

Name: _____ Date: _____

India – Size and Location

Q1. Which longitude is treated as the standard meridian for India?

Ans. _____

Q2. Which neighbouring island country lies to the South-east of India? Name the water bodies that separate the island country from India.

Ans. _____

Q3. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh? How is a uniform time set at all places?

Ans. _____

Q4. What is the number of union territories along the western and eastern coasts of India?

Ans. _____

India – Size and Location

Q1. Which longitude is treated as the standard meridian for India?

Ans. In India, the longitude of 82.50° E (82° 30'E) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

Q2. Which neighbouring island country lies to the South-east of India? Name the water bodies that separate the island country from India.

Ans. Sri Lanka lies to the South-east of India. It is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar while Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

Q3. What is the time lag between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh? How is a uniform time set at all places?

Ans. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

Q4. What is the number of union territories along the western and eastern coasts of India?

Ans. Union Territories along the western coast includes Daman and Diu, Mahe (Pondicherry), Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

Union Territories along the eastern coast include Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar islands.