

Date 26.7.2020

Class 9th

Subject Geography

Ch.1.India Size and Location REVISION FOR the P.A.1.

Read the following question and answer throughly and try to understand and Write down in your H.W.Copy.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What is the longitudinal extent of India? Mention the degree of longitude for the Standard Meridian. State the importance of Standard Meridian.

Answer:

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

The degree of longitude of Standard Meridian of India is $82^{\circ} 30 E$.

According to the International accepted convention, the Standard Meridian of a country must be either a multiple of 7.5 or 15 or it has to pass through some important city. Though $82^{\circ} 30 E$ meridian does not pass through the exact centre of the country, but it is still chosen as the Standard Meridian as it passes through an important city called Mirzapur. It is hours ahead of GMT.

Question 2.

What is latitudinal extent of India? How is the latitudinal spread in India advantageous to her? State two points.

Answer:

The Indian Union is situated between about $8^{\circ}4 N$ and $37^{\circ}6 N$. This north-south extent is about 3200 km in length.

The southern part of India gets more heat from the sun than the northern parts.

The difference between the duration of the day and night is far more in the northern parts than in the southern parts.

Question 3.

Explain the significance of India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean.

Answer:

This helps India to establish close contact with west Asia, Africa, Europe from western coast and with south-east and east Asia from the eastern coast.

The sea routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities.

The ideas of Upanishads and Ramayana, Indian numerals and the decimal system could reach to many parts of the world.

The spices, muslin and other merchandises were taken to other countries.

Influence of Greek sculpture and styles of dome and minaretes can be seen in our country.

Question 4.

Describe the implications of India's longitudinal extent.

Answer:

India's geographical location is favourably important for international trade.

Due to its central location in the eastern hemisphere, India lies on the major trade routes.

It has helped in establishing close cultural and commercial contacts with these countries.

Question 5.

Name the major islands groups lying in the Arabian Sea. Explain any two major features of it. .

Answer:

The major island groups lying in the Arabian Sea are the Lakshadweep group. It consists of many small islands located opposite to Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea.

Features:

It is composed of small coral islands that cover a small area of 32 square kilometres. Kavaratti Island is its administrative headquarters.

It has great diversity of flora and fauna.

Lakshadweep consists of 11 islands.

Most of the area is cultivated with coconut.

A bird sanctuary is located in Pitti Island which is inhabited by humans.

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