

THE LEARNIFY ACADEMY

NOTES CLASS-9 SOCIAL SCIENCE

INDIA : SIZE AND LOCATION

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- India is located in which hemisphere?
(a) Northern
(b) Southern
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
- The Northernmost longitude of India is
(a) 97-25 E
(b) 84 E
(c) 82 deg * 32 deg * N
(d) 37 ^ 6 * N
- The latitude that divides India in almost two equal halves is
(a) Tropic of Capricorn
(b) Arctic Circle
(c) Tropic of Cancer
(d) Equator
- Which Southernmost point of the Indian Union was submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami?
(a) Kavaratti
(b) Port Blair
(c) Indira Point
(d) Kanyakumari
- The latitudinal as well as longitudinal extent of the Indian mainland is about..... both ways.
(a) 20 deg
(b) 40 ^ prime prime
(c) 30 deg
(d) 35 deg
- India is a extension of the Asian continent.
(a) Northward
(b) Eastward
(c) Southward
(d) Westward
- The route where India has a strategic central location and which connects European countries to East Asian countries is the
(a) trans-Arabian sea route
(b) trans-Indian ocean route
(c) trans-Bay of Bengal route
(d) None of the above
- Which of the following countries has longest coastline along the Indian Ocean?
(a) Myanmar
(b) Pakistan
(c) India
(d) Bangladesh

9. India's contact with the world have continued through ages. Which is the oldest way of India's connection with the world?

- (a) Air route
- (b) Sea route
- (c) Land route
- (d) All of these

10. India does not share boundaries with which of the following countries?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Thailand
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Myanmar

11. Which historical factor contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities in ancient India through both land and sea routes?

- (a) The construction of Trans-Saharan route
- (b) The establishment of Maritime silk road
- (c) The influence of Greek sculpture
- (d) The development of Grand Trunk road

12. Find the incorrect match.

- (a) West Bengal- Border with Bangladesh
- (b) Gujarat- Border with Pakistan
- (c) Bihar- Border with China
- (d) Uttarakhand- Border with Nepal

13. South of about 22° North latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the West and the Bay of Bengal on its East.

What geographical feature is responsible for dividing the Indian Ocean into Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Mountain range
- (b) River delta
- (c) Tapering landmass
- (d) Plate boundary

14. Identify which statement best describes India's territorial extent of India. Choose from the appropriate statements among the following options

- i. Extensive landmass with a moderate coastline.
- II. Smaller landmass with a remarkably long coastline.
- III. Large country with significant land and sea borders.
- IV. Primarily an island nation with limited land boundaries.

Options

- (a) Statements I and II are appropriate
- (b) Statements 1, II and III are appropriate
- (c) All the statements are appropriate
- (d) Only statement III is appropriate

15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

Statement I From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours.

Statement II The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from South to North.

Options

- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect
- (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct
- (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect
- (d) Both statements I and II are correct

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why Indira point was submerged under sea water?

Ans. In the year 2004, Indira point got submerged under sea water due to the Tsunami.

2. What is the total area of India's landmass? What percentage of total geographical area of the world does it cover?

Ans. Total area of India is 3.28 million sq km. It covers about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.

3. How many hours is the Indian Standard Time (IST) ahead of or behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)?

Ans. Indian standard time is 5½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

4. India's standard time is taken along which meridian?

Ans. India's standard time is taken along the meridian of 82° 30' E and is known as Standard Meridian of India.

5. Name two neighbouring countries located on North-West of India.

Ans. Afghanistan and Pakistan are located in North-West of India.

6. Which Union Territory of India has the least area?

Ans. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has an area of only 32 sq km, which is the least among all the Union Territories.

7. India's contacts with the world were established first by which routes and why?

Ans. India's contacts with the world were established first by land routes because the various passes across the mountains in the North have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such passage for a long time.

8. Name the countries sharing a land boundary with India.

Ans. The countries sharing land boundary with India are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar Nepal and Pakistan.

9. Which Indian state has the longest coastline and international border?

Ans. Gujarat has the longest coastline and international border.

10. Which Indian states border three countries?

Ans. The Indian states that border three countries are Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

11. What is peninsula?

Ans. A peninsula is a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water (from three sides) but is connected to the mainland on one side.

12. Define the term island.

Ans. An island is a piece of land that is surrounded by water (e.g. river, sea or ocean) on all sides.

13. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North-West, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the North and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East. Our Southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries.

(i) Which island countries are our Southern neighbours? Competency Based

(ii) How many States and Union Territories are there in India?

Ans. (i) The Maldives and Sri Lanka are the two island countries regarded as our Southern neighbours. Both Sri Lanka and the Maldives share a sea border with India.

(ii) There are 28 States and 8 Union Territories in India.

Short Answer Type Questions

1 Mention the latitudinal extent of India. Explain its significance.

Ans. The latitudinal extent of India is 8°4' N and 37°6'N. The significance of the latitudinal extent of India is as follows

- Due to latitudinal extent a country got its geographical location on the Earth.
- Latitudes determine the appropriate time zones in which a country lies
- Due to India's latitudinal position, it is considered as a tropical country.
- The latitudinal extent of India influences the duration of day and night.

2. What do you understand by Indian Standard Time? Mention its importance.

Ans. Indian Standard Time refers to the time that is accepted all over India. It lies on the longitude of $82^{\circ} 30' E$ and is known as Standard Meridian of India. Its importance is as follows IST has enabled India to overcome the difference of two hours between its Easternmost and Westernmost regions. IST has prevented confusion arising out of differences in local time at each longitude in India. It has provided a uniform timing throughout the country

3. What is the strategic significance of India's location in Asia?

Ans. The strategic significance of India's location in Asia is as follows

It has made trade possible through land routes as India is located centrally between East and West Asia

It has made trade possible through sea routes as countries of East Africa, Europe and East Asia connect through Trans Indian Ocean routes

These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times

4. Why is Indian ocean named after our country? Give three reasons.

Or Justify the naming of Indian ocean after India.

Ans. Indian ocean is named after India due to its important features which are

- (i) India has the longest coastline on the Indian ocean
- (ii) India has a central location between East and West Asia
- (iii) India's Southernmost extension, the Deccan Peninsula, extends towards the Indian ocean, which makes it significant to international trade done through the Indian ocean.

5. What is the longitudinal extent of India? What is its implication?

Ans. The longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ} 7' E$ to $97^{\circ} 25' E$. Its implications are

- The longitudinal degrees provides East-West extent to India
- The longitudinal extent provides time differences. In India there is a time gap of two hours from its extreme East to extreme West
- Due to the longitudinal extent, India has chosen a meridian that is centrally located ($82^{\circ} 30' E$) as its standard meridian.

6. What is a subcontinent? Why India and its adjacent countries are called Indian subcontinent?

Ans. A subcontinent is a distinctive geographical unit that stands out distinctively from rest of the continent. India and its adjacent countries together form the Indian subcontinent.

This region is different from other regions of Asia. The Himalayan mountains separate it from rest of Asia and provide a unique climate and natural vegetation.

The Deccan peninsula extends Southwards towards the Indian ocean which gives an eminent position to this subcontinent in the Indian ocean. Therefore, India and its adjacent countries are called as Indian subcontinent

7. Explain why the cities of Mumbai and Chennai are able to see the noon Sun exactly overhead twice a year, but Delhi never sees it exactly overhead?

Ans. The movement of the Sun towards North to South of the equator is within the two tropics. (Le. the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn).

All the places located within these two tropics have overhead Sun twice a year. Mumbai and Chennai see noon Sun exactly overhead twice a year as these cities lie in south of the Tropic of Cancer.

Delhi never sees the Sun exactly over head as it is located at $29^{\circ} N$ latitude and is in North of the Tropic of Cancer Areas of the Earth located North of Tropic of Cancer never experience the Sun directly overhead. They lie in sub-tropical zone.

8. How many types of states were there in India before Independence? Briefly explain them.

Ans. There are two types of states in India before Independence i.e. the provinces and the princely states.

These are discussed below

- Provinces These were ruled directly by British officials, who were appointed by the Viceroy.
- Princely States These were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

9. Read the statements given below regarding India size and location.

Statement 1 India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North-West.

Statement 2 Our Southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

Explain, which statement is incorrect and why? Competency Based

Ans. Statement 2 is incorrect because the Southern neighbours across the sea consist of countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives and not the two Indian island territories, Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep. These island territories are part of India and are not separate countries. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is located in South-East of mainland in Bay of Bengal. The Lakshadweep islands is in South-West of mainland in Arabian Sea.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the location and size of India in three points each.

Ans. The location and size of India are discussed below

Location

(i) India lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere.

(ii) The mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4' N$ and $37^{\circ}6' N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7' E$ and $97^{\circ}25' E$.

(iii) The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts. Its Southern part is considered as the tropical zone and Northern is considered as the sub-tropical zone of India.

Size

(i) India is the seventh largest country in the World after Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia. The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq km.

(ii) India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.

(iii) India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of coastline including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands is about 7,516.6 km.

2. India has a long coastline which is advantageous for India. Analyse.

Ans. India's long coastline is advantageous for India in the following ways

- Long coastline of India has provided a significant boost to its maritime trade. Almost 90% of India's international trade is done through sea.
- The Deccan Peninsula extends towards the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with South-East Asia and East Asia from the Eastern coast.
- The coastline is crucial for naval defense, safeguarding India's maritime interests
- The sea routes passing through the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal, provide easy connectivity to India in the West and the East Coasts.
- India has developed many ports on its Western and Eastern coasts to facilitate trade through sea.
- It provides vital access to marine resources, supporting fishing industries.

3. India is said to enjoy a strategic position with reference to international trade routes. In your view, which features provide India a strategic advantage?

Or Explain the importance of India's location on the globe.

Ans. India enjoys a strategic position due to the following reasons

- India is centrally located at the head of the Indian ocean due to which it is easily approachable from different directions.
- The Deccan Peninsula extends towards the Indian ocean and divides it into two seas i.e. Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal. Unlike other landlocked countries, India gets locational advantage of easy access through sea.
- India's long coastline helps in establishing trade links with East Asia, South-East Asia.
- India's long coastline on the West is useful in trade links with West Asia, Africa and Europe
- Opening of Suez Canal reduced the sea route and the time taken to reach India from Europe. This worked favourably for India making it a centre for trade.

4. Ms. Geeta lives in Arunachal Pradesh with her family, but her sister Nita lives in Gujarat for the studies. Geeta called her sister at 4 am to ask if she saw the sunrise today, her sister said the Sun didn't rise yet here.

Explain, when Nita will be able to see sunrise in Gujarat and why? Competency Based

Ans. Nita in Gujarat would be able to see the sunrise at 6 am because Gujarat is located in the Western part of India, and the time zone is different from Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the Eastern part of India while Gujarat is in Western part. India extends to two time zones and as the Earth rotates from East to West, there is natural progression of time. Therefore, when Geeta called Nita at 4 am in Arunachal Pradesh. the Earth had not yet rotated enough to bring the sunrise to Gujarat. From Arunachal Pradesh, the Gujarat is situated at the 30 distance, 1-4 min, so 30-120 min. It means there is a time lag of two hours.

5. Read the information given below and answer the following question.

These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. 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.

How did various mountain passes in the North contribute to ancient travellers and the exchange of ideas and commodities? Competency Based

Ans. Various mountain passes in Northern India served as essential paths for ancient trade and cultural exchanges. These natural routes facilitated the movement of goods, scholars, and traders, fostering interactions between India and neighbouring regions. The passes played an important role in connecting India with Central Asia, enabling cross-cultural influences along the Silk Road. They contributed to the dissemination of Indian knowledge, including philosophical concepts from the Upanishad and stories like the Ramayana. Indian numerals and decimals system reached many parts of the world. Valuable goods like spices, muslin and other merchandise were carried from India to different countries. The impact of Greek sculpture and architectural styles of domes and minarets from West Asia are seen in various regions of India. It shows mixing of different cultural influences in India's architecture and art.

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