**INDIA - SIZE AND LOCATION**

1. **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
2. **Which latitude passes through the centre of India ?**

**Ans**: Tropic of Cancer.

1. **With which nation does Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab have a common frontier with ?**

**Ans**: Pakistan.

1. **Which Indian state is known as “The land of dawn” ?**

**Ans**: Arunachal Pradesh.

1. **Name any two countries which are larger than India.**

**Ans**: Australia, Brazil, China, USA, Canada and Russia.

1. **Name any two neighbouring countries of India lying in the east.**

**Ans**: Myanmar and Bangladesh.

1. **Which is the southernmost point of India and Indian mainland ?**

**Ans**: Southern most part of India – Indira Point

Southern most part of Indian mainland - Kanyakumari

1. **What is the total length of the coast line of the mainland including Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep ?**

**Ans**: Around 7,515.6 k.m.

1. **Name the two water bodies which separate India from Sri Lanka.**

**Ans**: Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait.

1. **Which state of India has longest coastline ?**

**Ans**: Gujarat.

1. **Name the group of islands lying in Arabian sea ?**

**Ans**: Lakshadweep.

1. **Which latitude divides India into two equal halves ?**

**Ans**: Tropic of Cancer

1. **In Which hemisphere does India lie ?**

**Ans**: India lies completely in Northern and Eastern Hemisphere.

1. **Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.**

**Ans**: Lakshadweep Islands

1. **How much distance has been reduced between India and Europe by the construction of the Suez canal ?**

**Ans**: 7,000 km distance

1. **Name the countries which are larger than India.**

**Ans**: Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.

1. **Which is the smallest state of India area wise ?**

**Ans**: Goa

1. **Which is the largest state of India ?**

**Ans**: Rajasthan

1. **Which island countries are our southern neighbours ?**

**Ans**: Sri Lanka and Maldives

1. **Name the states which do not have an international border or do not lie on the coast.**

**Ans**: Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Haryana.

1. **Name the Eastern coastal states of India.**

**Ans**: Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

1. **Which neighbouring country is located in the west of India ?**

**Ans**: Pakistan.

1. **Who are India’s neighbours in the north-west ?**

**Ans**: Pakistan and Afghanistan.

1. **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
2. **Explain the size and geographical extent of India.**

**Ans**: **Size and Geographical Extent:**

1. The mainland extends between latitude 8°4’N and 37°6’N and longitude 68°4N and 97°25’E.
2. The land mass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq km.
3. India has a land boundary of about 15,200 km and length of coastline including island 7,516.6 km.
4. **Explain the major reasons for the two-hour time difference in local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.**

**Ans**:

1. Arunachal Pradesh lies on the eastern-most tip of the country and Gujarat lies on the western most tip.
2. The longitudinal difference between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is of 30°.
3. Hence, the sun rays will take 2 hours to travel from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat.
4. If the Earth takes 4 minutes to travel 1° of longitude it would take 30°x4= 120 min or 2 hours to cross the distance between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Thus, their time difference is local time is 2 hours.
5. **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 ?**

**Ans**: The time difference between any two longitude is 4 minutes. The longitudinal difference between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is 30° so there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30’E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the Standard Time for the whole country.

1. **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**
2. **Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir ?**

**Ans**:

1. The difference in the duration of day and night at Kanyakumari and Kashmir are respectively due to their latitudinal locations.
2. Kanyakumari is located closer to the equator i.e. 8° away from the Equator.
3. It receives maximum sunlight and experience a minimum gap between day and night. On the other hand, Kashmir lies further away from the Equator and experiences as significant gap between the duration of day and night.
4. **Why India is 82°30’E has been chosen as the Standard Meridian of India ? Explain the reason.**

**Ans**: **The Standard Meridian of India is chosen due to the following reasons:**

1. Many longitudes pass through India from west to east.
2. The longitudinal extent of India is about 30° for every 1° of longitude there is a time difference of one hour. Hence, for an interval of 30° there is a time difference of nearly two hours between the eastern and the western most extremity of India. To avoid the confusion of time, 82°30’E has been chosen as the Standard Meridian.
3. There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select a Standard Meridian in multiples of 7 ½ ° both to the east and west of the Prime Meridian so that the minimum time difference between 2 countries is half an hour.
4. The Standard Meridian of a country should pass through, as far as possible the middle of a country. 82°30’E longitude passes almost centrally through India, hence equidistance from the east and west.
5. **Describe the location and size of India in three points each.**

**Ans**: **Location:**

1. India is the seventh largest country in the World after Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia. It lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere.
2. The mainland extends between latitudes 8°4’N and 37°6’N and longitudes 68°7’E and 97°25’E.
3. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30’N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. Its Southern part is considered as the tropical zone and Northern is considered the sub-tropical zone of India.

**Size:**

1. The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million sq km.
2. India’s total area accounts for about 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world.
3. India has a land boundary of about 15200 km and the total length of coastline including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands is about 7516.6 km.