

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
GEOGRAPHY – India Size and Location



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1. Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.

Ans. Latitudinal extent: $8^{\circ}4'N$ to $37^{\circ}6'N$
Longitudinal extent: $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$

2. What are Duns? Give example from Himalayan region.

Ans. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. These are formed by the deposition of sediments. The Kashmir valley and the Kathmandu valley are example of dun valleys.

3. Why is Indian sub-continent so called?

Ans. India and the adjoining countries are considered to be a sub-continent as it comprises of all the characteristics of a continent.

1. Indian sub-continent encompasses vast areas of diverse landmasses. Indian subcontinent comprises of lofty mountains, fertile plains, desert and plateau.
2. There is also great vastness and diversities in terms of climate, natural vegetation, wildlife and other resources.
3. Also, the vivid characteristics of culture and tradition among the people make it a subcontinent.

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

Ans.

1. The Indian landmass has the central location between the East and the West Asia. The Trans Indian Ocean routes connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia.
2. The Deccan Peninsula in the Indian Ocean helps to establish close contacts from the western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plains.
3. The long coastline of the country in the Indian Ocean gives it an eminent position which justifies the name of the ocean.

5. Why is $82^{\circ}30'E$ selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

Ans. The $82^{\circ}30'E$ Meridian has been selected as Standard Meridian of India for the following reasons:

1. There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select a Standard Meridian in the multiples of $7\frac{1}{2}$ east and west of Prime Meridian. It is equal to half an hour.
2. A country's standard time is derived from such a Central Meridian.
3. The minimum difference of time between two consecutive Standard Meridian should be half an hour.
4. Another consideration is that the Central Meridian of a country should pass through, as far as possible, its middle part.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- When was Indira point submerged under water?
(A) 2005 (B) 2004 (C) 2007 (D) 2002
Ans: (B)
1. A narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses is known as:
(A) Mound (B) Pass (C) Strait (D) Valley
Ans: (C)
3. The landmass of Indian has an area of million sq. km.
(A) 7.68 (B) 8.54
(C) 3.28 (D) 9.59
Ans: (C)
4. What is the standard meridian of India?
(A) 82° 30' West (B) 82° 30' South (C) 82° 30' East (D) 82° 30' North
Ans: (D)
5. The southernmost point of India main land is
(A) Kavaratti (B) Lakshadweep
(C) Kanyakumari (D) Indira Point
Ans: (C)

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M. Pareek

An
NTSE Scholar
IIT-JEE (Adv.) AIR-3
Mukesh Pareek

