

# Social Science

## (Chapter – 1) (India – Size and Location) (Contemporary India - I)

### Question 1:

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

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|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Rajasthan    | (b) Orissa  |
| (c) Chhattisgarh | (d) Tripura |

**Answer:** (b) Orissa

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 97°25'E | (b) 68°7'E  |
| (c) 77°6'E  | (d) 82°32'E |

**Answer:** (a) 97°25'E

(iii) Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

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

**Answer:** (c) Nepal

(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) Pondicherry         | (b) Lakshadweep   |
| (c) Andaman and Nicobar | (d) Diu and Daman |

**Answer:** (b) 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      |

**Answer:** (b) Tajikistan

### 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?

# Social Science

## (Contemporary India - I)

### Answer 2:

- (i) Lakshadweep
- (ii) Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.
- (iii) Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.
- (iv) Maldives, Sri Lanka.

### 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 3:

From the longitudinal extent of India it is observed that the longitudinal expanse is about  $30^{\circ}$  from west to east. This means that there would be a time-lag of two hours approximately from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. To avoid such differences in local time, Indian standard time has been fixed to give the whole country a uniform time. The local time of the Standard Meridian of  $82^{\circ}30'E$  is observed as the Standard Time by the whole country. Because of this reason we find that the sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time.

### Question 4:

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

### Answer 4:

The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) It has given India a distinct climate than the rest of the Asian Continent.
- e) 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.