

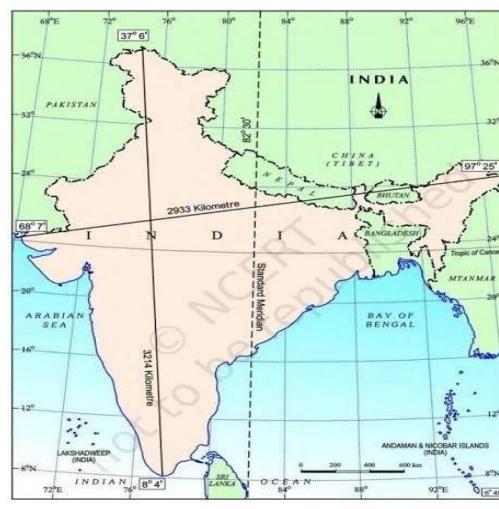
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Indian Political Features Module 1. Class 2



- 1) The Northernmost point of India = Indira Col.(37°06'N)
- 2) The Southernmost point of India in mainland = Kanyakumari / Cape Comorin. (8°04'N). It is situated north of the Equator and south of the Tropic of cancer.
- 3) The Southernmost point of India = Indira point/ Pygmalion point (6°45'N) (Great nicobar).
- 4) The Easternmost point of India = Kibithu (97°25'E) in Arunachal pradesh.
- 5) The Westernmost point of India = Guhar Moti/ Sir creek or Banganga /Dwarka (68°07'E)
- 6) Lowest point of India = Kuttanad in Kerala.
- 7) India measures 3214 km from north to south and 2933 km from east to west.
- 8) Area of India = 3287263 sq km.

- 9) **Area wise largest state of India** = Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra.
- 10) **Area wise smallest state of India** = Goa
- 11) **Area wise largest district of India** = Kutch (Gujarat), Leh (Ladakh), Jaisalmer (Rajasthan).
- 12) **Area wise smallest district of India** = Mahe (Puducherry). Mahe is situated Western coast of Kerala.
- 13) **Area wise largest Union Territory in 2011 census** = Andaman Nicobar and **Area wise smallest ut** = Lakshadweep
- 14) **Area wise Largest Union Territory at present** = Ladakh.
- 15) **Name of the country and its covering area:**
- A) Russia ----11.5%
 - B) Canada----6.7%
 - C) China -----6.5%
 - D) USA -----6.4%
 - E) Brazil -----5.7%
 - F) Australia-----5.2%
 - G) India ----- 2.4%
- 16) **Population wise largest state of India** = Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal (4th)
- 17) **Population wise smallest state of India** = Sikkim.
- 18) **Population wise largest district of India according to 2011 census** = Thane, North 24 Pargana, Bangalore.
- 19) **Population wise smallest district of India** = Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh)
- 20) **Population wise largest ut** = Delhi and **Smallest** = Lakshadweep
- 21) **Population Wise largest country in world** = China (19.4%), India (17.5%), USA (4.5%)
- 22) **The Largest slum in India** = Dharavi in Maharashtra.
- 23) **4 districts of Puducherry** = Mahe (Kerala), Yanam (Andhra Pradesh), Karaikal (Tamil Nadu), Puducherry (Tamil Nadu).
- 24) **Coastal line cover 9 states of India** = Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

- 25) The 1st linguistic state of india = Andhra Pradesh in 1956.
- 26) The state which has max no of state boundary in India = Uttar Pradesh (8), Assam (7).
- 27) States having only one state boundary = Sikkim (With WB) and Meghalaya (With Assam).
- 28) The Total no of districts in India (2011 census) = 640.
- 29) Max no of district = Uttar Pradesh (75) and Min no of district = Goa (2)
- 30) Total no of states:- 28 and Union Territory:- 8
- 31) There are 2 states in India which have Coastline and international border:- Gujarat and West Bengal.
- 32) There are 5 states in India not having coastline and international borders:- Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Telangana.
- 33) No of states in India has international border:- 16
- 34) No of states of India have only land boundaries:- 19.
- 35) Approximately the shape of India = Quadrangular.
- 36) Easternmost Hill of India:- Patkai bum.
- 37) Assam is the only northeastern state that shares the border of all north eastern states of India.
- 38) NEFA:- North east frontier agency was set up in 1954 with the northeast state of India . Arunachal pradesh is previously known as NEFA.
- 39) WB is the only state of India that has both the Himalayas in the north and bay of Bengal in the south.
- 40) Longest coastline state:- 1)Gujarat 2)Andhra Pradesh 3)Tamil Nadu.
- 41) Shortest coastline state:- 1)Goa 2) West Bengal.
- 42) The total length of coastline of India in Mainland:- 6100 km
- 43) The total length of the coastline of India including the island of union Territory:- 7516.6 km.

44) Longest international boundary sharing state in India:- West Bengal.

45) Tropic of Cancer and IST meridian intersect at:- Koriya district in Chhattisgarh.

46) The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight states in India ... The Tropic of Cancer has its maximum length in Madhya Pradesh and its minimum length in Rajasthan.

47) The Tropic of Cancer passes through the state capital of Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand.

48) Bhopal and Gandhinagar are located near the Tropic of Cancer.

 State Formation Year :-

- The States Reorganization Act ,1956 created 14 states and 6 Union Territories.
- It was a major reform to organise India's states and union territories along linguistic lines.
- The states were Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Mysore, Madras, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa.
- The UTs were Delhi, Tripura, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Lakadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi islands.

1) Andhra state = 1953 (Became a Andhra Pradesh in 1956)

2) Gujarat and Maharashtra= 1960 (Bombay presidency)

3) Nagaland= 1963

4) Punjab and Haryana= 1966 (Punjab was divided into Haryana and Chandigarh)

5) Himachal Pradesh= 1971

6) Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya= 1972

7) Sikkim (22nd state)= 1975 at present 21st state.

8) Mizoram (23rd state)= 1987, 20th feb. at present 22nd state..

9) Arunachal Pradesh (24th state)= 1987, 20th feb. at present 23rd state.

10) Goa (25 th state)= 1987, 30th may. at present 24 th state.

11) Chhattisgarh (26th)= 2000, 1st nov. at present 25 th state. To break of MP.

12) Uttarakhand (27th state)= 2000, 9th nov. at present 26th state. To break of UP.

13) Jharkhand (28th) = 2000, 15th Nov. at present 27 th state. To break of Bihar.

14) Telangana(29th)= 2014, 2nd june. at present 28 th state. To break of Ap.

Formation year of union Territory of India and it's capital :-

1) **Andaman Nicobar**:- 1956 (Capital:-Portblair)

2) **Chandigarh**:-1966.(Capital:Chandigarh)

3) **Delhi**:-1956(Capital:New Delhi)

4) **Lakshadweep**:-1956(Capital:Kavaratti)

5) **Puducherry**:-1962,16th August.

• 1 July 1963, the State of Pondicherry officially became the Union Territory of Pondicherry and after 31 August 1964 it came under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. (Capital: Pondicherry).

6) **Ladakh**:- 31st Oct 2019(Capital: Leh is summer capital and Kargil is winter capital)

7) **Jammu Kashmir**:- 31st Oct 2019(Srinagar is summer capital and Jammu is winter capital)

8) **Dadra nagar Haveli and Daman Diu**:-26th January 2020(Capital:-Daman)

28 States and Capitals List

India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. Each state is further divided into districts, which are then subdivided into tehsils, blocks, and villages. Let's explore the complete States and Capitals of India List and their capitals:

S.NO	States	Capital
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna

5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Goa	Panaji
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Chandigarh
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi
11	Karnataka	Bengaluru

12	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14	Maharashtra	Mumbai
15	Manipur	Imphal
16	Meghalaya	Shillong
17	Mizoram	Aizawl

18	Nagaland	Kohima
19	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
20	Punjab	Chandigarh
21	Rajasthan	Jaipur
22	Sikkim	Gangtok
23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
24	Telangana	Hyderabad
25	Tripura	Agartala

26	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
27	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
28	West Bengal	Kolkata

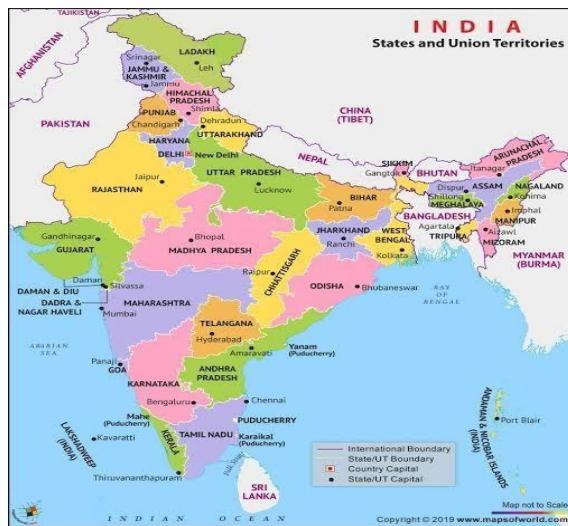
Short Type Information:-

- ✓ In 1954 free from french colony :- Mahe, Yanam, Karaikal, Puducherry, Chandannagar
- ✓ Delhi is known as union capital Territory or national capital Territory from the year:- 1992.
- ✓ Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu on 14th Jan 1969.
- ✓ Mysore change into Karnataka in 1973
- ✓ Uttaranchal became known as Uttarakhand in :1st Jan 2007
- ✓ The state's name was officially changed from Orissa to Odisha in 2011.
- ✓ Historically known as Pondicherry, the territory changed its official name to Puducherry on 1 October 2006.
- ✓ Goa, Daman and Diu were free from Portuguese colony from the year: 1961
- ✓ Daman and Diu separated by the Gulf of Khambhat.
- ✓ Chandigarh is the common capital of Punjab and Haryana.
- ✓ In Which year Bihar and Orissa separated from the Bengal Presidency as separate provinces? Ans:- 1912.
- ✓ When was Orissa separated from Bihar to become a separate province? Ans:- 1st April 1936.
- ✓ Calcutta changed into kolkata in the year of:- 2001.

Capital of Indian states:-

- ✓ Himachal Pradesh:- Shimla (Summer), Dharamshala (Winter).
- ✓ Maharashtra:- Mumbai (Summer), Nagpur (Winter)
- ✓ Uttarakhand:- Gairsain (Summer), Dehradun (Winter).
- ✓ Ladakh:- Leh (Summer), Kargil (Winter)
- ✓ Jammu Kashmir:- Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter).

🌀 International boundary with India:-



❖ **Bangladesh** (4096 km, Longest) = West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura (Tripura touches Bangladesh on its 3 sides).

• **Border name**:- Radcliffe line.

• **Disputed land boundary name** :- 3 bigha Corridor in Coochbehar district,Chitmahal, South Talpatti Island.

❖ **China** (3917 km) = Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh (as a union territory).

• **Border name** = Mac Mohon line, LOAC.

• **LOAC** = Line of Actual Control between Akshai chin and Ladakh.

❖ **Pakistan** (3310 km) = Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Jammu kashmir and Ladakh/Pok. (Jammu kashmir and Ladakh as a union territory).

• **Border name** = Radcliffe line, 24th Parallel, Wagah (Punjab and Pakistan), Sir Creek (Gujarat and Pakistan).

❖ **Nepal** (1752 km) = Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim.

• **Border name** = Indonepal border, Kalapani, Susta (Disputed area between India and Nepal).

❖ **Mayanmar** (1458 km) = Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram.

• **Boundary name**:- Indo burma border.

❖ **Bhutan** (587 km) = West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal pradesh.

• **Border name** = Indo Bhutan border.

✿ Afghanistan (80km) = Ladakh (as a union territory).

• Border name = Durand line (POK/Ladakh).

• Durand line is also the boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

• Total length of land frontier in India:- 15200 km.

✿ Longest State Boundary with International Boundary with India:-

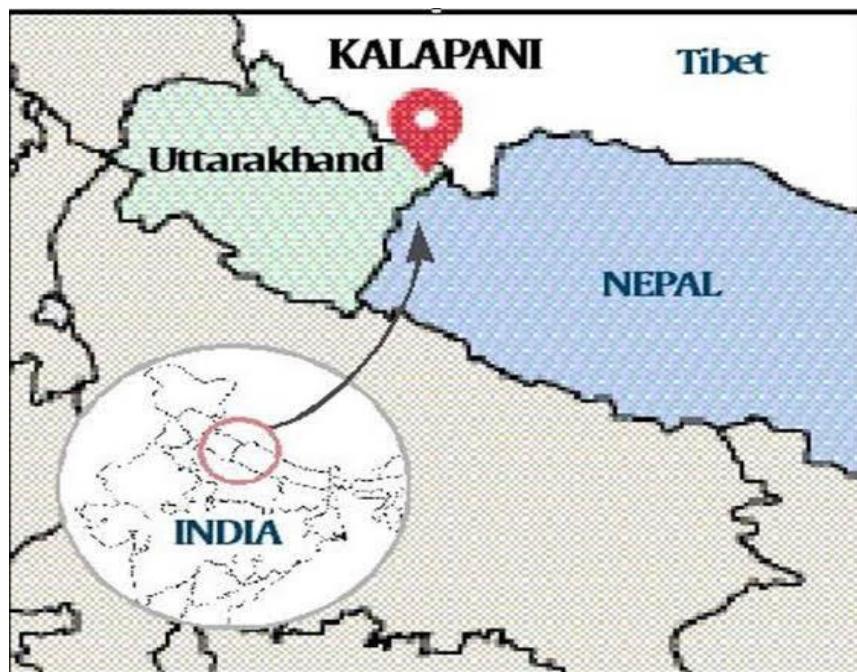
- Bangladesh =West Bengal
- China =Arunachal Pradesh
- Pakistan =Rajasthan
- Nepal=Uttar Pradesh
- Myanmar =Arunachal Pradesh
- Bhutan=Assam

✿ Disputed Territories of India :-

✿ Nepal :-

✓ Kalapani :-

- Kalapani is a valley administered by India as a part of the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. It is situated on the Kailash Mansarovar route.
- The Kali river in the Kalapani region demarcates the border between India and Nepal.
- The Lipulekh Pass is a Himalayan pass on the border between Uttarakhand and Nepal Southern side of the pass, called Kalapani Territory, which is totally controlled by India.
- The pass is near the Chinese area which is the trading town of Taklakot (Purang) in Tibet. It has been used since Ancient Times by Traders, Mendicants, and Pilgrims between India and Tibet. The Lipulekh pass is also used by the pilgrims for Kailas and Manasarovar Yatras.



✓ **Susta** :-

- Susta is located on the bank of the **Gandak river** (Called **Narayani river** in Nepal). Susta area is one of the disputed Territories between India and Nepal. The Change of course by the Gandak river is the main reason for disputes in the **Susta area located in Bihar**.

✓ Major areas of dispute between India and Nepal are:-

- Kalapani
- Susta
- Lipulekh
- Mechi
- Tanakpur
- Limpiyadhura

❖ **Myanmar** :-

Dispute between the land in Kabaw valley near Hollenphai village, Moreh of Manipur state in India and Namphalong Village, Tamu of Sagaing region, Myanmar.

❖ **China** :-

- ✓ Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal pradesh and Union Territory of Ladakh share a border with China.
- ✓ Sino - Indian border is generally divided into three sectors like **Western sector**, **Middle sector**, **Eastern sector**.



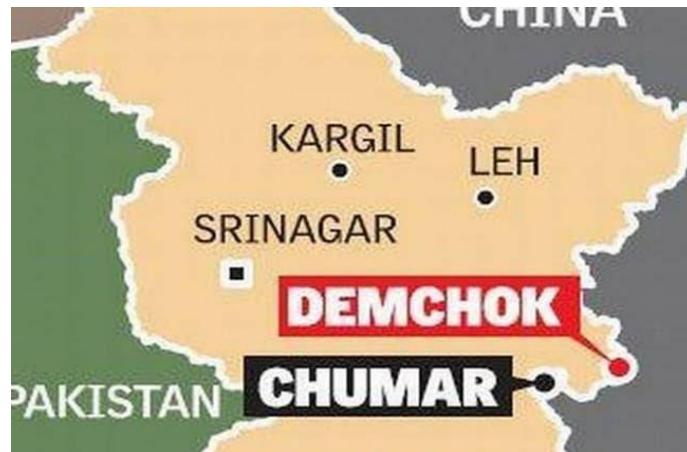
✓ **Aksai chin** :-

- Located Northwestern part of the Tibetan plateau, administered by China and part of the Xinjiang Autonomous region. India considers it is a part of its union Territory of Ladakh.



✓ Demchok, Chumar :-

- Both in the Leh district of Ladakh controlled by India.



✓ Kaurik, Shipkila :-

- In the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh.

✓ Nelang, Sang, Jadhang, Laphthal, Pulam sumda :-

- In the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand.

✓ Barahoti :-

- In the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand whose grazing fields are disputed by China which is also in the state of Uttarakhand and is controlled by India.



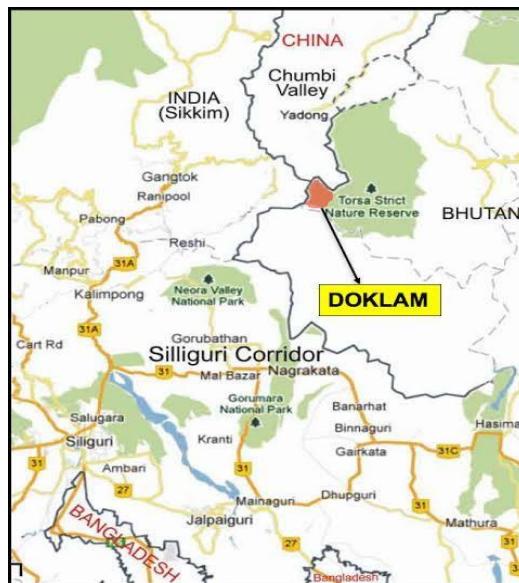
✓ Depsang plain :-

- The Depsang plains are located on the border of the Union Territory of Ladakh and the disputed zone of Akshai chin . The Chinese army controlled most of the plains during its 1962 war with India, while India controls the western portion of the plains .



✓ Doklam :-

- It is a dispute between Bhutan and China near India - Bhutan - China trijunction bordering Sikkim state of India and Bhutan was aided by India in the dispute.



✓ Trans Karakoram tract :-

- An area of nearly 5800 Sq Km along both sides of the shaksgam river is entirely administered by China as part of kargilik country in the Kashgar prefecture of the Xinjiang Autonomous region. It was claimed by Pakistan until 1963 and still claimed by India as part of the Jammu and Kashmir.

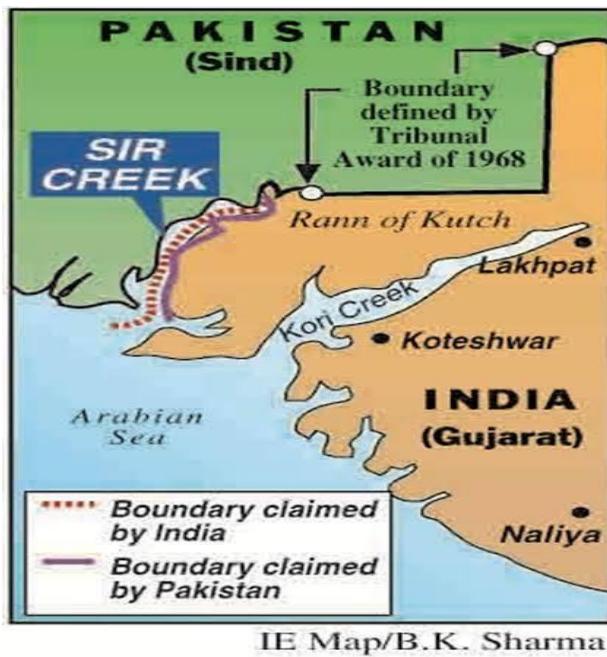


 **Pakistan:-**

✓ Sir Creek :-

- The Sir Creek is a 96 km strip of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch marshlands.
- It is a disputed region between India and Pakistan.
- The creek roughly separates the Kutch region in India and Pakistan's Sindh province.
- Sir Creek opens up into the Arabian Sea.

- It was originally named **Ban Ganga** and was named **Sir Creek** during colonial times after a British official.



IE Map/B.K. Sharma

✓ **Saltoro ridge :-**

- The Saltoro mountain is a subrange of the **Karakoram range**; they are located on the **southwest side of the Siachen glacier**.
- They are claimed as part of Ladakh union territory by India and as a part of Gilgit Baltistan by Pakistan. India's military controlled the peaks and passes of this range in 1984 and Pakistan controls the western part of the valley.



✓ **Siachen glacier :-**

- The Siachen glacier is located in the **Eastern Karakoram** in the Himalaya just east of the actual ground position line between India and Pakistan. India controls all of the Siachen Glacier itself including all tributary glaciers. The entire Siachen Glacier, with all major passes, is currently under the administration of India since 1984 (**Operation Meghdoot**).

✓ **Kashmir :-**

- Kashmir conflict is a territorial conflict primarily between India and Pakistan in which China is playing a third party role. India approx 55% of the land area control including Jammu , Kashmir valley, most of the Ladakh and Siachen glacier. Pakistan controls approx 30% of land including Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan and China control the 15% of the land including Aksai Chin and mostly uninhabited Trans Karakoram tract.



❖ **Bangladesh:-**

- There were some boundary disputes between India and Bangladesh that were resolved by the implementation of the historic “**Land Boundary Agreement**”.
- During the visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Bangladesh in June 2015, the **Land Boundary Agreement** between India and Bangladesh of 1974 and its Protocol of 2011 were ratified.
- The Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh signed the **Land Boundary Agreement in 1974** to exchange enclaves and simplify their international border. A revised version of the agreement was adopted by the two countries on 7 May 2015, when the Parliament of India passed the **100th Amendment to the Constitution of India**. Under this agreement, which was ratified on 6 June 2015, India received 51 Bangladeshi enclaves (covering 7,110 acres (2,880 ha) in the Indian mainland, while Bangladesh received 111 Indian enclaves (covering 17,160 acres (6,940 ha) in the Bangladeshi mainland).
- **Dahagram–Angarpota** is a Bangladeshi enclave in India about 200 m (660 ft) away from the border of Bangladesh. It had a population of 17,000 people in 2014.
- **Dahagram–Angarpota** was the largest and is the only remaining Bangladeshi enclave after the 2015 resolution of the India –Bangladesh enclaves the issue.
- The enclave is connected to mainland Bangladesh by the **Tin Bigha Corridor**, which is situated in Patgram Upazila of Lalmonirhat district. It is surrounded by Cooch Behar district of India's WB state. The Teesta river flows on its western side.

❖ **Sri Lanka:-**

- India and Sri Lanka have a maritime boundary. A 30-km wide shallow sea, the Palk Strait, lies between the countries.
- Though, by and large, peace has reigned where the Indo-Sri Lanka border issue is concerned, there were tensions over the question of who owned **Kachchatheevu Island** in the **Palk Strait**.

- In 1974, then Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi ceded Katchatheevu to Sri Lanka under the "Indo-Sri Lankan Maritime agreement" aimed at resolving the maritime boundaries in the Palk Strait.
- Another agreement signed in 1976 restricted both the countries' fishermen from fishing in the other's exclusive economic zones.



❖ Zone-wise Classification of Indian States:-

The states of India have been grouped into six zones having an Advisory Council "to develop the habit of cooperative working" among these States. **Zonal Councils** were set up vide Part-III of the **States Reorganisation Act, 1956**. The North Eastern States' special problems are addressed by another statutory body - The North Eastern Council, created by the North Eastern Council Act, 1971. The present composition of each of these Zonal Councils is as under:



- 1) **Northern Zonal Council**, comprising Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, and Rajasthan;
 - 2) **North Eastern Council**, comprising Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura; The State of Sikkim has also been included in the North Eastern Council vide North Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 2002 notified on 23 December 2002.
 - 3) **Central Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh;
 - 4) **Eastern Zonal Council**, comprising Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal;
 - 5) **Western Zonal Council**, comprising Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, and Maharashtra;
 - 6) **Southern Zonal Council**, comprising Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana.
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep are not members of any of the Zonal Councils. However, they are presently special invitees to the **Southern Zonal Council**.

Strait :-

Is a naturally formed narrow typically navigable waterbody that connects two larger bodies of water. Most commonly it is a channel of water that lies between two land masses. **Example** :- India and Sri Lanka separated by the Palk strait and Palk strait lies between the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal.

Isthmus :-

Is a narrow strip of land that connects two larger landmasses and separates two bodies of water.

Example :- Panama isthmus connects North and South America and it is bordered by the Caribbean sea and the Pacific Ocean.

Rameswaram island :-

- ✓ Old name of Rameswaram :- Pamban island
- ✓ The narrowest part of India :- Dhanushkodi
- ✓ Rameswaram island is separated from the Indian mainland by Pamban channel.
- ✓ Adam bridge connects Dhanushkodi to Talaimannar.

