

Class 9

India-Size and Location

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

The total length of the coastline of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is _____.

Answer: 7,516.6 km

Question 2.

The neighbouring countries that share their boundaries with India are _____.

Answer: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, Nepal and Bhutan.

Question 3.

What is the longitudinal extent of India ?

Answer: $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$

Question 4.

What is the latitudinal extent of India ?

Answer: $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$

Question 5.

Which is the smallest state in India ?

Answer: Goa

Question 6.

The north-south extent of India is about _____.

Answer: 3,214 km

Question 7.

Which states does not share any international boundary ?

Answer: Madhya Pradesh

Question 8.

Which canal has reduced India's distance from Europe by 7,000 km ?

Answer: Suez Canal

Question 9.

What influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from south to north ?

Answer: Latitudinal extent

Question 10.

Which ocean has been named after a country ?

Answer: Indian Ocean

Question 11.

What is a strait ?

Answer: A narrow channel of sea that connects two large bodies of water.

Question 12.

China is the _____ largest country in the world ?

Answer: Fourth

Question 13.

From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, the time lag is _____ .

Answer: 2 hours

Question 14.

The southernmost point of Indian mainland is _____ .

Answer: Kanniyakumari

Question 15.

Suez Canal was opened in fke year.

Answer: 1869

Question 16.

India's total area account for about of the total geographical area of the world.

Answer: 2.4%

Question 17.

Which neighbouring country of India is an island ?

Answer: Maldives.

Question 18.

Name any two states of India that shares international boundaries.

Answer: Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Question 19.

State the types of states India had before 1947.

Answer: Before 1947, there were two types of states in India such as the Provinces and Princely States.

Question 20.

Which is the largest state (area-wise) of India ?

Answer: Rajasthan.

Question 21.

Name the Indian states which are situated on the eastern coast of India.

Answer: West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Question 22.

Name the Indian states which are situated on the western coast of India.

Answer: Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

Question 23.

In which year did the Indira Point get submerged under the sea water ?

Answer: Indira Point got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.

Question 24.

Name the state that share border with Myanmar.

Answer: Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland.

Question 25.

Which meridian has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India ?

Answer: $82^{\circ}32'E$ has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India.

Question 26.

What is the longitudinal and latitudinal extension of India?

Answer: The longitudinal extension is $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$ and the latitudinal extension is $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$.

Question 27.

Name the island group of India lying in the Arabian Sea.

Answer: The Lakshadweep Island.

Question 28.

What is the southernmost latitude of India?

Answer: Southernmost latitude of India is $8^{\circ}4'N$.

Question 29.

What is a narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses known as?

Answer: Strait.

Question 30.

What is the total length of the coastline of the mainland of India including its islands?

Answer: Around 7,516.6 kilometres.

Question 31.

Which places in India experience sunrise first and last respectively?

Answer: Arunachal Pradesh experiences sunrise first, and Saurashtra in Gujarat last.

Question 32.

Which longitude represents the Standard Meridian of India?

Answer: Longitude of $82^{\circ}30'E$.

Question 33.

Why has India selected a Standard Meridian of India with an odd value of $82^{\circ}30'E$?

Answer:

- Because it is divisible by $7^{\circ}30'$, a standard adopted by almost all the countries of the world.
- It lies almost in the middle of India, and as such, it suits us the most.

Question 34.

Name the place said to be situated on three seas. Name the seas also.

Answer: Kanyakumari. The seas are the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

Question 35.

Name the Indian states which share borders with Pakistan.

Answer: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Question 36.

Name India's neighbouring countries in the north-west.

Answer: Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Question 37.

Which neighbouring country is situated in the south-west of India?

Answer: Maldives.

Question 38.

Name India's neighbours on the northern borders.

Answer: China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan.

Question 39.

Which two island countries are India's southern neighbours?

Answer: Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Question 40.

Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate which two countries?

Answer: Sri Lanka and Indian

Question 41.

In which year did Indira Point submerge under water due to Tsunami? ,

Answer:

The southernmost point called Indira Point (earlier called Pygmalion Point) got submerged in Tsunami in 2004.

Question 42.

In which island is active volcano found in Andaman and Nicobar islands?

Answer: Barren island.

Question 43.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in which direction with respect to the mainland of India?

Answer: Southeast to the mainland.

Question 44.

What is the time difference between the westernmost and the easternmost tips of India?

Answer: Two hours.

Question 45.

Name the largest country in the world, and what is India's position?

Answer: Russia is the largest country, and India stands seventh in terms of size.

Question 46.

Which neighbouring country is located on the West of India?

Answer: Pakistan.

Question 47.

Name any two neighbouring countries of India which are lying in the east. HOTS

Answer: Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Question 48.

Name the two routes by which India is connected with Europe, North America and South America.

Answer:

- The Cape of Good Hope,
- The Suez Canal.

Question 49.

Which countries make the Indian subcontinent?

Answer: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

Question 50.

Name a country that shares a common boundary with India?

Answer: Afghanistan.

Question 51.

Name any two states of India that shares its land boundary with Bangladesh.

Answer: West Bengal and Assam.

Question 52.

Name any two Indian states that share its boundary with Nepal.

Answer: Uttar Pradesh and Assam.

Question 53.

Name any one state that has international border.

Answer: Gujarat.

Question 54.

What is the position of India in respect of area of the world?

Answer: 7th position.

Question 55.

Name the neighbouring countries that share their boundaries with India.

Answer: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia ?

Answer: India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia in the following ways :

- (a) The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.
- (b) The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India.
- (c) The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean has helped India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

Question 2.

What is the name of the southernmost point of India ? Why is it not visible today ?

Answer:

- The southernmost point of India is Indira Point. The Indira point is situated in the Great Nicobar Group of Island in Andaman Nicobar island.
- It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea water in the 2004 during the Tsunami.

Question 3.

What is latitude? What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Answer:

- The position of a place, measured in degrees north or south of the Equator. It is mostly calculated because of angular distance of a place north-south of the equator,
- The main land of India extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4' N$ and $37^{\circ}6' N$.
- The latitudinal extension shows that India is located in the Northern Hemisphere.

Question 4.

Which ocean is named after India ? Give two reasons as to why it was named after India.

Answer:

The Indian Ocean is named after India. India is the only country which has the credit of an ocean named after it. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, extensions of the Indian Ocean, lie to the west and east of Indian Peninsula, and the Indian Ocean lies to its south. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean has provided India a strategic location of great significance along the trans Indian Ocean routes. It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of the ocean after India.

Question 5.

Why is India called a subcontinent?

Answer:

India is called a subcontinent because :

- It is a big landmass. This stands out as a distinct geographical unit from the rest of the continent.
- It is separated by natural features like mountains and rivers.
- India is also separated from rest of the continent by the mighty Himalayas.

Question 6.

How have mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.

Answer:

India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries through these passes. Mountain passes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since historic times.

Question 7.

What is the latitudinal extent of India? How is the latitudinal spread in India advantageous to her?

Answer:

The latitudinal extent of India lies between $8^{\circ}4'$ N and $37^{\circ}6'$ N. This means that the longitudinal expanse is about 30° from west to east.

The advantages of longitudinal spread are :

(a) It influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from South to North.

(b) It also helps to take advantage of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east for sea movements.

Question 8.

Why do the days and nights are almost of equal duration at Kanniyakumari?

Answer:

Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu is located at the southernmost tip of India's main land. The latitude $8^{\circ}4'$ N passes close to it. The place is thus near the equator and lies close to the Equatorial region. As the sun shines directly over the Equator throughout the year, the durations of day and night are almost equal here. Hence, in Kanniyakumari, the difference in the duration of day and night is very little.

Question 9.

Why is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?

Answer:

The knowledge of latitude and longitude is important for people because it helps them to understand and locate the geographical location and globe better. The use of latitudes and longitudes offer a better and quick grasp of geographical facts. It determines the time zones of the different regions of the world. With the help of longitudes and latitudes, it is easy to calculate local time and standard time. Longitudes and latitudes also help in calculating the distance from one place to another.

Question 10.

What do you know about the neighbours of India?

Answer:

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India shares its land boundaries with Afghanistan and Pakistan in the northwest; China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. The island states of Sri Lanka and Maldives are our southern neighbours across the sea. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manner, while Maldives Islands are situated to the South of the Lakshadweep Islands. Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India form the most natural geographical unit, often referred to as the Indian subcontinent.

Question 11.

Explain the significance of India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean.

Answer:

- This helps India to establish close contact with west Asia, Africa, Europe from western coast and with south-east and east Asia from the eastern coast.
- The sea routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities.
- The ideas of Upanishads and Ramayana, Indian numerals and the decimal system could reach to many parts of the world.
- The spices, muslin and other merchandises were taken to other countries.
- Influence of Greek sculpture and styles of dome and minaretes can be seen in our country.

Question 12.

What is meant by the Indian Standard Time? What is its importance?

Answer:

Indian Standard Time (IST)-is that which is accepted all over India. We have accepted $82^{\circ} 30' E$ longitude as the Standard Meridian of India. It was accepted as it lies almost in the middle.

The Indian Standard Time has a great importance:

- It has prevented a lot of confusion and has brought harmony in time throughout the country.
- The local time at each longitude is different. So in order to follow one timing, India has accepted the $82^{\circ} 30' E$ as the Standard Meridian of India.

Question 13.

Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Answer:

Kanyakumari is just 8° away from the Equator. As Equator receives the direct sunrays, there would not be hardly any difference between day and night. Whereas, Kashmir is 37° away from the Equator. So, the difference between the duration of day and night is about 5 hrs.

Question no 14.

Why there is a time lag of 2hrs from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh?

Answer.

The reason for **time difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh** is of **2 hours** as they both lie on different longitudes. ... The **time** along the Central Meridian of India i.e. $82^{\circ} 30' E$ passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar **Pradesh**) is taken as the standard **time** for the whole country.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

How has the long coastline been beneficial to India?

Answer:

The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, extensions of the Indian Ocean, lie to the west and east of Indian Peninsula, and the Indian Ocean lies to its south. The total length of the coastline of the main land of India including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7516.6 km. The long coastline of India has helped in maritime trade since ages. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean has provided it a strategic location along the trans-Indian Ocean routes. India can establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. The long coastline has

also played a major role in influencing the climate of India. It provides opportunities for fishing and extraction of petroleum. It serves as a natural boundary protecting India.

Question 2.

What was the contribution of land routes to India in ancient times? Explain.

Answer:

The contribution of land routes to India in ancient times are given below :

- (a) The large land boundaries of India have helped to develop links with her neighbouring countries.
- (b) It contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
- (c) The ideas of the Upanishads, the Ramayana, the Geeta, etc. have become known to the world.
- (d) The Indian numerals as well as the decimal system long back crossed the border. The Arabs took these ideas to the West.
- (e) The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken away from India to different countries through these land routes.
- (f) On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country. (Any five points)

Question 3.

Write a note on the location and size of India.

Answer:

Location: India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere, the main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast of India's main land lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal and to the southwest lie the Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea.

Size: The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world.

India is the seventh largest country of the world. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coastline of the mainland, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km. It has an east-west extent of 2,933 km from Arunachal Pradesh to Kachchh in Gujarat and a north-south extent of 3,214 km from Kashmir to Kanniyakumari.

The southern part of the country is in form of a peninsula, tapering towards the Indian Ocean in the south. It is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the southwest and the Bay of Bengal in the southeast.