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CLASS:9 DIV :R,D,T,

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SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

LESSON-CH1.INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION

NCERT SOLUTION

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

(a) Rajasthan (b) Odisha (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Tripura

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is

(a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$ (b) $68^{\circ} 7' E$ (c) $77^{\circ} 6' E$ (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$

(iii) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

(a) China (b) Bhutan (c) Nepal (d) Myanmar

(iv) If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to

(a) Puducherry (b) Lakshadweep (c) Andaman and Nicobar (d) Daman and Diu

(v) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

(a) Bhutan (b) Tajikistan (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal

Answer: (i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through – (b) Odisha.

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is – (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$.

(iii) (c) Nepal.

(iv) Kavarati is situated at the union territories of (b) Lakshadweep.

(v) (b) Tajikistan does not share a land boundary with India

Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.

(ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.

(iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

(iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

Answer (i): India lies in the Northern hemisphere, with the mainland extending between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts, where the Lakshadweep islands lie in the Arabian Sea to the south-west of the mainland, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in the Bay of Bengal to the south-east of the mainland.

(ii) The countries which are larger than India are Russia, Canada, U.S.A, China, Brazil and Australia. Russia is the largest of all countries, with an area of 17.09 million sq.km, while India has an area of 3.28 million sq.km.

(iii) The Andaman and Nicobar islands lie to the south-east of India in the Bay Of Bengal. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km. The total length of the coastline, including the islands of the Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.

(iv): The island countries that are our southern neighbours are Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands, whereas Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

3. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

Answer: a. There is a two hour time difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh but if every State follows its own time then a lot of confusion will be created. b. Therefore, the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the Whole country. c. This means that all the places in the country follow the same time. This is why our watches shows the same time in every state in India.

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

Answer: India is a southward extension of the Asian continent and is located in a central position between the East and West Asia. The Indian Ocean provides a strategic central location to India, as it connects the East Asian countries with the country of Europe in the West. The Deccan Peninsula also protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India establish close contact with west Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern

coast. There is no other country like India in the world, which has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean and thus, justifying the naming of an ocean after it.

Additional Questions

1. What is a subcontinent? Name the countries that constitute the Indian subcontinent.

How is India different from other countries of Asia?

Answer: A subcontinent is a distinctive geographical unit which stands out distinctively from rest of the region because of its large size, varied climates, varied relief etc. Countries that make up the Indian subcontinent are – India at the centre, Pakistan in the west, Nepal and China (Tibet) in the north, Bhutan and Bangladesh in the east.

2. India is different from other countries of Asia regarding climate, vegetation and culture. Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India.

Answer: India ocean is named after India because:

(a) India has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean.

(b) India has a central location between east and west Asia.

(c) India's southernmost extension, the Deccan Peninsula, protrudes into the Indian Ocean which makes it significant to international trade done through the Indian

Ocean.(d) India was the favourite destination of the traders of the world.

3. Why 82 30' E has been selected as the standard Meridian of India?

Answer: a. 82 30' E is almost the middle meridian of longitude of India.

b. On International basis the globe has been divided into 24 time Zones

(Each of 15' longitude). In every zone local time of the middle longitude is taken

As standard time of the entire zone (7 30').Because 82 30' E is well divisible by 7 30', a standard adopted by almost all the countries of the world.

c. This is the reason why its time is considered as the standard time throughout India.

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

Answer: The reason for the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari and not so in Kashmir is:

a. kanyakumari is located near the Equator but Kashmir is located far away from the

Equator. b. On Equator the duration of day and night is almost 12 hours each.

c. Kanyakumari is located at $82^{\circ} 4' N$ while north most tip of Kashmir is at $37^{\circ} 6' N$


