

India-Size and Location

Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a Southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast and with South-East and East Asia from the Eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

Q1. Of which continent is India a Southward extension?

- a. Asia
- b. Europe
- c. Antarctica
- d. Sri Lanka

Ans. (a)

Q2. Which routes connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia?

- a. Palk Strait route
- b. Trans Indian Ocean route
- c. Suez Canal route
- d. Bay of Bengal route

Ans. (b)

Q3. Name the only country in the world after which an ocean is named.

- a. Bangladesh
- b. Myanmar

- c. India
- d. Sri Lanka

Ans. (c)

Q4. What is the total length of the coastline of the Indian mainland?

- a. 7646 km
- b. 7243.6 km
- c. 7516.6 km
- d. 7526.8 km

Ans. (c)

Q5. Which of the following helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the Western coast?

- a. Gulf of Mannar
- b. Palk Strait
- c. Deccan Peninsula
- d. Indian Peninsula

Ans. (c)

Q6. Where is the Indian landmass located in Asia?

- a. East located
- b. West located
- c. Southwards
- d. Centrally located

Ans. (d)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the North have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The

ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

Q1. Which is the oldest way of India's connection with the world?

- a. Air route
- b. Sea route
- c. Land route
- d. All of these

Ans. (c)

Q2. Which of the following reached to different parts of the world through land routes?

- a. Ideas of the Upanishads and Ramayana
- b. The stories of Panchtantra
- c. The Indian numerals and the decimal system
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q3. Name the ancient land route that passed through the Indian subcontinent.

- a. Suez Canal route
- b. Silk route
- c. Trans-Siberian route
- d. Deccan Peninsula route

Ans. (b)

Q4. How did the Greeks enriched the Indian culture?

- a. By exchanging ideas and commodities
- b. By geographical and historical links
- c. By contributions in the field of architecture, science, etc.
- d. All of the above

Ans. (c)

Q5. Where can you see the Islamic influence in Indian culture?

- a. In India's silk, spices, etc.
- b. In handicrafts and merchandise.
- c. In architectural styles of domes, arch, minarets, etc.
- d. In the paintings and curated artworks of Indian artists.

Ans. (c)

Q6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): India has had strong geographical and historical links with its neighbours.

Reason (R): The various passes across the Himalayas have provided gateways to many ancient travellers while the ocean restricted such interaction.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. (b)

Source 3

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the main land extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E. The Tropic of Cancer (23° 30'N) divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the South-East and South-West of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea respectively.

Q1. Mention the latitudinal extent of India.

Ans. The latitudinal extent of India is 8°4'N and 37°6'N.

Q2. Write the significance of latitudinal extent of India.

Ans. Latitudinal extent of India has the following significance:

- (i) A country got its geographical location in the world due to it.
- (ii) Latitudes determine the appropriate time zones in which a country lies.

Q3. Give any two effects of the longitudinal extent of India.

Ans. Two effects of longitudinal extent are:

- (i) India's geographical location is favourably important for international trade.
- (ii) Due to its central location in the Eastern hemisphere, India lies on the major trade routes.