

Class - 9
Subject - SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEPGRAPHY)
Chapter - 1
India: Size and Location

Location of India:-

- i. India is a vast country.
- ii. It is located in the northern hemisphere.
- iii. It's latitudinal extension is $8^{\circ} 4' N$ to $37^{\circ} 6' N$.
- iv. It's longitudinal extension is $68^{\circ} 7' E$ to $97^{\circ} 25' E$.
- v. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts.
- vi. According to mainland, it has two parts -
 - a. South East - Andaman and Nicobar Island
 - b. South West - Lakshadweep Island
- vii. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. Lakshadweep Islands are situated in the Arabian Sea.

* What is meant by the Indian Standard Time? What is its importance?

Ans. I. S. T. is that which accepted all over India. We have accepted $82^{\circ} 30' E$ longitude as the standard meridian of India. It was accepted as it lies almost in the middle.

Importance of the Indian Standard Time (I. S. T.)

- i. It has prevented a lot of confusion and brought harmony in time throughout the country.
- ii. The local time of each longitude is different. So in order to follow one timing whole country. India has selected the $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$ as the standard meridian of India.

* Longitudinal latitudinal extension and its importance

India lies between $69^{\circ} 7' E$ to $97^{\circ} 25' E$ longitude and her latitudinal extent is $8^{\circ} 4' N$ to $37^{\circ} 6' N$.

Importance:-

1. India's geographical location is favourably important for international trade.
2. Due to its central location the eastern hemisphere, India lies on the trade routes.

Size :-

- i. The land mass of India has an area 3.28 sq. km.
- ii. India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of world.
- iii. India's total land boundary is 15,200 km.
- iv. India's total sea coast is 7516.6 km including Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.
- v. Indian Ocean is divided into two seas -
 - a. Bay of Bengal
 - b. Arabian Sea

* Important terms -

- i. Indian Land Mass
- ii. Indian Standard Time
- iii. Local Time
- iv. Sub-continent
- v. Fault
- vi. Fold

- i. Indian Land Mass - It refers to the contiguous stretch of land mass Jammu and Kashmir to Kanniya Kumari and from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh.
- ii. I. S. T. - The local time along the standard meridian of India ($82^{\circ} 30' E$)
- iii. Local time - The time of a place determined by the mid day sun is called the local time.
- iv. Sub-continent - A big land mass which stands out as a distinct geographical unit from the rest of the continent.
- v. Fault - A linear break in rocks of the earth's crust along which there has been displacement in a horizontal, vertical or oblique direction.
- vi. Fold - A bend in the rock layer resulting from compression of an area of the earth's crust .

* List six countries of the world bigger than India compare to size of India with there countries.

Name of the country	Area (sq. km.)	Rank
Russia	17.07	1st
Canada	9.97	2nd
USA	9.80	3rd
China	9.59	4th
Brazil	8.54	5th
Australia	7.68	6th
India	3.28	7th

Each one of these is two to five times larger / bigger than India.

* The ocean routes played important role in the exchange of ideas and commodities in the ancient time. Support this statement with suitable examples.

- Ans.
- i. The ideas of the Ramayan, the stories of Panchtantra, Mahabharat, Upanishads, the Indian numerals and decimal system these could reach many parts of the world.
 - ii. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.
 - iii. On the other hand, 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.
Example - Taj Mahal, Red Fort etc.

* Distinguish between local time and standard time.

Local Time	Standard Time
* Local time is the time of a longitude.	* The local time of a central longitude of a country assumed to be of the whole country is termed as standard time.
* Local time within the country varies from one longitude to another.	* Standard time remains the same throughout the country on all longitudes.
* The local time of the western most and eastern tip of India vary by 2 hours.	* The local time of 82° 30'E is the standard time of India.

Q. Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead in a year but not Delhi.

- The Sun shines perpendicular between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn twice a year.
- All the places lying between these two parallels of latitude, enjoy the overhead sun twice a year.
- Ahmedabad has latitude 23° N and Kolkata 23° 34' N while Delhi is at 28° 38' N latitudes.
- Ahmedabad and Kolkata lie between these two parallels. Hence, they enjoy the overhead of sun twice a year.
- Delhi is to the north of Tropic of Cancer, so the sun can not be directly overhead.

Q. What is the significance of India's central location?

- Ans. *
- India is very favourably located in relation to Eurasia, Africa and Australia.
 - It occupies central position in the eastern hemisphere.
 - India's location has many economic advantages. It helped in establishing economic and cultural contact with the East and the West in ancient times.
 - It is favourably located on the world's highway of trade and commerce, both to the east and the west.
 - There are some prominent air routes and sea routes passing through the Indian sub continent.

Q. "India has a large coastline which is advantages." Justify the statement with suitable examples.

- Ans. *
- India has a long coast line on the Indian Ocean.
 - Its central location and large coast line enable many countries to pass through India's ports during their sea route.
 - Major ports on Eastern and Western coast helping import and export of goods from India, developing its trade.