

India

Country name	India
State title in English	Republic of India
State title in official languages (romanized in brackets)	भारत गणराज्य (Bhārat Gaṇarājya)
Name of citizen	Indian
Official languages	Hindi, written in Devanagari script, and English ¹
Country name in official languages (romanized in brackets)	भारत (Bhārat)
Script	Devanagari
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	IN/IND
Capital	New Delhi
Population	1.41 billion ²

Introduction

India occupies a significant portion of South Asia. It was part of the British Empire from 1858 until 1947 when it was split along religious lines into two nations at independence: the Hindu-majority India and the Muslim-majority Pakistan³. Its highly diverse population consists of thousands of ethnic groups and hundreds of languages.

Northeast India comprises the states of Arunāchal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghālaya, Mizoram, Nāgāland, Sikkim and Tripura. It is connected to the rest of India through a narrow corridor of the state of West Bengal. Along its northern boundary, India shares borders with Pakistan, China and Nepal (for more information on disputed border areas see page 11), it also borders Bhutan, Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh. The mostly hilly and mountainous regions are home to many hill tribes, with their own distinct languages and cultures.

Geographical names policy

PCGN policy for India is to use the Roman-script geographical names found on official India-produced sources. The [Survey of India](#) is responsible for the standardization of geographical names in India and produces official maps of the country. These are primarily in Hindi and English (the website also has some maps in the official state languages).

¹ English is widely used for official and commercial purposes. Language codes given in this Factfile are ISO-639 codes.

² <https://www.indiastat.com/> accessed 11th May 2023.

³ From which Bangladesh later split, becoming an independent country in 1972.

Languages

The [Constitution of India](#) states that the two official languages of India are Hindi (written in Devanagari script) and English (which has continued to be a widely-used *lingua franca* post independence). The [Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution](#) lists a further 22 languages, which are classified as scheduled languages and given recognition, status and official encouragement in India: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Maithili, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. There are calls for a further 38 languages to be included.

Hindi is the most commonly spoken language (43.6% speak it as their first language per the 2011 census) and it serves as the *lingua franca* across much of northern and western India. English is used in some parts of government and higher education. Bengali is the second most spoken language (around 8.3% speak it as their first language). It is primarily spoken and understood in the eastern and northeastern regions of India, particularly in the state of West Bengal where it is one of the official languages (along with English). The [Central Institute of Indian Languages](#) was set up in 1969 to assist and co-ordinate the development of Indian languages.

Geographical names for India's official maps are field collected in the original language, e.g. Marathi, Telugu, Urdu etc. These names are then transcribed by the Survey of India into a standard Devanagari script form, then via the Hunterian System⁴ into Roman script, to produce the final official form, labelled "English". Over recent years, there has been an effort to update the names in India still spelt in an anglicized manner, e.g. see under Karnātake on page 5.

Devanagari is an 'abugida' script, whereby each consonant has an inherent vowel (a), that can be changed with different vowel signs (illustrated below with the consonant 'pa').

Devanagari script for Hindi (vowels and vowel diacritics)⁵

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः	अँ	ऋ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ai	o	au	aṅ	aḥ	āṁ	ṛ
[ə]	[a]	[i]	[i:]	[u]	[u:]	[e]	[æ:]	[o]	[ɔ:]	[aŋ]	[əh]	[ā:]	[r]
प	पा	पि	पी	पु	पू	पे	पै	पो	पौ	पं	पः	पाँ	पृ
pa	pā	pi	pī	pu	pū	pe	pai	po	pau	paṅ	paḥ	pāṁ	pr

⁴ A transliteration method developed in the late nineteenth century by William Wilson Hunter. It is the system also used to romanize names in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

⁵ For consonants see the [BGN/PCGN romanization system for Nepali](#).

Administrative structure

At first-order administrative level (ADM1), India is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. The union territories are governed by administrators, appointed by the President of India. Three of the territories (Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry) have partial statehood, with legislatures and a Lieutenant Governor who acts as a representative of the President of India. Several Indian states have two administrative centres (PPLAs). Known as the summer and winter capitals, the administrative functions are shared between the two PPLAs depending on the season.

At ADM2 level, the states and territories often use different local titles for the same level of subdivision; several villages or village clusters may be called tehsils, talukas, subdivisions, mandals or circles.

States

1. Andhra Pradesh	
Location	15° 50' 00" N, 079° 45' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-AP
Centre	Hyderābād (<i>de jure</i>) (17° 23' 03" N, 078° 27' 23" E) Amarāvati (<i>de facto</i>) (16° 34' 31" N, 080° 21' 29" E)
Language	Telugu (has its own script), English
ADM2s	26

When Andhra Pradesh divided into the two states of Telangāna and Andhra Pradesh in 2015, the existing capital of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderābād, became the capital of both states. It was planned that after a period of 10 years, Hyderābād would continue to be the capital of the state of Telangāna, and a new capital created for the state of Andhra Pradesh. The three cities of Visākhapatnam, Kurnool and Amarāvati are set to become the administrative, judicial and legislative capitals respectively although the final decision is subject to ongoing deliberation.

2. Arunāchal Pradesh	
Location	28°15' 00" N, 094°40' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-AR
Centre	Itānagar (27°06' 08" N, 093°41' 31" E)
Language	English
ADM2s	25
Website	http://www.arunachalpradesh.gov.in/

Formerly the North-East Frontier Agency, in 1972 it became the union territory of Arunāchal Pradesh (plus part of the state of Assam). It became a state in 1987. See Disputed Areas section.

3. Assam	
Location	26° 15' 00" N, 093° 00' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-AS
Centre	Dispur (26° 08' 08" N, 091° 48' 02" E)
Language	Assamese (has its own script), Bengali, Bodo
ADM2s	35
Website	https://assam.gov.in/

4. Bihār	
Location	25° 45' 00" N, 085° 45' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-BR
Centre	Patna (25° 36' 55" N, 085° 06' 04" E)
Language	Hindi, Maithili, Urdu
ADM2s	9 divisions 38 districts
Website	https://state.bihar.gov.in/main/CitizenHome.html

On 15 November 2000, southern Bihār was ceded to form the new state of Jhārkhand.

5. Chhattīgarh	
Location	21° 30' 00" N, 082° 00' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-CT
Centre	Raipur (21° 14' 00" N, 081° 38' 00" E)
Languages	Chhattisgarhi, Hindi
ADM2s	5 divisions 28 districts
Website	http://www.cgstate.gov.in

Formed on 1 November 2000 from part of Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarhi is written in Devanagari script. A new planned state capital, Naya Raipur (or Nava Raipur), is being constructed around 17 miles outside of the current Raipur city.

6. Goa	
Location	15° 20' 00" N, 074° 05' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-GA
Centre	Panaji (15° 29' 54" N, 073° 49' 28" E)
Language	Konkani
ADM2s	2
Website	https://goaonline.gov.in/

Formerly part of the Goa, Dāman and Diu union territory, Goa became a state in 1987, with Dāman and Diu remaining a union territory. Until 1961, Goa was part of Portuguese India.

7. Gujarāt	
Location	23° 00' 00" N, 071° 45' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-GJ
Centre	Gāndhīnagar (23° 13' 00" N, 072° 41' 00" E)
Language	Gujarati (has its own script), Hindi
ADM2s	33
Website	https://gujaratindia.gov.in

Gujarāt borders the Pakistani province of Sindh, see Sir Creek in Disputed Areas. The centre was at Ahmadābād (Ahmedabad, sometimes seen as Ahmedābād) until 1970s.

8. Haryāna	
Location	29° 15' 00" N, 076° 20' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-HR

Centre	Chandīgarh ⁶ (30° 44' 11" N, 076° 47' 18" E)
Language	Hindi, English, Punjabi
ADM2s	22
Website	https://haryana.gov.in/index.html

9. Himāchal Pradesh	
Location	31° 55' 00" N, 077° 15' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-HP
Centre	Shimla (31° 06' 12" N, 077° 10' 20" E) ⁷
Language	Hindi, Sanskrit ⁸
ADM2s	12
Website	https://himachal.nic.in/en-IN/

Following the 1947 independence from British India, the region became the province of Himāchal Pradesh and later a union territory. In 1966, it was merged with parts of neighboring Punjab state and was granted full statehood in 1971.

10. Jhārkhand	
Location	23° 45' 00" N, 085° 30' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-JH
Centre	Rānchi (23° 20' 52" N, 085° 20' 19" E)
Language	Hindi ⁹
ADM2s	24
Website	http://jharkhand.gov.in

The state of Jhārkhand was created on 15 November 2000, from the southern portion of Bihār state.

11. Karnāṭaka	
Location	14° 40' 00" N, 075° 50' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-KA
Centre	Bengalūru (12° 58' 37" N, 077° 35' 14" E)
Language	Kannada (often called Kanarese) (has its own script)
ADM2s	31
Website	https://karnataka.gov.in/english

In 2014, the Karnāṭaka government renamed 12 English settlement names, to correspond more closely with the local Kannada-language form, e.g. Bangalore to Bengalūru, Mangalore to Mangalūru and Mysore to Mysūru.¹⁰

⁶ See Chandīgarh union territory on page 9; a city, district and union territory that serves as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana states.

⁷ Some sources report that Dharamshāla, sometimes seen as Dharamsala (32° 12' 55" N, 076° 19' 07" E) is the winter capital.

⁸ Made an additional official language in 2019.

⁹ Jharkhand has accorded second language status to Angika, Bengali, Bhojpuri, Ho, Kharia, Kurukh, Khortha, Kurmali, Magahi, Maithili, Mundari, Nagpuri, Odia, Santali and Urdu.

¹⁰ See 2014 PCGN Information Paper [Karnataka State, India: Name Changes](#).

12. Kerala	
Location	10° 25' 00" N, 076° 30' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-KL
Centre	Thiruvananthapuram ¹¹ (08° 29' 08" N, 076° 56' 57"E)
Language	Malayalam (has its own script), English, Tulu (has its own script)
ADM2s	14
Website	https://kerala.gov.in

13. Madhya Pradesh	
Location	23° 30' 00" N, 078° 30' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-MP
Centre	Bhopāl (23° 15' 17" N, 077° 24' 10" E)
Language	Hindi
ADM2s	52
Website	https://mpdistricts.nic/

14. Mahārāshtra	
Location	19° 30' 00" N, 076° 00' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-MH
Centre	Mumbai (18° 59' 16" N, 072° 50' 11"E) ¹²
Language	Marathi
ADM2s	6 divisions 36 districts
Website	https://www.maharashtra.gov.in/1125/Home

15. Manipur	
Location	24° 45' 00" N, 093° 50' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-MN
Centre	Imphāl (24° 48' 29" N, 093° 56' 39" E)
Language	Maitei (has its own script), English
ADM2s	16
Website	https://manipur.gov.in

16. Meghālaya	
Location	25° 30' 00" N, 091° 20' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-ML
Centre	Shillong (25° 34' 26" N, 091° 53' 49" E)
Language	English
ADM2s	12
Website	https://meghalaya.gov.in

Previously a district of the state of Assam under British rule, it became a state in 1972.

¹¹ Formerly, and sometimes still known as, Trivandrum.

¹² Some sources report that Nāgpur (21° 08' 42" N, 079° 05' 10"E) is the winter capital.

17. Mizoram	
Location	23° 20' 00" N, 092° 50' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-MZ
Centre	Āizawl (23° 44' 12" N, 092° 42' 53" E)
Languages	English, Hindi, Mizo
ADM2s	11
Website	https://mizoram.gov.in

Previously a district of the state of Assam under British rule, it became a union territory in 1972 and then a state in 1987. It has the highest concentration of tribal people of all the states of India. The Mizo people and their language are protected as a scheduled tribe.

18. Nāgāland	
Location	26° 05' 00" N, 094° 30' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-NL
Centre	Kohīma (25° 40' 29" N, 094° 06' 40" E)
Language	English
ADM2s	16
Website	https://nagaland.gov.in/

Other than English, Nagamese, a creole language based on Assamese, is widely spoken.

19. Odisha	
Location	20° 30' 00" N, 084° 25' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-OR
Centre	Bhubaneshwar (20° 16' 21" N, 085° 50' 02" E)
Language	Odia (has its own script)
ADM2s	30
Website	https://www.odisha.gov.in

Previously known as Orissa until 2011.

20. Punjab	
Location	30° 55' 00" N, 075° 25' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-PB
Centre	Chandīgarh ¹³ (30° 44' 11" N, 076° 47' 18" E)
Language	Punjabi (written in India with the Gurmukhi script)
ADM2s	36
Website	https://www.punjab.gov.pk

Part of the larger Punjab region with the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west.

21. Rājasthān	
Location	26° 35' 00" N, 073° 50' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-RJ
Centre	Jaipur (26° 54' 48" N, 075° 47' 16" E)
Language	Hindi, English

¹³ See Chandīgarh union territory on page 8; a city, district and union territory that serves as the capital of both Punjab and Haryana states.

ADM2s	33
Website	https://rajasthan.gov.in/

22. Sikkim	
Location	27° 35' 00" N, 088° 30' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-SK
Centre	Gangtok (27° 19' 33" N, 088° 36' 44" E)
Languages	English, Nepali (the lingua franca), Sikkimese (written using the Tibetan script), Lepcha
ADM2s	4
Website	https://www.sikkim.gov.in

Previously a sovereign territory, and then a British protectorate, Sikkim became a protectorate of India in 1950 and then an Indian state in 1975. Part of the Eastern Himalayas, Sikkim is bordered by the Xizang autonomous region of China (Tibet), Bhutan and Nepal.

23. Tamil Nādu	
Location	11° 00' 00" N, 078° 20' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-TN
Centre	Chennai ¹⁴ (13° 05' 05" N, 080° 14' 54" E)
Language	Tamil (has its own script), English
ADM2s	38
Website	https://www.tn.gov.in

Renamed from Madras state in 1969.

24. Telangāna	
Location	17° 50' 00" N, 079° 05' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-TG
Centre	Hyderābād (17° 23' 03" N, 078° 27' 23" E)
Language	Telugu (has its own script), Urdu
ADM2s	33
Website	https://www.telangana.gov.in

Created in 2015, when Andhra Pradesh was divided into two states: Telangāna and Andhra Pradesh.

25. Tripura	
Location	23° 45' 00" N, 091° 44' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-TR
Centre	Agartala (23° 50' 10" N, 091° 16' 46" E)
Languages	English, Kokborok (written in Roman script), Bengali
ADM2s	8
Website	https://tripura.gov.in

26. Uttar Pradesh	
Location	27° 00' 00" N, 080° 45' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-UP

¹⁴ Formerly known as Madras until 1996.

Centre	Lucknow (26° 50' 21" N, 080° 55' 23" E)
Language	Hindi, Urdu
ADM2s	75
Website	http://up.gov.in

27. Uttarākhānd	
Location	30° 15' 00" N, 079° 15' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-UT
Centre	Dehra Dūn (30° 19' 28" N, 078° 02' 02" E) ¹⁵
Languages	Hindi, Sanskrit ¹⁶
ADM2s	13
Website	https://uk.gov.in

On 9 November 2000, the new state of Uttarākhānd was carved out from northern Uttar Pradesh.

28. West Bengal	
Location	24° 00' 00" N, 088° 00' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-WB
Centre	Kolkāta ¹⁷ (22° 33' 45" N, 088° 21' 47" E)
Languages	Bengali (has its own script), English ¹⁸
ADM2s	23
Website	https://www.wb.gov.in (not currently accessible)

As part of the 1947 Partition of India, the Bengal region was split along religious lines into two separate entities: West Bengal, a state of India, and East Bengal, a province of Pakistan which later became the independent country of Bangladesh.

Union territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
Location	10° 00' 00" N, 093° 00' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-AN
Centre	Sri Vijaya Puram ¹⁹ (11° 40' 00" N, 092° 45' 00" E)
Languages	English, Hindi
ADM2s	3
Website	https://www.andaman.gov.in/

The Andaman Islands are an archipelago of nearly 600 islands between the Bay of Bengal and India in the west and the Andaman Sea and Myanmar (Burma) to the north and east; 21 previously unnamed islands were named in November 2023. Most of the islands form the Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory, with a few islands in the north, including the Cocos Islands, belonging to Myanmar (Burma). Only 38 of the islands are inhabited.

¹⁵ Some sources report that Bhararisain (30° 05' 53" N, 079° 15' 55" E) is the winter capital.

¹⁶ Sanskrit was made an additional official language in 2010.

¹⁷ Previously known as Calcutta.

¹⁸ Nepali, Hindi, Odia, Punjabi, Santali and Urdu were granted additional official status in Chandigarh in 2012.

¹⁹ Formerly Port Blair, until September 2024.

2. Chandīgarh	
Location	30° 43' 40" N, 076° 46' 40" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-CH
Centre	Chandīgarh (30° 44' 11" N, 076° 47' 18" E)
Language	English
ADM2s	1
Website	http://chandigarh.gov.in

Chandīgarh is a city, a district and a union territory that serves as the capital of the two neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryāna. The city is not a part of either of the two states but is governed directly by the Government of India, which administers all union territories in the country.

3. Dādra and Nagar Haveli and Damān and Diu	
Location	20° 11' 00" N, 073° 00' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-DH
Centre	Damān (20° 25' 12" N, 072° 51' 0" E)
Languages	Hindi, Gujarati, English
ADM2s	3
Website	https://daman.nic.in/

The coastal enclaves (of the state of Gujarāt) of Damān (Portuguese: Damão) and Diu were part of Portuguese India along with Goa and Dādra and Nagar Haveli (enclaves within the state of Mahārāshtra). In 1954 Dādra and Nagar Haveli became *de facto* independent from Portugal and in 1961 Diu and Damān became part of India along with Goa. In 2019, legislation was passed to merge the union territory of Damān and Diu with its neighbouring union territory, Dādra and Nagar Haveli, to form the new union territory of 'Dādra and Nagar Haveli and Damān and Diu' with effect from 26 January 2020.

4. Jammu and Kashmīr	
Location	33° 10' 00" N, 074° 45' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-JK
Centre	Srīnagar (summer) (34° 05' 08" N, 074° 48' 20" E) Jammu (winter) (32° 43' 48" N, 74° 52' 12" E)
Languages	Urdu, English
ADM2s	22
Website	https://www.jk.gov.in/jammukashmir/

On 31 October 2019, the state of Jammu and Kashmīr bifurcated into the union territories of 'Jammu and Kashmīr' and 'Ladākh'. It comprises the southern portion of the larger Kashmir region, which also includes the Pakistani-administered territories of Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and the Chinese-administered territories of Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract, both administered by China as part of Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

5. Ladākh	
Location	34° 20' 00" N, 077° 25' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-LA
Centre	Leh (34° 09' 58" N, 077° 35' 01" E)
Languages	Hindi, English
ADM2s	2
Website	https://ladakh.nic.in

On 31 October 2019, the existing state of Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into the union territories of 'Jammu and Kashmir' and 'Ladākh'.

6. Lakshadweep	
Location	11° 00' 00" N, 072° 30' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-LD
Centre	Kavaratti (10° 34' 00" N, 072° 37' 00" E)
Languages	Malayalam, English
ADM2s	1
Website	https://lakshadweep.gov.in/

The Laccadive Islands, Minicoy Island and Amindivi Islands are the three island subgroups in the union territory of Lakshadweep (formerly known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) off the southwest coast of India. It is the smallest union territory in India.

7. National Capital Territory of Delhi	
Location	28° 40' 00" N, 077° 06' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-DL
Centre	New Delhi (28° 36' 00" N, 077° 12' 00" E)
Languages	Hindi, English
ADM2s	11
Website	https://delhi.gov.in/

8. Puducherry	
Location	11° 56' 00" N, 079° 49' 00" E
ISO 3166-2 code	IN-PY
Centre	Puducherry (11° 56' 02" N, 079° 49' 47" E)
Languages	Tamil, English, French, Telugu, Malayalam
ADM2s	4
Website	https://www.py.gov.in

Was previously part of French India, when it was known as Pondichéry, until 1954. Pondicherry was the English name.

International Features

PCGN recommended name	Local Names	Location	Feature type
Ganges	Padma (Bangladesh) Ganga (India)	23° 22' 00" N, 090° 32' 00" E	River
Sutlej	Satluj (India) Sutlej (Pakistan) Langqên Zangbo (China)	29° 20' 53" N, 071° 01' 13" E	River
Indus	Yin-tu Ho (China) Indus (India, Pakistan)	23° 59' 33" N, 067° 26' 04" E	River

PCGN recommended name	Local Names	Location	Feature type
Himalayas	Himālaya (Nepal, India) Ximalaya (China) Himaliya (Pakistan)	28° 00' 00" N, 084° 00' 00" E	Mountains
Brahmaputra	Yarlung Zangbo Jiang (China) Dihang (India) Jamuna (Bangladesh)	24° 02' 00" N, 090° 59' 00" E	River

Disputed Areas

India is involved in several territorial disputes:

Kashmir

There is a complex and longstanding dispute between China, India and Pakistan of the whole Kashmir region. Some sections were unilaterally ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963 and are under the *de facto* control of China. PCGN recommends showing the names of the *India-administered Kashmir* region and *Pakistan-administered Kashmir* region in italics to acknowledge their disputed status on mapping. Please ask PCGN for further advice on how to label this area on mapping.

Trans-Karakoram Tract

This area between India, Pakistan and China is claimed by India, but was unilaterally ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963. It is *de facto* administered as part of Xinjiang Autonomous Region. It should be labelled on a map as part of China with disputed boundaries, and a label explaining that the area is 'Claimed by India, ceded to China by Pakistan.'

Aksai Chin

This area is claimed by India but administered by China as part of Xinjiang Autonomous Region. It should be labelled on a map as part of China with disputed boundaries, and a label explaining that the area is 'Claimed by India, administered by China.'

Arunāchal Pradesh

A large part of this northern state of India is claimed by China. It should be shown as part of India.

Doklam

This disputed area is located near the tri-junction of China (Tibet), Bhutan and India. It is claimed by China and Bhutan.

Sir Creek

The boundary is disputed between Pakistan and India along Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch, which empties into the Arabian Sea. The position of the final point of the boundary will determine the start of the maritime boundary, thus affecting the EEZ of both countries.

Others

The border between India and China from Aksai Chin to Nepal has six smaller disputed areas: Demchok, Chumar, Kaurik, Shipki Pass, Jadh Ganga (Nelang) and Bara Hoti-lapthal. Additionally, a sliver of land, including some passes in the area of Kalapani and Lipulekh, are contested between Nepal and India.

Useful references

- BBC Country Profile (no longer updated): <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12557384>
- FCDO Travel Advice: <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/india>
- National Portal of India: <https://www.india.gov.in>
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO): www.iso.org
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/>
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- Government of India Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation: <http://www.mospi.gov.in/>
- Survey of India, Political Map of India 2026: https://surveyofindia.gov.in/UserFiles/files/POLMAP_ENGLISH-2026.pdf
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