



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA

CLASS IX – GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

Kindly read the content given below and view the links shared for better understanding. Attempt the given assignment in Geography notebook. Please mention date, index and topic.

Link of the lesson:- <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?iess1=1-6>

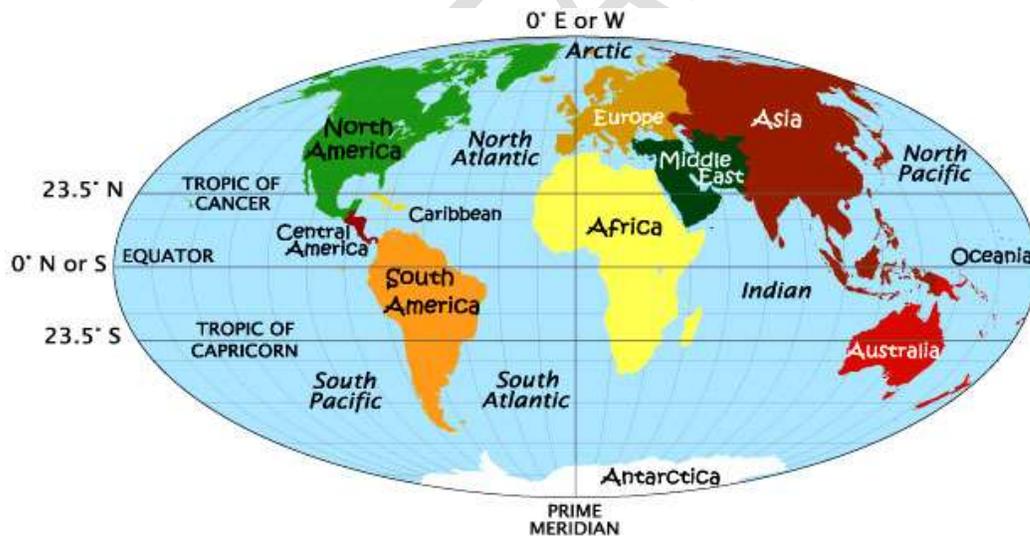
INTRODUCTION

India, as a country is known for its unique identity, culture, traditions, flora, fauna, physical features etc. Class 9 geography is more about knowing the physical (natural) aspect of India and its impact upon the human population in the country that also includes the development in the field of agriculture, industries, technology etc.

Let's first check out the location of the country in different aspects.

LOCATION

In terms of continent, India is a South Asian country, protruding into the Indian Ocean, with Arabian Sea to its west and Bay of Bengal to its east.



In terms of latitude and longitudes, India lies in the North eastern part of the world.

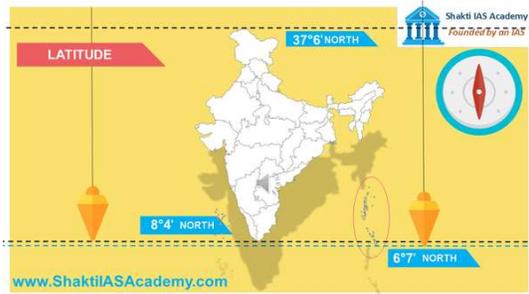
Southernmost latitude of India is $8^{\circ}4'N$

Northernmost latitude of India is $37^{\circ}6'N$

Westernmost longitude of India is $68^{\circ}7'E$

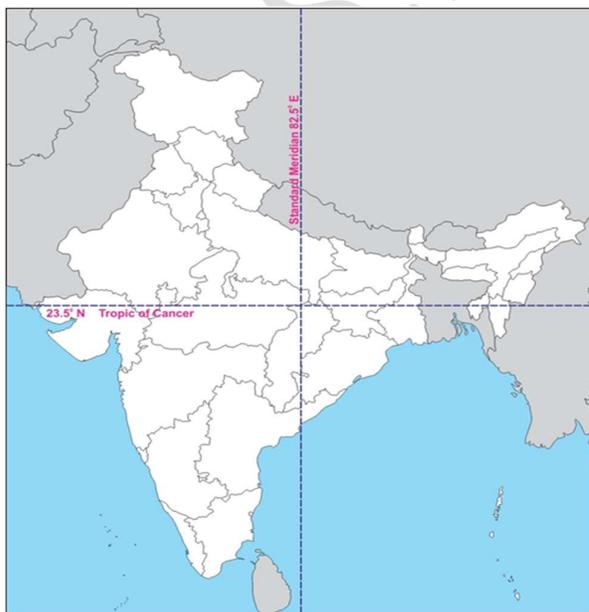
Eastermost longitude of India is $97^{\circ}25'E$

The latitudes and longitudes are numbered on the basis of their distance from the equator and prime meridian respectively.



In simple terms we can say that the southernmost tip of Indian mainland (**Kanyakumari**) begins from the 8th latitude from the equator in the northern hemisphere. Similarly, the westernmost tip of India at Gujarat starts from the 68th longitude from the Prime Meridian in the eastern hemisphere.

Not to forget, the important latitude Tropic of Cancer passes through the centre of the country and provides two heat zones to the country – Torrid Zone (south of tropic of cancer) and Temperate zone (north of tropic of cancer)



SIZE OF THE COUNTRY

Facts and figures about the size of the country-

Total area – 3.28 million sq.km

Percentage of the total area of the world – 2.4%

Seventh largest country of the world in terms of area

Second most populous country of the world (after China)

Land boundary – 15,200 km

Length of the coastline – 7516.6 km (including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands)

Latitudinal extent – 30° (approx.)

Longitudinal extent – 30° (approx.)

Southernmost tip of Indian Mainland – Kanyakumari

Southernmost tip of Indian Union – Indira point (Andaman and Nicobar Island)

Island group to the south-east of the mainland – Andaman and Nicobar Island

Island group to the south-west of the mainland – Lakshadweep

Neighbouring countries across the ocean – Sri Lanka and Maldives

Strait separating India and Sri Lanka – Palk Strait

Summary of the Chapter

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKzt01AAUOw>

ASSIGNMENT

- Q.1. Write characteristics of latitudes and longitudes. **(Five each)**
- Q.2. India lies to the North-eastern part of the world. Justify the statement **(Three points)**
- Q.3. Why is the southernmost latitude of India not named as $8^{\circ}4'S$?
- Q.4. Find out the importance of Tropic of Cancer as the centre most latitude of India.
- Q.5. List down the countries larger than India in terms of area.