

# Chapter-1

## India-Size and Location

---

### 1 marks Questions

1. Write down the easternmost longitude of India?

Ans.  $97^{\circ}25'$  E.

---

2. Write down the western most longitude of India?

Ans.  $68^{\circ}7'$  E.

---

3. Write down the northern most latitude of India?

Ans.  $37^{\circ}4'$  N.

---

4. Write down the southernmost latitude of India?

Ans.  $8^{\circ}4'$  4.

---

5. Which is Southern most point of India?

Ans. Indira Point.

---

6. Which is the southern most tip of main land of India?

Ans. Kanyakumari

---

7. Which is the area wise largest state of India?

Ans. Rajasthan.

---



---

**8. Which is the area wise smallest state of India?**

**Ans.** Goa.

---

**9. What is the length of Indian coastline?**

**Ans.** 7516 Km.

---

**10. What percent of world's land area is with India?**

**Ans.** 2.4%.

---

**11. Name the water body that separate Sri Lanka from India?**

**Ans.** Palk Strait.

---

**12. Name any two states of India that shares international boundaries.**

**Ans.** Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

---

**13. India is located in which hemisphere?**

**Ans.** Northern Hemisphere.

---

**14. What is Standard Time.**

**Ans.** The official time of a country.

---

**15. Define Indian Union?**

**Ans.** Several states are under the central government but independent in state affairs. Indian Union consists of all states and union territories.

---

**16. What is Strait?**

**Ans.** A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies.



---

---

**17. Define Subcontinent?**

**Ans.** A part of continent, separated from the rest of the continent by natural features such as mountains and rivers. It has its own specific climatic features and a distinct cultural identity.

---

**18. Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea.**

**Ans.** Lakshadweep Island.

---

**19. Union Territory of India you will be going to?**

**Ans.** Lakshadweep Island.

---

**20. What is the difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?**

**Ans.** Two hours.



### 3 marks Questions

**1. Name the southernmost point of India? Is it visible today?**

**Ans.** The Southernmost point of India is Indira point.

The Indira point is situated in the Great Nicobar group of Island in Andaman Nicobar island groups.

It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea in the 2004 Tsunami.

---

**2. Which is most important latitude of the country? Give reason.**

**Ans.** The tropic of cancer is the most important latitude of the country.

It is situated at  $23\frac{1}{2}$  N.

The tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal parts.

It also divides the country into two climatic zones.

---

**3. Which is most important Longitude of the country? Give reason.**

**Ans.**  $82^{\circ}30'$  E, longitude is the most important longitude of our country.

To avoid confusion and chaos in all activities to be caused by having a different local time for different places.

The central Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$  E is taken as the Indian Standard Time.

It is accepted all over the country for uniformity of time.

---

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

**Ans.** Kanyakumari is situated nearer to equator and it lies in equatorial zone.

In equatorial zones the duration of day and night are almost equal.



Kashmir lies in the subtropical zone. Here the duration of day and night is not equal. So the duration of day and night is more prominent in Kashmir than in Kanyakumari.

### 5. Why countries of the world selected their own Standard Meridians?

**Ans.** Every country has a Standard Time to avoid confusion of time.

It is time of its Central or Standard Meridian.

Each Meridian has its own local time which is the sun time or local time of that particular place.

To avoid confusion and chaos in all activities to be caused by having a different local time for different places the central meridian is selected as Standard Time.

Some Countries whose size is very large they have their different time zones.

6. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

i) Southernmost Point of India

ii) Southernmost tip of Indian mainland

On the same political map locate and label the following

iii) Easternmost meridian



**Ans.**



**7. Explain the major reason for the two hour time difference in the local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?**

**Ans.** India has longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$ . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through  $1^\circ$  of longitude. The difference in time is one hour for  $15^\circ$  of longitude.

Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$  of India, there is a time lag of two hours.

When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

**8. Although the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about  $30^\circ$  the east west extent appears to be smaller than the north south extent. Why?**

**Ans.** The east west extent appears to be smaller than north south extent despite the fact that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about  $30^\circ$ .

It is because the distance between the longitudes reduces as we move towards the poles from the equator and east west extent is less in kilometers.

As India lies on the tropic of cancer so in comparison with equator the distance between the

---

longitudes is less than that on the equator.

---

**9. What is size of India? What is its rank with respect to the world in terms of size?**

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

India's total area accounts for 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.

India is the seventh largest country of the world.

---

**10. Why is India called a Subcontinent?**

**Ans.** 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.

---

**11. How can you say that India had close links with other parts of the world in ancient times?**

**Ans.** The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

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

The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

---

**12. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

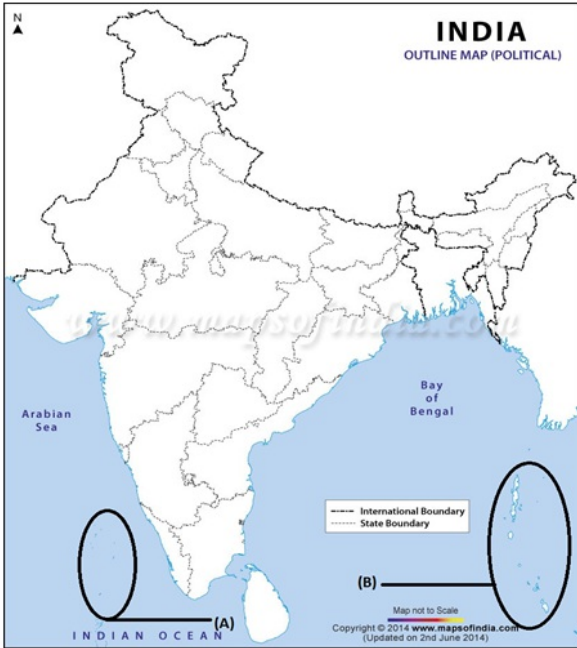
**i) An island lying in the Arabian sea**

**ii) An island lying in the Bay of Bengal**

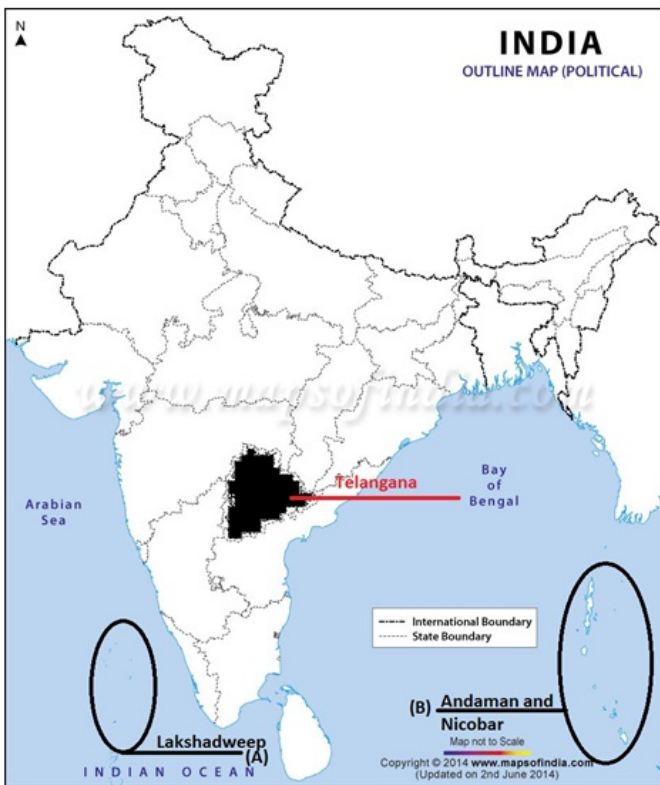
**On the same political map locate and label the following state of India**

**iii) Telangana**





Ans.



13. State the reason for time lag between sunrises on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

Ans. India has longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$ . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.



---

Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through  $1^\circ$  of longitude. The difference in time is one hour for  $15^\circ$  of longitude.

Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$  of India, there is a time lag of two hours  
When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

---

**14. List six countries of the world bigger than India.**

**Ans.** Russia, Canada, China, United States of America, Australia, Brazil, India

---

**15. Explain why Ahmadabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead in a year but not Delhi.**

**Ans.** These two cities lie within the Tropic of cancer.

The tropic of cancer is the circle of latitude on the earth that marks the apparent position of the sun at the time of the northern solstice.

It is also the farthest north latitude at which the sun can be directly overhead.

So in Delhi the sun is never directly overhead.

---

**16. Write a short note on the location of India?**

**Ans.** The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq. km.

India has a land boundary of about 15200 km and length of coastline including island is 7516.6 km.

India is seventh largest country of the world.

---

**17. Write a short note on the location of India?**

**Ans.** India is a vast country which lies in the northern hemisphere.

The mainland extends between latitudes  $8^\circ 4'$  and  $37^\circ 6'N$  and Longitude  $68^\circ 7'$  E and  $97^\circ 25'E$ .

Tropic of cancer  $23^\circ 30'N$  divides the country into two parts.

---

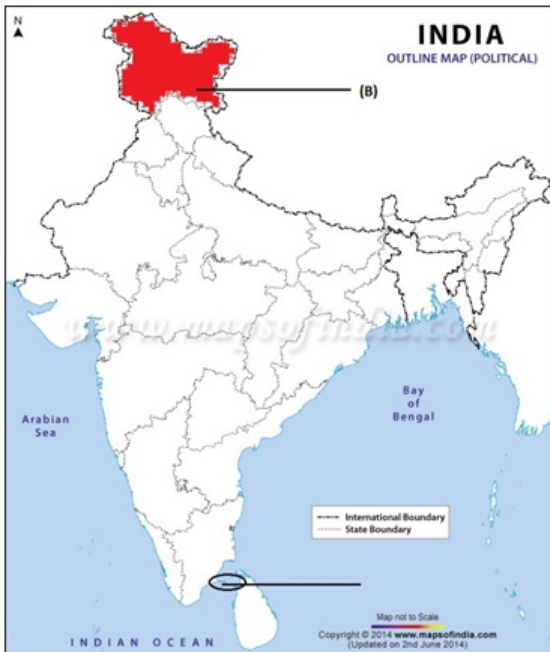
**18. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

i) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India

ii) Northern most State

On the same political map locate and label the neighboring country

iii) Nepal



Ans.



19. Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.

---

**Ans.** Before 1947 there were two types of states in India-the provinces and the princely states.

Provinces are ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy.

Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for the local autonomy.

---

**20. India is the one of the ancient civilization of the world. Explain.**

**Ans.** Yes, India is the one of ancient civilization in the world.

The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra.

The idea of the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than the maritime contacts.

---

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

**Ans.** West Bengal, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

---

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

**Ans.** Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra

---

**23. Name the seven sister states of India.**

**Ans.** Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh

---

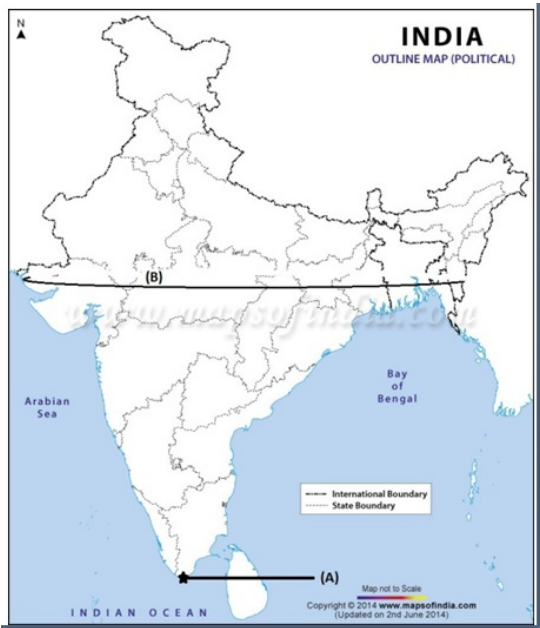
**24. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

**i) A place situated on three seas**

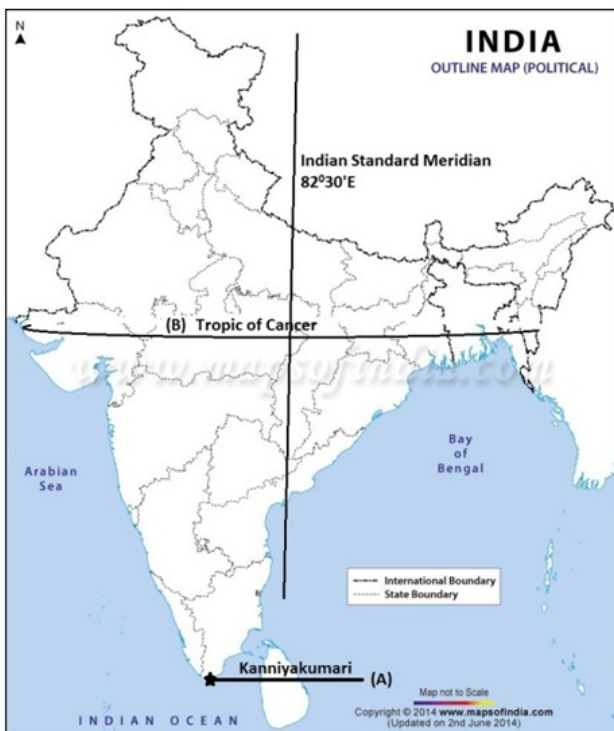
**ii) The imaginary line which divide India into two equal parts On the same political map locate and label the following**

**iii) Indian standard Meridian**





**Ans.**



**25. Why is 82°30' E taken as the Indian Standard Time?**

**Ans.** The earth rotates on its axis in 24 hours.

In this time it covers 360°.

Each degree of longitude covers 4 minutes.

The central Meridian 82°30' E. When multiplied by 4 minutes it comes to 330 minutes or 5 hours and 30 minutes.

---

So IST= GMT+5 1/2 hours. Greenwich Mean Time refers to 0° longitudes.

---

**26. The central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why.**

**Ans.** The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent. 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. The Deccan Peninsula 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.

---

**27. In which hemisphere does India lie with reference to the Prime meridian? Mention the value of the standard Meridian of India.**

**Ans.** India lies in the eastern hemisphere with reference to the Prime meridian. India lies in the east of the Prime Meridian, between 68°7' E and 97°25'E. India has accepted 82°30' E longitude as the Standard Meridian of India.

---

**28. Explain why Ahmadabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead in a year but not Delhi.**

**Ans.** These two cities lie within the Tropic of cancer. The tropic of cancer is the circle of latitude on the earth that marks the apparent position of the sun at the time of the northern solstice. It is also the farthest north latitude at which the sun can be directly overhead. So in Delhi the sun is never directly overhead.

---

**29. Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.**

**Ans.** Before 1947 there were two types of states in India-the provinces and the princely states. Provinces are ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for the local autonomy

---

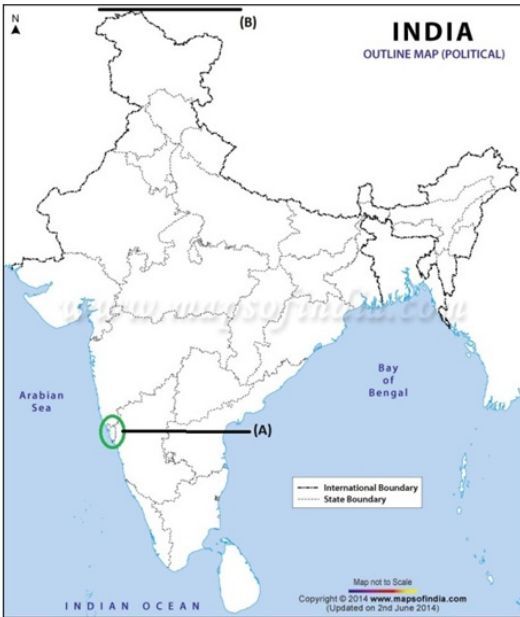


30. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

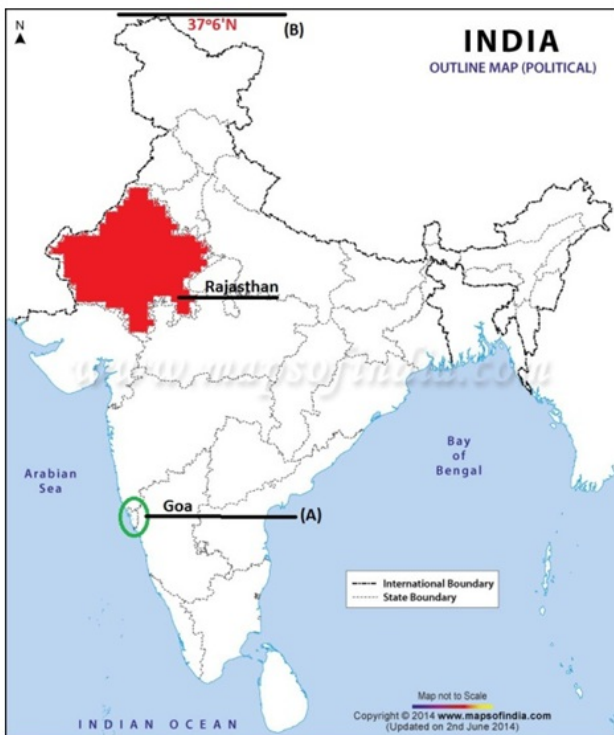
- i) The area wise smallest state on the west coast of India
- ii) Northernmost latitude of India

On the same political map locate and label the following

- iii) The area wise largest state of India



Ans.



## 5 marks Questions

**1. The sun rises two hour earlier in eastern parts of Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Jaisalmer in the west but the watches shows the same time. How does it happen?**

**Ans.** India has longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$ . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through  $1^\circ$  of longitude. The difference in time is one hour for  $15^\circ$  of longitude.

Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$  of India, there is a time lag of two hours. When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

But the watches in all parts of India are run according to standard time measured from  $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  longitude.

So the watches in Arunachal Pradesh and Jaisalmer show the same time despite the different sunrise.

---

**2. The central location of India at the head of Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why?**

**Ans.** It provides India without abundant extended sea routes to apply her trade and commerce devices/strategies with developed countries (Western European) at her left hand and developing countries at the right.

It helps India, in flowing her stream of wisdom in physical, mental, emotional and psychological field everywhere in Africa, Asia and Europe continent.

It includes spiritual, technical, psychological and anatomical and material knowledge also.

India holds title authority on Indian Ocean.

In fact, India only has the longest coastline in the Indian Ocean in the world.

---



---

**3. When sun rises in Arunachal Pradesh it is still night in Gujarat. Give reasons.**

**Ans.** The easternmost longitudinal extent of India is  $97^{\circ}25'E$  at extreme end of Arunachal Pradesh.

The westernmost longitudinal extent of India is  $68^{\circ}7'E$  at extreme end of Gujarat.

Thus the longitudinal extent is about  $30^{\circ}$ . It means 30 longitudes pass from east to west.

There is time difference of 4 minutes between two consecutive longitudes.

The time difference between 30 longitudes is 120 minutes or 2 hour.

So there is time difference of two hours in local time between Arunachal Pradesh.

---

**4. Highlight the significance of geographical location of India?**

**Ans.** The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.

India has an area of 3.28 million square km which accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.

India is seventh largest country of the world.

The easternmost longitudinal extent of India is  $97^{\circ}25'E$  and the westernmost longitudinal extent of India is  $68^{\circ}7'E$ .

India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and north east.

---

**5. Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India?**

**Ans.** No other country has long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed.

It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

India has central location between the East and the West Asia.

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.

The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean thus helping India establish close contact with West Asia.

---

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



---

**Ans.** India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and north east. The various passes across the mountains in the north the norths have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

---

### **7. Why is India said to enjoy a strategic position with reference to the International trade route?**

**Ans.** The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.

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.

The Deccan Peninsula 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.

The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

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

---

### **8. Describe India's location with reference to her neighbors.**

**Ans.** The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia.

India Shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North West china and Nepal and Bhutan in the North.

Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

Our Southern neighbors across the sea consist of the two island countries namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.

---

### **9. How is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?**

---

**Ans.** That helps us to understand and locates the geographical location and globe better. The use of latitudes and longitude 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 are also helping us to calculate the distance from one place to another.

---

**10. What are the implications of large land boundaries and vast coastline of India?**

**Ans.** The large land boundaries of India have helped to develop links with her neighboring countries.

It contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

The ideas of the Upanishads, the Ramayana, and the Geeta etc have become known to the world.

The Indian Numerals as well as decimal system long back cross the border, Arabs took these ideas to the west.

The long coast line on the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal has helped India to develop close maritime contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with East Asia and the south East Asia from the eastern coast.

