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## List of Boundary Lines

The line which demarcates the two countries is termed as Boundary Line

### List of important boundary lines

- Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries of Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand.
- Hindenburg Line is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The Germans retreated to this line in 1917 during World War I
- Mason–Dixon Line is a line of demarcation between four states in the United State.
- Marginal Line was the 320-km line of fortification on the Russia–Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.
- Macmahon Line was drawn up by Sir Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.
- Medicine Line is the border between Canada and the United States.
- Radcliffe Line was drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcating the boundary between India and Pakistan. Siegfried Line is the line of fortification drawn up by Germany on its border with France. Order–Neisse Line is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Oder and Neisse rivers, adopted at the Poland Conference (Aug 1945) after World War II.
- 17th Parallel defined the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before two were united.
- 24th Parallel is the line which Pakistan claims for demarcation between India and Pakistan. This, however, is not recognized by India
- 26th Parallel south is a circle of latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.
- 30th Parallel north is a line of latitude that stands one–third of the way between the equator and the North Pole.
- 33rd Parallel north is a circle of latitude which cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East, and China.

- 35th Parallel north forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia and the boundary between the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia, the State of Alabama, and the State of Mississippi.
- 36th Parallel forms the southernmost boundary of the State of Missouri with the State of Arkansas.
- 36°30' Parallel north forms the boundary between the Tennessee and the Commonwealth of Kentucky between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River, the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas west of the White River, and the northernmost boundary between the Texas and the Oklahoma.
- 37th Parallel north formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- 38th Parallel is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.
- 39th Parallel north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 39 degrees north of Earth's equatorial plane.
- 40th Parallel north formed the original northern boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.
- 41st Parallel north forms the northern boundary of the State of Colorado with Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of the State of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.
- 42nd Parallel north forms most of the New York – Pennsylvania Border.
- 43rd Parallel north forms most of the boundary between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota and formed the northern border of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- The Parallel 44° north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 44 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.
- 45th Parallel north is often the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the boundary between Montana and Wyoming.
- 49th Parallel is the boundary between USA and Canada.

### FACTS ABOUT BOUNDARY LINES

**Durand Line** is a frontier boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It was established after an 1893 memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Mortimer Durand of British India and Afghan Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. Referred to as a frontier line, it is named after Mortimer Durand who was the Foreign Secretary of colonial British India at the time. The 1893 MoU is a one page document, signed by Durand and Khan in which the two men

agreed that Afghanistan and British India would remain friends, and not start war with each other. It also mentions that the military of Khan may import weapons into Afghanistan through the Afghan tribal areas and that British India would pay money to Khan every year. In 1947, British India ended and the new state of Pakistan was created. In 1949, Afghanistan announced that the 1893 MoU became void (no longer valid) and has never accepted it since then.

**Hindenburg Line**, defensive barrier improvised by the German army on the Western Front in World War I. Faced with substantial numerical inferiority and a dwindling firepower advantage, the new German commanders, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg and Gen. Erich Ludendorff, shortened their lines and installed concrete pillboxes armed with machine guns as the start of an extended defensive system up to eight miles deep, based on a combination of firepower and counterattacks. The Hindenburg Line resisted all Allied attacks in 1917 and was not breached until late in 1918.

**McMahon Line**, frontier between Tibet and Assam in British India, negotiated between Tibet and Great Britain at the end of the Shimla Conference (October 1913–July 1914) and named for the chief British negotiator, Sir Henry McMahon. It runs from the eastern border of Bhutan along the crest of the Himalayas until it reaches the great bend in the Brahmaputra River where that river emerges from its Tibetan course into the Assam Valley.

**Line of Control (LOC)** is the line that marks where the region of Kashmir is divided. The land on one side of the line is controlled by India, and the land on the other side is controlled by Pakistan. It is not a legal international border, but is the effective boundary between the two countries. India and Pakistan fought over Kashmir between 1947 and 1948. The line originally marked the military front when the two countries declared a ceasefire on 1/2 January 1949. The fronts gradually became a solid boundary. It was formally named the Line of Control after the Simla Agreement, which was signed on 3 July 1972.

All of Kashmir was previously the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu. The part of the region that is now under Indian control is known as the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The two parts that are under Pakistani control are known as Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). The Line of Control is 740 km (460 mi) long.

**Maginot Line** was a long line of walls, forts, and armed defenses that the French built after the First World War. It is named after André Maginot, who was the French Minister of war when it was built. The Maginot Line was made of a number of fortifications and bunkers, close to the French border to Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy. Today, the fortifications towards Italy are commonly called Alpin Line. The Maginot Line was built between 1930 and 1940.

During the First World War, the German Army had built the Hindenburg Line, which is similar.

The plan was that the French army would have time to get ready and go north to Belgium and win any battle with the German army there. In the Second World War the German army and French army met in Belgium, but the French army lost.

**Oder-Neisse line**, frontier established in 1945 between Germany and Poland; it followed the Oder and W Neisse rivers from the Baltic Sea to the Czechoslovak border. The boundary, desired by most Poles at the expense of Germany, came about as a result of agreements between the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences in 1945. The Soviet leader Joseph Stalin endorsed the Oder-Neisse line partly as a compensation for the Polish eastern territories that the USSR had annexed and partly under pressure from the USSR-sponsored Polish government

**Radcliffe Line** became the international border between India and Pakistan (which also included what is now Bangladesh) during the partition of India. The line divided Bengal into Indian held West Bengal and East Bengal which became East Pakistan. The line was decided by the Border Commissions headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who was to divide equitably 175,000 square miles (450,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of territory with 88 million people. The line took effect on 17 August 1947 after the Partition of India. When the partition was implemented, there were some problems:

- The Chittagong Hill Tracts had a mostly Buddhist population, but they were given to East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

- To counterbalance the relatively small share of Gurdaspur district awarded to Pakistan, Radcliffe attempted to instead transfer Ferozpur and Zira tehsils in Muslim-Majority Ferozpur District to Pakistan. This was opposed by the Maharaja of Bikaner because Harike headworks on the confluence of the Sutlej and the Beas rivers, from where a canal originated, was the only source of water for his desert state was in Ferozepore. It was only after he threatened Lord Louis Mountbatten, that he would accede his princely state to Pakistan if Ferozpur was awarded to West Punjab province, that the award was changed at the last minute and all of Ferozpur District was awarded to East Punjab in the Republic of India.
- The Gurdaspur District was mostly Muslim, but was given to India.
- Sometimes the line divided villages, so one part of the village was in each country. At other instances, it went through houses, different rooms of the same house were in different countries.

**Seventeenth parallel**, the provisional military demarcation line established in Vietnam by the Geneva Accords (1954). The line did not actually coincide with the 17th parallel but ran south of it, approximately along the Ben Hai River to the village of Bo Ho Su and from there due west to the Laos-Vietnam border. Extending for 3 miles (5 km) on either side of the demarcation line was a demilitarized zone (DMZ), also called for by the Geneva agreement.

**MASON-DIXON LINE** is the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania, and thereby the northern boundary

Line of Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, formerly part of Virginia. It is best known historically as the dividing line between slavery and free soil in the period of history before the Civil War, but to some extent it has remained the symbolic border line—political, cultural, and social—between North and South.

### List of Countries where India shares its political borders

India shares its political borders with other countries. Pakistan and Afghanistan on the west and Bangladesh and Myanmar on the east. The northern boundary is made up of the Sinkiang province of China, Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan. India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar.

1) **Indo Pak Border** : Recognise one of the high tense border around around the world, India shares 3,323 Km (including Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir sector) of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu & Kashmir share longest length with 1225 km out of 3,323 and Gujrat 508 km. Border Security Force (BSF) of India is presently manning 609 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on Indo-Pakistan border. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, Government of India has sanctioned erection of fencing along Indo-Pakistan border. The border is running from the Line of Control (LoC), which separates the Indian Jammu Kashmir and Azad Kashmir of Pakistan, in the north, to Wagha line, which partitioned the Indian Punjab state and Punjab Province of Pakistan, in the eastward.

2) **Indo Afgan Border** : Officially India does share a small stretch of border with Afghanistan, however that is in Kashmir which is occupied by Pakistan, currently. Historically Afghans do come to India for trade it was an old trade root which has died out to a great extent now but it is still there. Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries of India and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand. At present this boundary lies in POK (Pakistan occupied Kashmir).

3) **Indo China Border** : India shares 3,380 km with China. Arunachal Praseh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh shares a 1046 km border with China. McMahon Line is a line agreed to by Britain and Tibet as part of the Simla Accord, a treaty signed in 1914. It is the effective boundary between China and India, although its legal status is disputed by the Chinese government.

4) **Indo Bangla Border** : India shares 4,096.7 Km of its land border with Bangladesh. West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram are the States which share the border with Bangl adesh. West Bengal share longest length with 2216.70 km out of 4,096.7 and Mizoram 318 km. The Bangladeshi Divisions of Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Sylhet and Chittagong share border with Indian Territories. A number of pillars mark the border between the two states. Small demarcated portions of the border are fenced on both sides. The entire stretch consists of plain, riverine, hilly/jungle and with hardly any natural obstacles. The area is heavily populated, and the cultivation is carried out till the last inch of the border at many stretches. Border Security Force (BSF) of India is presently manning 802 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on Indo-Bangla border.

5) **Indo Myanmar Border** : India shares a 1643 km long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh share longest length with 520 km out of 1643 and Mizoram 510 km. Assam Rifles has been deployed for counter-insurgency and border guarding role on this border.

6) **Indo Srilanka Border** : Sri Lanka is border to India in south. The 18 miles (30 km) long Adam's Bridge also known as Rama's Bridge or Rama Setu is a chain of limestone shoals, between Pamban Island, also known as Rameswaram Island, off the southeastern coast of Tamil Nadu, India, and Mannar Island, off the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka. Geological evidence suggests that this bridge is a former land connection between India and Sri Lanka. The border between India and Sri Lanka is said to pass across one of the shoals constituting one of the shortest land borders in the world. Adam's bridge and neighbouring areas like Rameswaram, Dhanushkodi, Devipattinam and Thirupullani are mentioned in the context of various legends in Ramayana.

7) **Indo Nepal Border** : Nepal is sharing its 1,236 km (768 mi) border with various Indian states like Bihar, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh. The Indo-Nepal border is open, Nepalese and Indian nationals may move freely across the border without passports or visas and may live and work in either country. So far as the Indo-Nepal border demarcation is concerned, Nepal-India Joint Technical Level Boundary Committee is working for the last 21 years (since 15 November 1981). But the boundary business is not yet completed. There are three main crossing points to Nepal: Sunauli-Bhairawa, Birganj-Raxaul and Kakarbhitta-Silguri. The Sunauli border crossing is the best one from Varanasi, the Birgunj crossing is the easiest from Calcutta; and Kakarbhitta is the best crossing from Darjeeling.

8) **Indo Bhutan Border** : India shares a 699 Km long border with Bhutan along Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Assam share longest length with 267 km out of 699 km and Sikkim 32 km. To improve the security environment along this border, 12 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force on this border. The border between Bhutan and India is the only land access into entering Bhutan, as the border with China is completely closed. The single entry point for foreign nationals is between the towns of Jaigaon in the Indian state of West Bengal and Phuntsholing, in South West Bhutan.

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