

**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**

**of great significance. Why?**

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

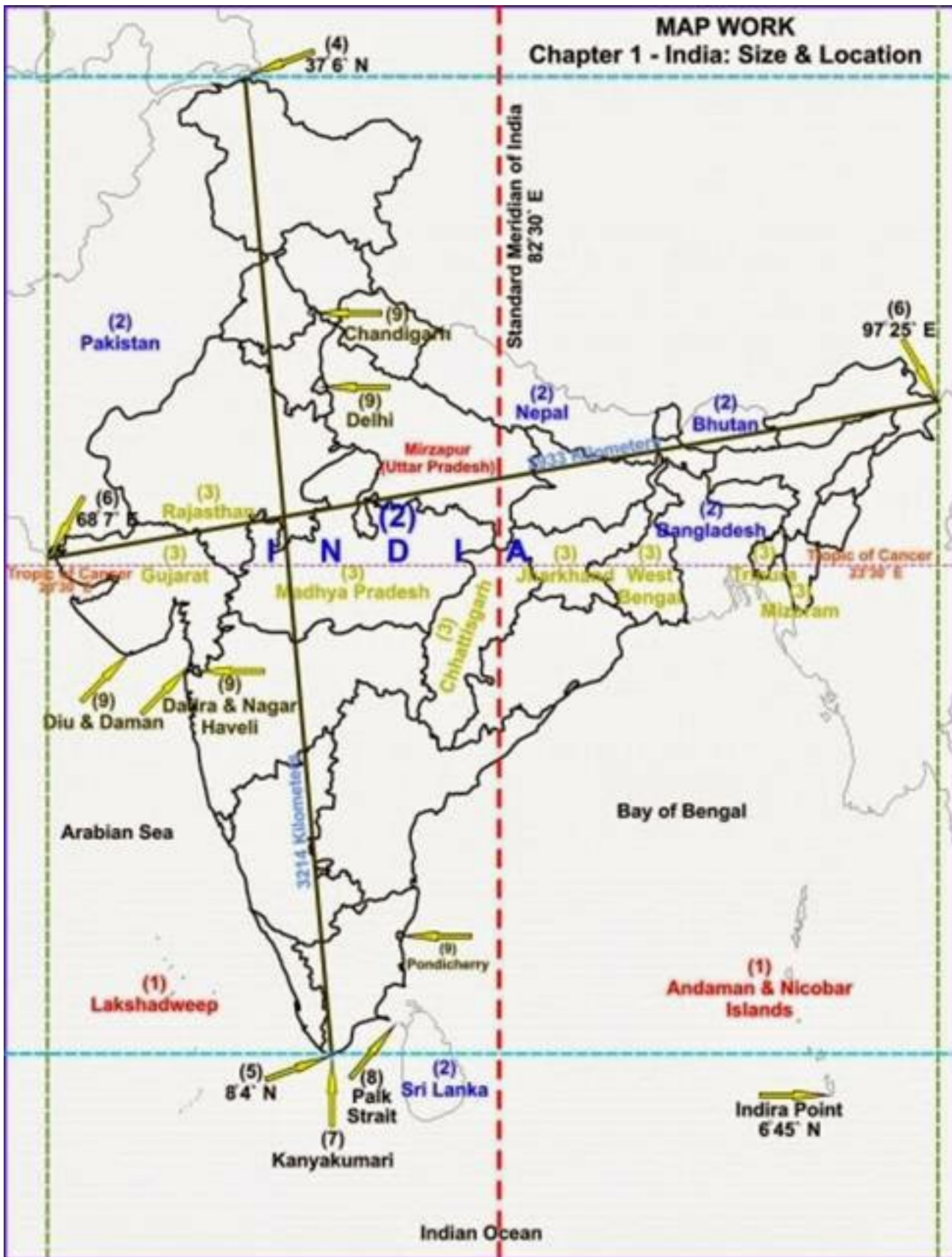
- It has given India a strategic advantage due to the Trans Indian ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia.
- This helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with the Southeast and East Asia 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°6' N

**(v)** 8°4' N

**(vi)** Western longitude - 68°7' E, Eastern longitude - 97°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).