

India size and location

Q1 Total length of the coastline of the mainland Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is

A 7,516.6 km

Q2 The neighbouring countries share their boundaries with India are _____

Ans Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal and Bhutan

Q3 What is the longitudinal extent of India?

Ans $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$

Q4 What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Ans $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$

Q5 Which is the smallest in India?

Ans Goa

Q6 The north-south extent of India is about 3,214 km

Q7 Which states does not share any international boundary?

Madhya Pradesh

Q8 Which canal has reduced the distance from Europe by 7000 Km?

Ans Suez Canal

Q9 What influences the duration of the day and night as one moves south to north?

Ans Latitudinal extent

Q10 Which ocean has been named after a country?

Ans Indian Ocean

Q11 What is a strait?

Ans A narrow channel of water that connects two larger bodies of water

Q12 China is the _____ largest country in the world?

Ans Fourth

Q13 From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh the time lag is _____

Ans 2 hrs

Q14 The southern most point of Indian mainland is _____

Ans Kanyakumari

Q15 Suez Canal was opened in WHICH year

Ans 1869

Q16 India's total area account for about the total geographical of the world

Ans 2.4%

Q17 Which neighbouring country of India is an island

Ans Sri Lanka and Maldives

Q18 Name any two states of India that share internal boundaries

Ans Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Q19 State the types of state India had before 1947

Ans Before 1947 there were two types of states in India such as the provinces and princely states.

Q20 Which is the largest state (area-wise) of India?

Ans Rajasthan

Q Name the Indian states which are situated on eastern coast of India.
Ans West Bengal, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Q 22 Name the Indian states which are situated on coast of India.

Ans Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

Q 23 In which year did the Indira Point get submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the tsunami?

Short type answers

Q 1. ~~India occupies~~ How does India occupy an important strategic position in South Asia?

Ans. 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 ASZ Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with South East and East Asia from the Eastern coast.

Q 2. What is the name of the southernmost point of India? Why is it not visible today?

Ans. The southernmost point of India is Indira Point. The Indira point is situated in Car Nicobar Group of islands in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

* It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea water in the 2001 during the Tsunami.

Q.3 What is latitude? What is the latitudinal extent of India?

Ans: * The position of a place degrees north or south of the Equator.

* The main land of India extends between $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$.

* The latitudinal extension shows that India is located in the Northern Hemisphere.

Q.4. Which ocean is named after India? Give two reasons as to why it was named after India.

Ans: The Indian Ocean is named after India. India is the only country which has the credit of an ocean named after India. India is the only which has the credit of the Indian ocean, like 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 has provided.