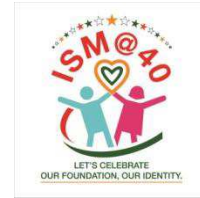




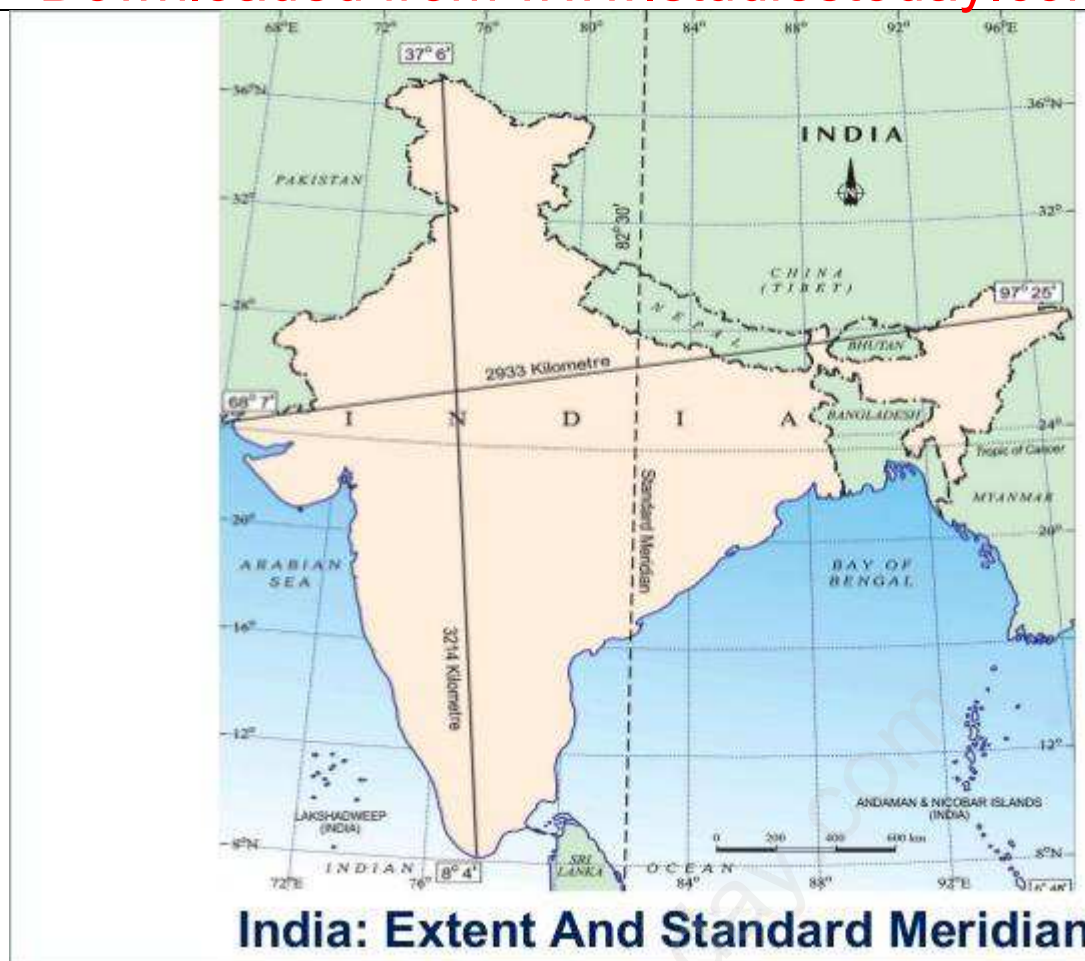
**SENIOR SECTION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: IX**



**SUB: GEOGRAPHY - CHAPTER: 1: INDIA: Size and Location**

**WORKSHEET: No. 01**

<i>Q. No.</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>Marks</i>
	<p><b><u>Summary of the lesson:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India spreads across both the Eastern and the Northern Hemispheres.</li> <li>India's latitudinal stretch is between <math>8^{\circ}4'N</math> and <math>37^{\circ}6'N</math>, and the longitudinal stretch is between <math>68^{\circ}7'E</math> and <math>97^{\circ}25'E</math></li> <li>The Tropic of Cancer is at <math>23^{\circ}30'N</math> latitude cuts across the country, dividing it almost into two equal halves.</li> <li>The country has the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the south-east and the Lakshadweep Islands in the southwest.</li> <li>The total area of the Indian land mass is 3.28 million square kilometres i.e. nearly 2.4% of the total land area of the world. India is the seventh largest country in the world.</li> <li>India is bordered by the young fold mountains on the north-western, northern and north-eastern side, the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west and the Indian Ocean in the south.</li> <li>India's total coastline, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Lakshadweep Islands measures: 7,516.6 kilometres</li> <li>India's east-west stretch and north south stretch each measure approximately 3000 kilometres and causes a time lag of 2 hours between the local times at the eastern and the western ends. India's standard time is the time along longitude <math>82.30</math> degrees East. This longitude passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh and is referred to as the Standard Meridian of India.</li> <li>While India's longitudinal stretch gives rise to a time lag between the east and the west, its latitudinal stretch influences the duration of days and nights.</li> </ul> <p>=====</p> <p>1 a) Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.  OR  Mention the Latitudinal Extent of India? Mention its significance. (S.A.-1, 2013)</p> <p><b>Ans.: Latitudinal extent:</b> <math>8^{\circ}4'N</math> and <math>37^{\circ}6'N</math>.  <b>Longitudinal extent:</b> <math>68^{\circ}7'E</math> and <math>97^{\circ}25'E</math>.</p>	1



**Latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India**

- b) What is a Sub-continent? Give an example of a Sub-continent. Name the countries of this Sub-continent. (Sample Q. Paper)
- c) How many states and Union Territories does India have? Name the largest and smallest state of India in terms of area. (S.A. 1, Sept. 2015)

2.	<p>a) Name the southern most point of the Indian Union and state why it is submerged?</p> <p><b>Ans.:</b> 1. Indira Point.</p> <p>2. It is submerged under the sea water since 2004 due to the Tsunami</p> <p>b) Name the southern most tip of the main land of India.</p> <p><b>Ans:</b> Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu, 8°4'N.</p>	1
3.	<p><b>Give the total length of the land boundary and the coastal line of India.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.:</b> 1. The Land boundary—15,200 km.</p> <p>2. The Coast line- 7,516.6 km.</p>	1
4.	<p><b>Why the time along the Standard Meridian of India passing through Mirzapur is taken as the standard time for the whole country?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><b>Why is 82°30'E selected as the Standard Meridian of India?</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to an International convention, the Standard Meridian of a country is selected in multiples of <math>7\frac{1}{2}^\circ</math> or <math>15^\circ</math>.</li> <li>2. 82°30'E is a multiple of <math>7\frac{1}{2}^\circ</math>. Hence it is internationally accepted.</li> <li>3. Since there is a time lag of two hours between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh and 82°30'E passes through Mirzapur, in Uttar Pradesh, which is a prominent place. It gives common time for the whole country.</li> <li>4. <b>Give the Diagram. (to be drawn on the board)</b></li> </ol>	3
5.	<p><b>Name the countries which are larger than India.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.:</b> Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.</p>	

6.	<b>Which Island countries are our southern neighbours?</b> <b>Ans.:</b> 1. Maldives 2. Sri Lanka.	1
7.	<b>Name the Straits that separate Sri Lanka from India.</b> <b>Ans.:</b> The Palk Strait and The Gulf of Mannar.	1
8.	<b>Name the states that share common frontiers with Nepal.</b> <b>Ans.:</b> Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim.	1
9.	<b>'The Central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean is considered of great significance' Why? (S.A.-1, 2011)</b>  <b>Ans.:</b> 1. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and West Asia. 2. 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. 3. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with the West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.	3
10.	<b>Give a brief account of India's contacts with the outside world in ancient and medieval times.</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>Describe India's contact with the world through ages. (S.A. 1, Sept. 2015)</b>  <b>Ans.:</b> 1. These contacts have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. 2. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra thus could reach many parts of the world 3. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. 4. 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.	4
11.	<b>Name the States in all the four extreme directions.</b> <b>OR</b> <b>Which is the western most state of India? (S.A. 1, Sept. 2015)</b> <b>Ans.:</b> Jammu and Kashmir (North), Tamil Nadu (South) Gujarat (West) Arunachal Pradesh (East)	1
12.	<b>What is the total area of India? What percentage does it constitute of the world's total area?</b> <b>Ans.:</b> 1. Total area—3.28 million sq. km. 2. It has only 2.42% of the world's total land area.	1
13.	<b>How was the land route favourable to India in the past?</b> <b>Ans.:</b> 1. India's contacts with the world had continued for ages, but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. 2. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passage to the orient travellers while the oceans restricted such interactions for a long time.	2
14.	<b>Why the difference between the duration of day and night is felt more in Kashmir than in Kanyakumari?</b> <b>Ans.:</b> 1. Kanyakumari: It receives vertical rays of the sun which give more heat. It is situated near the equator (0°) therefore the difference between day and night is of 45 minutes. 2. Jammu and Kashmir: It is located far away from the equator. It receives oblique rays. Therefore there is some difference between the duration of day and night (5 hours).	2

15.	<p>“The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than Gujarat, but the watches show the same time”. How does this happen? (4x½=2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the time lag between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat? How is a uniform time set at all places? (S.A.-1, 2012)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“While it is still dark in Gujarat, the sun has already risen in Arunachal Pradesh.” Justify the Statement. (S.A.-1, 2014)</p> <p><u>Ans.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) This is because of the vastness of the country.</li><li>b) The difference in degrees of Arunachal Pradesh (97°25'E) and Gujarat is 30° (approximate) 68°7'E.</li><li>c) As the earth rotates from West to East and India being situated in the east, sun rises two hours early in Arunachal Pradesh.</li><li>d) We have a standard time for the whole country which is taken from the Standard Meridian (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur. Hence, the watches show the same time in the country</li></ul>	2																						
16.	<p>The latitudinal and the longitudinal extent of the country is almost the same in degrees, i.e., 30°, but in kilometres the North-South extent is more than the East –west extent .Why?</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Degrees of Latitude</td><td>0°</td><td>10°</td><td>20°</td><td>30°</td><td>40°</td><td>50°</td><td>60°</td><td>70°</td><td>80°</td><td>90°</td></tr><tr><td>Distance in Kms</td><td>111</td><td>109.6</td><td>104.6</td><td>96.4</td><td>85.4</td><td>71.7</td><td>55.8</td><td>38.2</td><td>19.4</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p><u>Ans.:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The distance between any two consecutive latitudes is 111 km approximately, as we move away from the equator towards the poles.</li><li>2. But the distance between two consecutive longitudes decreases as we move away from the equator to the poles. Reason- longitudes are drawn from North pole to the South Pole.</li><li>3. The distance between the East –West extent is (3000 km approximately) is lesser than the North-South extent in km (3200km approximately).</li><li>4. <b>Diagram: (To be given in the class)</b></li></ul>	Degrees of Latitude	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	50°	60°	70°	80°	90°	Distance in Kms	111	109.6	104.6	96.4	85.4	71.7	55.8	38.2	19.4	0	3
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Distance in Kms	111	109.6	104.6	96.4	85.4	71.7	55.8	38.2	19.4	0														
17.	<p>Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkota are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year, but not Delhi.</p> <p><u>Ans.:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Northern most limit for the apparent migration of the sun is 23°30'N (Tropic of Cancer).</li><li>2. Ahmedabad and Kolkota are located within the tropics. They experience overhead sun once between the Equator and Tropic of Cancer and for the second time between the Tropic of Cancer and the equator.</li><li>3. Delhi is located beyond the Tropic of Cancer. It never experiences the overhead sun.</li><li>4. <b>Diagram: (to be given in the class)</b></li></ul>	3																						

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