

Maps
Explain
The World

Nations
Borders
People
A Changing World

CHAPTER 2:

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

People | Places | Power | Boundaries



Nations



International
Organisations



Borders



People



Political World

Understanding
Territories
Building a Better
Tomorrow



World Political Map

(विश्व का राजनीतिक मानचित्र)

One World
Many Nations

Different Peoples • Shared Planet



Map Key / संकेत

- International Boundary (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा)
- Country Capital (देश की राजधानी)
- Water Body (जल निकाय)

Some Important Countries & Capitals / कुछ महत्वपूर्ण देश और राजधानियाँ

India - New Delhi	France - Paris	Egypt - Cairo	Indonesia - Jakarta
United States - Washington, D.C.	Germany - Berlin	Saudi Arabia - Riyadh	Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur
China - Beijing	Canada - Ottawa	Iran - Tehran	Singapore - Singapore
Russia - Moscow	Australia - Canberra	Türkiye - Ankara	Thailand - Bangkok
Japan - Tokyo	Brazil - Brasília	Pakistan - Islamabad	Vietnam - Hanoi
United Kingdom - London	South Africa - Pretoria	Bangladesh - Dhaka	Philippines - Manila

0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 km

"A more connected world, a brighter tomorrow."



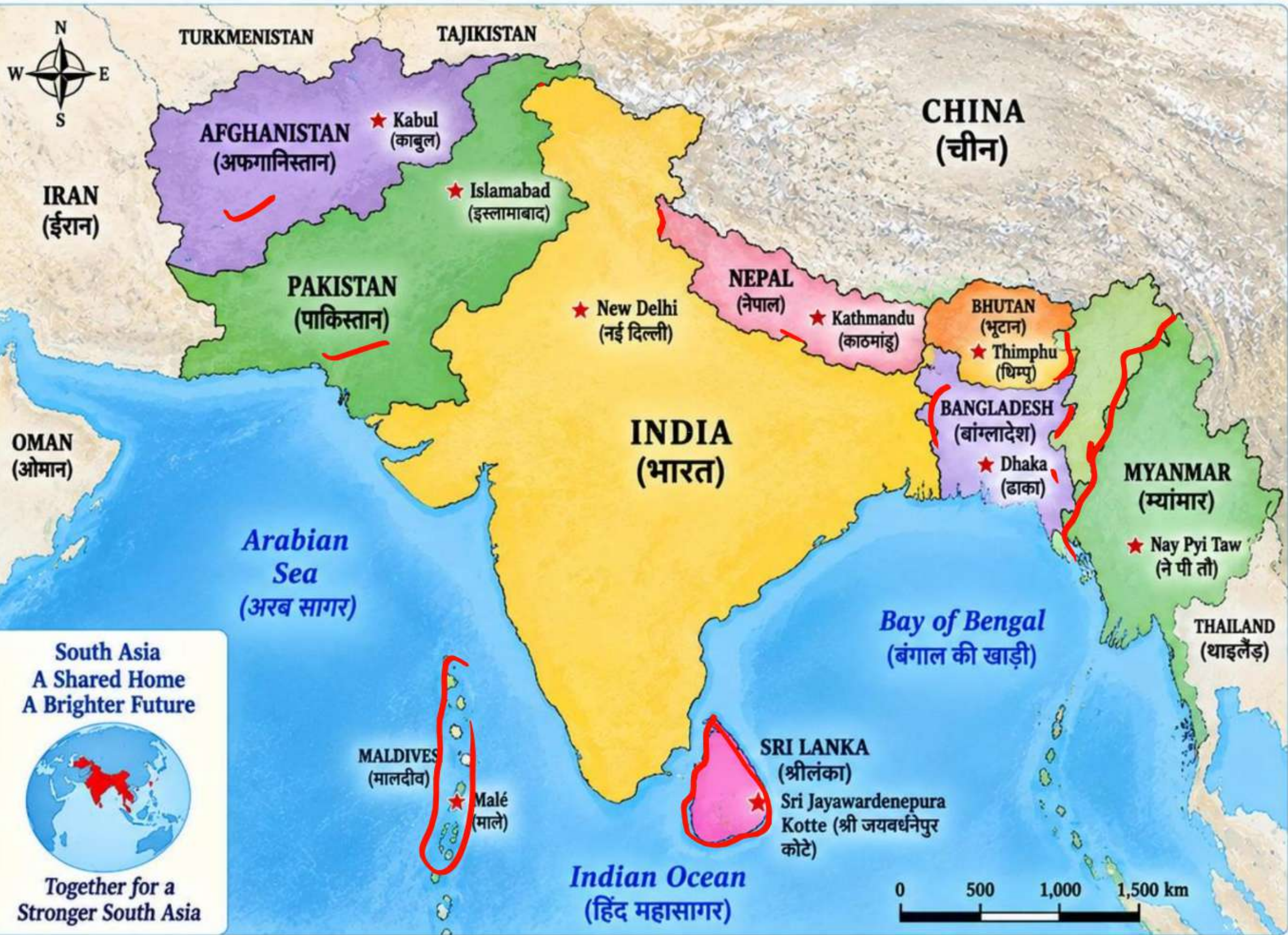
Explore | Learn | Respect
One Earth • One Humanity

South Asia - Important Countries



Country	Capital	Currency
India ✓	New Delhi ✓	Indian Rupee ✓
Pakistan ✓	Islamabad	Pakistani Rupee
Bangladesh ✓	Dhaka	Taka
Nepal ✓	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee
Bhutan ✓	Thimphu	Ngultrum
Sri Lanka ✓	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte	Sri Lankan Rupee
Maldives ✓	Malé	Rufiyaa
Afghanistan ✓	Kabul	Afghani

South Asia – Political Map (दक्षिण एशिया – राजनीतिक मानचित्र)



South Asian Countries and Capitals (दक्षिण एशिया के देश और उनकी राजधानियाँ)

No.	Country (देश)	Capital (राजधानी)
1	India (भारत)	New Delhi (नई दिल्ली)
2	Pakistan (पाकिस्तान)	Islamabad (इस्लामाबाद)
3	Afghanistan (अफगानिस्तान)	Kabul (काबुल)
4	Nepal (नेपाल)	Kathmandu (काठमांडू)
5	Bhutan (भूटान)	Thimphu (थिम्पू)
6	Bangladesh (बांग्लादेश)	Dhaka (ढाका)
7	Sri Lanka (श्रीलंका)	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (श्री जयवर्धनेपुर कोटे)
8	Maldives (मालदीव)	Malé (माले)
9	Myanmar (म्यांमार)	Nay Pyi Taw (ने पी तौ)

Key Features (मुख्य विशेषताएँ)

- Part of the Asian continent (एशिया महाद्वीप का भाग)
- Bordered by the Himalayas in the north (उत्तर में हिमालय से घिरा)
- Surrounded by the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean (अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी और हिंद महासागर से घिरा)
- Home to nearly 25% of the world's population (विश्व की लगभग 25% जनसंख्या का निवास)
- Rich in cultural, linguistic and geographic diversity (सांस्कृतिक, भाषाई और भौगोलिक विविधता से समृद्ध)
- Strategically important for regional cooperation (क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए सामरिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण)

Legend (संकेतक)

★ Capital City (राजधानी)

— International Boundary (अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा)

--- Disputed Boundary (विवादित सीमा)

Different People
One Region
Shared Destiny

South Asia
A Shared Home
A Brighter Future

Together for a
Stronger South Asia

East Asia



Country		Capital	Currency
CN China	✓	Beijing	Yuan / Renminbi (CNY)
JP Japan	✓	Tokyo	Yen (JPY)
KR South Korea	✓	Seoul	Won (KRW)
KP North Korea	✓	Pyongyang	Won (KPW)
MN Mongolia	✓	Ulaanbaatar	Tögrög (MNT)

EAST ASIA

Political Map

Countries, Capitals and Major Water Bodies



Diverse Lands
Shared Seas
A Connected East Asia

Key Information



China
Capital: Beijing



Mongolia
Capital: Ulaanbaatar



Japan
Capital: Tokyo



North Korea
Capital: Pyongyang



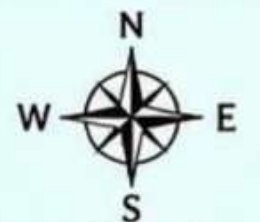
South Korea
Capital: Seoul



Taiwan
Capital: Taipei

Major Water Bodies

- Sea of Japan (East Sea)
- Yellow Sea
- East China Sea
- South China Sea
- Pacific Ocean



0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 km

Strategic Region
Connecting People and Opportunities

Mainland Southeast Asia



Country		Capital	Currency
MM Myanmar	✓	Nay Pyi Taw	Kyat (MMK)
TH Thailand	✓	Bangkok	Baht (THB)
VN Vietnam	✓	Hanoi	Dong (VND)
LA Laos	✓	Vientiane	Kip (LAK)
KH Cambodia	✓	Phnom Penh	Riel (KHR)

Mainland Southeast Asia Political Map

Nations | Landscapes | Shared Futures



Maritime Southeast Asia



Country	Capital	Currency
MY Malaysia ✓	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit (MYR)
SG Singapore ✓	Singapore	Singapore Dollar (SGD)
PH Philippines ✓	Manila	Philippine Peso (PHP)
ID Indonesia ✓	Jakarta*	Rupiah (IDR)
BN Brunei ✓	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei Dollar (BND)

Maritime Southeast Asia Political Map

Islands, Seas and Strategic Connections



Countries (in focus)

	Indonesia ✓
	Philippines ✓
	Malaysia ✓
	Brunei ✓
	Singapore ✓
	Timor-Leste ✓

Major Water Bodies

1. South China Sea
2. Sulu Sea
3. Celebes Sea
4. Molucca Sea
5. Banda Sea
6. Arafura Sea
7. Timor Sea
8. Philippine Sea
9. Indian Ocean
10. Pacific Ocean
11. Strait of Malacca



0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 km

Diverse Islands
Shared Waters
A Vibrant Southeast Asia

Strategic Seas
Stronger Connections

West Asia / Middle East



Country	Capital	Currency
SA Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi Riyal
IR Iran	Tehran	Iranian Rial
IQ Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar
AE UAE	Abu Dhabi	UAE Dirham

Gulf Countries & Arabian Peninsula



Country	Capital	Currency
QA Qatar ✓	Doha	Qatari Riyal
KW Kuwait → Strong Currency	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti Dinar
OM Oman	Muscat	Omani Rial
YE Yemen ✓	Sana'a	Yemeni Rial

Country		Capital	Currency
JO Jordan	✓	Amman	Jordanian Dinar
TR Türkiye	✓	Ankara	Turkish Lira
IL Israel	✓	Jerusalem	Israeli New Shekel
LB Lebanon	✓	Beirut	Lebanese Pound

West Asia (Middle East) Political Map

Countries | Water Bodies | A Strategic Region



Western Europe ✓



Country	Capital	Currency
GB United Kingdom ✓	London	Pound Sterling
FR France ✓	Paris	Euro
DE Germany ✓	Berlin	Euro
NL Netherlands ✓	Amsterdam	Euro

Southern Europe



Country		Capital	Currency
IT Italy	✓	Rome	Euro
ES Spain	✓	Madrid	Euro
PT Portugal	✓	Lisbon	Euro
GR Greece	✓	Athens	Euro

Western & Central Europe



Country		Capital	Currency
BE Belgium	✓	Brussels	Euro
CH Switzerland	✓	Bern	Swiss Franc
AT Austria	✓	Vienna	Euro
IE Ireland	✓	Dublin	Euro

Northern Europe



Country		Capital	Currency
NO Norway	✓	Oslo	Norwegian Krone
SE Sweden	✓	Stockholm	Swedish Krona
FI Finland	✓	Helsinki	Euro
DK Denmark	✓	Copenhagen	Danish Krone
IS Iceland	✓	Reykjavík	Icelandic Króna
PL Poland	✓	Warsaw	Złoty

Eastern Europe



Country	Capital	Currency
CZ Czechia (Czech Republic)	Prague	Czech Koruna
HU Hungary	Budapest	Forint
RO Romania	Bucharest	Romanian Leu
BG Bulgaria	Sofia	Bulgarian Lev
UA Ukraine	Kyiv	Hryvnia
RU Russia	Moscow	Russian Ruble

Europe

Regions and Countries

Diverse Lands | Shared History | A Connected Continent

- Western Europe
- Southern Europe
- Central Europe
- Northern Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Country Boundary
- Regional Boundary

(Regions are broadly classified for educational purposes)



Many Regions
One Europe
A Stronger Tomorrow

* Which Continent has maximum Countries

Africa (54)

* According to Area which Continent has max Countries in Small land → Europe (48)

AFRICA: NORTH & WEST AFRICA



Country	Capital	Currency
EG Egypt ✓✓	Cairo	Egyptian Pound
LY Libya ✓✓	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar
DZ Algeria ✓✓	Algiers	Algerian Dinar
MA Morocco	Rabat	Moroccan Dirham
TN Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian Dinar
NG Nigeria ✓	Abuja	Naira
GH Ghana	Accra	Cedi
SN Senegal	Dakar	West African CFA Franc
ML Mali	Bamako	West African CFA Franc
NE Niger	Niamey	West African CFA Franc

East Africa

→ अफ्रीका के सबसे ज्यादा देशों में
प्रचलित Currency ⇒ Rand



Country	Capital	Currency
KE Kenya ✓	Nairobi	Kenyan Shilling ✓
ET Ethiopia ✓	Addis Ababa	Birr ✓
TZ Tanzania	Dodoma	Tanzanian Shilling
UG Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan Shilling
SD Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese Pound
ZA South Africa ✓✓	Pretoria / Cape Town / Bloemfontein	Rand ✓

Southern Africa



Country	Capital	Currency
ZW Zimbabwe ✓✓	Harare	Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG)
ZM Zambia	Lusaka	Zambian Kwacha
BW Botswana	Gaborone	Pula
NA Namibia ✓✓	Windhoek	Namibian Dollar
MZ Mozambique	Maputo	Metical
MG Madagascar ✓✓ <i>largest Island Country</i>	Antananarivo	Ariary

AFRICA

Regions • Countries • Surrounding Waters



North Africa

Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara



West Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo



East Africa

Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda



Southern Africa

Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe



*One Continent
Many Peoples
A Shared Future*



NORTH AMERICA



Country	Capital	Currency
CA Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar
US USA	Washington, D.C.	US Dollar
MX Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican Peso
CU Cuba	Havana	Cuban Peso
JM Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar
PA Panama	Panama City	Balboa + US Dollar
CR Costa Rica	San José	Costa Rican Colón
GT Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal

NORTH AMERICA (उत्तरी अमेरिका)



Alaska
(USA)

Greenland
(Denmark)

Iceland

CANADA



Hudson
Bay

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



MEXICO



Gulf of Mexico
(मैक्सिको की खाड़ी)

Cuba

Jamaica

The Bahamas

Dominican
Republic

Puerto Rico
(USA)

Caribbean Sea
(कैरेबियन सागर)

Trinidad and Tobago

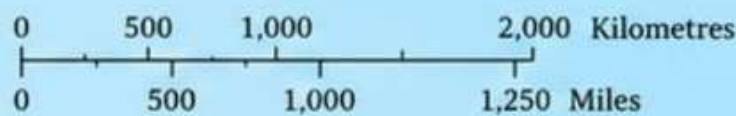
SOUTH AMERICA
(दक्षिण अमेरिका)

Major Caribbean Countries (प्रमुख कैरेबियन देश)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Cuba | 6. The Bahamas |
| 2. Jamaica | 7. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 3. Haiti | 8. Barbados |
| 4. Dominican Republic | 9. Saint Lucia |
| 5. Puerto Rico (USA) | 10. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |

Central America (मध्य अमेरिका)

1. Guatemala
2. Belize
3. El Salvador
4. Honduras
5. Nicaragua
6. Costa Rica
7. Panama



South America



Country	Capital	Currency
BR Brazil	Brasília	Brazilian Real
AR Argentina	Buenos Aires	Argentine Peso
CL Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso
PE Peru	Lima	Sol
BO Bolivia	Sucre*	Boliviano
CO Colombia	Bogotá	Colombian Peso

South America

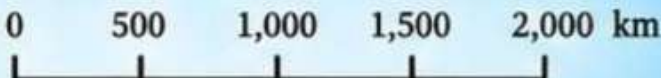


Country	Capital	Currency
EC Ecuador ✓	Quito	US Dollar
VE Venezuela ✓	Caracas	Bolívar
PY Paraguay ✓	Asunción	Guaraní
UY Uruguay ✓	Montevideo	Uruguayan Peso
GY Guyana ✓	Georgetown	Guyanese Dollar
SR Suriname ✓	Paramaribo	Surinamese Dollar

South America Political Map

Countries | Capitals | A Diverse Continent

Country	Capital
 Argentina	Buenos Aires
 Bolivia	Sucre (admin) La Paz (govt)
 Brazil	Brasília
 Chile	Santiago
 Colombia	Bogotá
 Ecuador	Quito
 Guyana	Georgetown
 Paraguay	Asunción
 Peru	Lima
 Suriname	Paramaribo
 Uruguay	Montevideo
 Venezuela	Caracas
 Capital city	
 Country boundary	
 Disputed boundary	



Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

*Different People
Vast Resources
A Shared Future*



AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA



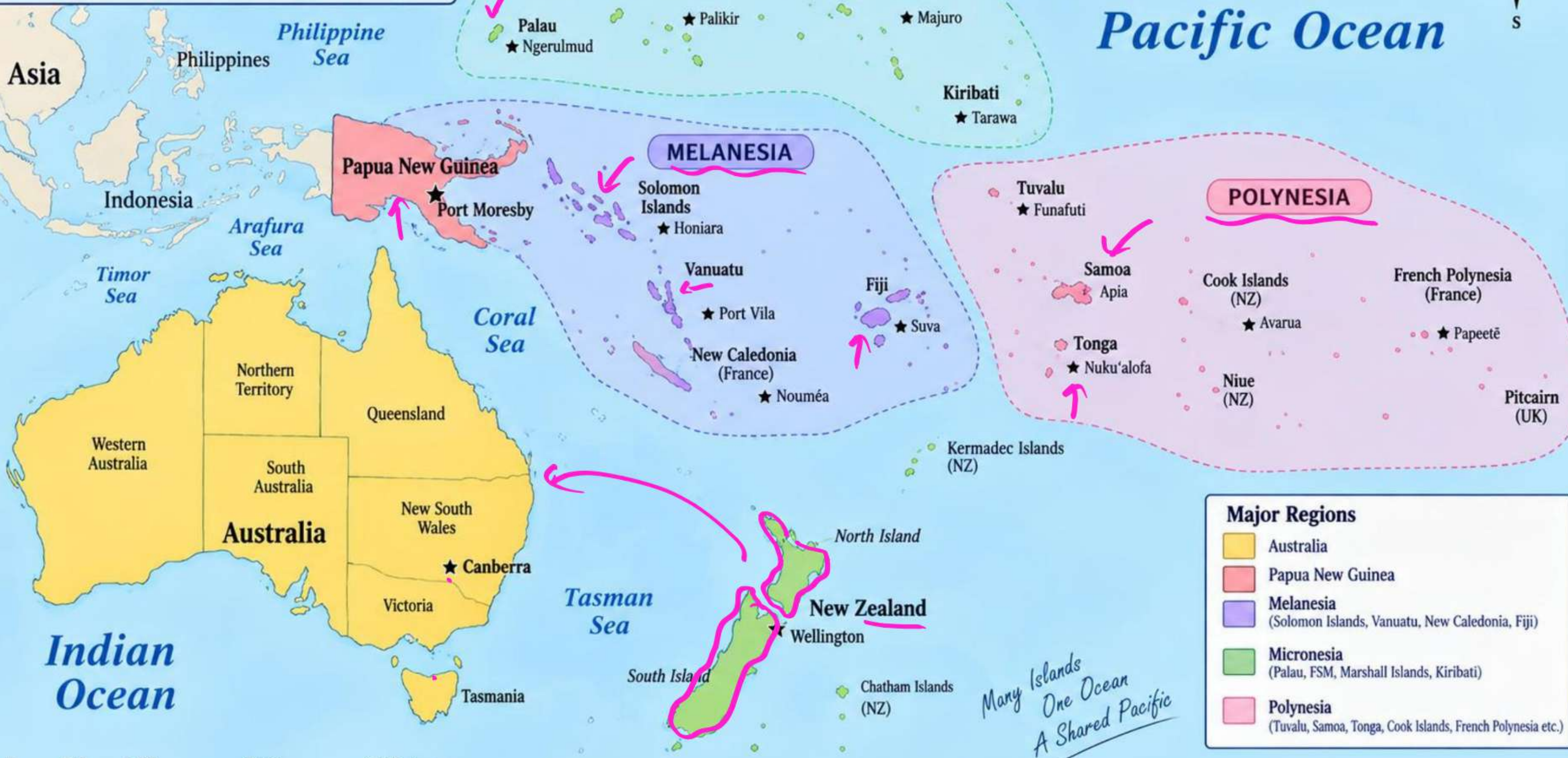
Country	Capital	Currency
AU Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar
NZ New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar
PG Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina
FJ Fiji	Suva	Fiji Dollar
SB Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands Dollar
VU Vanuatu	Port Vila	Vatu
WS Samoa	Apia	Tala
TO Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga

Australia & Oceania

Countries • Island Groups • Major Water Bodies



Pacific Ocean



0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 km

Major Regions

Australia

Papua New Guinea

Melanesia
(Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji)

Micronesia
(Palau, FSM, Marshall Islands, Kiribati)

Polynesia
(Tuvalu, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, French Polynesia etc.)

Many Islands
One Ocean
A Shared Pacific

Landlocked Country

- A country with no direct coastline on an ocean or sea.
- ऐसा देश जिसकी महासागर या समुद्र पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष तटरेखा नहीं है।

Important Asian Examples / एशिया के महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण

- Afghanistan / अफ़ग़ानिस्तान ✓
- Nepal / नेपाल ✓
- Bhutan / भूटान ✓
- Mongolia / मंगोलिया ✓
- Laos / लाओस ✓

European Examples / यूरोप के उदाहरण

- Switzerland / स्विट्ज़रलैंड ✓
- Austria / ऑस्ट्रिया ✓
- Hungary / हंगरी ✓
- Czechia / चेकिया ✓
- Slovakia / स्लोवाकिया ✓

Landlocked Country

African Examples / अफ्रीकी उदाहरण

- Zambia / ज़ाम्बिया ✓
- Zimbabwe / ज़िम्बाब्वे ✓
- Uganda / युगांडा ✓
- Ethiopia / इथियोपिया ✓
- Mali / माली ✓
- Niger / नाइजर ✓
- Chad / चाड ✓

South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका

- Bolivia / बोलिविया ✓
- Paraguay / पराग्वे ✓

Important Landlocked Countries of the World

(No direct coastline with an ocean or sea)



Landlocked Country =

No direct coastline with an ocean or sea.



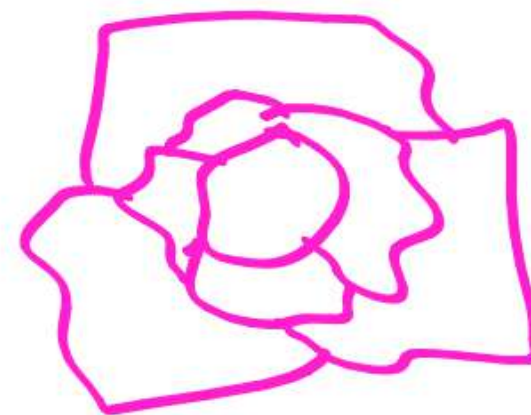
DOUBLE-LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

What is Double Landlocked? / डबल लैंडलॉक्ड क्या है?

- A country surrounded only by countries that are themselves landlocked. / ऐसा देश जो केवल ऐसे देशों से घिरा हो जो स्वयं स्थलरुद्ध हों।
- Only two sovereign countries are commonly classified as double-landlocked: / केवल दो संप्रभु देशों को सामान्यतः डबल-लैंडलॉक्ड के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है:

UZ Uzbekistan / उज़्बेकिस्तान ✓

LI Liechtenstein / लिक्टेनस्टाइन ✓



Memory / स्मरण

U + L = Double Landlocked / U
 + L = डबल लैंडलॉक्ड
 Uzbekistan + Liechtenstein /
 उज़्बेकिस्तान + लिक्टेनस्टाइन

Double-Landlocked Countries

A country that is landlocked and all of its neighbouring countries are also landlocked.

- ✓ Only two countries in the world are double-landlocked:
- Liechtenstein (in Europe)
- Uzbekistan (in Central Asia)

Key Points

- Liechtenstein is surrounded by Switzerland and Austria (both landlocked).
- Uzbekistan is surrounded by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan (all landlocked).
- Hence, both have no direct access to the sea and must cross at least two countries to reach the sea.

Liechtenstein (Double-Landlocked)



Uzbekistan (Double-Landlocked)



Legend

- Double-landlocked country
- Neighbouring country (landlocked)
- Other country
- International boundary



**Two Countries
Twice Landlocked**

No Sea Access
Greater Dependence
Unique Geopolitical Challenge

ISLAND & ARCHIPELAGIC COUNTRIES



Important Island Countries / महत्वपूर्ण द्वीपीय देश

- Japan / जापान ✓
 - Sri Lanka / श्रीलंका ✓
 - Maldives / मालदीव ✓
 - Iceland / आइसलैंड ✓
 - Madagascar / मेडागास्कर ✓
 - New Zealand / न्यूज़ीलैंड ✓
 - Philippines / फिलीपींस ✓
- 

Major Archipelagic Countries

- Indonesia → **huge archipelago** / इंडोनेशिया → विशाल द्वीपसमूह
- Philippines → **archipelagic state** / फिलीपींस → द्वीपसमूह राज्य
- Maldives → **island nation in Indian Ocean** / मालदीव → हिंद महासागर में द्वीपीय राष्ट्र

Important Distinction

- **Island** = one island or island country / द्वीप = एक द्वीप या द्वीपीय देश
- **Archipelago** = group/chain of islands / द्वीपसमूह = द्वीपों का समूह/शृंखला

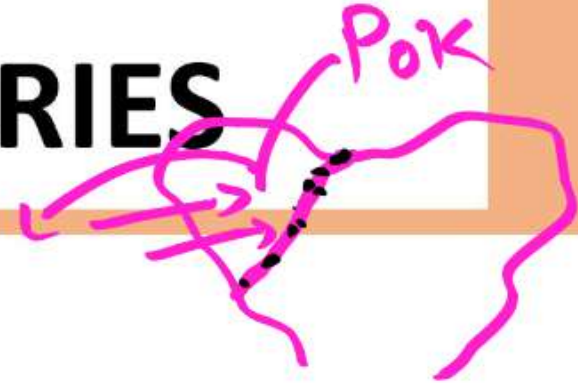
Selected Island & Archipelagic Countries of the World

विश्व के प्रमुख द्वीपीय एवं द्वीपसमूह देश

*Small Islands
Big Significance*



FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES



Boundary / Line	Countries / Region	Key Association
<u>Radcliffe Line</u>	<u>India–Pakistan</u>	Partition boundary, 1947
<u>McMahon Line</u>	<u>India–China</u>	Eastern sector of India–China boundary
<u>Durand Line</u>	<u>Afghanistan–Pakistan</u>	Historical boundary arrangement
<u>49th Parallel</u> ✓	<u>USA–Canada</u>	Major part of western land boundary
<u>38th Parallel</u> ✓	<u>North Korea–South Korea</u>	Korean division; DMZ roughly follows it
<u>Oder–Neisse Line</u> ✓	<u>Germany–Poland</u>	Post-WWII eastern boundary
<u>17th Parallel</u> ✓	<u>Former North & South Vietnam</u>	Historical division of Vietnam
<u>24th Parallel</u> ✓	<u>India–Pakistan context</u>	Pakistan's claim; India does not accept it as the international boundary

LoC (J&K)

1914
Arunachal

Gujarat

Famous International Boundary Lines of the World

विश्व की प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा रेखाएँ

Some boundary lines are the result of historical events and agreements.



1 Radcliffe Line (Historical)



- Drawn in 1947 by Sir Cyril Radcliffe during the partition of British India.
- Separates India and Pakistan.
- Based on religious majority (Hindus & Muslims).

2 49th Parallel



- Forms a large part of the boundary between Canada and the United States.
- Agreed through the 1818 Treaty and further settled in 1846.
- Extends from the Rocky Mountains to Lake of the Woods (and westward to the Pacific with some variations).

3 38th Parallel (Historical)



- Divides the Korean Peninsula into North Korea and South Korea.
- Established in 1945 by the Allied powers as a temporary measure after World War II.
- Still functions as the de facto boundary (Demilitarized Zone – DMZ).

4 Oder-Neisse Line (Historical)



- Forms the present-day border between Germany and Poland.
- Established after World War II (1945).
- Runs along the Oder River and the Neisse River.
- Led to a major territorial shift, with eastern German territories coming under Polish administration.

INDIA'S IMPORTANT LINES

RADCLIFFE LINE / रेडक्लिफ रेखा ✓

- India ↔ Pakistan / भारत ↔ पाकिस्तान
- Associated with the 1947 Partition. / 1947 के विभाजन से संबंधित।

McMAHON LINE / मैकमोहन रेखा ✓✓

- India ↔ China / भारत ↔ चीन
- Associated particularly with the eastern sector of the India-China boundary. / विशेष रूप से भारत-चीन सीमा के पूर्वी क्षेत्र से संबंधित।

Eastern Himalayas & the McMahon Line

(पूर्वी हिमालय और मैकमोहन रेखा)



Legend / संकेत

- McMahon Line (मैकमोहन रेखा)
- - - International Boundary (अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा)
- . - State Boundary (राज्य सीमा)
- Arunachal Pradesh (अरुणाचल प्रदेश)
- Other North-Eastern States (अन्य पूर्वोत्तर राज्य)
- China (Tibet Autonomous Region) (चीन (तिब्बत स्वायत्त क्षेत्र))

Key Points / मुख्य बिंदु

- The McMahon Line was drawn in 1914 during the Simla Convention between British India and Tibet. (मैकमोहन रेखा 1914 में शिमला सम्मेलन के दौरान ब्रिटिश भारत और तिब्बत के बीच खींची गई थी।)
- It forms the de facto boundary between India and China in the eastern sector. (यह पूर्वी क्षेत्र में भारत और चीन के बीच वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखासांभा के रूप में काम करती है।)
- China does not recognise the McMahon Line and considers Arunachal Pradesh as part of Tibet. (चीन मैकमोहन रेखा को मान्यता नहीं देता और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को तिब्बत का हिस्सा मानता है।)
- Hence, the boundary in this region is disputed. (इसलिए इस क्षेत्र की सीमा विवादित है।)



McMahon Line
(मैकमोहन रेखा)

Boundary is disputed
(सीमा विवादित है)

CHINA
(चीन)

Tibet Autonomous Region
(तिब्बत स्वायत्त क्षेत्र)

Arunachal Pradesh
(अरुणाचल प्रदेश)

Namcha Barwa
(नमचा बारवा)
7,782 m

Dibrang Valley

Anjaw

Tawang

Itanagar

Bhutan
(भूटान)

Sikkim
(सिक्किम)

INDIA
(भारत)

Meghalaya
(मेघालय)

BANGLADESH
(बांग्लादेश)

Assam
(असम)

Nagaland
(नागालैंड)

Manipur
(मणिपुर)

Mizoram
(मिजोरम)

MYANMAR
(म्यांमार)

Note:

This map is for educational purposes and shows boundaries as per common references. The India-China boundary in the eastern sector is disputed.

(यह मानचित्र केवल शैक्षिक उद्देश्य के लिए है और सामान्य संदर्भों के अनुसार सीमाएं दर्शाता है। भारत-चीन सीमा का पूर्वी क्षेत्र विवादित है।)

Important Land Boundaries of India

भारत की महत्वपूर्ण स्थलीय सीमाएँ

These lines separate India from its neighbours and are important for India's security.
(ये रेखाएँ भारत को उसके पड़ोसी देशों से अलग करती हैं और भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।)



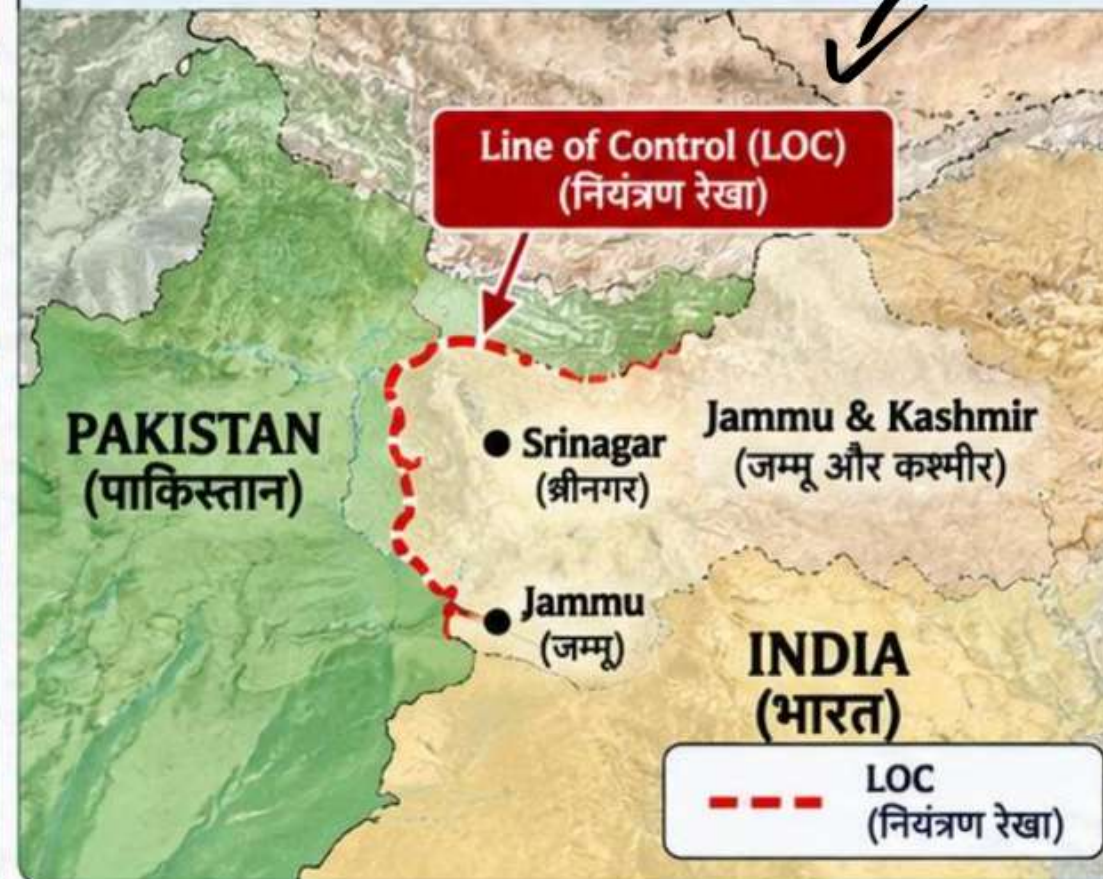
DURAND LINE (डयूरण्ड रेखा)

- Afghanistan ↔ Pakistan
(अफ़गानिस्तान ↔ पाकिस्तान)
- Historical boundary arrangement originating in the late 19th century.
(यह 19वीं शताब्दी के अंत में बना एक ऐतिहासिक सीमा समझौता है।)



LOC (Line of Control) (नियंत्रण रेखा)

- India ↔ Pakistan
(भारत ↔ पाकिस्तान)
- Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir.
(जम्मू और कश्मीर में नियंत्रण रेखा।)



LAC (Line of Actual Control) (वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा)

- India ↔ China
(भारत ↔ चीन)
- Line of Actual Control.
(वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा।)



Key Takeaway / मुख्य बिंदु

- ✓ Durand Line separates Afghanistan and Pakistan. (डयूरण्ड रेखा अफ़गानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान को अलग करती है।)
- ✓ LOC separates India and Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir. (नियंत्रण रेखा जम्मू और कश्मीर में भारत और पाकिस्तान को अलग करती है।)
- ✓ LAC separates India and China. (वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा भारत और चीन को अलग करती है।)

0 250 500 750 km



49th & 38th PARALLELS

49th Parallel

- USA ↔ Canada / अमेरिका ↔ कनाडा
- Located at approximately 49° N. / लगभग 49° उत्तरी अक्षांश पर स्थित है।
- Forms a major part of the Canada–USA boundary in the west. / पश्चिम में कनाडा–अमेरिका सीमा का एक प्रमुख भाग बनाती है।
- Does not represent the entire Canada–USA border. / यह पूरी कनाडा–अमेरिका सीमा का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती है।

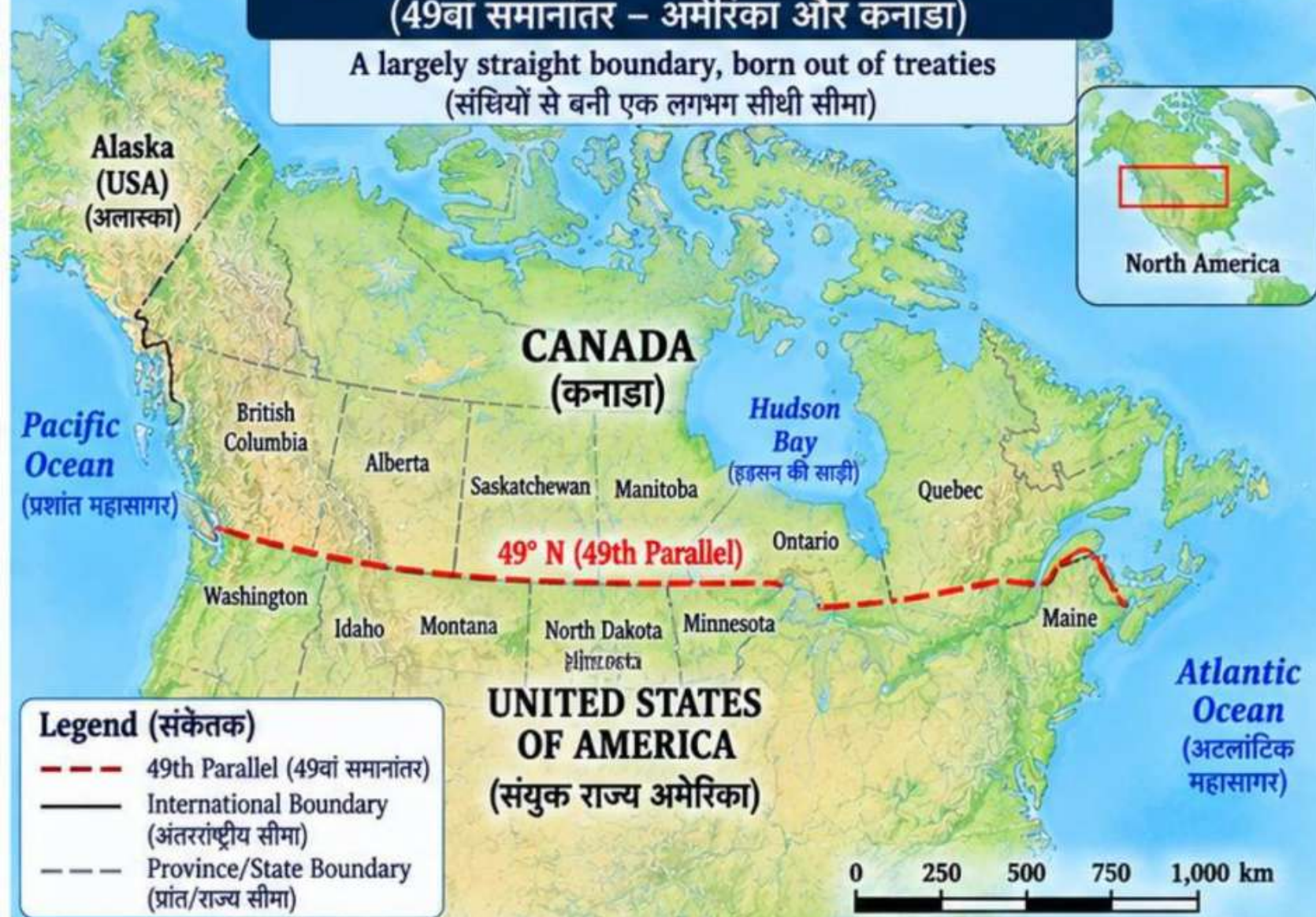
38th Parallel

- North Korea ↔ South Korea / उत्तर कोरिया ↔ दक्षिण कोरिया
- Used as a historical reference for the division of Korea. / कोरिया के विभाजन के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ के रूप में उपयोग की जाती है।
- The present DMZ roughly follows the former division line but is not identical to the entire 38th parallel. / वर्तमान DMZ लगभग पूर्व विभाजन रेखा का अनुसरण करता है, लेकिन यह पूरी 38वीं समानांतर रेखा के समान नहीं है।

The 49th Parallel – USA & Canada

(49वां समानांतर – अमेरिका और कनाडा)

A largely straight boundary, born out of treaties
(संधियों से बनी एक लगभग सीधी सीमा)



Key Facts – 49th Parallel (मुख्य तथ्य)

- The 49th parallel (49° N) forms most of the land boundary between the USA and Canada. (49वां समानांतर अमेरिका और कनाडा के बीच अधिकांश स्थल सीमा बनाता है।)
- Established by the Treaty of 1818 and finalized by the Oregon Treaty of 1846. (1818 की संधि और 1846 की ओरेगन संधि द्वारा निर्धारित।)
- Not the entire border follows 49° N (e.g., in some coastal and lake regions). (पूरी सीमा 49° N पर नहीं है, जैसे कुछ तटीय और झील क्षेत्रों में।)
- One of the longest international boundaries in the world (~8,891 km). (दुनिया की सबसे लंबी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमाओं में से एक, लगभग 8,891 किमी।)

Why Important?

Helps in understanding how natural and geometric features are used to demarcate international boundaries.

(यह समझने में मदद करता है कि प्राकृतिक और ज्यामितीय विशेषताओं का उपयोग अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के निर्धारण में कैसे किया जाता है।)

The 38th Parallel – Korean Peninsula

(38वां समानांतर – कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप)

From a temporary line to a fortified divide
(एक अस्थायी रेखा से एक सुदृढ़ विभाजन तक)



Key Facts – 38th Parallel (मुख्य तथ्य)

- The 38th parallel (38° N) was chosen in 1945 to divide Korea into Soviet (north) and US (south) zones after World War II. (द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद 1945 में कोरिया को सोवियत (उत्तर) और अमेरिकी (दक्षिण) क्षेत्रों में विभाजित करने के लिए 38वां समानांतर चुना गया।)
- In 1948, two separate countries were formed – North Korea and South Korea. (1948 में दो अलग देश बने – उत्तर कोरिया और दक्षिण कोरिया।)
- The present border is not exactly the 38th parallel; it follows the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) within the 4 km wide Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). (वर्तमान सीमा ठीक 38वां समानांतर पर नहीं है; चह 4 किमी चौड़े असैन्यीकृत क्षेत्र (DMZ) के भीतर सैन्य विराम रेखा (MDL) का अनुसरण करती है।)
- The 38th parallel remains an important historical reference. (38वां समानांतर एक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ बना हुआ है।)

Important Note (महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु)

- 38th Parallel = Historical dividing line (1945) (38वां समानांतर = ऐतिहासिक विभाजन रेखा, 1945)
- Present boundary = MDL (inside DMZ, not exactly on 38° N) (वर्तमान सीमा = MDL, जो DMZ के भीतर है, ठीक 38° N पर नहीं है।)

EUROPEAN BOUNDARY LINES

- ODER-NEISSE LINE / ओडर-नीसे रेखा ✓

Germany ↔ Poland ✓

- **Associated with the post-World War II settlement.** / द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद की व्यवस्था से संबंधित।
- **Runs broadly along the Oder and Lusatian Neisse rivers.** / यह मुख्य रूप से ओडर और लुसाटियन नीसे नदियों के साथ चलती है।
- **Forms Germany's eastern boundary with Poland.** / यह पोलैंड के साथ जर्मनी की पूर्वी सीमा बनाती है।

MAGINOT LINE / मैजिनो रेखा ✕

- France–Germany region / फ्रांस–जर्मनी क्षेत्र
- ⚠ Not a normal international boundary. / यह सामान्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा नहीं है।
- It was a French defensive fortification system constructed before World War II. / यह द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध से पहले निर्मित एक फ्रांसीसी रक्षात्मक किलेबंदी प्रणाली थी।

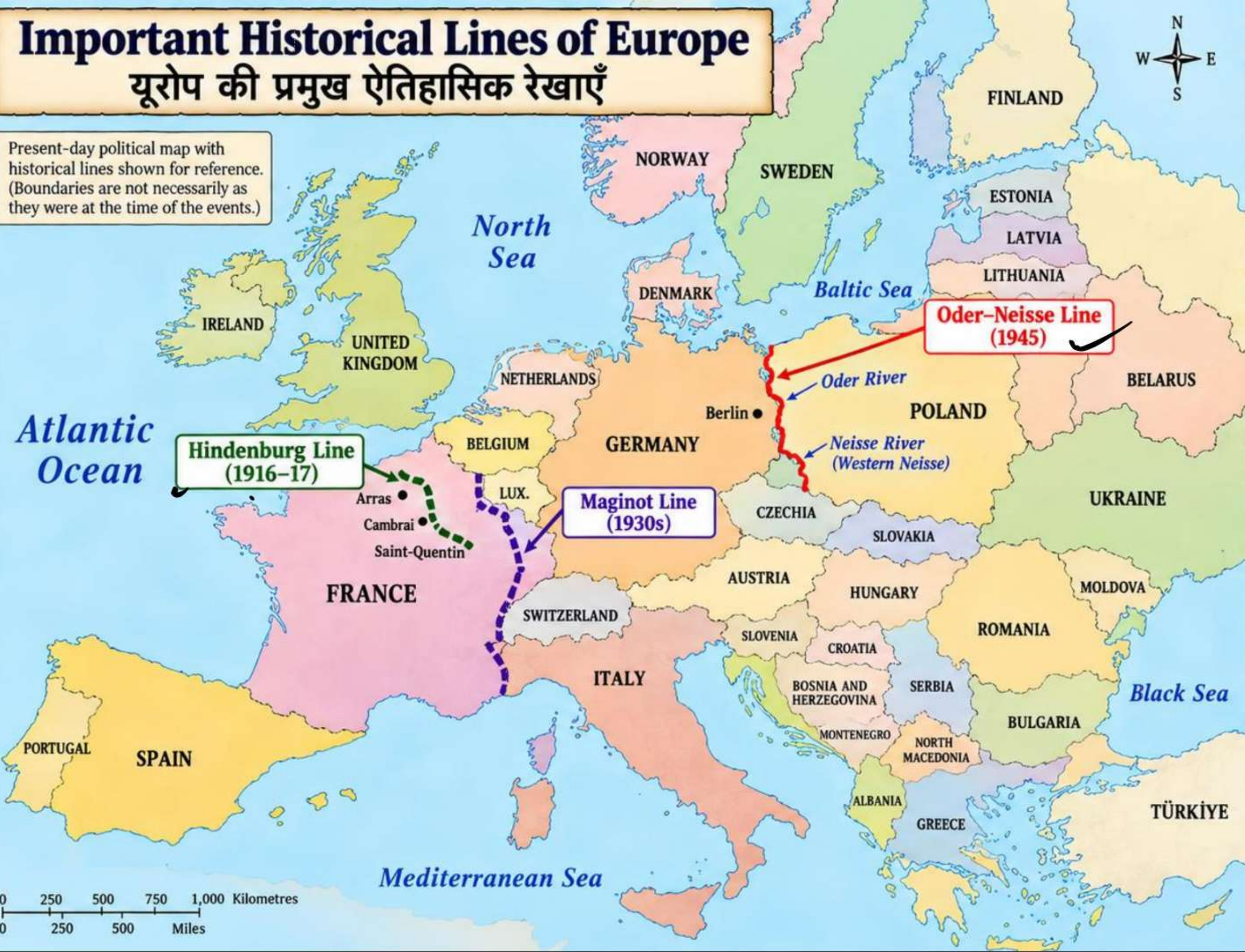
HINDENBURG LINE / हिंडनबर्ग रेखा ✓

- ⚠ Not a present international boundary. / यह वर्तमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा नहीं है।
- It was a major German defensive position during World War I. / यह प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के दौरान एक प्रमुख जर्मन रक्षात्मक स्थिति थी।

Important Historical Lines of Europe

यूरोप की प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक रेखाएँ

Present-day political map with historical lines shown for reference. (Boundaries are not necessarily as they were at the time of the events.)



1 Oder-Neisse Line (1945)

- Established as the post-World War II boundary (Potsdam Conference, 1945).
- Runs along the Oder River and the Western Neisse (Neisse) River.
- Forms the present-day boundary between Germany and Poland.
- Led to major territorial changes, with eastern German territories coming under Polish administration.

2 Maginot Line (1930s)

- A system of fortifications built by France in the 1930s.
- Extended along France's eastern frontier (from the Luxembourg border to the Swiss border).
- Intended to prevent a German invasion.
- Consisted of forts, bunkers, artillery positions and underground structures.

3 Hindenburg Line (1916-17)

- A German defensive system on the Western Front during World War I.
- Constructed in 1916 and occupied after the German withdrawal in early 1917 (Operation Alberich).
- Ran across northern France, roughly from Arras/Cambrai to the Saint-Quentin-Aisne region.
- A heavily fortified zone with trenches, bunkers and strong defensive positions.

Legend (संकेत)

- Present-day international boundary (वर्तमान अंतराष्ट्रीय सीमा)
- Historical political boundary (Oder-Neisse Line) (ऐतिहासिक राजनीतिक सीमा)
- - - Defensive line (Maginot Line) (रक्षात्मक रेखा)
- - - Defensive line (Hindenburg Line) (रक्षात्मक रेखा)
- Capital city (राजधानी शहर)
- Major city (प्रमुख शहर)