

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI

## Ch:1.India-Size and Location Class 9 Extra Questions Short Answer Type Questions

READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWER throughly AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND AND WRITE DOWN IN your H.W.COPY.

Question 1.

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

Answer:

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia in the following ways :

(a) The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

(b) 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.

(c) The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean has helped 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.

Question 2.

What is the name of the southernmost point of India ? Why is it not visible today ?

Answer:

- The southernmost point of India is Indira Point. The Indira point is situated in the Great Nicobar Group of Island in Andaman Nicobar island.
- It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea water in the 2004 during the Tsunami.

Question 3.

What is latitude? What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Answer:

- The position of a place, measured in degrees north or south of the Equator. It is mostly calculated because of angular distance of a place north-south of the equator,
- The main land of India extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'$  N and  $37^{\circ}6'$  N.
- The latitudinal extension shows that India is located in the Northern Hemisphere.

Question 4.

Which ocean is named after India ? Give two reasons as to why it was named after India.

Answer:

The Indian Ocean is named after India. India is the only country which has the credit of an ocean named after it. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, extensions of the Indian Ocean, lie to the west and east of Indian Peninsula, and the Indian Ocean lies to its south. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India. 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 routes. It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of the ocean after India.

Question 5.

Why is India called a subcontinent?

Answer:

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.

Question 6.

How have been mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.

Answer:

India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and northeast. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries through these passes. Mountain passes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since historic times.

Question 7.

What is the latitudinal extent of India? How is the latitudinal spread in India advantageous to her?

Answer:

The latitudinal extent of India lies between  $8^{\circ}4' N$  and  $37^{\circ}6' N$ . This means that the longitudinal expanse is about  $30^{\circ}$  from west to east.

The advantages of longitudinal spread are :

(a) It influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from South to North.

(b) It also helps to take advantage of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on its east for sea movements.

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