

Class 9th home assignment of Geography and Economics

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1 India size and location

Problem 1. Choose the right

(i) Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Tripura

Solution :b

(ii) The easternmost longitude of India is

- (a) 97° 25' E
- (b) 68° 7' E
- (c) 77° 6' E
- (d) 82° 32' E

Solution :(a)

(iii) Uttrakhand , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontier with

- (a) China
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Myanmar

Solution :(c)

(iv) If you intended to visit Kavaratti during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India will you be going to?

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Nepal

Solution :(b)

Problem 2 Answer the followings briefly.

(i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.

Solution: Lakshadweep Islands lie in the Arabian Sea.

(ii) Name the countries which are larger than India.

Solution: Russia, Canada, USA. China, Australia and Brazil are the countries that are larger than India.

(iii) Which island group of India lies to its South-East?

Solution: Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the South-East of India.

(iv) Which island countries are our Southern neighbours?

Solution: Sri Lanka and Maldives are the two island countries that are the Southern neighbours of India.

Problem 3 The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

Solution : The Indian landmass has a central location between East and 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 to the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. 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 South-East and East Asia from the Eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has. Thus, India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean Justifies the naming of an ocean after it .

Map Skills

Identify the following with the help of map reading.

(i) The island groups of India lying in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Solution: Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(ii) The countries constituting the Indian Sub-continent.

Solution: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

(iii) The states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

Solution: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

(vi) The place situated on the three seas.

Solution: Kanyakumari

ECONOMICS

1. What do you mean by barter system?

A barter system is an old method of exchange. This system has been used for centuries and long before money was invented. People exchanged services and goods for other services and goods in return.

2. What is double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own?

Double coincidence of wants is the situation where both the parties have to agree on giving and taking. ex - a shoe seller who wants grains as to look for the grain seller who will take grains in place of shoe

3. Why can no one refuse to accept money in rupees?

No one can refuse to accept money in rupees due to following reasons :

☆ Rupees is the currency authorized by Reserve Bank of India on behalf of central govt.

☆ No, other institution is allowed to authorise it

☆ It's accepted widely by everyone .

4. Who is authorized to issue currency in india?

Reserve bank of India is authorized to issue currency in India except 1/- rupee coin

1/- coin is issued by ministry of finance.

5 .Define a cheque

A cheque, is a document that orders a bank to pay a specific amount of money from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

6. What Is a Loan?

A loan is money, property, or other material goods given to another party in exchange for future repayment of the loan value or principal amount, along with interest or finance charges.

7. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending ?

Lenders ask collateral from the borrower and use it as a guarantee or promise from the borrower to pay the loan in the future and if the borrower fails to repay the loan then they had legal rights to sell the asset and obtain money.

8. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money ?

The banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans to those who need money, charging them slightly higher interest than what they pay to the depositors. This difference is the major source of income for banks. In this way banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money.

9. Why money is called medium of exchange?

Money eliminates coincidence of wants. A person holding money can exchange it for any goods or services that he or she might need. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called the medium of exchange.

10. What are different forms of modern currency?

In the modern monetary systems, there are three forms of money in actual use: (i) Metallic Money, (ii) Paper Money, and (iii) Credit Money.

The first two kinds of money are in the form of currency money and the last one is credit or bank money.

11. Why are the deposits in the bank called demand deposits?

People deposit their savings in banks. They can withdraw their money whenever required. Because the deposits in the bank account can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.