



PALLAVI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

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Grade 9 Geography chapter 1 – India-Size and Location

Mind Map:

India : Size & Location



Glossary:

- Tropic of Cancer**
A major circle of latitude located at **23.5° North**, passing through the middle of India.
- Prime Meridian**
The line of **0° longitude**, which passes through Greenwich, England.
- Equator**
An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at **0° latitude**.
- Standard Meridian**
The longitude used to determine the local time of a country. For India, it is **82.5° E**.

5. **Mainland**

The principal landmass of a country or continent, not including islands or territories.

6. **Territorial Sea**

The area of the sea that is under the jurisdiction of a country, usually up to 12 nautical miles from its coast.

7. **Peninsula**

A landform surrounded by water on **three sides**. India is a peninsula.

8. **Time lag**

The difference in time between two places due to the Earth's rotation. In India, there's a **time lag of about 2 hours** between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

9. **Strategic location**

A place that is important for planning or military and economic reasons. India has a strategic location in the Indian Ocean.

10. **Isthmus**

A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, usually with water on both sides.

I.Short Question and Answer:

Q1. Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.

Ans.1.India lies in the Northern hemisphere, with the mainland extending between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$.

2. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts, where the Lakshadweep islands lie in the Arabian Sea to the south-west of the mainland.

3.The Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in the Bay of Bengal to the south-east of the mainland.

Q2. Name the countries which are larger than India.

Ans. 1.The countries which are larger than India are Russia, Canada, the U.S.A, China, Brazil and Australia.

2.Russia is the largest of all countries, with an area of 17.09 million sq.km, while India has an area of 3.28 million sq.km.

Q3. Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

Ans. 1.The Andaman and Nicobar islands lie to the south-east of India in the Bay of Bengal.

2.India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km.

3.The total length of the coastline, including the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 7,516.6 km.

Q4. Which island countries are our southern neighbors?

Ans. 1.The island countries that are our southern neighbors are Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

2. Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands, whereas Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

II. Long Question and Answer:

Q1. 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. 1. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India is about 30° .

2. The east-west extent is smaller than the north-south extent.

3. There is a time lag of two hours from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. As Arunachal Pradesh lies on the eastern side of India, the sun rises here earlier when compared to Gujarat.

4. The time along the Standard Meridian of India ($82^\circ 30'E$) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

5. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night as one moves from south to north. Therefore, the watches show the same time in all parts of the country.

Q2. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Ans. 1. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent and is located in a central position between East and West Asia.

2. The Indian Ocean provides a strategic central location to India, as it connects the East Asian countries with Europe in the West.

3. The Deccan Peninsula also 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.

4. There is no other country like India in the world which has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean and thus, justifying the naming of an ocean after it.