

QUESTION BANK

CLASS-9

GEOGRAPHY

CH-1 INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION

INTRODUCTION

India is an ancient land. It is one of the oldest civilisations with a rich cultural heritage. It is a well knit political entity and the largest democracy in the world. India occupies a strategic position on the world map. It lies completely in the northern and eastern hemispheres. With an area of 3.28 sq km India is the largest country in the world.

IMPORTANT FACTS

- The northern half of the country belongs to the temperate zone and the southern half of the country lies in the tropical zone.
- Latitudinal extent of India is 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitude.
- Longitudinal extent of India is 68°7'E and 97°25'E longitude.
- At the head of the Indian Ocean India occupies south central peninsular location in Asia.
- Area of the country is 3.28million sq.km.
- North- south extent of India is approximately 3200 km and its East- West extent is approximately 3000km.
- India's standard Meridian is 82 ½°E.
- India's land frontier runs for about 15,200kms.
- India's total length of coast line is 7,517 km.
- Countries which make Indian sub- continent are Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh .
- India is connected with Europe, North America and South America with Suez Canal and Cape of Good Hope through sea routes.
- India is connected with Canada and USA through the Strait of Malacca crossing Pacific ocean.
- The States of the Indian Union have common frontiers with neighbouring countries.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Tropic of cancer passes through how many states of India?
A) Four b) six c) eight d) seven
2. In which two Hemisphere does India lie?
a) Southern and eastern b) western and eastern c) northern and southern d) northern and eastern
3. In terms of area India is the ----- country in the world.
a) Sixth b) seventh c) second d) seventeenth
4. The Standard Meridian of India passes through -----
a) Madhapur b) Mirzapur c) Mizoram d) Midnapur
5. The Eastern most state of India is -----.
a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Andhra Pradesh c) Himachal Pradesh d)Gujarat
6. The latitudinal extent of India influences
a) Duration of night b) day and night c) seasons d) duration of day.
7. Which of the following countries has the longest coastline along the Indian ocean?
a) Madagascar b) Malaysia c) Srilanka d)India
8. Which of the following countries is not a neighbour in the north- west?
a) Pakistan b) Afghanistan c)Tajikistan d) Kazakistan
9. Which is the correct order of the states from North to south along the western coast?
a) Gujarat, Maharashtra , Karnataka, Goa, Kerala
b) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala
c) Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat
d) Kerala, Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra

10. Which one of the following is not a union territory along the west?
a) Puducherry b) Daman and Diu c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli d) Lakshadweep
11. A country that does not share land boundary with India:
a) Bhutan b) Bangladesh c) Tajikistan d) Nepal
12. Local time of a place is determined by
a) local meridian b) mid day sun c) standard meridian d) international meridian
13. The eastern most longitude of India is
a) $97^{\circ}25'$ b) $37^{\circ}6'$ c) $68^{\circ}7'$ d) $82^{\circ}3'$
14. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, west Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with:
a) China b) Bhutan c) Nepal d) Myanmar
15. The tropic of cancer does not pass through :
a) West Bengal b) Chattisgarh c) Orissa d) Tripura

ANSWERS 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. C

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Name the place said to be situated on the three seas. Answer- Kanyakumari
2. Which two forces are responsible for shaping the present landform features of India?

Ans: Internal movements of the earth crust and external forces acting on the earth are responsible for shaping the present landform features of India.
3. Why is there a time lag of two hours from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh?
Ans: There is 30° longitude difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh which gives two hours difference.
4. Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is about 30° . Then why is north-south extent bigger than east-west extent?
Ans: Though latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is 30° yet north-south extent is bigger than east-west extent because the distance per degree of latitude is about hundred and eleven km. (111km) OR Because the distance between two latitudes is always the same while the distance between two longitudes goes on decreasing from equator to poles.
5. Why is the difference between duration of day and night is of 45 minutes only at Kanyakumari ?
Ans: Kanyakumari is located at $8^{\circ}4'$ north latitude close to the equator where day and night is of 12 hr each. As one moves to higher latitudes duration of day and night increases.
6. Which two gulfs are located along the Gujarat coast?
Ans: Gulf of Kachchh and gulf of Khambhat
7. What do you mean by oriental world?
Ans: The countries included in the south-east, south and east-Asia are known as oriental world.

GIVE REASONS:

1. Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year but not Delhi.
Ans: Ahmedabad and Kolkata lie below the tropic of cancer which enable them to get vertical rays of the sun twice in a year and not even once in Delhi which lies above the tropic of cancer.
2. While the sun has already risen in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still dark in Gujarat.
Ans: Arunachal Pradesh is located in the easternmost longitude of $97^{\circ}25'E$ and Gujarat is in the westernmost longitude of $68^{\circ}7'E$. They are 30° longitude apart and for every 15° of longitudinal difference there is corresponding time difference of 1hr. When sun rises at 6am in Arunachal Pradesh it is 4am in Gujarat and it is still dark.

3. India is often referred to as a sub – continent.

Ans: India is often referred as a sub-continent because India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh comprise one big piece of land without any physical barrier between them. The mighty Himalayas separate this big mass of land from the main continent of Asia. Since India is the largest country it is called as sub continent. The Indian subcontinent is the most natural geographical unit, which has developed a very distinctive culture.

4. $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude chosen as standard meridian of India.

Ans: $82^{\circ}30'$ East longitude is chosen as the standard meridian of India because it passes centrally through India, hence equidistant from east and west. It avoids time lag of two hours from Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

SHORT AND LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Distinguish between local time and standard time.

Ans: *Local time*- is the time of longitude. Local time within the country varies from one longitude to another. The local time of the western most tip and eastern most tip of India vary by 2hrs. *Standard time*- The local time of a central longitude of a country assumed to be of the whole country is termed as standard time. It remains the same throughout the country on all longitudes. The local time of $82^{\circ}30'E$ is the standard time of India.

2. What is meant by Indian standard Time? Why do we need a standard Meridian for India?

Ans: Indian Standard Time is the time observed by the whole country. The time along the Standard Meridian of India $82^{\circ}30'E$ is taken as Standard time. We need a standard meridian because : 1)Standard meridian is required to avoid difference in time within the country. 2) India has selected $82^{\circ}30'$ east longitude as its standard meridian because it passes centrally through India, hence equidistant from east west.3)It is selected as Standard Meridian to avoid time lag of 2hrs from Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Its time is the Indian standard Time. (IST)

3. How are the three physiographic units of India complementary to one another in resources. Explain.

Ans: The physiographic divisions are complementary to each other. The three physical divisions are a) The great mountains b) The northern plains c) The peninsular plateau.

- The plateau helped in the formation of the Himalayas and the northern plains.
- The Himalayas provide water, forest wealth, the building material for the northern plains.
- The Northern plains are the granary of India. It provides all types of crops.
- The plateau is the storehouse of minerals.

4. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Ans: India is centrally located on the world map. It is surrounded by 3 water bodies- in the south by the Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal in the east and Arabian sea in the west. India is favourably located on the world's highway of trade and commerce both to the eastern and western countries. India is situated in the middle of the Asian Continent and she has vast and open market very near to it on both the sides. Ocean routes like Suez Canal and Cape of Good Hope passes through Indian Ocean. India is bordered by the Himalayas in the North West, thus protect India from invasion. India has been able to establish close cultural and commercial contacts with countries of west and east due to its central location.

5. What is the latitudinal extent of India? What are its implications?

Ans: The latitudinal extent or the north south extent of India is from $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$. It is about 3200 km which is $\frac{1}{12}$ of the total circumference of earth.. Its implications are:

1. The southern part of India gets more insulation.

2. The difference between the duration of day and night would be lesser in southern parts of India as compared to the northern parts. It has been found that while the difference between the length of the day and night in the southern most part of India is only 45 minutes, it goes on increasing till this difference comes to about 5 hrs in the northern most part of India.
6. Describe the contribution of India's contact with the oriental world.

Ans: India remained busy in the exchange of ideas and commodities since time immemorial.

India's contacts with west Asia, East Asia, central and south Asia are note worthy. Buddhism travelled from India to Tibet, China and as far as Japan and Korean peninsula. Mongols , the Turks , the Arabs and the Upanishads , the Indian numeral and the decimal system reached many parts of the world as a result of these contacts .From the study of Harappan culture it becomes quite clear that India had established close contacts with Mesopotamia, Egypt etc. Similarly study of Aryan civilization proved that Aryans remained in Iran before coming to India and had close relationship with Iran or Persia.

7. What is the significance of India's longitudinal extent?

Ans: India extends from $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitudes. Her east west extent is quite wider which has special significance of its own. Because of her vast east west extent India is close to east Asian countries on the eastern side and to west Asian countries on the western side. Hence she can have close relation with both East Asian and west Asian countries. India is also close to Japan, Australia and other countries of the east and also to Africa, Europe and other countries of the west. As such she can have good commercial and cultural relations with all countries of the world. India has a difference of 29° between eastern and western extremes of India. There is corresponding time difference of 1hr for every 15° longitude. As a result of this variation Arunachal Pradesh is nearly 2hrs ahead of Gujarat in local time. In order to avoid this difference of 2 hrs $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude has been selected as prime meridian for Indian Standard time.

8. India's strategic location on the head of the Indian ocean has helped her in establishing land and maritime contacts with the outside world in the ancient and medieval times. Explain.

Ans: India occupies a strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean. It is favourably situated on the worlds highway of trade both to the east and the west. The oceanic route passes through the Indian Ocean. India is connected with Europe , North and south America through both the sea routes- The Suez canal and the Cape of Good Hope. The peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, helping India to establish close contact with Africa and west Asia. India's contact with eastern and western countries have continued through ages. In the medieval times the idea of Upanishads and Ramayana the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system could reach far and wide. Buddhism travelled from India to China, Tibet, Japan and Korean peninsula. The Turks, the Arabs and the Greeks and the Iranians contributed to the the Indian architectural heritage. Spices, cotton, silk, muslin and many other products were sent from India to many other parts of the world.

ACTIVITY CORNER

In the political map of India, locate and label the following:-

1. States of India
2. Neighbouring countries of India with union territories
3. India with its islands and neighbouring water bodies.
4. Easternmost and westernmost state
5. Largest and smallest state
6. Tropic of cancer
7. Standard meridian of India
8. A landlocked state in the east
9. Southernmost point of Indian mainland
10. Physical features of India
11. Soils of India

NOTE: It is compulsory for every student to complete the given map activity in their geography note book.

Solve the crossword puzzle using the given clues.

		5 T								
I R										
			9 G					10 N		8 D
	7 C									
2 C							6 G			
	3 M									
4 D										

Across

1. The largest state
2. A land locked state
3. An island country in the south west
4. An union territory on the west coast
5. A state which stands on three seas.

Down

6. Smallest state
7. A neighbouring country in the north
8. National Capital Territory
9. State with the longest coastline
10. A country of Indian subcontinent.

