

India's Boundaries and Neighbours

Chapter 6: India – Size and Location · Topic 2

Key Concept

India shares land borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, each border shaped by unique historical and geographical factors.

India's coastline stretches along the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east, with Sri Lanka as a close maritime neighbour.

The Himalayas form a natural boundary in the north, while the Thar Desert and other geographical features mark boundaries in other directions.

Understanding India's boundaries helps us appreciate its strategic position, the diversity of neighbouring cultures, and the importance of border management for security and trade.

Quick Revision Notes

- India's land neighbours include Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- India's coastline borders the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
- Sri Lanka is a close maritime neighbour.
- The Himalayas form a natural northern boundary.
- The Thar Desert marks part of India's western boundary.
- Boundaries reflect historical and geographical factors.
- Understanding boundaries helps in border security.
- Boundaries are also important for trade.

Practice Questions

- 1 List India's land neighbours.
- 2 Identify the seas bordering India on a map.
- 3 Discuss why the Himalayas act as a natural boundary.
- 4 Research a challenge related to border management.
- 5 Explain why Sri Lanka is called a maritime neighbour.
- 6 Create a map showing India's boundaries and neighbours.