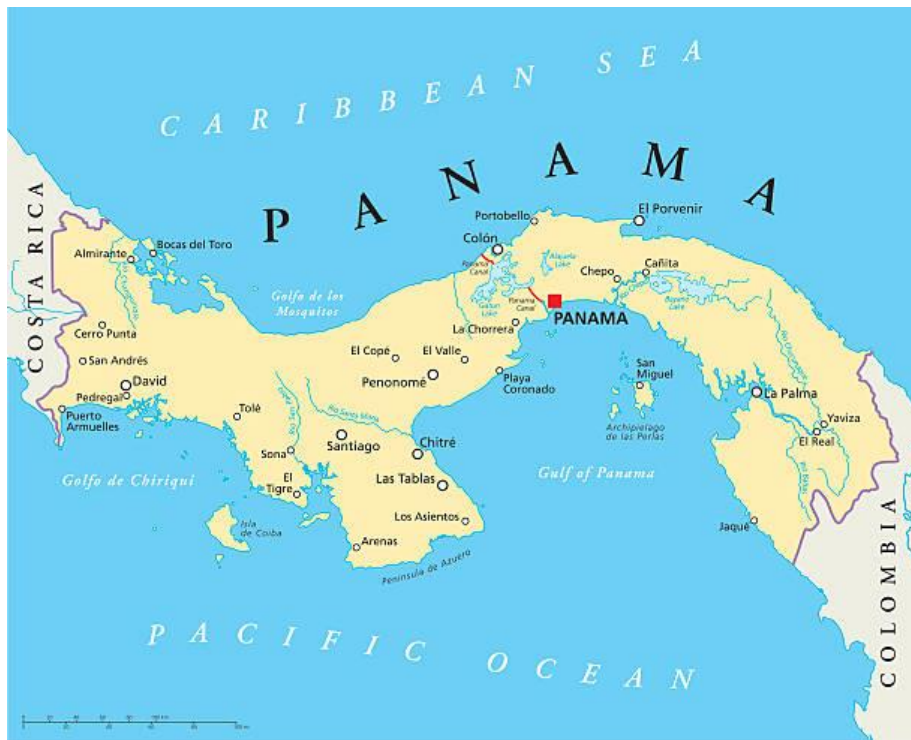
### Trans Australian Railway:

- Perth to Sydney which passes through Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie.



### Waterways:

- **Panama Canal:**
- It connects the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.



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- It is a project by the USA.
- It is a 65 kilometers long man-made canal
- It uses a system of locks.

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- **Isthmus of Panama.**
- If we go from east to west, we will cross the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea.



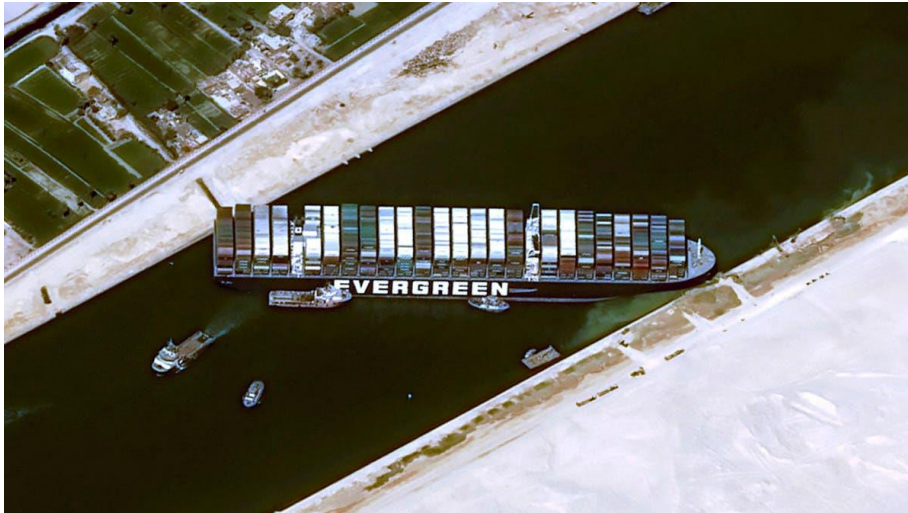
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- Panama is on the coast of the Pacific.
- Colon is on the coast of the Caribbean Sea.

### **Suez Canal:**

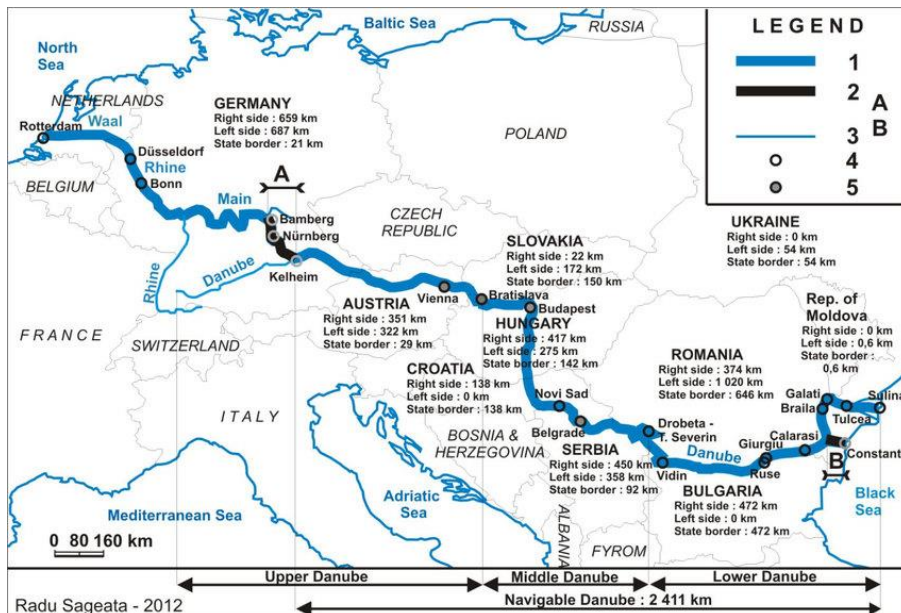
- Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean Sea (Port Said).
- The canal has two lakes- Great Bitter Lake and Little Bitter Lake, so the canal digging was easier.



- 
- It was made in 1869, and it is 193 kilometers long.
- The whole canal lies within Egypt and as per conventions, it is kept open, even during wars.
- It got closed in 2021 after the Evergreen ship of the Evergreen Company get stuck.



- 
- **Don Volga Canal** of Russia.
- **Main Canal:**
- Between Rhine and Danube.



- 
- **Pipelines:**
- Power of Siberia pipeline:
- It is a gas pipeline between Siberia and China.



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**Ports:**

- **Enreport Port:**

- It refers to the port which has the main function of imports and exports.

- **For example-** Singapore

**Port of call:**

- It is a port at which ships halt for a stopover.

- **For example** Colombo port.

**Riverine ports:**

- These ports are situated at the river mouth.

- Under conducive tidal conditions, they can work with a nearby coastal port.

- **For example Hong Kong** Port on the Pearl River, Rotterdam Port on the Rhine River, Manaus Port on the Amazon River, Kolkata Port on the Haldia River, etc.

**Oil port:**

- These ports are mainly used for oil handling and exports.

- **For example** the Tripoli port of Libya, Maracaibo port in Venezuela, etc.

**IMPORTANT PLACES IN NEWS( 2:21 PM):**

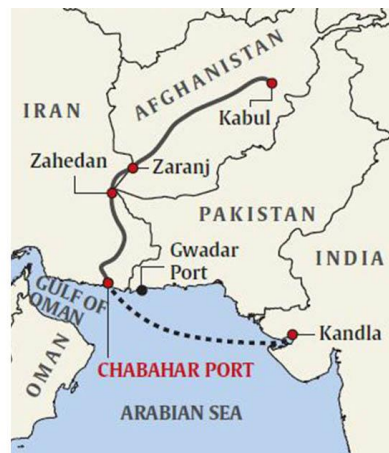
- **Bandar Abbas:**

- It is situated in Iran along the **Strait of Hormuz**.



### Chabahar port :

- It is also situated in Iran.



### The String of Pearls:-

- It is a Chinese strategy to encircle India with ports that could be used in crucial times.
- Chittagong, Hambantota, Sittwe, Mombasa and Gwadar.

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### NEED Dam:

- North European Enclosure Dam to block the North Sea against global warming-induced sea level rise.
- NEED South and NEED North dams.



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### Sakteng wildlife sanctuary in Bhutan:

- China is claiming the region.

### Mushtang Vally in Nepal:



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- Recently, a huge quantity of Uranium was discovered here.

### **New Caledonia:-**

- It is a French overseas territory.



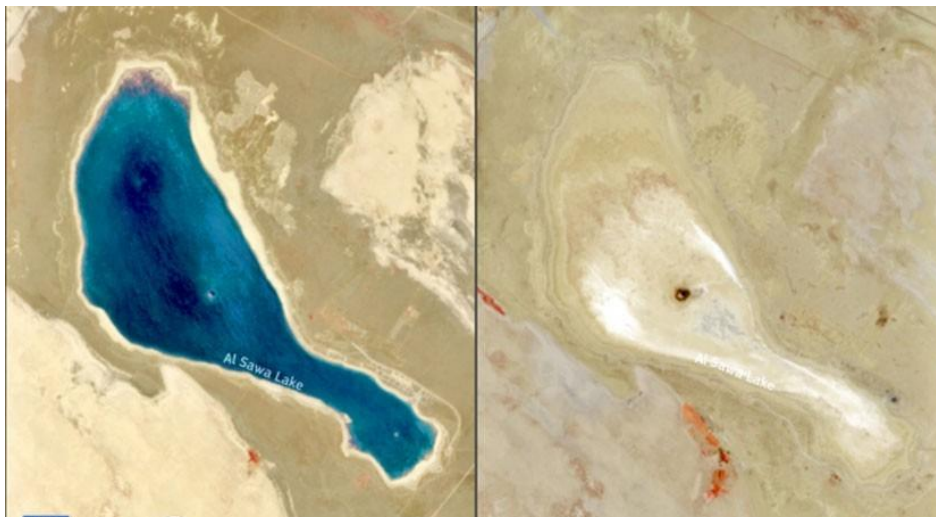
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- Recently, the inhabitants were demanding independence.

### **Bagram Airbase:**

- It is situated in Afghanistan.
- It was a major point of evacuation after the Taliban takeover of Kabul.

### **Lake Sawa:**

- It is an inland lake in Iraq that is drying up.



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### **Lake Machar:**

- It is the largest freshwater lake in Pakistan.
- It overflow in the 2022 floods.

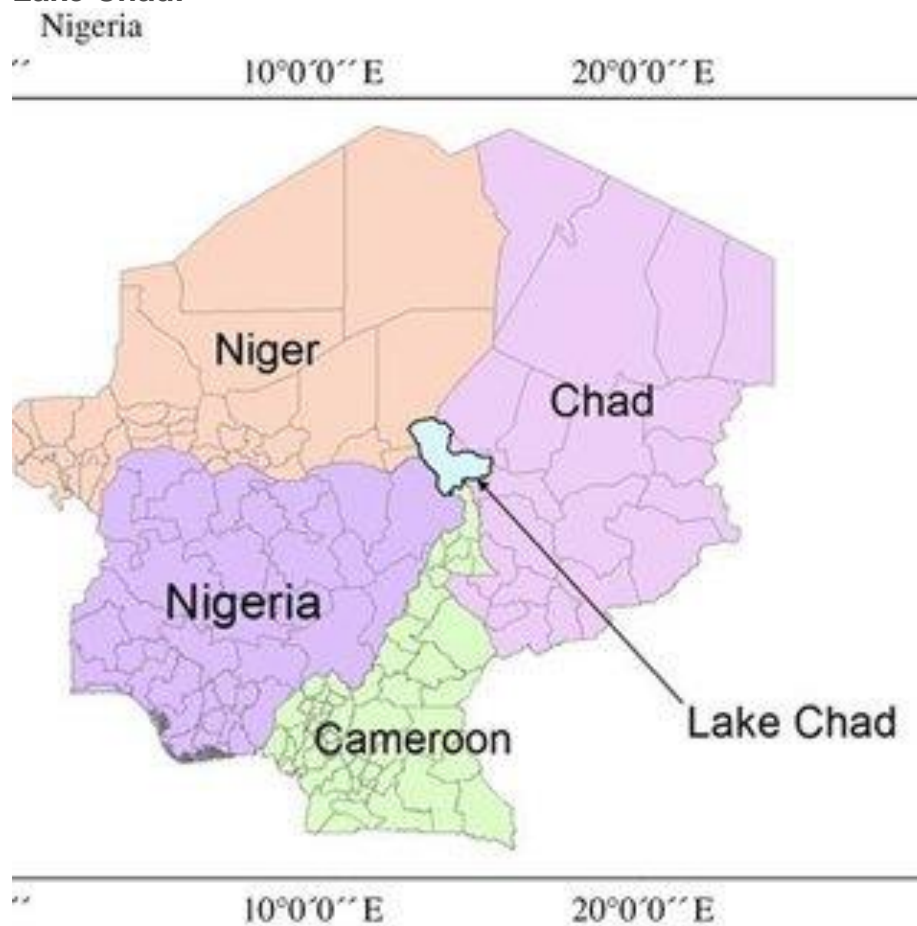
### **Khuvsgul Lake:**

- The lake is in Mongolia.
- It has recently been inducted into the UNESCO Man & Biosphere Program (MAB program).

### **Lake Garda:**

- The lake is situated in Italy.
- Its water level is dropping due to drought.

### **Lake Chad:**



- 
- The nearby sky turned orange due to dust storms that were caused by the **Shamal Winds**.

### Gorno-Badakhshan:

- It is a region in Tajikistan.



Gateway to hell:



- It is a burning natural gas field that collapsed into a cavern near **Darvaza**, Turkmenistan.



- The Government expressed that it will shut it.

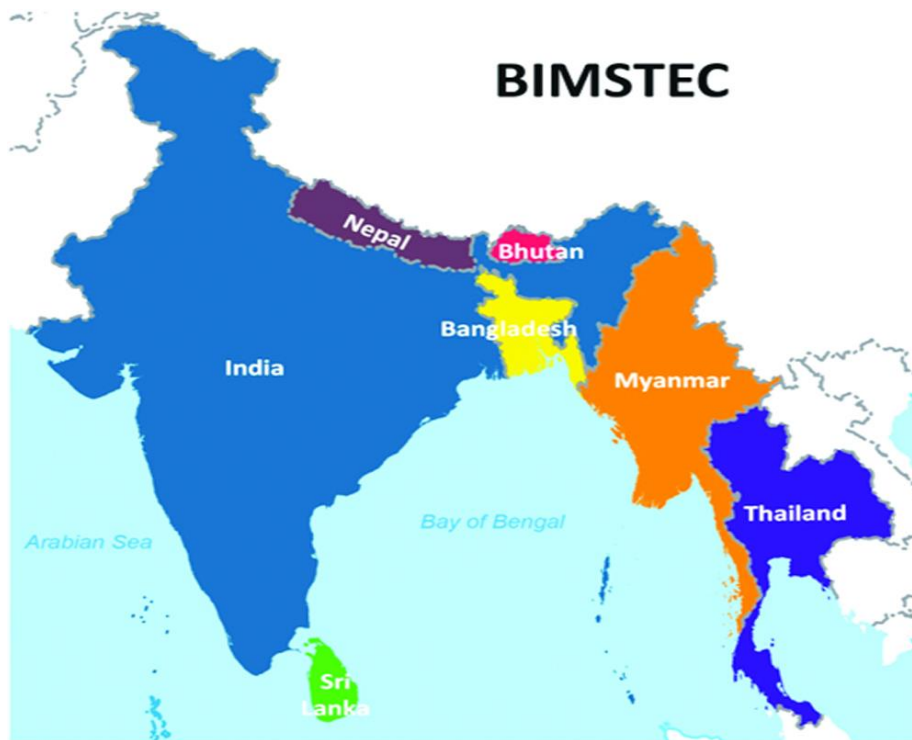
### International Groupings:

- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) members:



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### BIMSTEC members:



South African Development Community:



### INDIAN GEOGRAPHY (3:10 PM):

- 28 states, and 8 neighboring territories.
- Land neighbors- Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.
- Maritime neighbors- Pakistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, and Bangladesh.

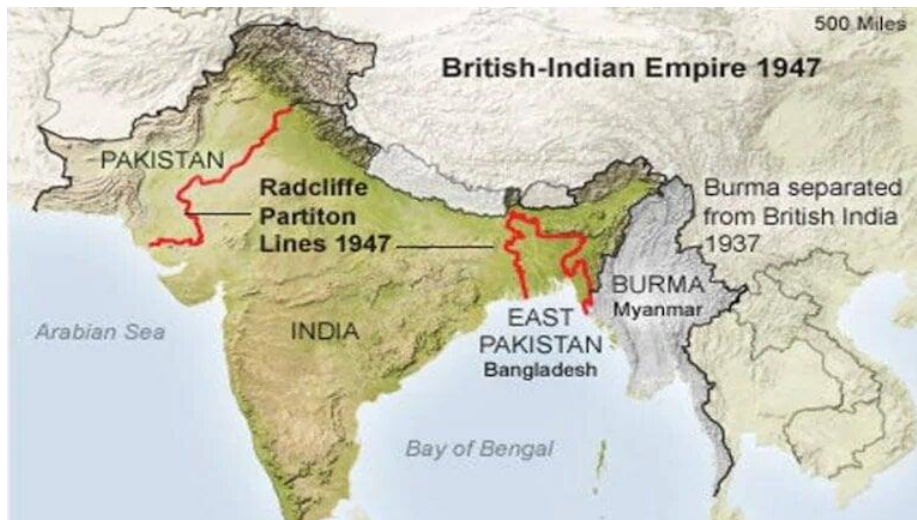
#### Durand line:

- Between India & Pakistan and also between India& Afghanistan.



#### Radcliffe line:

- Between India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh.

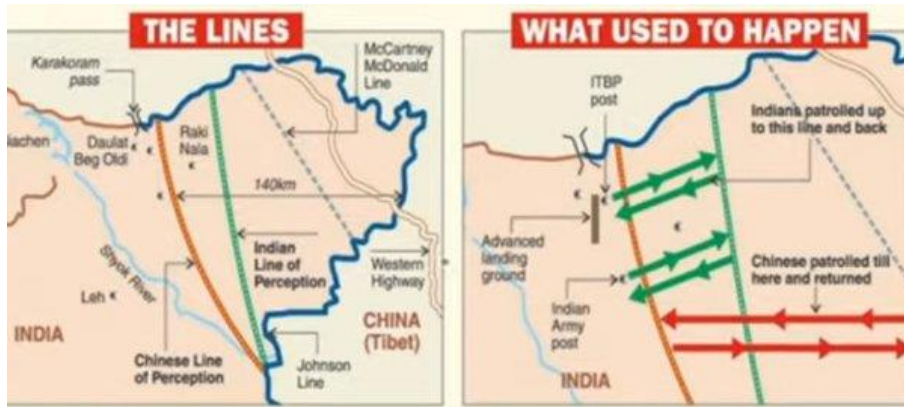


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- **Macmahon Line:**
- Between India and China.



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- **Johnson Line:**
- Between India and Tibet.
- China does not recognize this line and instead proposes MacDonald Line( present-day LAC).





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- **LOC-Line of Control:**
- Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and the rest of Jammu & Kashmir.
- **LAC- Line of Actual Control:**
- The present-day ground condition between India and China.
- The northernmost point of India lies in **Gilgit Baltistan- Indira Col** (a type of pass after collapsing of mountain top after erosion).
- The southernmost point of India is **Indira Point** in Great Nicobar.
- It is named after the **God Indra**.
- Land southernmost point - Kanyakumari.
- **Kibithu** is the easternmost town of India in Arunachal Pradesh.
- The westernmost point of India is **Sir Creek**, Kutch, Gujarat.
- The highest peak in India is **Mount K2** in Karakoram Peak.
- Kanchenjunga is the second-highest peak.
- **Kuttanad** Kerala is the lowest point in India which is situated at 2.2 meters below sea level.

### STATES HAVING COMMON LATITUDES(EXERCISE) (3:35 PM):

- **Madhya Pradesh**- Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura.
- The longitude passing through Andaman and Nicobar Islands passes through all the northeastern states.
- The **Tropic of Cancer** passes through 8 states-Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram
- **Indian Standard Meridian** passes through five states- UP, MP, Chattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.
- Tropic of Cancer and Indian Standard Meridian meets in Chattisgarh.

### Common longitude cities:

- **Mumbai**- Surat, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Jodhpur, and Islamabad.
- **Srinagar**- Jammu, Amritsar, Ajmer, and Belagavi/Belgaum (the only Indian National Congress Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi in 1924).
- **Manali**- Shimla, Delhi, Bhopal, Bengaluru, Kanyakumari.
- **Kanpur**- Chennai.
- **Lucknow**- Vijaywada.
- Allahabad/Prayagraj- Raipur.
- Varanasi- Vshakhapatnam.
- Patna-Ranchi.
- Gangtok Kolkata.
- Shillong-Dispur.
- Aizawl-Port Blair.

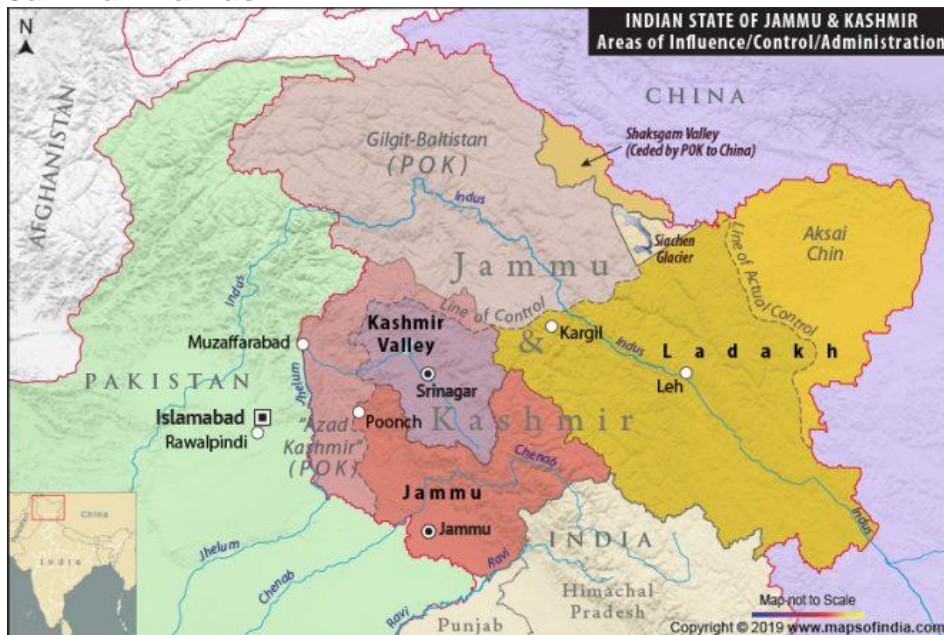
### Same latitude cities:

- **Jaisalmer**- Jaipur, Agra, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur.
- **Surat**- Nagpur and Raipur.
- **Mangaluru**- Bengaluru and Chennai.

### Tropic of Cancer Cities (nearby):

- Bhuj, Gandhinagar, Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Ranchi, Aizawl.
- So they experience the overhead sun.
- **No Shadow Day**- incident sunlight at 90 degrees during the afternoon.

### Jammu And Kashmir:

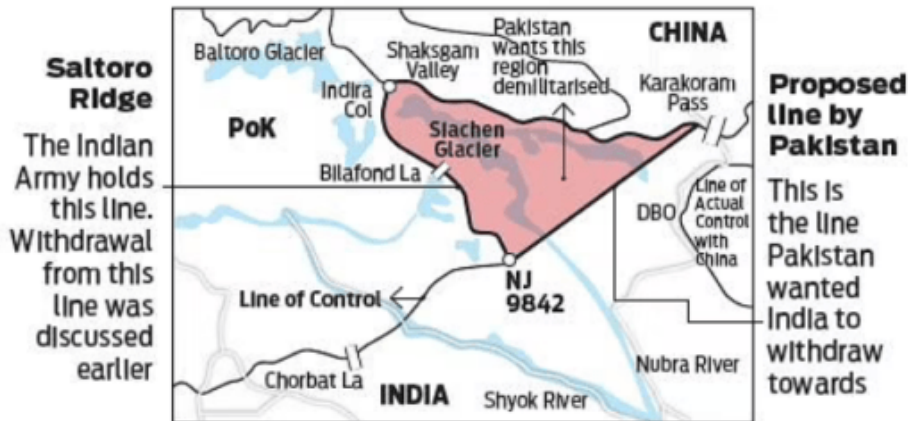




- Pakistan calls the International Border a **Working Boundary**.
- **Shaksgam Valley** was ceded to China in 1963.
- The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor passes through the valley.

#### **Siachen Glacier:**

- The second largest non-polar glacier in the world.
- The largest non-polar glacier is in **Fedchenko**, Tajikistan.



- The demarcation beyond the point **NJ 9842** was not done as per the Ceasefireline 1949 and the LOC.
- The Simla Agreement 1972 referred to the point but without final clarity
- On 13<sup>th</sup> April, Operation Meghdoot was conducted by India to recapture its position.
- We occupy the Saltoro ridge.

#### **Significance of controlling Siachen:**

- The strategic advantage over Pakistan in the region as India occupies the heights.
- It gives India access to Shaksgam Valley.
- Siachen Glacier is also referred to as the third pole as it is the largest glacier after the North and South poles.

#### **OTHER IMPORTANT SITES IN THE VICINITY(4:00 PM):**

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- China is interested in controlling the **Chusul Valley**.
- The highest motorable road in the world is in **Umiling La**, earlier it was in **Khardung La**.

### Kalapani issue:

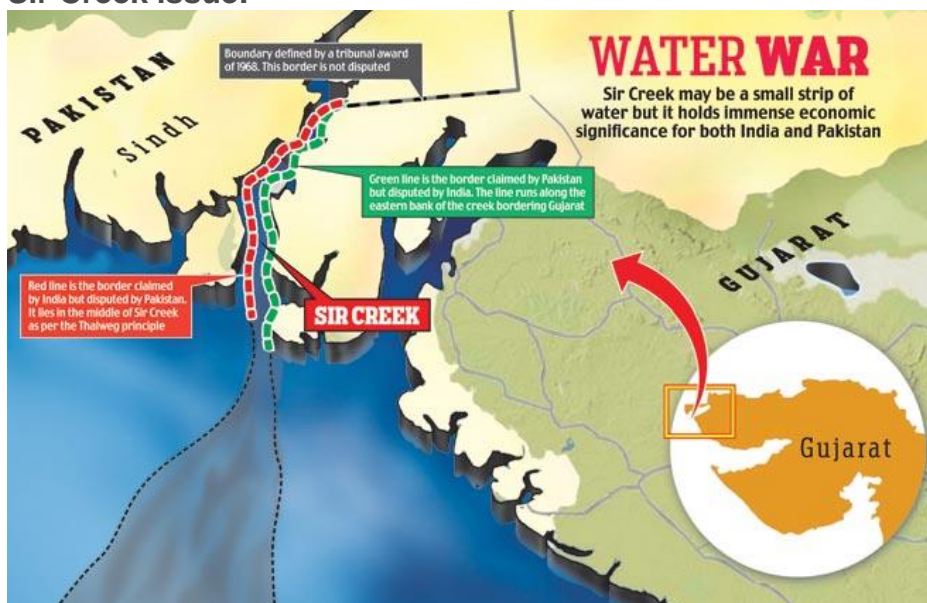


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- The Kali/Sharda River marks the boundary between India and Nepal as per the **Sugauli Treaty of 1816**.
- The difference lies in the origin of the river as there is no single point origin and the river results as a culmination of multiple smaller streams.
- India presents administrative maps of the British era to show that the Kalapani region lay in British India.
- India also questions the accuracy of older cartographical techniques.
- Kalapani has strategic value as it is situated at the tri-junction of India, Nepal, and China.

**Chumbi Valley, Doklam.**



• Sir Creek issue:



- It was an important zone of the 1965 war.
- Indian claim- red line- boundary should be in the middle.
- Pakistani claim- greenline- boundary should be eastwards of the channel, so it claims the whole of Sir Creek.
- India claims that - Sir Creek is navigable, so the **Thalweg doctrine** is applicable.
- As per the doctrine, the separation must be at the middle of the navigation channel( deepest point).
- Pakistan maintains that it is marshy and non-navigable, hence the Thalweg doctrine is not applicable.

#### **Importance of Sir Creek:**

- Larger maritime and coastal security through maritime boundary demarcation.
- Fishing community.
- Significant hydrocarbons.

**The topics for the next class are the physical features of India-mountains, plateaus, plains, islands, etc.**