
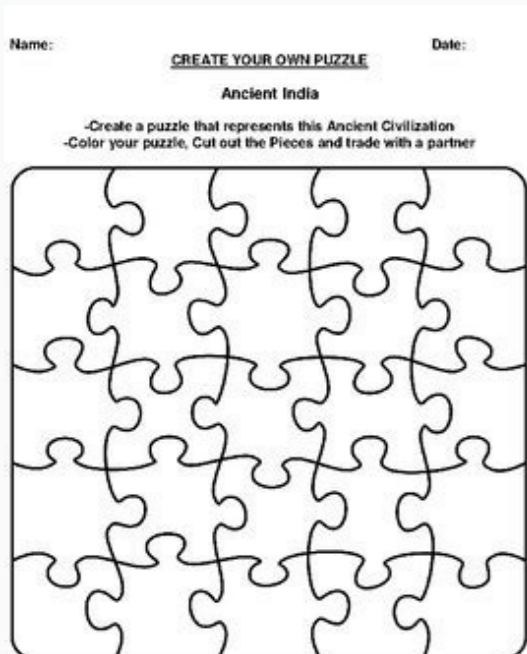
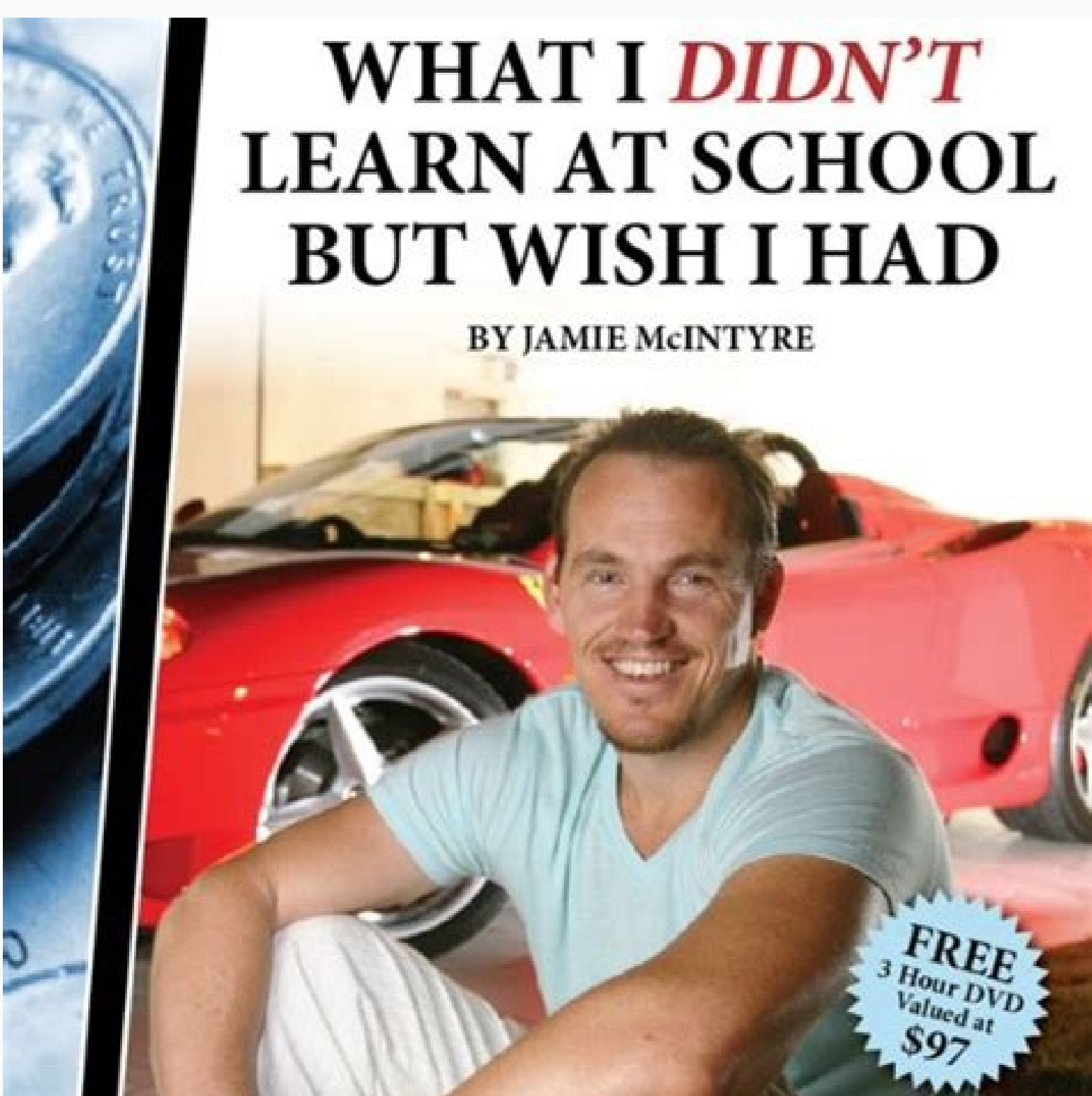
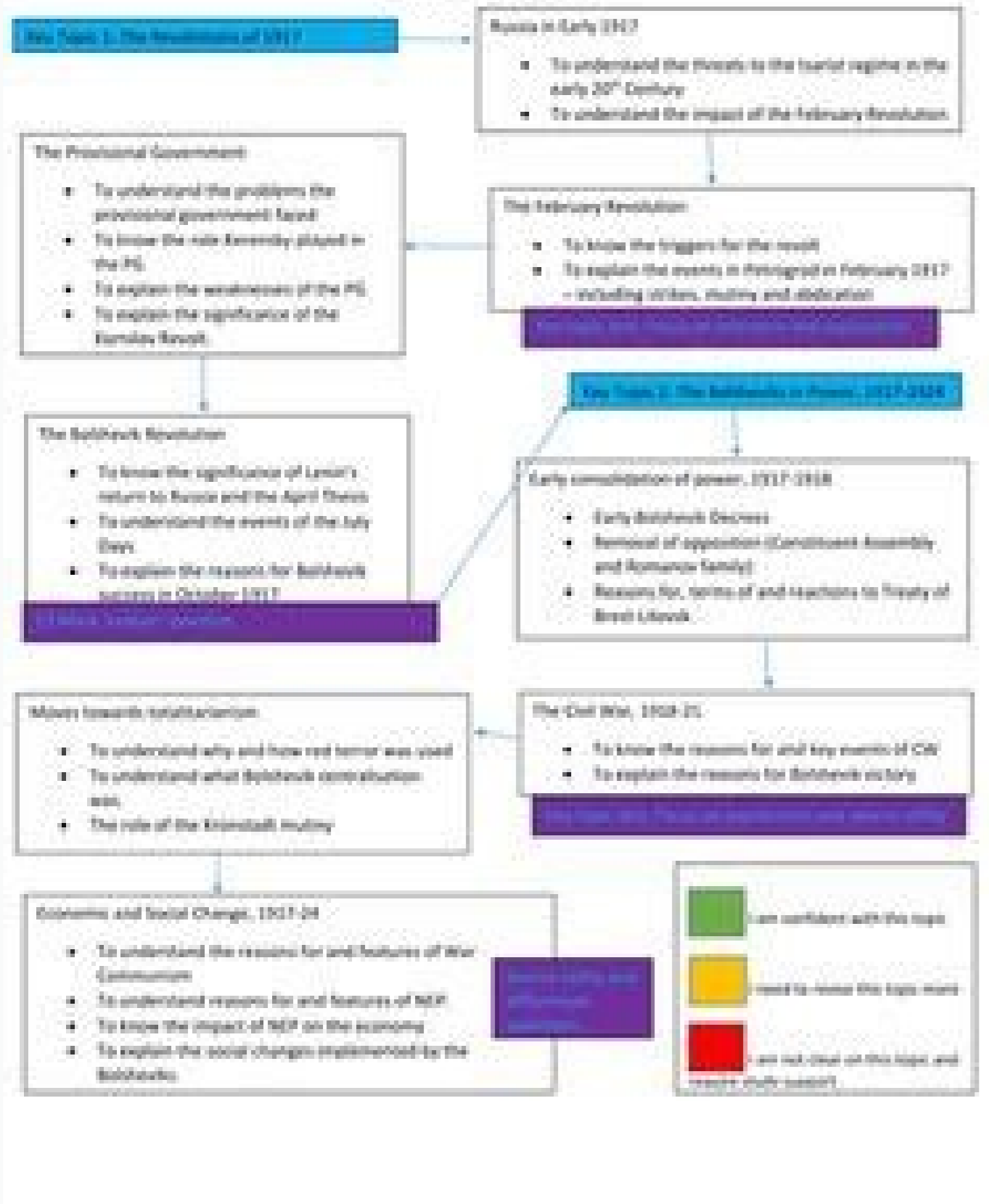


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Russia and the Soviet Union, 1917-41



Question 27. Answer: The longitudinal .extent of India is 68°7'E and 97°25'E. 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. Question 32. Influence of Greek sculpture and styles of dome and minaretes can be seen in our county. Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean and help India to have contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from West Coast and with South East and East Asia from Eastern Coast. It had trade relations with many countries. Answer: Russia is the largest country, and India stands seventh in terms of size. Name India's neighbours on the northern borders. What is the position of India in respect of area of the world? What is a narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses known as? Answer: Afghanistan. Answer: Due to its central location at the head of the Indian Ocean, countries of East Africa, West Asia, South and South-East Asia, and East Asia could be reached through sea routes. Answer: Pakistan. Answer: Gujarat. Kavaratti Island is its administrative headquarters. Name the major islands groups lying in the Arabian Sea. Mention the degree of longitude for the Standard Meridian. Compare the size of India with these countries. In which island is active volcano found in Andaman and Nicobar islands? Which neighbouring country is located on the West of India? It was accepted as it lies almost in the middle. In which year did Indira Point submerge under water due to Tsunami? The Tropic of Cancer is the circle of latitude on the earth that marks the apparent position of the sun at the time of the northern solstice. State the importance of Standard Meridian. What is the total length of the coastline of the mainland of India including its islands? Answer: India held ah important position in the ancient world. So in order to follow one timing, India has accepted the 82° 30'E as the Standard Meridian of India. Answer: Kanyakumari is just 8° away from the Equator. Unlike landlocked countries (surrounded by land on all sides), it has an easy access to the outside world. Answer: India's geographical location is favourably important for international trade. India is favourably located on the world's highway of trade and commerce both to the east and the west. Why has India selected a Standard Meridian of India with an odd value of 82° 30' E? Describe the implications of India's longitudinal extent. With East Asia and the South-east Asia from the eastern coast. Answer: 7th position. Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate which two countries? Question 14. Answer: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Some of them, such as Mumbai, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam etc., have become centres of India's flourishing shipping industry. As Equator receives the direct sunrays, there would not be hardly any difference between day and night. Answer: Sri Lanka and Indian Question 18. Question 15. Answer: Indian Standard Time (IST)-is that which is accepted all over India. Question 6. Question 9. So, the difference between the duration of day and night is about 5 hrs. List six countries of the world bigger than India. The local time at each longitude is different. . Answer: The southernmost point called Indira Point (earlier called Pygmalion Point) got submerged in Tsunami in 2004. Question 23. Due to its central location in the eastern hemisphere, India lies on the major trade routes. Question 7. HOTS Answer: Myanmar and Bangladesh. 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 difference between the duration of the day and night is far more in the northern parts than in the southern parts. Answer: The Cape of Good Hope, The Suez Canal. Important Questions for Class 9 Social Science NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science It lies almost in the middle of India, and as such, it suits us the most. Which countries make the Indian subcontinent? Answer: India is a centrally situated country in relation to west Asia, Africa and Europe on the western side and south-east Asia and Australia on the eastern side: India is favourably located on the world's highway of trade and commerce. Answer: Because it is divisible by 7°30', a standard adopted by almost all the countries of the world. Answer: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. This long coastline on the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal has helped India to establish close maritime contacts in the following ways: With West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast. India's eminent position in Indian Ocean justifies naming of an ocean after it. Answer: West Bengal and Assam. Answer: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan. Name the largest country in the world, and what is India's position? Question 31. Or "India has an important position on the globe." Justify by giving three arguments. How is the latitudinal spread in India advantageous to her? Question 30. Which places in India experience sunrise first and last respectively? Name the island group of India lying in the Arabian Sea. India can also reach Canada and USA through the Strait of Malacca after crossing the Pacific Ocean. Answer: Southeast to the mainland. Answer: China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan. It consists of many small islands located opposite to Kerala coast in the Arabian Sea. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The degree of longitude of Standard Meridian of India is 82° 30' E. What is meant by the Indian Standard Time? Question 4. India Size and Location Class 9 Important Questions Long Answer Type Questions Question 1. Answer: Sri Lanka and Maldives. In what way the central location of India in the Indian Ocean has been to its advantage? Answer: Central location of India is of great significance because: India has a central location between the East and West Asia. Answer: The longitudinal extension is 68°7' E to 97°25' E and the latitudinal extension is 8°4' N to 37°6' N. What is its importance? Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir? Answer: The Indian Union is situated between about 8°4' N and 37°6' N. Name the Indian states which share borders with Pakistan. What is latitudinal extent of India? Question 29. The sea routes passing through the ocean provide easy connectivity to India with the West and the East. A bird sanctuary is located in Pitti Island which is inhabited by humans. During the Medieval period, India came in close contact with many foreign lands such as the Arabs, the Turks, the Mongols, the Chinese and the Europeans. How is India's geographical location favourable for international trade? Question 24. The spices, muslin and other merchandises were taken to other countries. Whereas, Kashmir is 37° away from the Equator. Question 16. State two points. Name the neighbouring countries that share their boundaries with India. How many Union Territories does India consist of? Lakshadweep consists of 11 islands. Explain. These routes contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. What is the longitudinal and latitudinal extension of India? Explain the significance of India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean. Explain why Ahmedabad and Kolkata are able to see the noon sun exactly overhead in a year but not Delhi. India has this long coastline mainly due to the Deccan peninsula extending into the Indian Ocean and dividing it into two water bodies, viz., the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. How many states does India consist of? Answer: Russia, Canada, United States of America, China, Brazil, Australia. Answer: Two hours. India had trade relations with South-East Asian countries like Cambodia, Java, Sumatra, Bali, Sri Lanka, Burma and Siam. India has developed many major ports on its western and the eastern coasts. Which neighbouring country is situated in the south-west of India? What is the southernmost latitude of India? VBQ Answer: Ahmedabad has latitude 23°N and Kolkata 22.5°N, while Delhi is at latitude 28°N. Name India's neighbouring countries in the north-west. Answer: The Lakshadweep Island. Name the seas also. Though 82° 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. Answer: Uttar Pradesh and Assam. 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. Question 13. (ii) Sea – Arabian Sea Ocean – Indian Ocean Bay – Bay of Bengal Question 12. This means that the first two cities lie within the Tropic of Cancer. Name the place said to be the situated on three seas. Question 2. The ocean routes from East and South-East Asia, and Australia to Africa, and Europe pass through the Indian Ocean. Answer: Pakistan and Afghanistan. What is the time difference between the westernmost and the easternmost tips of India? Name any two Indian states that share its boundary with Nepal. It is $\frac{5}{2}$ hours ahead of GMT. Question 19. Answer: 7. India is connected with Europe, North America and South America through both the routes-the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal. Name the two routes by which India is connected with Europe, North America and South America. We have accepted 82° 3'(7 E longitude as the Standard Meridian of India. So in Delhi, the sun is never directly overhead. Explain any two m[^]or features of it. "India has a long coastline which is advantageous". Answer: Kanyakumari. Answer: The major island groups lying in the Arabian Sea are the Lakshadweep group. Which two island countries are India's southern neighbours? Question 26. India's central location at the head of the Indian Ocean and its long coastline have much helped in its interaction through the sea. Answer: Arunachal Pradesh experiences sunrise first, and Saurashtra in Gujarat last. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. Each one of these is two to five times larger than India. Question 21. How did India's contact with the rest of the world contribute in the exchange of ideas and commodities? Question 10. Question 3. It is also the farthest north latitude at which the sun can be directly overhead. Question 22. The sea routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities. Answer: 29. 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 our country. Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in which direction with respect to the mainland of India? Answer: Southernmost latitude of India is 8°4' N. . Question 28. Answer: Longitude of 82° 30' E. One of the famous land routes was connected to the famous silk route of China. Answer: (i) Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Assess the significance of the central location of India in the Indian Ocean. Question 25. What is the longitudinal extent of India? Name any two neighbouring countries of India which are lying in the east. Question 5. Features: It is composed of small coral islands that cover a small area of 32 square kilometres. It has helped in establishing close cultural and commercial contacts with these countries. The ideas of Upanishads and Ramayana, Indian numerals and the decimal system could reach to many parts of the world. The southern part of India gets more heat from the sun than the northern parts. The Trans Indian ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia. From the time of Kanishka, Indian traders started going to China, Afghanistan and Central Asian countries. Name any two states of India that shares its land boundary with Bangladesh. With reference to India, name the following surrounding it: (i) Mqjor islands, (ii) Seas, oceans and bays. This north-south extent is about 3200 km in length. This long coastline (7,517 km) has given a tremendous boost to India's maritime trade. Question 12. Question 8. India Size and Location Class 9 Important Questions Short Answer Type Questions Question 1. HOTS Answer: Around 7,516.6 kilometres. Which longitude represents the Standard Meridian of India? Name any one state that has international border. Answer: Maldives. Question 20. Answer: Strait. Name a country that shares a common boundary with India? Important Questions for Class 9 Social Science Geography Chapter 1 India Size and Location India Size and Location Class 9 Important Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions Question 1. Almost 90% of India's international trade is carried on through sea. HOTS Answer: India has the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean. Most of the area is cultivated with coconut. It has great diversity of flora and fauna. Question 11. The seas are the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. The Indian Standard Time has a great importance: It has prevented a lot of confusion and has brought harmony in time throughout the country. Answer: Barren island. Question 17.

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