

Worksheet for Subject- SST

Class-IX

Topic – India Size & Location

Class 9

Contemporary India – Chapter 1

Social Science

### INDIA – Size and Location

**Question 1:** Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Tripura

**Answer:** (c) Orissa

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is

- (a) 97° 25' E
- (b) 68° 7' E
- (c) 77° 6' E
- (d) 82° 32' E

**Answer:** (a) 97°25'E

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

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

**Answer:** (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
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Andaman and Nicobar
- (d) Diu and Daman

**Answer:** (c) Lakshadweep

(v) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Tajikistan
- (c) Bangladesh

(d) Nepal

**Answer:** (b) Tajikistan

**Question 2:** Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea.

**Answer (i):** Lakshadweep

(ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.

**Answer (ii):** Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia

(iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

**Answer (iii):** Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.

(iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

**Answer (iv):** Maldives, Sri Lanka.

**Question 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 this happen?

**Answer:** The longitudinal gap between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is about 30°. Due to this, there is time lag of about two hours between these states. Since Arunachal Pradesh is in the east hence the sun rises earlier here; compared to in Gujarat. The Indian Standard Time is taken from the time of Standard Meridian of India and hence the watches show the same time in both the states

**Question 4:** The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

**Answer:** The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because –

- It has given India a strategic advantage due to the Trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.
- This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with the Southeast and East Asia from the Eastern coast.
- The vast coastline and the natural harbours have benefitted India in carrying out trade and commerce with its neighbouring and distant countries since ancient times.
- It has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian Continent.
- No other country has such a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India. It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which has given the name of an Ocean after it.

**Question 5:** Identify the following with the help of map reading.

(i) The Island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

**Answer (i)** Lakshadweep

(ii) The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent.

**Answer (ii):** Countries which make the Indian subcontinent are Pakistan in the north-west, India at the core, Nepal in the north, Bhutan in the north-east and Bangladesh in the east.

(iii) The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

**Answer (iii):** Tropic of Cancer passes through the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

(iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.

**Answer (iv):** 37°6' N

(v) The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.

**Answer (v):** 8°4' N

(vi) The eastern and the western most longitude in degrees.

**Answer (vi):** Western – 68°7' E, Eastern – 97°25' E

(vii) The place situated on the three seas.

**Answer (vii):** Kanyakumari

(viii) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

**Answer (viii):** The Palk Strait.

(ix) The Union Territories of India.

**Answer (ix):** Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry (Pondicherry).

#### PROJECT/ACTIVITY

- (i) Find out the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of your state.
- (ii) Collect information about the 'Silk Route'. Also find out the new developments, which are improving communication routes in the regions of high altitude.