

NCERT Solutions for Class 9

Social Science (History)

Chapter 1- INDIA – Size and Location

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

Ans: (c) Orissa

ii. The easternmost longitude of India is

- (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$
- (b) $68^{\circ} 7' E$
- (c) $77^{\circ} 6' E$
- (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$

Ans: (a) $97^{\circ} 25'$

iii. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

- (a) China
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Myanmar

Ans: (c) Nepal

iv. If you intend to visit Kavaratti 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

Ans: (c) Lakshadweep

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

Ans: (b) Tajikistan

2. Answer the following questions briefly.

i. Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea.

Ans: Lakshadweep

ii. Name the countries which are larger than India.

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

iii. Which island group of India lies to its south-east?

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar Islands

iv. Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

Ans: Maldives and Sri Lanka

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?

Ans: Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat are about 30 degrees apart from each other. Since 15 degrees of longitudinal extent is equal to roughly 1 hour of time, hence the difference between sunrise and sunset is 2 hours. But they show the same time as India used 82.5 degrees longitude as its standard meridian for time.

4. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Ans: The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance due to the following reasons:

India has access to African and Southeast Asian nations due to its central location.

Due to this India has good trade relations with Southeast Asian nations, Gulf nations and even with the African nations.

The monsoons in India are also due to the presence of the Indian Ocean.

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.

Ans: Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

ii. The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent.

Ans: Countries in the Indian Subcontinent are India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Pakistan.

iii. The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

Ans: The Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

iv. The northernmost latitude in degrees.

Ans: $37^{\circ}6' \text{ N}$

v. The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland in degrees.

Ans: $8^{\circ}4' \text{ N}$

vi. The eastern and the western most longitude in degrees.

Ans: Western longitude is $68^{\circ}7' \text{ E}$ and the Eastern longitude is $97^{\circ}25' \text{ E}$

vii. The place situated on the three seas.

Ans: Kanyakumari

viii. The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

Ans: Palk Strait

ix. The Union Territories of India.

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir.