



JK PUBLIC SCHOOL
CLASS: 9th
SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY
SESSION: 2024-2025
UNIT: 1ST

Chapter No. 1

India- Size and Location

Summary: India is one of the few ancient civilizations. Today, it is the largest democracy in the world. Its journey through corridors of time has been long and eventful. Its geography has also contributed significantly in the making of its history. India occupies the South-central peninsula of Asia. It consists of the mainland and two groups of islands namely Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar. The latitudinal extent of India is $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitude and the longitudinal extent is $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. India shares its land boundaries with Afghanistan and Pakistan in the North-West, China, Nepal and Bhutan in the North and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

- Some important facts about India:
- Total area: 3.28m.sq.kms,
- India is seventh largest country in the world with 2.42 % of the world's total land area.
- The tropic of Cancer($82^{\circ}30'E$) divides the country into almost two equal parts.

Q1: Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

i. The tropic of cancer does not pass through

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|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Rajasthan | c) Chhattisgarh |
| b) Odisha | d) Tripura |

Ans: Odisha

ii. The eastern most longitude of India is

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

Ans: a) $97^{\circ}25'E$

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

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) China | c) Nepal |
| b) Bhutan | d) Myanmar |

Ans: c) Nepal

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 | c) Andaman and Nicobar |
| b) Lakshadweep | d) Daman and Diu |

Ans: Lakshadweep

v. My friend hails from a country which doesn't share land boundary with India. Identify the country

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Bhutan | c) Bangladesh |
| b) Tajikistan | d) Nepal |

Ans: Tajikistan

Q2: Answer the following questions briefly:

i. Name the groups of islands lying in the Arabian sea.

Ans: Lakshadweep

ii. Name the countries which are larger than India.

Ans: The countries which are larger than India are:

- i) Russia
- ii) Canada
- iii) China
- iv) USA
- v) Brazil
- vi) Australia.

iii. Which Island group of India lies to its South-east?

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar

iv. Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

Ans: Sri Lanka and Maldives

Q3: 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?

Ans: India's longitudinal extent is $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$ and because of this great extent (almost 30 longitudes), the difference in local time between eastern and western extremes of the country is of two hours. It means that the sun rises or sets two hours later at Dwarka (Gujarat) than in the eastern most part of Arunachal Pradesh. This difference in local time may create confusion and inconvenience to Layman. In order to avoid the confusion with regard to the time at different places of our country, the local time along $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude which passes through Mirzapur (UP) is taken as the standard time for the whole country i.e, Indian standard time. This is why the watches show the same time through out India.

Q4: The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Ans: India enjoys various advantages being at the head of the Indian Ocean. It commands the Lanes of sea traffic between Europe and Africa on the one hand; and on the other, South-east Asia, the far east. It thus bridges the space between the highly industrialized nations of the West and the South-east and south-west Asia and most populated regions in South-east and Far East countries. The lack of islands in the North Indian Ocean and the absence of any other country around its shores with natural resources and population comparable to that of India makes it the most significant among the countries fringing the Indian Ocean. India thus holds a strategic position on the globe as regards the trade.