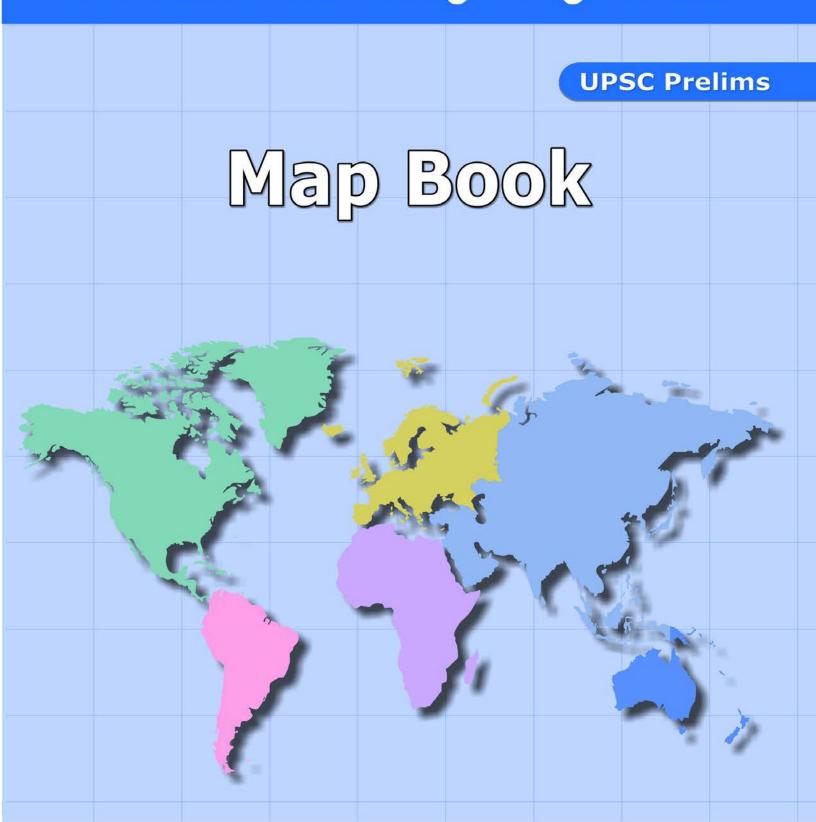


Distance Learning Programme





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LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

1.1: Countries that the Equator passes through

Equator passes through 13 countries, 3 continents and 3 water bodies.

South America	Ecuador (1), Colombia (2), Brazil (3)	
Africa	Gabon (4)	, Congo (5), Democratic Repul	blic of Congo (6), Uganda (7),
	Kenya (8),	Sao Tome and Principe (13),	Somalia (9)
Asia	Maldives	(10), Indonesia (11), Kiribati (Oceania) (12)

Water Bodies: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean

Note: The highest point on the equator is located on the Volcán Cayambe's southern slopes at an elevation of 4,690 meters in Ecuador. This is the only place on the equator where snow can be found.

1.2: Countries that the Prime Meridian passes through

There are 8 countries, 3 continents and 6 water bodies through which the Prime Meridian passes.

Europe	United Ki	ngdom (1), France (2), Spain (3)
Africa	Algeria (4)	, Mali (5), Burkina Faso (6), Ghana (7), Togo (8)
Antarctica	Antarctica	ı

Water Bodies: Arctic Ocean, Norwegian Sea, Greenland Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean

1.3: Countries that the Tropic of Cancer passes through

There are 16 countries, 3 continents and 6 water bodies through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

North America	Bahamas	(Archipelago), Me	xico				
Africa	Egypt, Lib	ya, Niger, Algeria	, Mali, Weste	ern Saha	ara, Mai	ıritania	
Asia	Taiwan, C	China, Myanmar,	Bangladesh	, India,	Oman,	United	Arab
	Emirates,	Saudi Arabia					

Water Bodies: Indian Oce<mark>an, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific O</mark>cean, Taiwan Strait, Red Sea, Gulf of Mexico

1.4: Countries that the Tropic of Capricorn passes through

There are 10 countries, 3 continents and 3 water bodies through which the Tropic of Capricorn passes.



South America	Argentina,	Brazil, Chile, Paraguay	
Africa	Namibia, I	Botswana, South Africa, Moza	mbique, Madagascar
Australia	Australia		

Water Bodies: Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean

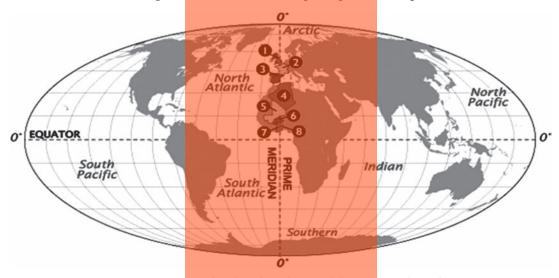
1.5: Countries along Arctic Circle

■ The Arctic Circle is penetrated by seven countries: Canada, Finland, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Alaska (USA).

Note: The Ottawa Declaration named eight members of the Arctic Council: Canada, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, the United States of America, Sweden and Finland.



Map-1.1: Countries that the equator passes through



Map-1.2: Countries that the Prime Meridian passes through



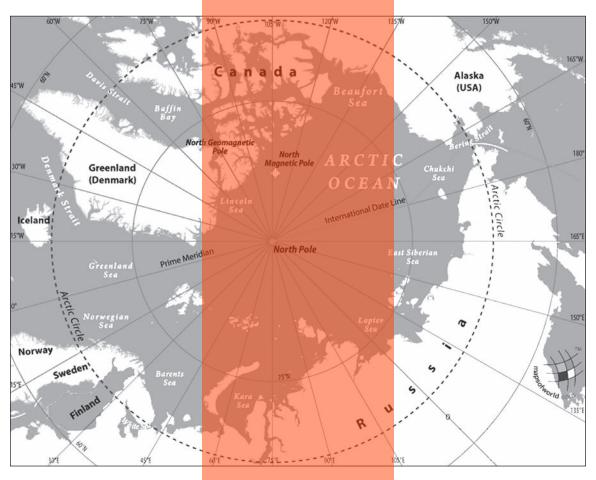


Map-1.3: Countries that the Tropic of Cancer passes through



Map-1.4: Countries that the Tropic of Capricorn passes through





Map-1.5: Countries along Arctic Circle



SIZE AND EXTENT

Size and Extent

In size, India is the seventh largest country in the world and accounts for approximately 2.4% of the surface area of the world. It covers an area of 3.287 million km² and measures about 3,214 km from north to south and about 2,933 km from east to west.

		Extreme Points of India		
Location	Points		Sta	te or Union Territory
North	Indira Col, Siach	nen Glacier	Jar	nmu and Kashmir
South	Indira Point/Py Islands	gmalion Point, Nicobar	And	laman and Nicobar Islands
East	Kibithu		Arı	ınachal Pradesh
West	Guhar Moti, Sir	Creek	Gu	jarat

India lies entirely in the northern and eastern hemisphere and extents between 6°45' N to 37°6'N latitude and 68°7' E to 97°25'E longitude.

Tropic of Cancer

- The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) passes through middle of the country. Thus half of the country to the south of the Tropic of Cancer is situated in the Tropical region and the other half lying north of the Tropic of Cancer falls in the Sub-tropical region.
- Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states (west to east): Gujarat Rajasthan –
 Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh Jharkhand West Bengal Tripura Mizoram

Standard Meridian

- Standard meridian of any country is generally selected in multiples of 7°30′ of longitude.
- The meridian passing through Allahabad at 82°30′E longitude has been selected as the central meridian for India, corresponding to a single time zone for the country at 5 hours and 30 minutes in advance of GMT.
- Standard Meridian passes through Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- The longitudinal extent of India is around 29°, hence the time difference in India between its eastern and western extremities is roughly of two hours.



