



Grade IX - Geography

Lesson 1. India-size and Location

Solved Question Bank

I. Multiple choice questions

1. A narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses is known as
 - a. Mound
 - b. Pass
 - c. Strait
 - d. Valley
2. Which of the following states shares an international boundary?
 - a. Haryana
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Uttarakhand
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
3. Which of the following is the southernmost latitude of India?
 - a. $8^{\circ} 4'$ North
 - b. $8^{\circ} 4'$ South
 - c. $6^{\circ} 4'$ South
 - d. $6^{\circ} 4'$ North
4. Which one of the following water bodies separates Sri Lanka from India?
 - a. Palk Strait and Gulf of Khambat
 - b. Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
 - c. Gulf of Mannar and 10° Channel
 - d. 10° Channel and Gulf of Khambat
5. Which country shares land boundaries with India in the west?
 - a. China
 - b. Nepal
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Pakistan
6. Which of the following countries is larger than India in terms of land area?
 - a. Russia
 - b. New Zealand
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Great Britain
7. The Tropic of Cancer passes through
 - i. Gujarat
 - ii. Madhya Pradesh
 - iii. Jharkhand
 - iv. West Bengal
 - a. (i) and (ii)
 - b. (iii) and (iv)
 - c. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - d. All options are irrelevant

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (c)
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I. Fill in the blanks

8. The Maldives Island are situated to the south of _____ Islands.

9. The East-West extent of India is _____.

10. Mawsynram is located in _____ hills

8. Lakshadweep	9. 2933 km	10. Khasi
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I. True or False

11. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have a common frontier with Nepal.

12. Kavaratti is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

13. Goa is the smallest state in India.

11. True	12. False	13. True
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I. Match the columns

Column A (States)	Column B (Capitals)
a. Gujarat	i. Ranchi
b. Uttarakhand	ii. Raipur
c. Chhattisgarh	iii. Shillong
d. Mehalaya	iv. Shimla
e. Jharkhand	v. Gandhi Nagar
f. Himachal Pradesh	vi. Dehradun

a. (v)	b. (vi)	c. (ii)	d. (iii)	e. (i)	f. (iv)
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I. Very Short Answer Type Questions.

1. In which hemisphere does India lie?

Northern hemisphere.

2. What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Or

What are the degrees of the southernmost latitude of mainland India?

Or

What are the degrees of the northernmost latitude of India?

The latitudinal extent of India is between $8^{\circ}4'$ N (southernmost) and $37^{\circ}6'$ N and (northernmost) latitude.

3. What is the longitudinal extent of India?

Or

What are the degrees of the easternmost and westernmost longitude of India?

The longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ}7'$ E (westernmost) to $97^{\circ}25'$ E (easternmost) longitude.

4. Name the parallel of latitude which divides India roughly into two equal halves.

The parallel of latitude which roughly divide India into two equal halves is the Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30' N$).

5. Name the two seas located around India.

The two seas located around India are the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east.

6. What is the southernmost point of the Union of India?

Southernmost point of the Union of India is Indira Point.

7. What is the total area of the Indian landmass?

The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. it is 2.4% of the total area of the world.

8. What is the size of India among the countries of the world?

India is the seventh largest country in the world.

9. What is the total land frontier of India?

The total land frontier of India is 15,200 km.



10. Give the total length of the Indian coastline including the Indian islands.

The total length of the Indian coastline is 7,516.6 km.

11. In which direction India is bound by young fold mountains?

In the north, northwest and northeast direction, India is bound by young fold mountains.

12. Why is the north-south extent of India larger than east-west extent even though the latitudinal and longitudinal extent in degrees is of the same value?

This is because the distance between two latitudes is always 111 km i.e. always same whereas between two longitudes, it is the maximum at the equator and decreases towards the poles.

13. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?

The time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh is 2 hours.

14. Why was 82°30' E has been selected as the standard meridian of India?

82°30' E has been selected as the standard meridian of India because it passes through the centre of India, i.e. Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

15. Which route connects countries of Europe in the west to the countries of East Asia?

The trans Indian Ocean route.

16. What is the significance of the Suez of India?

With the Suez Canal, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.

17. What is the total north-south extent of India in km?

3,214 km

18. How had India kept her relationship with the world in ancient times?

Passes in the mountains of the Himalayas provided passages to the ancient travellers while the oceans restricted this as people were afraid to travel by oceans.

19. Which ideas of India could reach the world?

The ideas of the *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchtantra*, the Indian numerals, decimal system could reach many parts of the world.

20. Which commodities were exported from India?

The spices, muslin cloth and many other commodities were exported from India.

21. From which regions and styles India got influenced in ancient times?

India got influenced from greek sculpture, the architectural styles of dome and minarets from west Asia in the ancient times.



22. Which is the largest state of India areawise?

The largest state is Rajasthan.

23. Name the states of India which do not have an international border or lie on the coast.

The states are Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Jharkhand.

24. Name the states of India which have common border with Pakistan.

The states are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

25. Name the states of India which have common border with China.

The states are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

26. Name the states of India which have common border with Myanmar.

The states are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram.

27. Name the countries which share borders with India.

The countries are Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

28. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?

Sri Lanka and Maldives are the two island countries.

29. Mention the types of states in India present before 1947.

The two types of states in India were:

- a. the provinces
- b. the princely states.

30. Who ruled the princely states?

Princely states were ruled by the local hereditary rules.

31. Name the country that has common land frontier with the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim.

Nepal

32. Name the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

33. Name the Union Territories of India.

The Union Territories Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry.



34. With which country Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat share international boundary?

Pakistan

35. Name the states of India which lie along the eastern coast of India from North to South.

The states lying along the eastern coast are West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

36. Name the two states of India which are parts of Indian desert.

Gujarat and Rajasthan are parts of Indian Desert.

I. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Write the size and extent of India.

a. India is the 7th largest country in the world. It has an area of 3.28 million square km. it accounts for 2.4% of the world's total area.

b. India has a land frontier of 15,200 km.

c. India has a land coastline of 7516.6 km including the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the LakshawEEP islands.

2. Explain why 82°30' E an odd value has been chosen as the standard meridian of India.

The odd value has been chosen as the standard meridian because the longitudinal extent of India is 68°7' E to 97°25' E and this meridian passes through the centre of India.

It passes through Mirzapure i.e. the centre of India. Then there is an understanding among the countries of the world that the degrees of the meridian should be divisible by $7\frac{1}{2}$ i.e. 82°30'E.

This enables us to overcome the difference of 2 hours of time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat. The time is Indian Standard Time.

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

The difference in the durations of day and night at Kanyakumari and Kashmir are respectively due to their latitudinal locations. Kanyakumari is located closer to the equator and experiences a maximum difference of 45 minutes between day and night. However, Kashmir lies



further away from the equator and experience a significant gap between the duration of day and night that can extend to as much as 3-5 hours.

4. What is subcontinent? Name the countries that constitute the Indian subcontinent. How is India different from other countries of Asia?

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.

India is different from other countries of Asia regarding climate, vegetation and culture.

5. Justify the meaning of Indian Ocean after India.

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.

6. What do you know about India and her neighbours?

- a. India occupies an important strategic position in south-east Asia. India has 29 states, 6 Union Territories and one National Capital Territory.
- b. India shares her land borders 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 consists of two island countries i.e. Sri Lanka and Maldives.
- c. Sri Lanka is separated from India by Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar while Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep islands.

7. India's land routes have been important since ancient times. Explain.

- a. India's contacts with the outside world have continued through the ages, but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.
- b. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers. These routes (Kyber and Bolan pass) across the mountains have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.



c. The ideas of *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchatantra*, the Indian numerals, the decimal system could reach many parts of the world through the land routes. The spices and muslin cloth along with other commodities were taken from India to other countries. The Greek sculpture and the architectural style of dome and minarets from west Asia can be seen in many parts of our country. This is the result of the exchange of commodities and ideas movement of people.

I. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Why are Ahmedabad and Kolkata able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year but not Delhi?

The sun's apparent movement towards north and south of the equator is within two tropics.

- All the places located within the tropics have overhead sun twice a year.
- Both Ahmedabad and Kolkata lie to the south of the Tropic of Cancer. That is why these two stations see the noon sun overhead, at anytime of the year.
- Delhi is located at 29°N latitude much to the north of Tropic of Cancer.
- The sun's rays are near overhead in sub-tropical zone. It will never see noon sun overhead, at anytime of the year.

2. India occupies an important strategic position in south Asia. Discuss.

- 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 countries of east Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
- The part that is attached to the Asian continent connects India through the land routes and mountain passes to the various countries lying to its north, west and east.
- The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with west Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.



3. Describe how the geographical features of India have fostered unity and homogeneity in the Indian society.

India has a distinct physical and cultural identity: India's unity and homogeneity have been enabled by its physical diversity i.e., physical features.

a. The lofty mountains in the north which run east-west for thousands of kilometres. They provide a natural wall against all possible intrusions. It gives India an intact structure.

b. The southern part of India is surrounded by the seas and oceans on the sides. These physical features have also ensured that the people from outside could enter India only through well defended routes through sea or passes in the mountains.

c. Standard meridian 82'30" has been taken as local time all over India providing uniformity.

d. Rivers and their tributaries provide irrigation facility throughout the country bring uniform development.

e. Monsoons foster unity. Many festivals are associated with it. Apart from that agricultural and domestic needs are also met by monsoons.

Thus, by adopting new norms and values and accepting as their own, unity and homogeneity of India has been promoted.



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