

GEOGRAPHY

1

INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Points have to be explained if necessary)

1. Describe the location and size of India in three points. (2016)

Ans. Location and Size of India :

Location :

- Vast country lies in North Hemisphere.
- 8°4' N & 37° N latitude 68°7' E & 97°25' E longitude.
- Tropic of Cancer divides into two equal parts.

Size :

- Land mass of 3.25 million sq. kms.
- Seventh largest in the world.

2. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours. Comment. (2016)

Ans. India's relation with its neighbours ;

- The passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.
- These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.
- The ideas of Upanishads, Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system reach many parts of the world.
- The spices, muslin and other goods were taken from India to different countries.
- The influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

3. Describe India's location with reference to her neighbours. (2016,2014)

- Ans.**
- India is located in North east Hemisphere.
 - India's neighbours in North west are Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan in the north, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
 - In the South, her neighbours are Sri Lanka and Maldives.

4. 'India has an important position on the globe'. Justify by giving three argument. **(2016)**

- Ans.**
- a) Indian land mass has a central location between the East and West Asia.
 - b) It is connected to Europe in the West and countries of East Asia through Indian Ocean routes.
 - c) The Deccan plateau helps to have close contact with Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with Southeast and East Asia through the Eastern coast.

5. What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India ? Name the imaginary line which divides India into North and South ? **(2016,2015,2012)**

- Ans.**
- a) The longitudinal extent of India $68^{\circ}7'$ E and $97^{\circ} 25'$ E.
 - b) The latitudinal extent of India is $8^{\circ} 4'$ N and $37^{\circ} 6'$ N.
 - c) The imaginary line which divides India in to North and South is called Tropic of Cancer.

6. In which hemisphere does India lie ? Name the longitudinal extent of Indian main land. **(2016,2014)**

- Ans.**
- a) Northern hemisphere.
 - b) The main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'$ N and $37^{\circ}6'$ N and longitudinal $68^{\circ}7'$ E and $97^{\circ}25'$ E.

7. Why is Indian Ocean named after our country ? Give three reasons. **(2016)**

Ans. Indian Ocean is named after our country because :

- a) No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.
- b) India has a central location between the East and the West Asia.
- c) The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
- d) Deccan plateau or peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean.

8. Assess the significance of the central location of India in the Indian Ocean. **(2016)**

Ans. Central location of India is of great significance as :

- 1) India has a central location between the east and west Asia.
- 2) India is a south ward extension of the Asian continent.
- 3) The trans Indian ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia.
- 4) Deccan peninsula protrudes into the Indian ocean and help India to have contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from west coast and with South east and East Asia from Eastern coast.

5) India's eminent position in Indian ocean justifies naming of an ocean after it.

9. Give three reasons for selecting $82^{\circ}30'$ E as the Standard Meridian of India. **(2016)**

- Ans.**
1. It passes almost through the centre of our country.
 2. To avoid confusion of time.
 3. It is a general understanding to adopt the Standard Meridian in the multiple of $7^{\circ}30'$ E of longitudes.

10. What is the longitudinal extent of India and what are its implications ? **(2016)**

- Ans.**
- $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$.
 - Due to the difference of $29^{\circ}18'$ there is a difference of 2 hrs between east and west (for every 15° of longitude difference is of 1 hour).
 - Arunachal Pradesh is nearly 2 hours ahead of Gujarat.
 - $82^{\circ}30'$ E has been selected as standard meridian to avoid confusion of time.
 - The time recorded at Mirzapur (U.P) is taken as Indian Standard Time.

11. State the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India's mainland. What is the Latitude of tropic of cancer ? **(2016,2015,2013)**

- Ans.**
- a) Latitudinal extent $8^{\circ}4' N$ to $37^{\circ}6' N$.
 - b) Longitudinal extent - $68^{\circ}7' E$ to $97^{\circ}25' E$.
 - c) $23^{\circ}-30'N$

12. What is the time lag between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat ? How is a uniform time set at all places. **(2016,2014)**

- Ans.**
- a) There is a time lag of two hours.
 - b) Standard Meridian ($82^{\circ} 30' E$) passing through Mirzapur is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
 - c) We have uniform time in the country by having similar timings at Gujarat and Kanyakumari.

13. What is the Standard Meridian ? From where does it pass through in our country ? What is its significance ? **(2016)**

- Ans.**
- Standard Meridian is at $82^{\circ} 30 E$.
 - It passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

- Time along it is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

14. Mention the latitudinal extent of India. Which is the most important latitude of our country ? Mention its importance. **(2016)**

- Ans.**
- * Latitudinal extent of India is $8^{\circ}4' N$ to $37^{\circ}6' N$.
 - * Important latitude is the Tropic of cancer.
 - * It divides our country into almost two equal parts.

15. Why $82^{\circ} 30'$ East longitude is chosen as the Standard Meridian of India ? Explain the reason. **(2015)**

Ans. $82^{\circ} 30'E$ is taken as Standard Meridian because :

- * There is a time lag of 2 hrs between Gujarat & Arunachal Pradesh.
- * This is due to longitudinal difference.
- * Hence time along $82^{\circ} 30'E$ passing through Mirzapur is selected as standard time for the whole country to avoid confusion in time created due to different local times.

16. Why is India said to enjoy a strategic position with reference to the International Route ? Give three reasons. **(2015,2014,2012)**

- Ans.**
- a) India is situated at the head of the Indian Ocean, at a very busy international maritime route.
 - b) In the west lie the Arabian peninsula and Africa and in the east lies Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia.
 - c) Any ship criss - crossing the waters of the Indian Ocean has to touch the Indian ports for refueling or other purposes. Hence, since ancient times, these areas of India became very wealthy due to their strategic position.

17. Why do we need a Standard Meridian? Where is it located ? What is its significance ? **(2015)**

- Ans.**
- 1) From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence we need standard time to the whole country.
 - 2) So, the time along $82^{\circ} 30'E$, which is the Standard Meridian of India is taken as the Standard time of India. It is passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
 - 3) It helps the whole country to keep a uniform timings in various walks of life.

18. What is the importance of Indian ocean for India ? Explain. **(2015,2013)**

- Ans.**
- For trade purpose and good relations Indian Ocean is quite centrally Situated in relation to West Asia and Europe on the Western side and South-East Asia and Australia on the eastern side.

- Safety purpose - It has sea on three sides. India is protected by sea from three sides.
- Minerals can be extracted from the Indian Ocean.

19. Why is India called a subcontinent ? Explain.

(2015)

Ans. India is called subcontinent due to many reason.

- Vast country with an area of 32, 87, 263 sq. km, 7th largest country of the world in area. i.e. it is called subcontinent. 6 times bigger than France; 9 times the size of Germany. 23 times larger than Bangladesh.
- India forms a major part of the continent of Asia. Separated from rest of Asian countries by natural features such as mountains and rivers. It has its own separate climatic features and a distinct cultural identity.

20. Why is the central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean considered as important ? Explain.

(2015,2012)

Ans. The central location of India is considered as important because :

- 1) Trade routes from West Asia to East Asia pass through Indian Ocean.
- 2) It helps India to establish trade contacts with different nations of east as well as west Asia.
- 3) Exchange of traditions and cultural heritage.

21. Explain how is India benefitted by a long coastline ?

(2015,2014)

Ans. India benefits from a long coastline :

- a) The long coastline acts as a natural boundary.
- b) Gives Indian Ocean the name.
- c) Marine Products.
- d) Natural Harbors.

22. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia ? Illustrate your answer by explaining three suitable points.

(2014)

Ans. Strategic position of India in South Asia.

- a) The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.
- b) India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.
- c) The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.

- d) Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.
- e) No other country has so long a coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

1 MARK

1. Name the northern part of Eastern coast of India. **(2016,2012)**
Ans. Konkan coast.
2. From which city of India does Indian Standard Meridian pass ? **(2016)**
Ans. Mirzapur.
3. Which is the Latitudinal extent of India ? **(2016)**
Ans. 8°4" N - 37°6" N.
4. The western most longitude of India is located at **(2016)**
Ans. 97°25 E.
5. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea called **(2016,2014,2012)**
Ans. Palk strait.
6. The Latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from **(2016)**
Ans. South to North.
7. Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the **(2016)**
Ans. South east of the main land.
8. Maldives Islands are situated to the south of **(2016,2013)**
Ans. Lakshadweep Islands.
9. A narrow channel of sea which separates two landmasses is known as **(2016)**
Ans. Strait.
10. India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world ? **(2016,2012)**
Ans. 2.4%.
11. Which latitudinal line divides India into approximately two equal parts ? **(2016)**

Ans. Tropic of Cancer.

12. What is the position of India in respect of area of the world ? **(2016,2015)**

Ans. 7th position.

13. India has land boundary of about : **(2015)**

Ans. 15,200 km.

14. Which is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland ? **(2015)**

Ans. Kanya Kumari.

15. If you want to visit Lakshadweep during your winter holidays, which water body would you have to cross ? **(2015,2012)**

Ans. Arabian Sea.

16. Which countries are India's neighbours on the Western side ? **(2015)**

Ans. Afghanistan and Pakistan.

PRACTICE CORNER

1. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas and explain three main features of the northern most range. **(2016)**

2. Broadly divide the Northern plains on the basis of location. **(2016)**

3. Name the part of the Northern Plains formed of newer, younger deposits of the flood plains in India. Mention any two characteristics of it. **(2016)**

4. Name three longitudinal divisions of Himalayas. State one characteristic feature of each. **(2016)**

5. How are Eastern coastal plains of India different from its Western coastal plains ? State any three points of distinction. **(2016)**

6. Describe any three geographical conditions of the peninsular plateau. **(2016)**

7. Explain with examples that the Relief of India displays a great physical variation.

8. Describe any three divisions of the Himalayas on the basis of regions from West to East. **(2016)**

9. Mention the nature of geology and topography of the Himalayas, the Peninsular plateau and Northern plains. **(2016)**

10. How are the Himadri ranges different from the Himachal ranges. **(2016)**
11. How did the upliftment of the Himalayas influence the formation of Indian Northern Plains ? Name the largest inhabited riverine island in the Brahmaptra River. **(2016)**
12. Explain the terms Bhabar and Terai as relief features of Northern Plains. **(2016)**

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