

## CHAPTER – 1

### LOCATION AND EXTENT

India is the largest democracy in the world, emerging as a great economic power. India covers the maximum area in the northern hemisphere. The Indian standard time is taken by the meridian longitude  $82^{\circ} 30'$  East. India is the largest country in the world in area. The Himalayan ranges are in the north, Arabian Sea in the west, Indian ocean in the south and Bay of Bengal in the east. The Tropic of Cancer  $23^{\circ} 30'$  North passes through India. India is divided into 28 states and 7 territories.

After independence India has progressed considerably. Green Revolution and White Revolution have contributed a lot to the economic progress of India. India has made remarkable progress in the field of Information and Technology. India is sixth in the world, in Space Production. India has a research station in Antarctica, known as 'Maitri.' India has played an important role in the formation of [SAARC] South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. India is an active member of the United Nations, World Trade Organization and the World Bank.

## QUESTIONS

### **I.A. Fill in the blanks with correct options:**

- 1) Area –wise India ranks \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
(third, fifth, seventh, ninth)

### **I.B. Match:**

<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
1)	India's research station in Antarctica	a)	Goa
2)	Smallest state in India	b)	Sikkim
3)	India's north –western neighbour	c)	Maitri
4)	Southernmost point of India	d)	Bhutan
		e)	Pakistan
		f)	Indira Point.

### **II. Write short notes on :**

- 1) The Location and Extent of India.
- 2) India and her Neighbours.
- 3) Status of India at the Global Level.

## ANSWERS

### **I.A. Fill in the blanks with correct options:**

- 1) Area –wise India ranks **seventh** in the world.  
(third, fifth, seventh, ninth)
- 2) The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is **Itanagar**.  
(Gangtok, Itanagar, Dispur, Kohima)
- 3) The biggest state in India with respect to area is **Rajasthan**.  
(Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra)

### **I.B. Match:**

<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
1)	India's research station in Antarctica	a)	Goa
2)	Smallest state in India	b)	Sikkim
3)	India's north –western neighbour	c)	Maitri
4)	Southernmost point of India	d)	Bhutan
		e)	Pakistan
		f)	Indira Point.

**Ans.)**

**MATCH:**

<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>	
1)	India's research station in Antarctica	c)	'Maitri'
2)	Smallest state in India	a)	Goa
3)	India's north –western neighbour	e)	Pakistan
4)	Southern most point of India	f)	Indira point

**II. Write short notes on :**

**1) The Location and Extent of India.**

**Ans.)**

**The Location and Extent of India :**

- a) India lies in the northern hemisphere extending from 8° 04' 28" to 37° 06' 53"North.
- b) The southernmost point of India is Indira Point .
- c) Longitudinally India extends from 68° 07' 33" East to 97° 24'47" East.
- d) The Indian Standard Time is determined by 82° 30' East meridian of longitude.

- e) India occupies 32, 87,263 sq.km total area. Area wise India ranks seventh in the world. The north-south distance is 3,000 kms.
- f) The Indian subcontinent is surrounded by natural boundaries, the Himalayan ranges to the north , Arabian Sea to the west , Indian Ocean to the south and Bay of Bengal to the east.
- g) The meridian boundary of India and Indian islands is 7517 kms.
- h) The Tropic of Cancer passes through India.
- i) The southern part of India is known as the southern peninsular . It is surrounded by ocean on three sides.

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