

D.A.V public school,Gumla

Class- IX

SST(GEOGRAPHY)

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CHAP-1- INDIA :SIZE AND LOCATION

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS:

- The development of Indian civilization and culture is believed to have started from the Indus valley civilization.
- The word 'India' owes its origin to the Greek word 'Indoi'(the land near Indus).
- Our country has been variously named as India, Hindustan,Bharat and aryavarta.
- According to an other legend Bharat was the son of the Dusyant infact after whom the land came to be known as Bharat
- At present Indian Bharat our constitutionally recognised.
 - **1.LOCATION OF INDIA:**
- India is located latitudinally in the Northern hemisphere and longitudinal e in the Eastern hemisphere.
- The mainland extends between $8^{\circ}4'$ to $37^{\circ}6'$ not latitude and between $68^{\circ}7'$ to $97^{\circ}25'$ East longitude in South Eastern part of Northern hemisphere.
- $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude passes almost through the middle of the country and is considered standard meridian of the country. It passes through mirzapur near Allahabad.
- It is 5 hours 30minutes ahead of the GMT which is taken as IST(Standard Time of India).
- Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) passes through almost middle of the country. It touches 8 states of our country: Rajasthan ,Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh ,Jharkhand ,West Bengal ,Tripura and Mizoram.
- The name of the westernmost point($68^{\circ}7'E$) of India is GaurMata(Gujarat) and Eastern most point($97^{\circ}25'E$)is kibuthu(Arunachal Pradesh)

- India shares borders with Pakistan, Afghanistan ,China ,Nepal ,Bangladesh,Myanmar,and Bhutan.

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

2. **SHAPE AND SIZE OF INDIA:**

- India commands a total geographical area of **3287263** square kilometre, which is about **2.4** % of the total geographical area of the world.

- The length of India mainland from north to south is 3214 kilometre and east to west is 2933 kilometre. India has roughly a quadrangular shape.

- on the basis of geographical area India ranks **7th** after Russia, China ,Canada, USA ,Brazil ,and Australia.

- The length of total land frontier of India is **15200** km.and Andaman&Nicobar and lakshadweep Island is 7526.6 kilometre

- India is the only country after which and ocean has named Indian ocean holds sufficient geopolitical, geostrategy ,economic and commercial relevance for India and the world.

A. **Short question answer From text book:**

1. **In which hemisphere India is located?**

Ans: India is located in Northern hemisphere

2 **What is the latitudinal extent of India?**

Ans.The mainland extends between latitude8°30'and37°6'N (8 degree 4 minute North to 37 degree 6 minutesNorth).

3 **Which topic divides India into almost two equal parts?**

Ans:The tropic of Cancer (23°30'N)

4. **Name theStates which do not have an international border online on the coast?**

Ans: Madhya Pradesh ,Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand.

5. **What is the total length and width of India?**

Ans: The total length of India is 3214 kilometre and width is 2933..

6. **How many states and union territories does India have?**

Ans:. India consists of 28 states and 9 union territories.

7. **Which is the westernmost point of India?**

Ans: Gaur Mata(Gujarat)68°7'E

8. **Which is the easternmost point of India?**

Ans. Kibuthu(Arunachal Pradesh)97°25'E

9. Which is Northernmost point of India?

Ans: Indra col(37°6'N.)

10. Which is the southernmost point of Indian mainland?

Ans : Cape comarin (8°4'N)

11. When has India's distance from Europe been reduced by 7000 kilometre?

Ans: since the opening of Suez canal in 1869.

12. Which is the Southernmost point of the Indian Union?

Ans. Indira point (but it got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami)

B.Long question answer (3 / 5 marks):

1. Why 82°30'East has been selected as the standard meridian of India ?

Ans: Because:

i. India located between 68°7'E and 97°25'E i.e about 30° difference between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat. This means that there is a difference of 2 hours.

[30°×4=120min. Or 2hours] 1° longitudinal difference=4minutes

ii. To avoid confusion in time that would arise, the longitude of 82°30'E has been accepted as standard meridian of India.

iii. The local time along this line has been accepted as standard time throughout the country.

2. why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir? Ans:

i. At the equator day and night are of equal duration 12 hours day and 12 hours night Kanyakumari is located at 8°4'North that is very close to equator that's why duration of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari.

ii. Kashmir is located at 37°6', which is far away from the equator that's why difference in difference in duration of day and night is more hair during

iii. summer days are longer and nights are short and during winters days are short and nights are long.

3. Classify the states into four groups each having common frontiers with

i. Pakistan: Gujarat ,Rajasthan ,Punjab and Jammu &Kashmir.

ii. China : Jammu and Kashmir .Himachal Pradesh ,Uttarakhand ,Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

iii. Myanmar: Tripura ,Mizoram ,Manipur and Nagaland.

iv. Bangladesh: West Bengal ,Bihar Sikkim, Assam ,Meghalaya, and Tripura.

NCERT question answer:

1.

EXERCISE

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.
- (i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through
 (a) Rajasthan (c) Chhattisgarh
(b) Orissa (d) Tripura
- (ii) The easternmost longitude of India is
 (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$ (c) $77^{\circ} 6' E$
(b) $68^{\circ} 7' E$ (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$
- (iii) Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with
(a) China (c) Nepal
(b) Bhutan (d) Myanmar
- (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) Diu and Daman
- (v) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.
 (a) Bhutan (c) Bangladesh
 (b) Tajikistan (d) Nepal

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i.. Name the group of island lying in Arabian sea

Ans: Lakshadweep

ii. Name the countries which are larger than India.

Ans: Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.

iii. Which island group of India lies to its south east?

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar groups of island.

iv. Which island countries are our Southern neighbours?

Ans. Maldives and Sri Lanka

3. 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 it happen?

Ans:-It happens because:

- Arunachal Pradesh situated at $97^{\circ}25'E$ longitude where Gujarat situated $68^{\circ}7'East$, about 30 degree difference or a time lag of 2 hours between the states.
- Arunachal Pradesh situated in the east therefore the sunrise earlier than compared to Gujarat.
- The Indian standard time is taken from the time of standard meridian of Indian which is the local time of India and all places of the country follow the time of that place.

4. The Central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance .why?

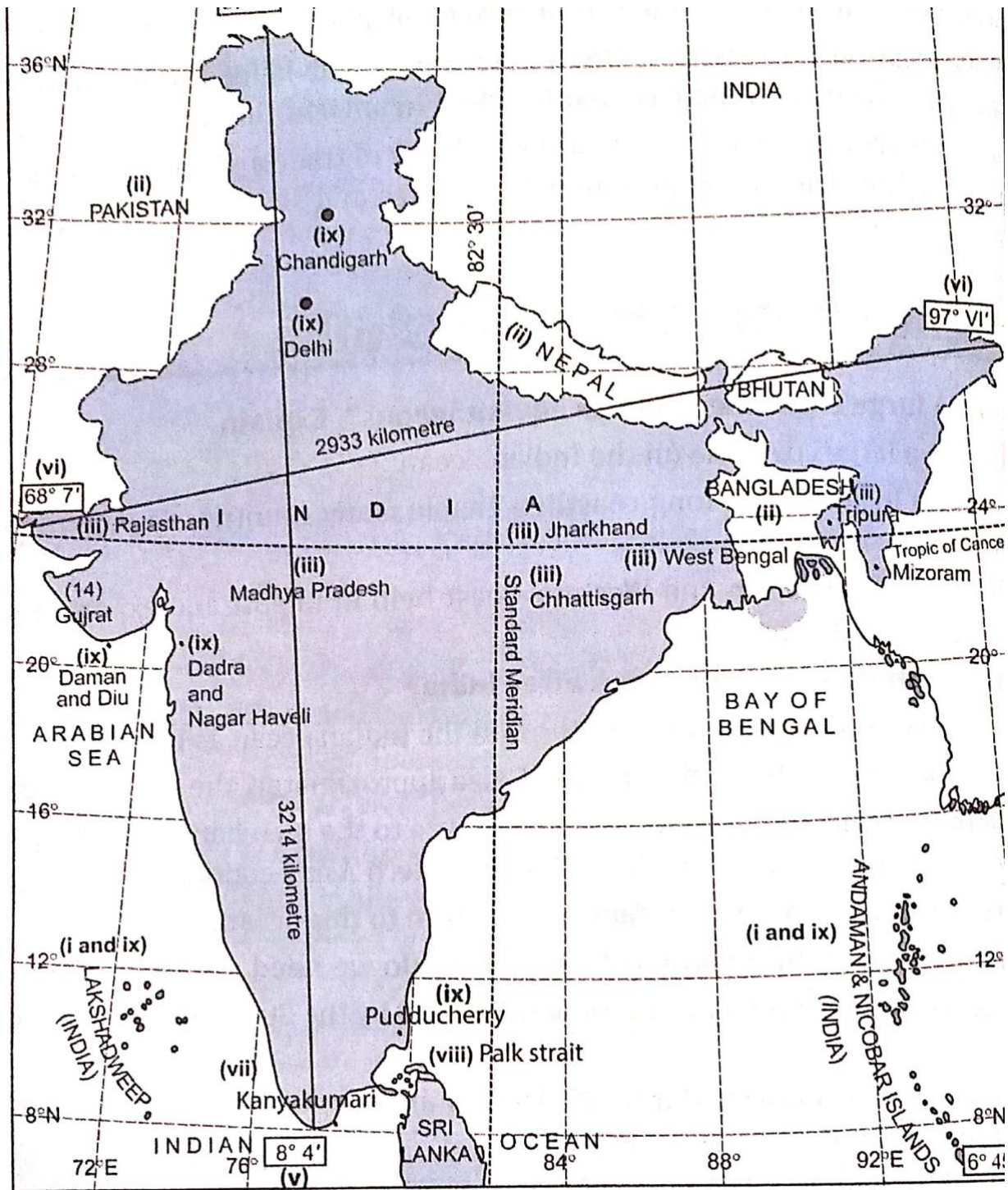
The Central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance due to:

- India has got a strategic advantage due to the trans Indian ocean route which connect the countries of Europe in west and the countries in the East Asia.
- It helps India to establish close contact with Africa II, West Asia and Europe from the Western coast and with the southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.
- the natural harbours and the first coastal line have benefited India in the process of trade and commerce with distant countries its neighbours.

MAP SKILLS:

. Identify the following with the help of map reading:

- i. The island group of India lying in the Arabian sea and the bay of Bengal.
- ii. The countries constituting Indian subcontinent.
- ii The the states through which the tropic of Cancer passes.
- iv. The northernmost latitude in degrees
- v.the southernmost latitude of Indian mainland in degrees.
- vi. The eastern and the western most latitude in degrees.
- vii. The place situated on the three seas.
- viii. The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.
- ix. The union territories of India.



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****Students are requested to note down all the above subject materials in your class work copy.

