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Class: :IX

Subject: Social Science

Geography: India: Size & Location

Chapter No:1

INTRODUCTION

- India is a vast country. It lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. The main land extends between latitudes.
- The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts.
- To the Southeast of the mainland lies the Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and to the Southwest lies the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian sea.
- The total landmass area of India is about 3.28 million square kilometre.
- India total area accounts for about 2.4 % 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.
- The local time of 82 degree 30E is taken as a standard time for the whole country.

Question/ Answer

Q1. Why is 82 degree 30E is considered as a standard Meridian of country

Ans. 1). There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select the Standard Meridian in the multiples of 7 degree 5E and the west of Prime Meridian. It is equal to half an hour. The minimum difference of time between two consecutive Standard Meridian should be half an hour. The Central Meridian of a country should pass through its middle part.

Q2. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than Gujarat, but the watches show the same time how does it happen.

Ans. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time gap of two hours. Therefore, the time along the standard Meridian 82 degree 30E of India passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for whole country.

Q3. Why Indian Ocean is named after India?

OR

What is the significance of India's location?

Ans. 1) India is a south west extension of the Asian continent and has the longest coastline on the Indian .

2) India establish close contact with West Asia, Europe and Africa from the Western Coast and from Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

3) Due to its eminent position in the Indian Ocean that justify the naming of ocean after it.

Q4. What do you know about the size of India?

Ans. 1).The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.

2) It is the seventh largest country in the world, having land boundary of 15,200 km.

3) The length of the coastline including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Island is 7516.6 km.

Q5. Why is difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Ans. The circle of illumination divides the equator into two equal halves.. The day and nights are therefore of the same duration on the equator. The day and night difference is hardly one hour at equator but as we move away from equator towards the pole the difference of the duration of day and night changes. Kashmir is over 30 degree away from equator and the difference of its duration is more.

Q6.What are India's unique location features?

Ans. 1) India lies completely at the north of equator so it is situated in northern hemisphere.

2) The Tropic of Cancer passes through middle of India. Its southern part falls in tropical zone while the northern part lies in the temperate .

3) It is situated to the east of Prime Meridian. It lies not only in the Eastern hemisphere but also has control position in it.

4) It lies at the head of Indian Ocean and has the longest coastline in this ocean.

Q7. Highlight the India's important and strategic position in South Asia.

Ans. 1) India has 28 states and 8 union territories.

2) India shares its land boundary with Pakistan, Afghanistan in Northwest, China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the .

3)Our Southern neighbours across the sea consists of two island countries namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.

4) Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar while Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.