



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

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Topic : Location

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**Commissioner,**

**Department of Employment and Training.**



# LOCATION

## Introduction:

Every point on earth has a location. The location can be described in two different ways

### ***Absolute location***

The exact position of an object or place stated in spatial coordinates of a grid system designed for the location purposes. In geography, the reference system is the global grid of parallels of latitudes north or south of equator and of meridians of longitude east or west of the Prime meridian.

### ***Relative location***

The position of a place in relation to a well-known place.

**Site:** The place where something is located; the immediate surroundings and their attributes.

**Situation:** The location of something in relation to physical and human characteristics of a larger region.

**Toponym:** A place name with reference to topography.

### **India Location and Extent:**

- India extends from **8°4 'N** to **37°6 'N** latitudes and **68°7 'E** to **97°25 'E** longitudes.
- The southernmost point of the country is Pygmalion Point or Indira Point (6°45'N latitude) located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The southernmost point of main land of India is **Cape Comorin** (Kanyakumari).
- The north-south extent of India is **3,214** km and it extends from **Indira Col** in Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south. The east-west extension is **2933** km and it stretches from Rann of Kutch (Gujarat) in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.

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- The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ}30'$  N) passes through the middle of the country dividing it into two halves as northern temperate and southern tropical lands.
  - Trans Indian ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. Thus, it helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with South East, East Asia from the eastern coast.
  - The Indian land mass has a central location between, the East and the West Asia. It forms a part of south Asia and is separated by the Himalayas from the rest of the continent.
  - India accounts for about 2.4 % of the total area of the world with an area of 32,87,263 sq.km. Many of the India states are larger than several countries of the world.
  - India's strength lies in its geography as much as in its culture. Its cultural influences had crossed its bordered and reached East Asia and South East Asian countries

### **India's Frontiers**

- India shares its 15,200 km long land frontier with Pakistan in the west, Afghanistan in the northwest, China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east.
- India's longest border is with Bangladesh (4156 km) while the shortest border is with Afghanistan. (106 km) About 6,100 km long coastline of India is washed on three sides of the country by the Indian Ocean and its two arms namely the Arabian sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east. The total length of the coast line of India including the islands is 7,516.6 km.
- India and Sri Lanka are separated by a narrow and shallow sea called Palk Strait.

### **India: A Subcontinent**

- India along with the countries of Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka is called a subcontinent. This region is separated from the

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rest of Asia by a chain of mountains in the northwest, north and northeast and by seas in the south.

- This region also possesses a distinct continental characteristic in physiography, climate, natural vegetation, minerals, human resources etc. All these distinctive continental characteristics are found in India. Hence India is known as '**subcontinent**'.

## **Tamil Nadu**

Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized states of India. It is a home to many natural resources, rare flora and fauna, cool hill stations, grand Hindu temples of Dravidian architecture, beach resorts, multi religious, pilgrimage sites and few **UNESCO World Heritage** sites. It is one of the foremost states in the country in terms of overall development. The native language spoken here in Tamil which has become the official language with effect from January 14, 1958. It is the sixth most populous state of India and a leading producer of both agricultural and industrial products.

### **Tamilnadu Location & Frontiers:**

Tamil Nadu, a state in Southern India, is bordered by Puducherry, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The state, lying on the Southern tip of the Indian peninsula, is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the East, Indian Ocean in the south, Kerala in the West, Karnataka in the North West and Andhra Pradesh in the North.

The state extends latitudinally between 8°4' North and 13°35' North and longitudinally between 76°18' East and 80°20' East. The state of Tamilnadu is a triangular landmass in the shape. It is the eleventh largest state in India by area (about the size of Greece).

### **Indian Standard Time (IST)**

- The Earth rotates through its axis around 360° in 24 hours. Thus, a difference of 1° longitude will make a difference of 4 minutes in time.

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- The longitudinal difference between Gujarat in the west and Arunachal Pradesh in the east is about  $30^\circ$ . The difference in longitude between Gujarat ( $68^\circ 7' \text{ E}$ ) and Arunachal Pradesh ( $97^\circ 25' \text{ E}$ ) is  $29^\circ 18'$ .
  - Hence the difference in local time between these two places is  $29^\circ 18' \times 4'$  (minutes) = 1 hour 57 minutes 12 seconds (approximately 2 hours).
  - Since Arunachal Pradesh is towards east, it will have sunrise about two hours earlier than the sunrise at Gujarat which is in the west. In order to avoid these differences, Indian standard time is calculated. The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India. **India's central meridian is  $82^\circ 30' \text{ E}$  longitude.**
  - It passes through Mirzapur and roughly bisects the country in terms of longitude. This is located at an equal distance from **Ghuar Mota in Gujarat** and **Kibithu in Arunachal Pradesh**. The IST is + 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

### Questions:

1. What is absolute location?
2. Write a short note on IST?