

**CBSE Class 09 Social Science**  
**NCERT Solutions**  
**Chapter 1 Geography**  
**INDIA – Size And Location**

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**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

**(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is**

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

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

- (a) China
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Nepal
- (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
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Andaman and Nicobar
- (d) Diu and Daman

**(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 : (i)** (b) Orissa

**(ii)** (a)  $97^{\circ}25'E$

**(iii)** (c) Nepal

**(iv)** (b) Lakshadweep

**(v)** (b) Tajikistan

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

- (i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea.**
- (ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.**
- (iii) Which island group of India lies to its south-east?**
- (iv) Which island countries are our southern neighbours?**

**Answer.** (i) The group of islands lying in the Arabian sea is Lakshadweep.

(ii) The countries larger than India are Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.

(iii) Andaman and Nicobar group of islands lies to the south-east of India.

(iv) Maldives and Sri Lanka are our southern neighbours.

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**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  $30^{\circ}$ . 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. Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ}30' E$ ) passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for the whole country. Because the same standard time for the whole country has been adopted, the watches show the same time in Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat and in all parts of the country.

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**Question 4. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered**

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**of great significance. Why?**

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

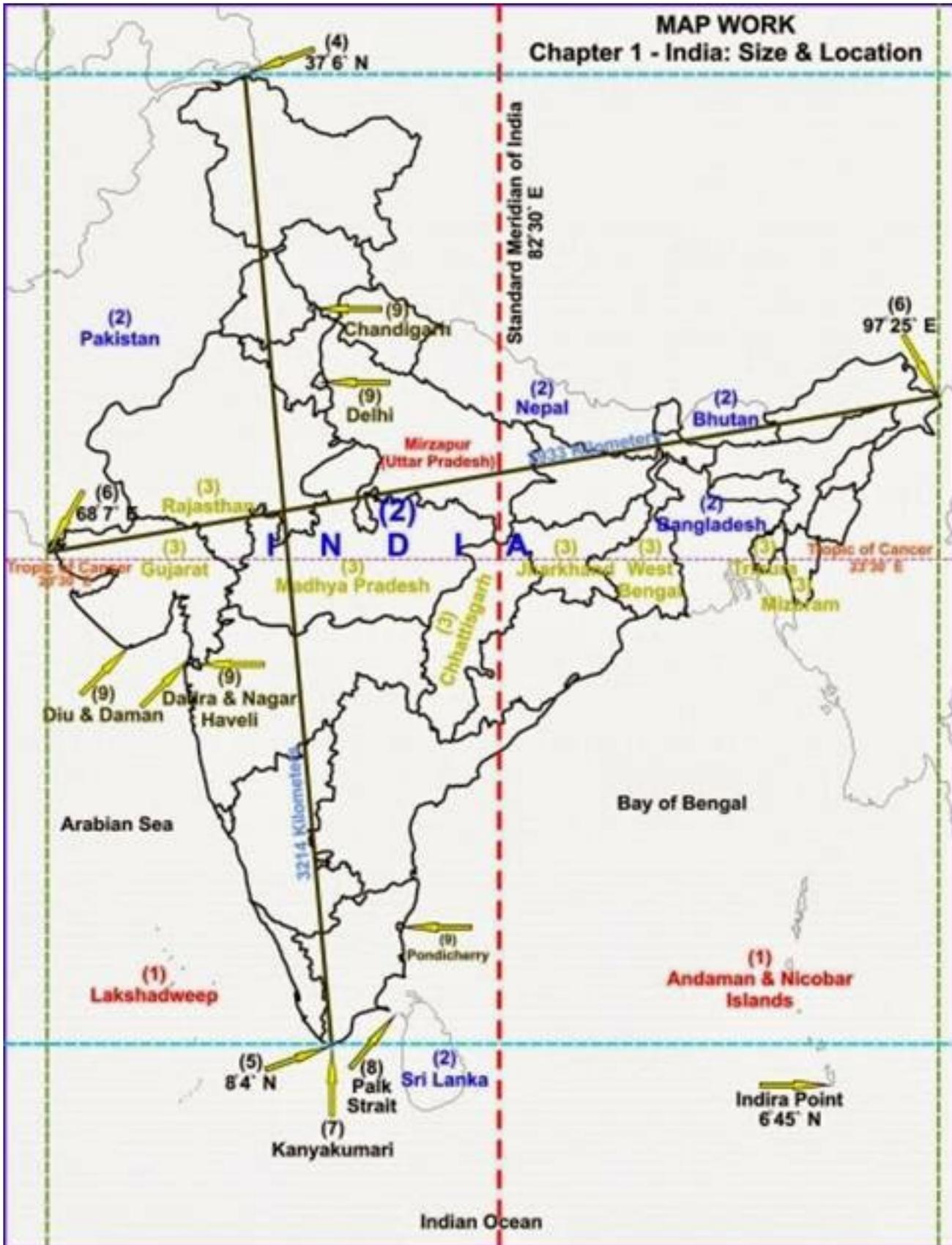
- It has given India a strategic advantage due to the Trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.
- This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with the Southeast and East Asia 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.
- The trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West to the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.
- The Deccan peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and South-East and East Asia from the Eastern coast.

Thus, India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean Justifies the naming of an ocean after it.

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**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.**
- (ii) The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent.**
- (iii) The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.**
- (iv) The northernmost latitude in degrees.**
- (v) The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.**
- (vi) The eastern and the western most longitude in degrees.**
- (vii) The place situated on the three seas.**
- (viii) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.**
- (ix) The Union Territories of India.**



**Answer:** (i) Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea, Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal.  
(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)** Tropic of Cancer passes through the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

**(iv)**  $37^{\circ}6' N$

**(v)**  $8^{\circ}4' N$

**(vi)** Western longitude -  $68^{\circ}7' E$ , Eastern longitude -  $97^{\circ}25' E$

**(vii)** Kanyakumari

**(viii)** The Palk Strait.

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

## CBSE Class 09 Social Science

### Revision Notes

#### Chapter - 1

#### Geography - INDIA — SIZE AND LOCATION

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India is an ancient civilisation but now it is a developing nation. It has shown remarkable progress in various fields.

#### Location

- India lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere.
- India's mainland extends between  $8^{\circ} 4' N$  and  $37^{\circ} 8' N$  latitudes, and  $68^{\circ} 7' E$  and  $97^{\circ} 25' E$  longitudes.
- The Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ} 30' N$ ) divides India into two almost equal parts.
- The island groups of Lakshadweep and Andman & Nicobar are also part of India.

#### Size

- Covering an area of 3.28 million square kilometres, India's total area is 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.
- India is the world's seventh largest country with a land boundary of about 15,200 km, with total length of the coastline being 7,516.6 km.
- India's east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.
- India's latitudinal and longitudinal extent is about 30 degrees.
- India's standard time is based on  $82.30$  degrees E meridian, which passes near Mirzapur in UP.
- Latitudinal extent influences duration of the day and night.

#### India and the World

- The Indian landmass is centrally located between West and East Asia.
- The trans Indian ocean routes connect countries in the west and countries in the east.
- India's protruding Deccan Peninsula helped India to establish close contacts with West Asia, Africa and Europe, South-east and East Asia.
- India's contacts with the world via land routes are much more than her maritime

contacts.

- India is the only nation which has a ocean named after it.
- India has contributed a lot to the world in forms of ideas, philosophies (Upanishads, Ramayana, Panchtantra) and mathematics (Indian numerals and decimal system).
- In exchange, India's architecture was influenced by Greek sculpture and architectural styles from West Asia.

### **India's Neighbours**

- India has an important position in South Asia and has 29 States and 7 Union Territories.
- India shares its boundaries with Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan.
- The southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Maldives and Sri Lanka.
- Sri Lanka is separated from India by Pak Strait, a narrow strip of sea.
- India always have and had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.
- India stands apart from the rest of Asia.

**CBSE Class 9 Social Science**  
**Important Questions**  
**Geography Chapter-1**  
**India-Size and Location**

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**3 marks Questions**

**1. Name the southernmost point of India? Is it visible today?**

**Ans.** The Southernmost point of India is Indira point.

The Indira point is situated in the Great Nicobar group of Island in Andaman Nicobar island groups.

It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea in the 2004 Tsunami.

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**2. Which is most important latitude of the country? Give reason.**

**Ans.** The tropic of cancer is the most important latitude of the country.

It is situated at 23 ½ N.

The tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal parts.

It also divides the country into two climatic zones.

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**3. Which is most important Longitude of the country? Give reason.**

**Ans.** 82°30' E, longitude is the most important longitude of our country.

To avoid confusion and chaos in all activities to be caused by having a different local time for different places.

The central Meridian 82°30' E is taken as the Indian Standard Time.

It is accepted all over the country for uniformity of time.

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**4. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?**

**Ans.** Kanyakumari is situated nearer to equator and it lies in equatorial zone.

In equatorial zones the duration of day and night are almost equal.

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Kashmir lies in the subtropical zone. Here the duration of day and night is not equal. So the duration of day and night is more prominent in Kashmir than in Kanyakumari.

### 5. Why countries of the world selected their own Standard Meridians?

**Ans.** Every country has a Standard Time to avoid confusion of time.

It is time of its Central or Standard Meridian.

Each Meridian has its own local time which is the sun time or local time of that particular place.

To avoid confusion and chaos in all activities to be caused by having a different local time for different places the central meridian is selected as Standard Time.

Some Countries whose size is very large they have their different time zones.

6. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

i) Southernmost Point of India

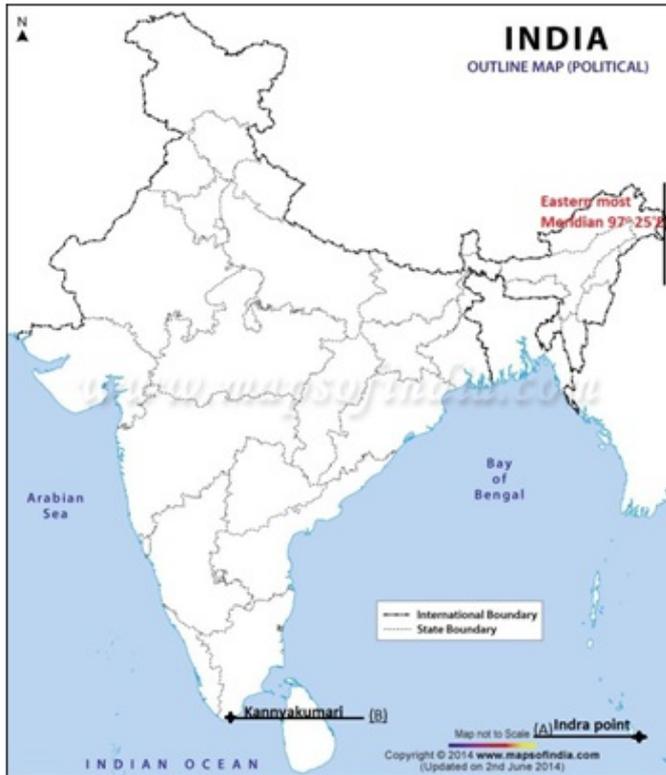
ii) Southernmost tip of Indian mainland

On the same political map locate and label the following

iii) Easternmost meridian



**Ans.**



**7. Explain the major reason for the two hour time difference in the local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?**

**Ans.** India has longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$ . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through  $1^\circ$  of longitude. The difference in time is one hour for  $15^\circ$  of longitude.

Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$  of India, there is a time lag of two hours.

When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

**8. Although the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about  $30^\circ$  the east west extent appears to be smaller than the north south extent. Why?**

**Ans.** The east west extent appears to be smaller than north south extent despite the fact that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about  $30^\circ$ .

It is because the distance between the longitudes reduces as we move towards the poles from the equator and east west extent is less in kilometers.

As India lies on the tropic of cancer so in comparison with equator the distance between the

longitudes is less than that on the equator.

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**9. What is size of India? What is its rank with respect to the world in terms of size?**

**Ans.** The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.

India's total area accounts for 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.

India is the seventh largest country of the world.

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**10. Why is India called a Subcontinent?**

**Ans.** India is called a subcontinent because it is a big landmass.

This stands out as a distinct geographical unit from the rest of the continent.

It is separated by natural features like mountains and rivers.

India is also separated from rest of the continent by the mighty Himalayas.

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**11. How can you say that India had close links with other parts of the world in ancient times?**

**Ans.** The various 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 idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

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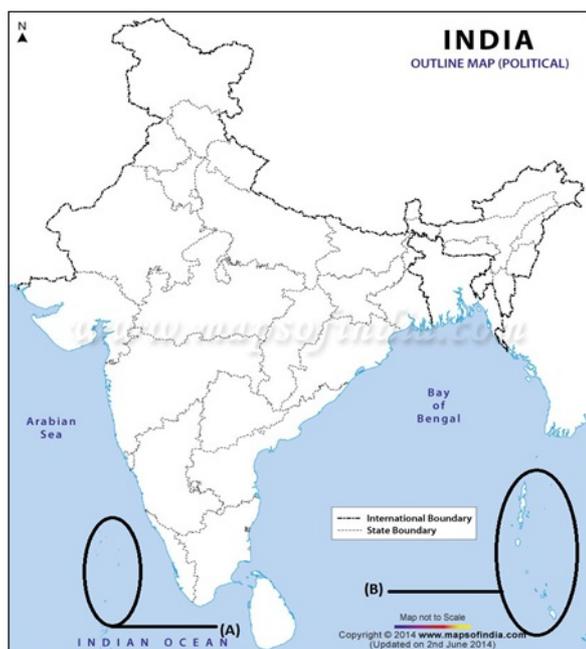
**12. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

**i) An island lying in the Arabian sea**

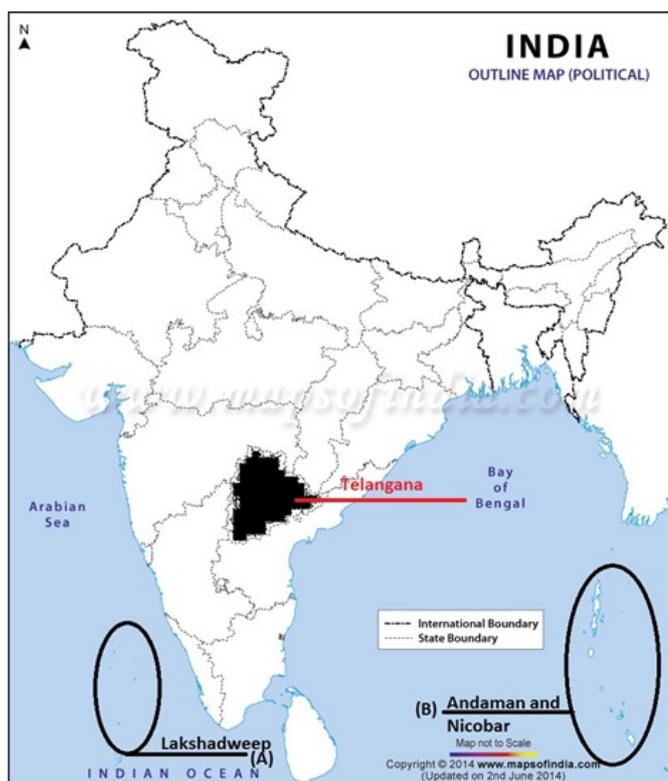
**ii) An island lying in the Bay of Bengal**

**On the same political map locate and label the following state of India**

**iii) Telangana**



Ans.



**13. State the reason for time lag between sunrises on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.**

**Ans.** India has longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$ . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through  $1^\circ$  of longitude. The difference in time is one hour for  $15^\circ$  of longitude.

Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of  $30^\circ$  of India, there is a time lag of two hours  
When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

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**14. List six countries of the world bigger than India.**

**Ans.** Russia, Canada, China, United States of America, Australia, Brazil, India

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

**Ans.** These two cities lie within the Tropic of cancer.

The tropic of cancer is the circle of latitude on the earth that marks the apparent position of the sun at the time of the northern solstice.

It is also the farthest north latitude at which the sun can be directly overhead.

So in Delhi the sun is never directly overhead.

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**16. Write a short note on the location of India?**

**Ans.** The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq. km.

India has a land boundary of about 15200 km and length of coastline including island is 7516.6 km.

India is seventh largest country of the world.

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**17. Write a short note on the location of India?**

**Ans.** India is a vast country which lies in the northern hemisphere.

The mainland extends between latitudes  $8^\circ 4'$  and  $37^\circ 6'N$  and Longitude  $68^\circ 7'$  E and  $97^\circ 25'E$ .

Tropic of cancer  $23^\circ 30'N$  divides the country into two parts.

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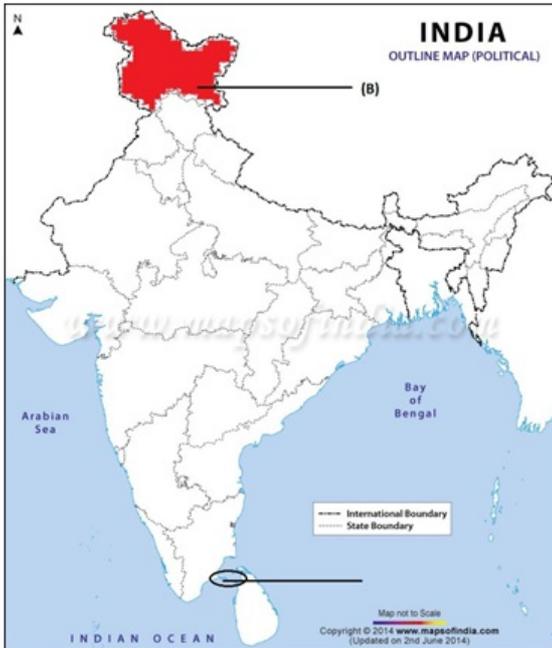
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i) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India

ii) Northern most State

On the same political map locate and label the neighboring country

iii) Nepal



Ans.



19. Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.

**Ans.** Before 1947 there were two types of states in India-the provinces and the princely states.

Provinces are ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for the local autonomy.

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**20. India is the one of the ancient civilization of the world. Explain.**

**Ans.** Yes, India is the one of ancient civilization in the world.

The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra.

The idea of the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than the maritime contacts.

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**21. Name the Indian states which are situated on the eastern coast of India.**

**Ans.** West Bengal, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

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**22. Name the Indian states which are situated on the western coast of India.**

**Ans.** Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra

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**23. Name the seven sister states of India.**

**Ans.** Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh

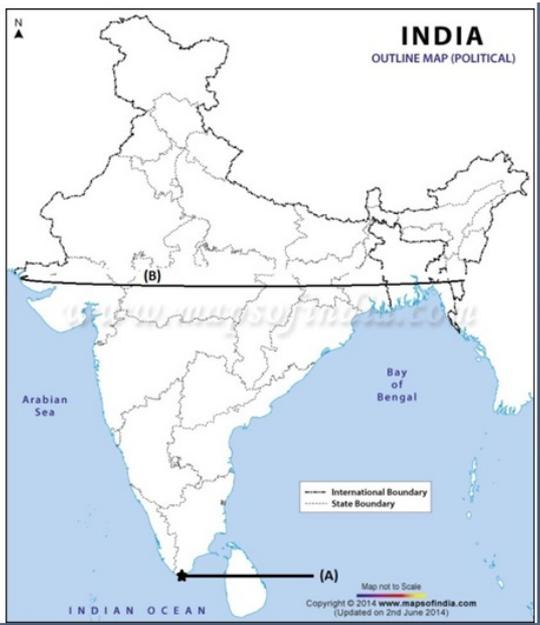
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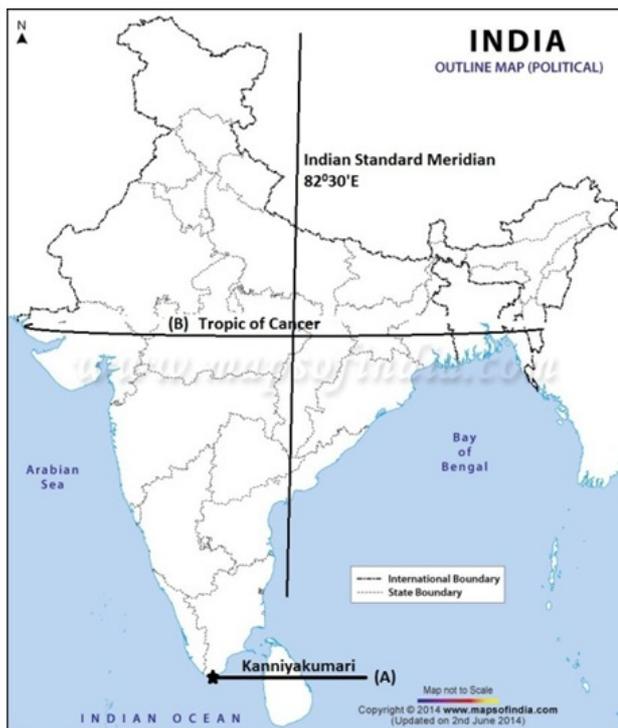
**i) A place situated on three seas**

**ii) The imaginary line which divide India into two equal parts On the same political map locate and label the following**

**iii) Indian standard Meridian**



**Ans.**



**25. Why is 82°30' E taken as the Indian Standard Time?**

**Ans.** The earth rotates on its axis in 24 hours.

In this time it covers 360°.

Each degree of longitude covers 4 minutes.

The central Meridian 82°30' E. When multiplied by 4 minutes it comes to 330 minutes or 5 hours and 30 minutes.

So IST= GMT+51/2 hours. Greenwich Mean Time refers to 0° longitudes.

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**26. The central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why.**

**Ans.** The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent. 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. The Deccan Peninsula 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.

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**27. In which hemisphere does India lie with reference to the Prime meridian? Mention the value of the standard Meridian of India.**

**Ans.** India lies in the eastern hemisphere with reference to the Prime meridian. India lies in the east of the Prime Meridian, between 68°7' E and 97°25'E. India has accepted 82°30' E longitude as the Standard Meridian of India.

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

**Ans.** These two cities lie within the Tropic of cancer. The tropic of cancer is the circle of latitude on the earth that marks the apparent position of the sun at the time of the northern solstice. It is also the farthest north latitude at which the sun can be directly overhead. So in Delhi the sun is never directly overhead.

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**29. Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.**

**Ans.** Before 1947 there were two types of states in India-the provinces and the princely states. Provinces are ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for the local autonomy

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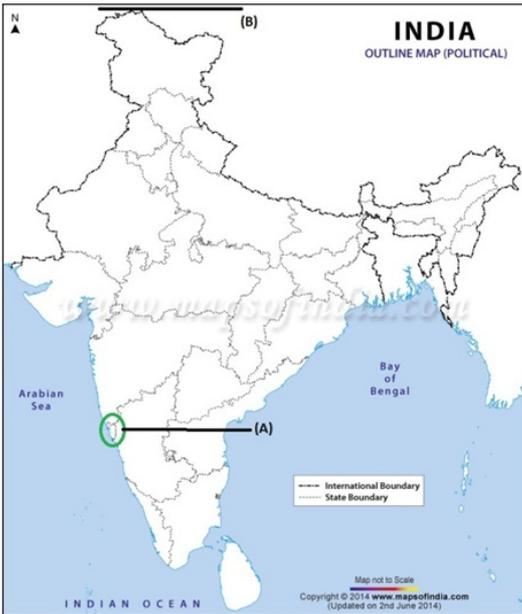
30. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.

i) The area wise smallest state on the west coast of India

ii) Northernmost latitude of India

On the same political map locate and label the following

iii) The area wise largest state of India



Ans.

