

Name: _____ Date: _____

India – Size and Location

Q1. Before 1947, there were two types of states in India. Name them.

Ans. _____

Q2. What is the longitudinal extent of India? Mention the degree of longitude for Standard Meridian. State the importance of Standard Meridian.

Ans. _____

Q3. What is the location of India?

Ans. _____

India – Size and Location

Q1. Before 1947, there were two types of states in India. Name them.

Ans. Before 1947, there were two types of states in India – the provinces and the Princely states. Provinces were ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

Q2. What is the longitudinal extent of India? Mention the degree of longitude for Standard Meridian. State the importance of Standard Meridian.

Ans. Longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The degree of longitude for Standard Meridian is $82^{\circ}30'E$. 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.

Q3. What is the location of India?

Ans. India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the main land extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ} 30'N$) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.