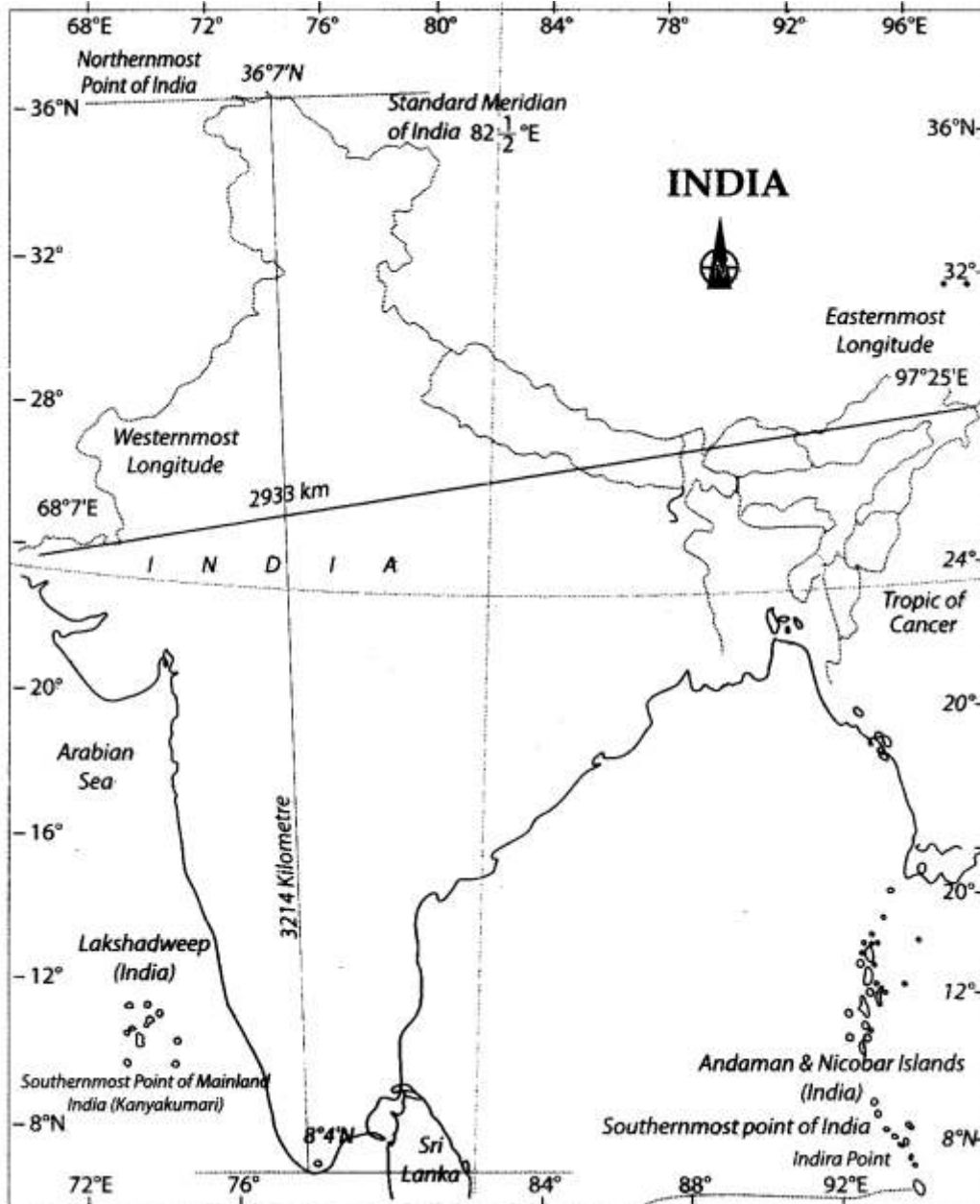
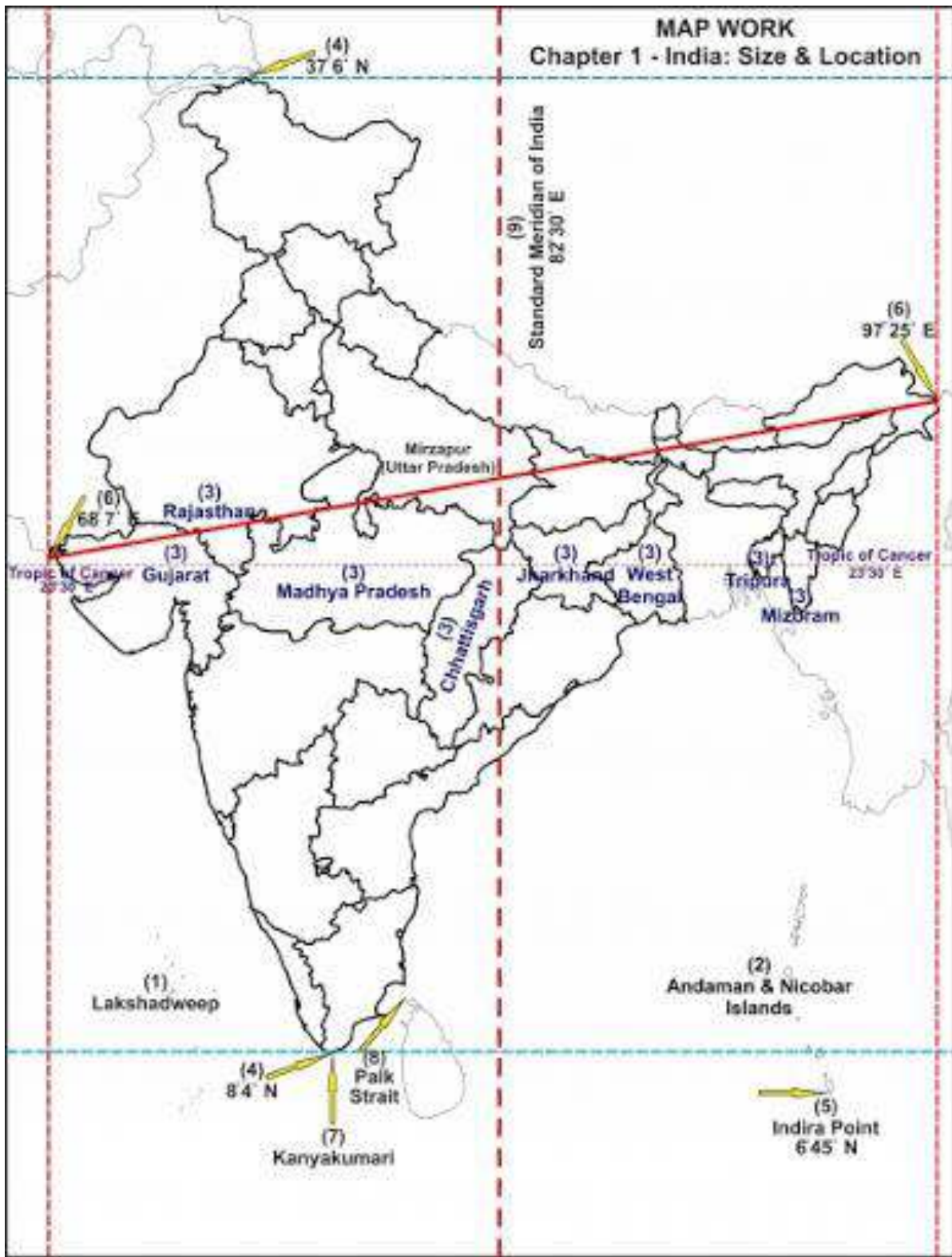


Chapter I

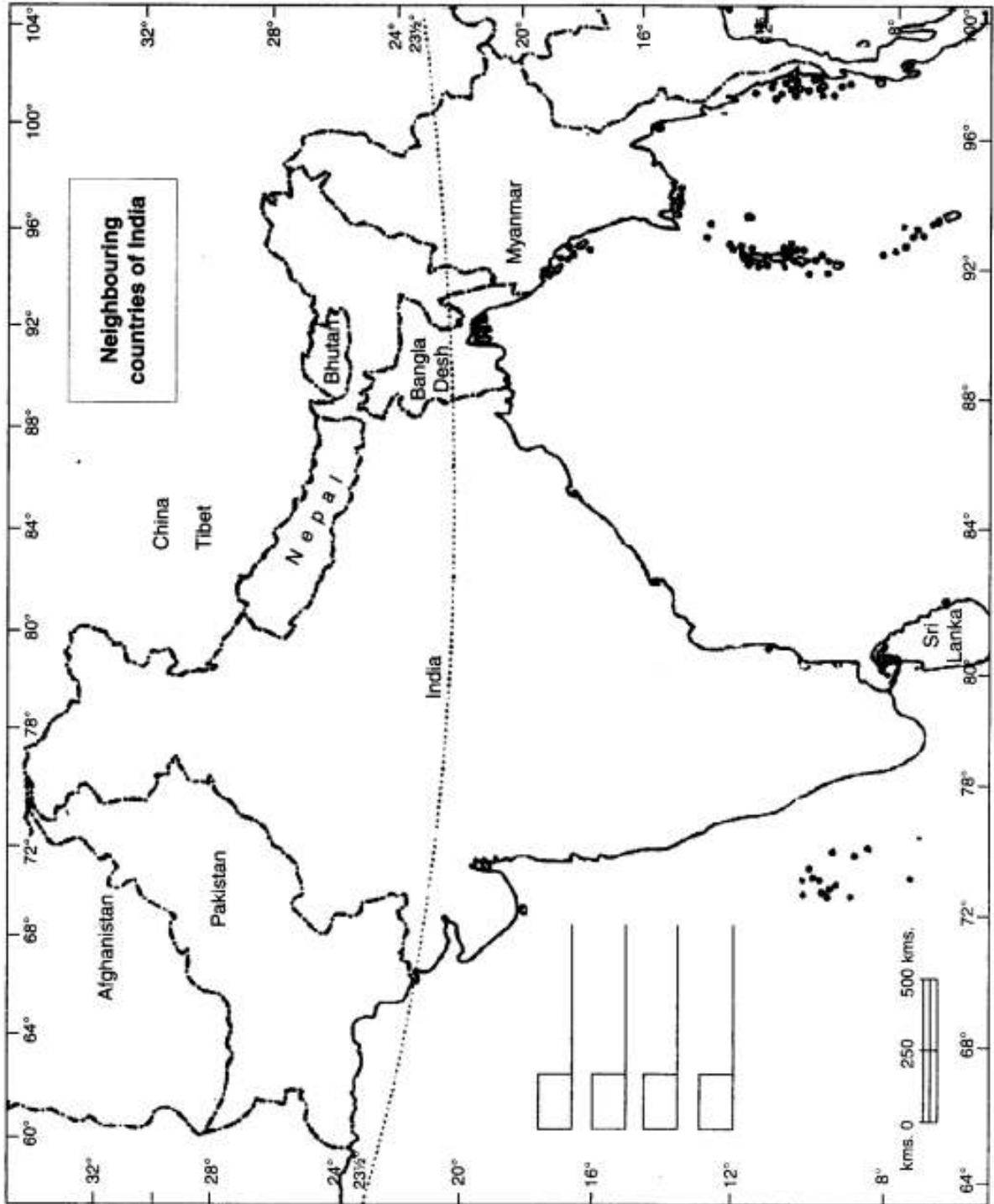
India size and location



MAP WORK
Chapter 1 - India: Size & Location



India's Neighbours



Chapter 1 India - Size and Location

Geography (Social Science)

Question Bank

1. Discuss the location of India.

Answer

India lies entirely in northern hemisphere between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. Tropic of Cancer which passes through India divides the country into almost two equal halves.

2. What is longitudinal extent of India? State its implications

Answer

The longitudinal extent of India is between $68^{\circ}7' E$ and $97^{\circ}25' E$. Its implications are:

→ This is useful in identifying geographical location of India on the map.

→ The time lag is also decided by its longitudinal extent. India has longitudinal extent of 30° so there is time difference of 2 hours in local time between the eastern and western limits as every degree equals to 4 minutes

3. Name the two islands of Indian mainland.

Answer

The two islands are:

- Andaman and Nicobar islands located in Bay of Bengal in the southeast.
- Lakshadweep islands located in Arabian sea in the southwest.

4. Name the southernmost point of the Indian Union and describe its present situation.

Answer

Indira Point is the southernmost point of the Indian Union located in the Andaman and Nicobar islands which got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.

5. Describe the size of India.

Answer

Total landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. which accounts for about 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world. It is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of landmass. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

6. What is the Standard Meridian of India and where does it pass?

Answer

The Standard Meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'$ E which passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

7. Why $82^{\circ}30'$ E is selected as Standard Meridian of India?

Answer

$82^{\circ}30'$ E is selected as Standard Meridian of India because:

- It almost passes through the centre of the country.
- It is exactly 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.
- It is multiple of $7^{\circ}30'$ as a globe has 24 time zones, each of 15 longitudes so local time in each zone at the middle longitude (divided by $7^{\circ}30'$) is taken as Standard Time.

8. What is the importance of Standard Meridian of India?

Answer

There is two hours difference between the easternmost and westernmost part of India. The local time at Arunachal Pradesh would be at least 2 hours ahead of Gujarat. Therefore, to maintain a uniform time throughout the country Standard meridian is important. This helps in avoiding confusion among people regarding the timing of trains, flights and telecast of various programs.

9. How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia?

Answer

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia due to following reasons:

- The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.
- 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 to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

10. Why Indian Ocean named after country, India? Give reasons.

Answer

The Indian Ocean named after country, India because:

- No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.
- The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean has provided India a strategic location of great significance along the trans-Indian Ocean route. It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of the ocean after India.

11. What is the importance of Suez canal?

Answer

The opening of Suez canal reduced the distance of India from Europe by 7000 km.

12. What role Indian land route play in relationship of India with other countries?

Answer

The Indian land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.

→ The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time.

→ These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals, and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world.

→ The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. 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 India.

13. Why is India often called subcontinent?

Answer

India is often called Indian Subcontinent because:

→ It has distinct geographical features separated from other Asian countries by the majestic Himalayas and its extensions.

→ The climate of Indian subcontinent is characterised by monsoon type of climate.

→ It has its own culture as distinct from the rest of Asia.

14. Name the countries who share boundary with India with their location.

Answer

The countries who shares its land boundaries with India are Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY -07

STD : X
SUB: Geography

DAY: Tuesday
DATE: 9.6.2020

India size and location Question Bank

1. Discuss the location of India.

Answer

India lies entirely in northern hemisphere between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. Tropic of Cancer which passes through India divides the country into almost two equal halves.

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SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY -07

STD : X

DAY: Tuesday

SUB: Geography

DATE: 9.6.2020

Lesson 1-India size and location (concept Notes)

Topics in the chapter:

• India's Location

• Its Size

• India and the World

• Its neighbours

Introduction: India is one of the oldest civilisations and have a remarkable history. After Independence from British rule, it achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress. Also made a remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology and overall economic development.

India's Location

• Lies entirely in Northern hemisphere between latitudes 8°4' N and 37°6' N and longitudes 68°7' E and 97°25' E.

• Divided by Tropic of cancer (23°30' N) in almost two equal parts.

• In Southeast, Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in Bay of Bengal.

• In Southwest, Lakshadweep islands lie in Arabian Sea.

Its Size

• Total Area of India is 3.28 million square km which is 2.4 percent of the total area of the world.

• It is seventh largest country in the world in terms of landmass.

• It has land boundary of about 15,200 km and the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands is 7,516.6 km.

• In the northwest, north and north east of India, young folds mountains bounds it.

ð South of about 22° north latitude, India narrows and finally extends towards the Indian Ocean. It also divides it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.

ð The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°.

ð India's east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.

ð The time along the Standard Meridian (82°30' E) passing through Mirzapur in UP is taken as the Indian Standard Time for whole country.

ð The time gap between Arunachal Pradesh present in the east and Gujarat present in the west is about 2 hours. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north.

India and the World

ð India is located in the centre of the World between East and the West Asia.

ð The routes across the Indian ocean which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.

ð The 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.

ð The Ocean which is south of India given name Indian Ocean as no other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

ð The land routes of India are much older than sea route. Various passes across mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers as ocean limited such interaction for a long time.

ð The land routes helped India in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

ð India have propagated the ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system as well as given spices, muslin and other merchandise to different countries.

ð Also, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of India.

Its neighbours

đ India is comprised of 29 states and 7 union territories and shares its land boundary with:

‰ Northwest: Pakistan and Afghanistan

‰ North: China, Nepal, Bhutan

‰ East: Myanmar and Bangladesh

‰ South: Sri Lanka and Maldives

đ Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar

đ Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

* A peninsula is a piece of land that is bordered by water on three sides but connected to mainland on one side.

Do You Know from Chapter

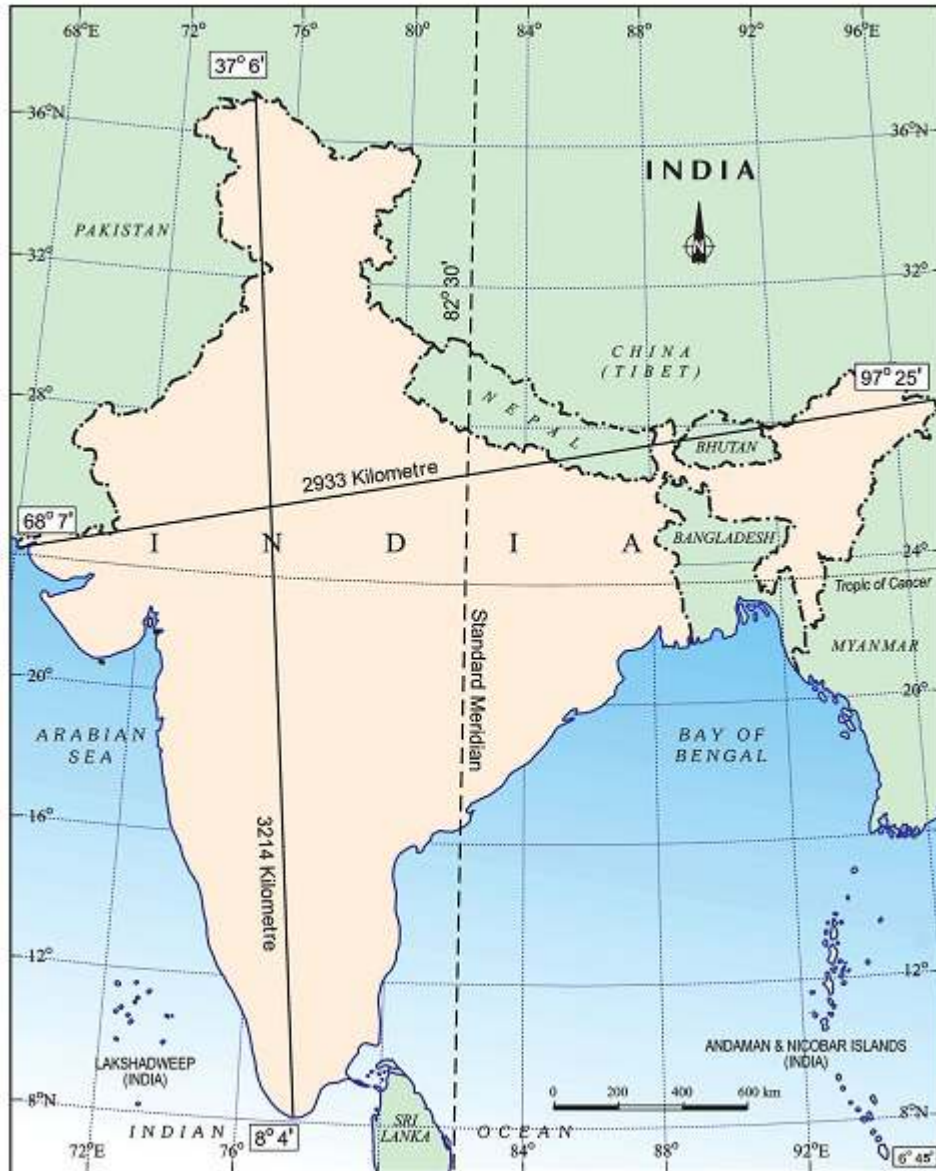
đ The southernmost point of the Indian Union ' Indira Point ' got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the Tsunami.

đ Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 km.

đ Before 1947, there were two types of states in India ' the provinces and the Princely states.

‰ Provinces were 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 local autonomy.



SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY-07

STD : IX
SUB: Geography

DAY:TUESDAY
DATE: 19.5.2020

CHAPTER 1: INDIA- SIZE AND LOCATION **Introductory class notes with worksheet**

Recap:

What is Latitudes and Longitudes?

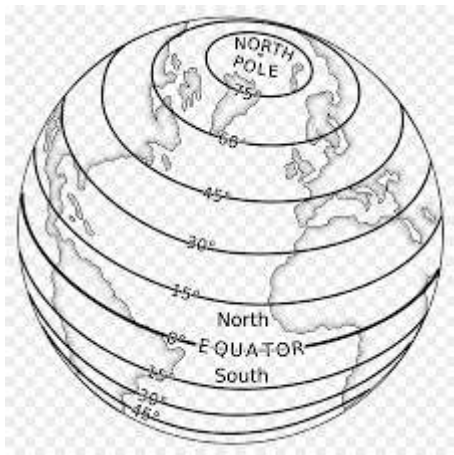
Latitudes

Equator

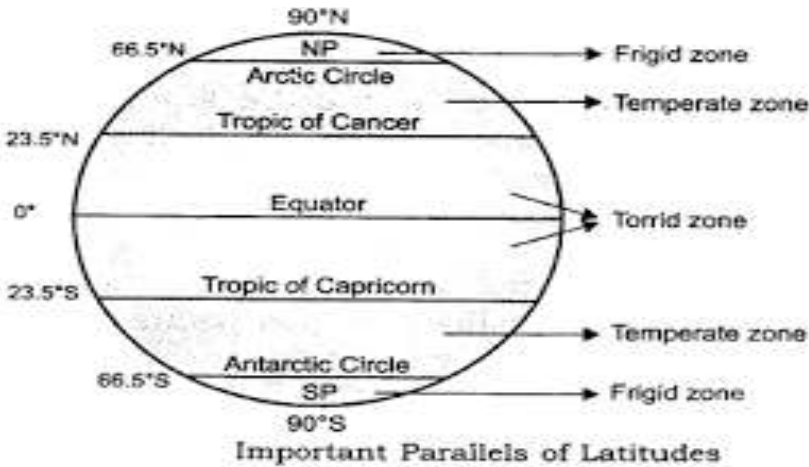
- Equator is an imaginary line running on the globe that divides it into two equal parts.
- Northern half of the earth is known as the Northern Hemisphere and Southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere.

Important Parallels of Latitudes

- Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) in the Northern Hemisphere
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) in the Southern Hemisphere
- Arctic Circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator
- Antarctic Circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator



HEAT ZONES OF THE EARTH



Torrid Zone

- The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It, therefore, receives the maximum heat.

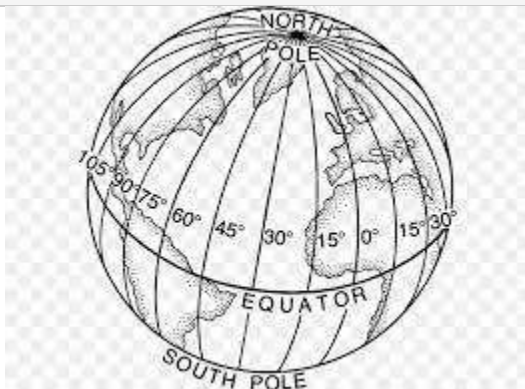
Temperate Zones

- The mid-day sun never shines overhead on any latitude beyond the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The angle of the sun's rays goes on decreasing towards the poles. and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere, They have moderate temperatures

Frigid Zones

- Areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere, are very cold. It is because here the sun does not rise much above the horizon.

Longitudes



Prime Meridian

- The meridian which passed through Greenwich, where the British Royal Observatory is located. This meridian is considered as the Prime Meridian.

- Its value is 0° longitude and from it we count 180° eastward as well as 180° westward. The Prime Meridian and 180° meridian divide the earth into two equal halves, the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere

TODAYS TOPIC

India's Location:

- Lies entirely in Northern hemisphere between latitudes $8^\circ 4'$ N and $37^\circ 6'$ N and longitudes $68^\circ 7'$ E and $97^\circ 25'$ E.
- Divided by Tropic of cancer ($23^\circ 30'$ N) in almost two equal parts.
- In Southeast, Andaman and Nicobar islands lie in Bay of Bengal.
- In Southwest, Lakshadweep islands lie in Arabian Sea.

WORK SHEET:1

1. The 0 degree line of longitude that divides the Eastern and Western Hemisphere is _____.
2. Imaginary line that run from the north pole to the south pole are _____.
3. Zero degrees latitude is also called the _____.
4. Lines of longitudes can also be called _____.
5. There are _____ lines of latitudes.

Note:

Answers will be discussed in next class.

SBIOA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY -07

STD : IX
SUB: Geography

DAY: Wednesday
DATE: 27.5.2020

CHAPTER 1: INDIA- SIZE AND LOCATION Notes with Question bank

Location

India is lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere as shown in the figure below.

- ∴ The land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and
- ∴ longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$.
- ∴ The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$) divides India into almost two equal parts.



Do you know?

. The Southernmost point of the Indian union is known as :Indira point:, however, that was submerged in 2004 T sunami.

Next topic

Size

India's total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world. Thus, it is the 7th largest country in the world, by its size.

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

- ∴ The total length of the coastline of the mainland is 7,516.6 km including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- ∴ India is bounded by the mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. South of about 22° north latitude, it begins to taper and extends towards the Indian Ocean, dividing it into two seas, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east.
- ∴ Time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30' E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for India.

The map below shows the Extent of India and Standard Meridian.

Question bank:

1: The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Orissa
- c. Chhattisgarh
- d. Tripura

Ans: (b) Orissa

2: The easternmost longitude of India is

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

Ans: (a) 97° 25' E

3: 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

Ans: (b) Lakshadweep

4: Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea.

Ans: Lakshadweep

5: Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6: What is the land boundary of India?

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

7. What is the western most longitude of India?

Ans. The western most longitude of India is 68°7'E in Gujarat.

8. If you intend to visit Lakshadweep during your winter vacations, which water body would you have to cross?

Ans. Arabian Sea

9. Which states do not have an international border or lie on the coast?

Ans. The states do not share an international boundary or lie on the coast are Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

10. Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state?

Ans. Largest State - Rajasthan (342,239 Sq km) Smallest State - Goa (3,702 Sq km)

11. What is the length of Indian coastline?

Ans. The total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 7,516.6 km.

12. India's total area accounts for what percentage of the geographical area of the world?

Ans. India's total area accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the world.
