

Size and Location

Long Answer Questions

- 1. Classify the states into five groups each having common frontiers Pakistan, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal.**

Ans. (i) Pakistan: Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
(ii) China: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
(iii) Myanmar: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram.
(iv) Bangladesh: Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam, Meghalaya Tripura.
(v) Nepal: Uttarakhand, U.P, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim.

- 2. How has India developed relationships with the world through the route?**

Ans. The passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages ancient travellers. These routes have contributed in the exchange of and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of Upanishads, Ramayaa stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, in of Greek sculpture, their architectural styles of domes and minarets seen in India.

- 3. Throw more light on India occupying an important and strategic position in South Asia.**

Ans. (i) India has 28 States and 7 Union Territories.
(ii) India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.
(iii) Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.
(iv) Sri Lanka 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. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours.