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<u>India</u>	a – Size and Location
Q1. Ans.	Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
Q2. Ans.	Which countries together make the Indian subcontinent? Name all the neighboring countries of India.
Q3.	The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to
Ans.	Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?
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## India - Size and Location

- Q1. Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
- Ans. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country.
- Q2. Which countries together make the Indian subcontinent? Name all the neighboring countries of India.
- Ans. India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 states and 7 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.
- Q3. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?
- Ans. The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night, as one move from south to north.