

Introduction : Friends, till now, we have learnt various geographical concepts and processes. This year, we will learn the application of geographical knowledge. This lesson is about a comparative study of India and Brazil with reference to location and extent.

SUMMARY

2.1 Skills required to study geography :

We need to develop the following skills to study geography : (1) Observation (2) Classification (3) Differentiation (4) Comparison (5) Graph, diagrams and map reading (6) Evaluation (7) Analysis (8) Drawing conclusions (9) Presentation (10) Critical thinking.

2.2 Study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge :

The following are the main advantages of study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge : (1) Understanding the characteristics of the region.

(2) Understanding how people have adapted to the region. (3) Understanding the problems arising due to over exploitation of natural resources in the region. (4) Understanding the measures to be taken against the degradation of environment. (5) Enabling to look at the current trends and understanding the process of changes occurring. (6) Helping to face natural and man-made disasters in better way. (7) Knowing the reasons for regional imbalance and understanding the possible remedies. (8) Enabling to predict what will happen in future.

2.3 India and Brazil – Comparative study of important details :

Point of Comparison	India	Brazil
1. National Capital	New Delhi	Brasilia
2. Type of Government	Federal Parliamentary Republic type of government since independence.	Federal Parliamentary Presidential Republic type of government since 1985.
3. Population Rank in World	Second.	Fifth.
4. Famous sport	Cricket	Football
5. Famous agricultural good	Spices	Coffee; known as 'Coffee pot' of the world.
6. Famous dance	Kathakali, Bharatanatyam, etc.	Samba.

Know other information of Brazil :

- (1) Area wise Brazil is the largest country in the continent of South America.
- (2) Brazil national football team is considered as the best team in the world. Brazil has won FIFA world cup five times.
- (3) Pele, Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, etc. Brazilian football players are world famous.

2.4 India and Brazil – Comparative study of location, extent and boundaries :

Point of Comparison	India	Brazil
1. Location	Located in the southern part of the Asian continent, spread in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere of the earth.	Located in the northern part of the South American continent, spread in the Western hemisphere of the earth. Some part lying in the Northern Hemisphere while most of the part lying in the Southern Hemisphere.
2. Latitudinal extents	Mainland : 8°4' N to 37°6' N. Indira point is the southernmost point of India's territory. It is located on Nicobar islands at the 6°45' latitude.	5°15' N latitude to 33°45' S latitude.
3. Longitudinal extents	68°7' E longitude to 97°25' E longitude.	34°45' W longitude to 73°48' W longitude.
4. Circles of latitude	The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India.	(1) The Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil. (2) The Tropic of Capricorn passes through the southern part of Brazil.

2.5 India and Brazil – Comparative study of historical background and current status :

Points of Comparison	India	Brazil
1. Foreign Rule	Was under British rule for nearly one and a half century.	Was under Portuguese rule for nearly three centuries.
2. Independence Day	15th August, 1947.	7th September, 1822.
3. Problems in post independence era	Three wars and famines.	Financial crises.

2.6 Other details of India and Brazil with respect to historical background and current status :

• India :

- (1) India is one of the major developing countries and considered to be an important global market.
- (2) After independence, many economic reforms took place in India. These reforms increased the rate of economic development in India.

- (3) The portion of working population (youth) is comparatively high in India. Therefore, India is looked upon as a young country.

• Brazil :

- (1) From 1930 to 1985, Brazil was under a populist military government.
- (2) Today, Brazil is considered as one of the contributing countries to economic growth of the world and a major global future market.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. 1 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate options : (1 mark each)

[1]

- * (1) India's southernmost point is known as
(Lakshadweep, Kanyakumari, Indira Point, Port Blair)
- * (2) Both the countries (India and Brazil) have type of government.
(military, communist, republic, presidential)
- * (3) these two countries in South America do not share their border with Brazil.
(Chile - Ecuador, Argentina - Bolivia, Columbia - French Guiana)
- (4) India shares the longest border with
(Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, Nepal)
- (5) is the national capital of India.
(Yanam, New Delhi, Diu, Chandigarh)
- (6) is the national capital of Brazil.
(Bahia, Brasilia, Rondonia, Roraima)

Ans.

- (1) India's southernmost point is known as Indira Point.
- (2) Both the countries (India and Brazil) have republic type of government.
- (3) Chile-Ecuador these two countries in South America do not share their border with Brazil.
- (4) India shares the longest border with Bangladesh.
- (5) New Delhi is the national capital of India.
- (6) Brasilia is the national capital of Brazil.

[2]

- (1) passes through the southern part of Brazil. (Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, Arctic Circle)
- (2) India is largest country in terms of population. (seventh, fifth, third, second)
- (3) is known as the 'Coffee Pot' of the world. (India, Brazil, Uruguay, Bangladesh)
- (4) is world famous for spices.
(Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan)

- (5) is famous sport in Brazil.
(Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Baseball)
- (6) Cricket is very famous sport in
(China, Bhutan, India, Nepal)
- (7) is famous for Samba dance.
(Brazil, India, Pakistan, China)

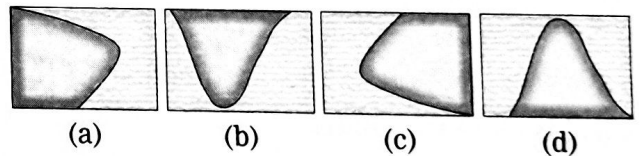
Ans.

- (1) Tropic of Capricorn passes through the southern part of Brazil.
- (2) India is second largest country in terms of population.
- (3) Brazil is known as the 'Coffee Pot' of the world.
- (4) India is world famous for spices.
- (5) Football is famous sport in Brazil.
- (6) Cricket is very famous sport in India.
- (7) Brazil is famous for Samba dance.

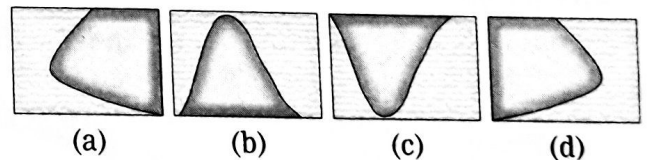
***Q. 2** Select the correct option :

(1 mark each)

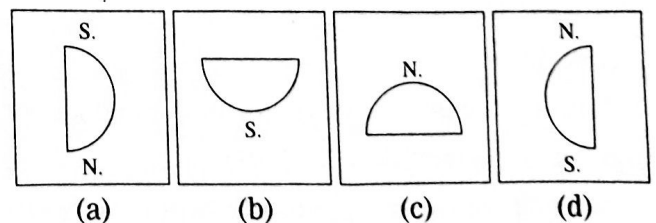
- (1) Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of Brazil correctly?



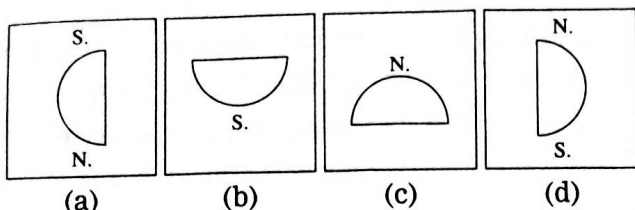
- (2) Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of India correctly?



- (3) Considering hemisphere, which shape correctly represents the hemisphere in which India lies?



(4) Considering hemisphere, which correctly represents the hemisphere in which Brazil mainly lies?



Ans : (1) - (a); (2) - (c); (3) - (c); (4) - (b).

***Q. 3 Are the sentences Right or Wrong? Rewrite the wrong ones : (1 mark each)**

(1) Brazil is mainly located in the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans. Right.

(2) Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of India.

Ans. Wrong.

Correct sentence : Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of India.

(3) The longitudinal extent of Brazil is less than India.

Ans. Wrong.

Correct sentence : The longitudinal extent of Brazil is more than India.

(4) Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil.

Ans. Right.

(5) Brazil has a coastline along the Pacific Ocean.

Ans. Wrong.

Correct sentence : Brazil has a coastline along the Atlantic Ocean.

(6) Pakistan is a neighbouring country to the southeast of India.

Ans. Wrong.

Correct sentence : Pakistan is a neighbouring country to the northwest of India.

(7) The southern part of India is called peninsula.

Ans. Right.

Q. 4 Answer the following questions in one sentence each : (1 mark each)

(1) In which Hemispheres is India situated?

Ans. India is situated in both the Northern Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere.

(2) In which Hemispheres is Brazil situated?

Ans. Brazil is situated in the Northern, Southern and Western Hemispheres.

(3) Which parallels of latitude pass through Brazil?

Ans. Equator and Tropic of Capricorn pass through Brazil.

(4) How many union territories are there in India?

Ans. There are seven union territories in India.

Q. 5 Name/List the following : (1 mark each)

(Note : The answers are given directly.)

(1) Any four states in India : (1) Maharashtra (2) Gujarat (3) Jammu and Kashmir (4) Manipur.

(2) Any four states in Brazil : (1) Acre (2) Amapa (3) Alagoas (4) Goias.

(3) Countries sharing land boundaries with India : (1) Pakistan (2) Afghanistan (3) China (4) Nepal (5) Bhutan (6) Bangladesh (7) Myanmar.

(4) Countries sharing maritime border with India : (1) Pakistan (2) Sri Lanka (3) Maldives (4) Indonesia (5) Bangladesh (6) Myanmar.

(5) Neighbouring countries of Brazil : (1) French Guiana (2) Suriname (3) Guyana (4) Venezuela (5) Colombia (6) Peru (7) Bolivia (8) Paraguay (9) Argentina (10) Uruguay.

(6) Essential skills to study geography : (1) Observation (2) Classification (3) Differentiation (4) Comparison (5) Graph, diagrams and map reading (6) Evaluation (7) Analysis (8) Drawing conclusions (9) Presentation (10) Critical thinking.

Q. 6 Give geographical reasons for the following : (2/3 marks each)

(1) Why is India looked upon as a young country?

Ans. (1) In India, the percentage of working people (young people) in population is greater than non-working population.

(2) In India, the percentage of working people in population is nearly 51 per cent.

(3) In India, the percentage of non-working population (children and senior citizens) is lesser than working population. Therefore, India is looked upon as a young country.

(2) Why is Brazil called 'coffee pot' of the world?

Ans. (1) Brazil ranks first in the world in terms of production of coffee.

(2) It produces nearly 40 per cent of the total coffee production of the world.

(3) It is the largest exporter of coffee. Therefore, Brazil is called 'coffee pot' of the world.

Q. 7 Answer the following questions in brief : (4 marks each)

*** (1) What problems did Brazil and India face after independence?**

Ans. Brazil and India faced the following problems after independence :

(1) After independence, Brazil faced many financial crises.

(2) Within 20 years after independence, India has fought three wars.

(3) After independence, people from various parts of India coped up with severe famine situations.

(4) After independence, India faced many financial difficulties and a problem of slow rate of economic growth.

*** (2) How are Brazil and India different from each other in terms of location?**

Ans. Brazil and India are different from each other in terms of location as follows :

(1) Brazil is located in the Northern, Southern and Western Hemispheres.

(2) India is located completely in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres.

(3) Brazil is located in the northern part of the continent of South America.

(4) India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia.

*** (3) Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India and Brazil.**

Ans. (A) India : (1) **Latitudinal extent :** The latitudinal extent of the mainland of India is from 8°4' N latitude to 37°6' N latitude. Indira Point is the southernmost point of India's territory. It is located on Nicobar island at the 6°45' latitude.

(2) **Longitudinal extent :** The longitudinal extent of India is from 68°7' E to 97°25' E.

(B) Brazil : (1) **Latitudinal extent :** The latitudinal extent of Brazil is from 5°15' N to 33°45' S.

(2) **Longitudinal extent :** The longitudinal extent of Brazil is from 34°45' W to 73°48' W.

(4) **Write in brief about the historical background and the current status of Brazil.**

Ans. (1) Brazil was under the rule of Portuguese for more than three centuries. It got independence on 7th September 1822.

(2) From 1930 to 1985, Brazil had a military government. From 1985, it has federal presidential republic type of government.

(3) In the late 20th century, Brazil had faced many financial difficulties and had overcome them successfully.

(4) Today, Brazil is seen as one of the important countries contributing to economic growth of the world and a major global market in future.

(5) **Write in brief about similarities between India and Brazil.**

Ans. Similarities between India and Brazil are as follows : (1) India as well as Brazil are surrounded by water bodies.

(2) Both the countries were under the foreign rules for many years. Today, both the countries have republic type of government.

(3) Both the countries had to face various types of difficulties after independence.

(4) Today, both the countries are considered to be an important global markets.

(6) Write in brief about location and extent of India.

Ans. (1) India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia. It is located entirely in the Northern and the Eastern Hemispheres.

(2) The latitudinal extent of mainland of India is $8^{\circ}4' N$ to $37^{\circ}6' N$. The longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ}7' E$ to $97^{\circ}25' E$.

(3) The Andaman and Nicobar islands, are a group of island located in the Bay of Bengal. Indira Point is the southernmost point of India's territory. It is located on Nicobar island at the $6^{\circ}45'$ latitude.

(4) The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India.

(7) Write in brief about location and extent of Brazil.

Ans. (1) Brazil is located in the northern part of the continent of South America. It is located in the Northern, Southern and Western Hemispheres.

(2) The latitudinal extent of Brazil is $5^{\circ}15' N$ to $33^{\circ}45' S$.

(3) The longitudinal extent of Brazil is $34^{\circ}45' W$ to $73^{\circ}48' W$.

(4) The Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through the southern part of Brazil.

Q. 8 Answer the following questions in detail : (4 marks each)

(1) Write in detail about the historical background and the current status of India.

Ans. (1) For nearly, one and a half century, India was under British rule.

(2) India got independence on 15th August, 1947.

(3) Since independence, India has followed federal parliamentary republic type of government.

(4) Within twenty years after independence, India faced and overcame problems like three wars, famines in various parts and many other financial issues.

(5) Despite these issues, today India is a major developing country of the world.

(6) Today, India is considered as one of the major global markets.

(7) After independence, various economic reforms took place in India. These reforms boosted the rate of economic development in India.

(8) The proportion of working people (youth) in India's population is comparatively high. Therefore, India is looked upon as a young country.

(2) What are the advantages of study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge?

Ans. The following are the advantages of study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge :

(1) Study of regions by following application of geographical knowledge helps in understanding the characteristics of the region.

(2) It helps in understanding how people have adapted to the region.

(3) It helps in understanding the problems arising due to over exploitation of natural resources in the region.

(4) It helps in understanding the measures to be taken against the degradation of environment.

(5) It enables to look at the current trends and understanding the process of changes occurring.

(6) It helps to face natural and man-made disasters in better way.

(7) It helps in knowing the reasons for regional imbalance and understanding the possible remedies.

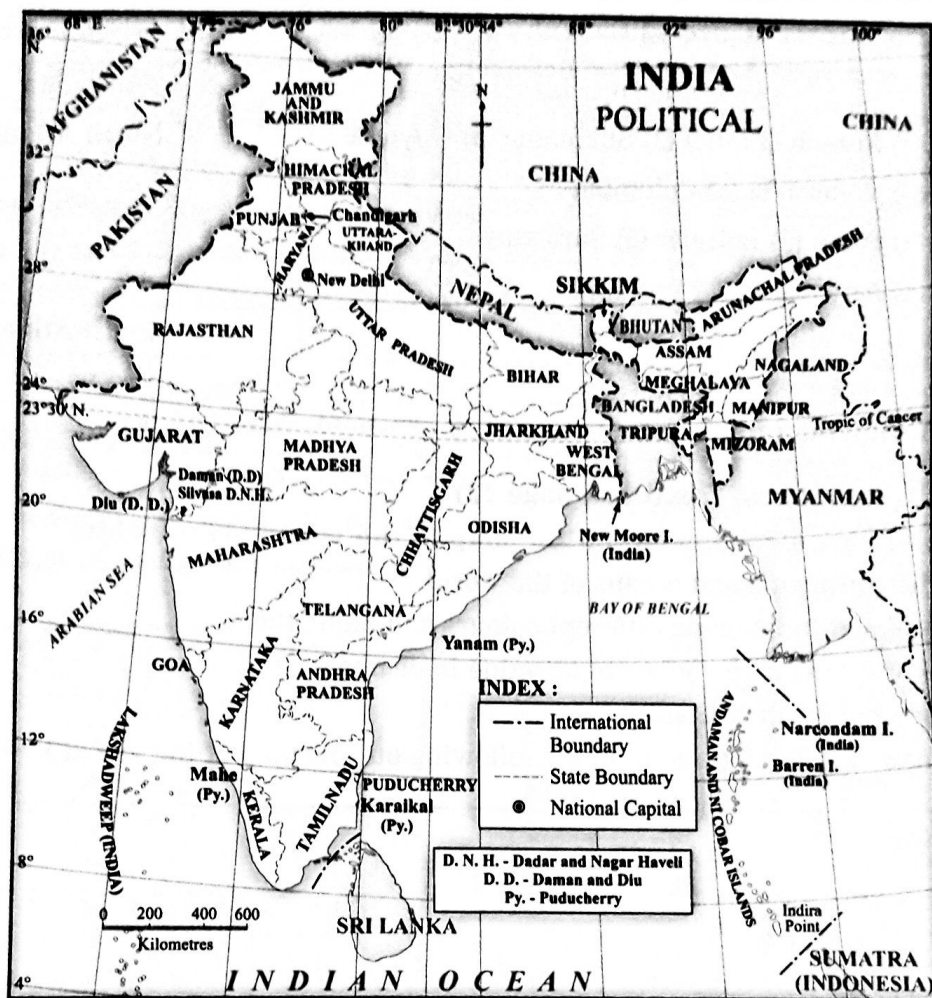
(8) It enables to predict what will happen in future.

Q. 9 Observe the following map/figure/ graph and answer the following questions :

(1 mark each)

(1) Make friends with maps! (Textbook page 10)

• Study the following map and answer the following questions :



(1) Find and write the extent of the mainland of India.

Ans. (A) Latitudinal extent : 8°4' N to 37°6' N. (B) Longitudinal extent : 68°7' E longitude to 97°25' E longitude.

(2) Identify the countries and water bodies around India and complete the following table :

Ans. (Note : The answer is given directly.)

Directions	Neighbouring Countries	Neighbouring water bodies
North	(1) Afghanistan (2) China (3) Nepal (4) Bhutan	-
West	Pakistan	Arabian Sea
South	(1) Sri Lanka (sharing maritime border of India) (2) Indonesia (sharing maritime border of India)	Indian Ocean
East	(1) Bangladesh (2) Myanmar (sharing maritime border of India)	Bay of Bengal

(Note : For clear understanding of map/figure/graph reading type question, here a map is given for Q.(1). However, for further question and for map/figure/graph reading questions in further chapter, the references of maps/figure/graph from textbook are given and only answers are given in this book.)

(2) Make friends with maps! (Textbook page 11)

• Study the Figure 2.2. given on page 11 of the textbook and answer the following questions.

(1) Find and write the extent of the mainland of Brazil.

Ans. (A) Latitudinal extent : $5^{\circ}15' N$ to $33^{\circ}45' S$. (B) Longitudinal extent : $34^{\circ}45' W$ to $73^{\circ}48' W$.

(2) Identify Brazil's neighbouring countries and oceans and complete the following table :

Ans. (Note : The answer is given directly.)

Directions	Neighbouring countries	Neighbouring oceans
North	(1) French Guiana (2) Suriname (3) Guyana (4) Venezuela (5) Colombia	North Atlantic
West	(1) Peru (2) Bolivia (3) Paraguay	-
South	(1) Argentina (2) Uruguay	-
East	-	South Atlantic

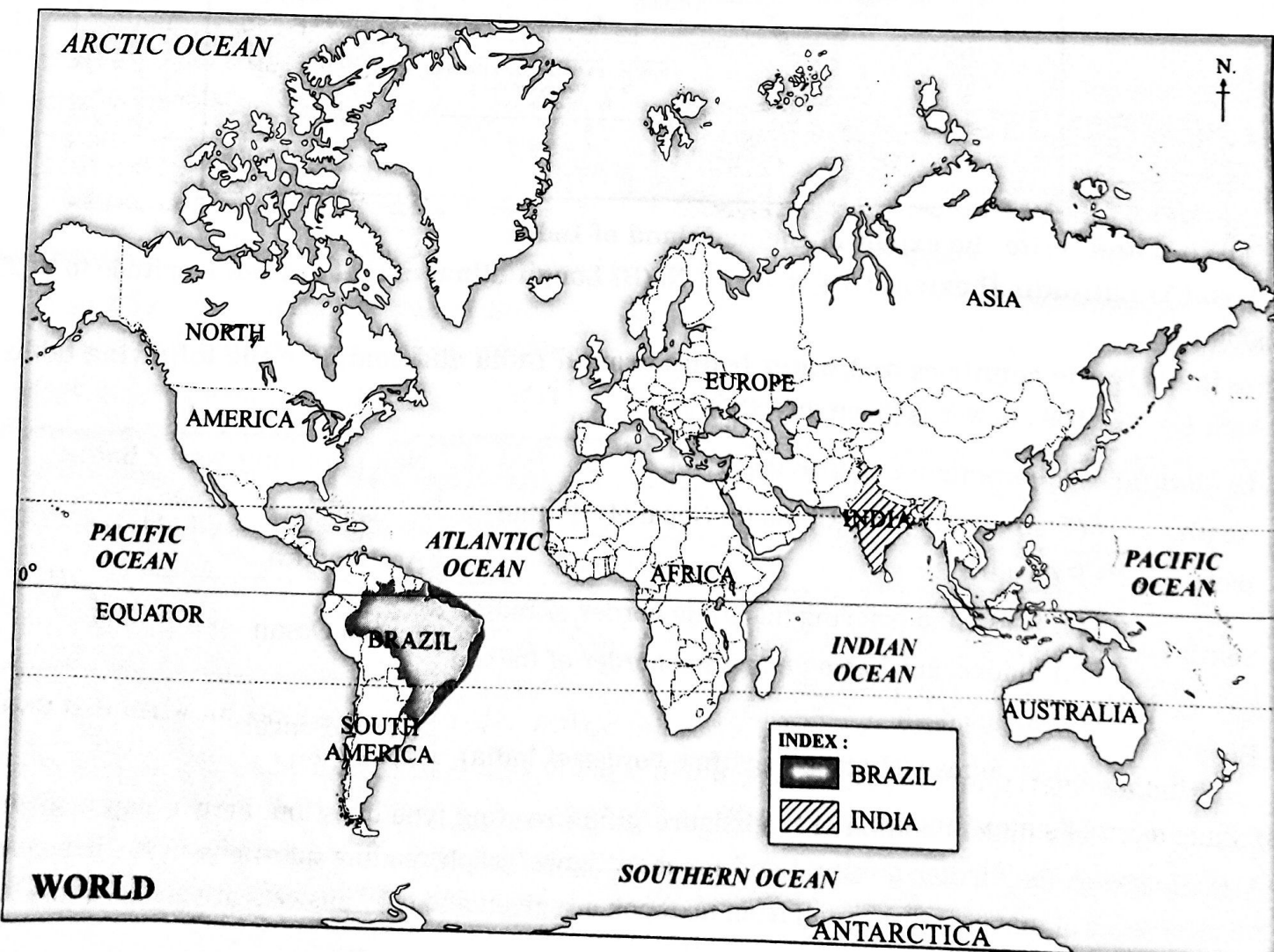
Q. 12 Mark the following on a given outline map of world. Give index : (1 mark each)

• Make friends with maps! (Textbook page 12)

Show the following elements on outline map of the world given below :

- (1) Name all the continents and oceans of the world.
- (2) Colour Brazil and India using different colours and name them.
- (3) Draw equator on the map and write its value in degrees.
- (4) Show the symbol for direction.

(Note : The answer is given directly in the following outline map of the world.)



ACTIVITY BASED/OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

• Colours of Both. (Textbook page 12)

Answer the following with respect to the countries that you have studied. (i.e. India and Brazil) :

(1) Out of the countries that you coloured on a world map, (i.e. India and Brazil) which country is larger in size?

Ans. Out of the countries that we have coloured on a world map, (i.e. India and Brazil), Brazil is larger in size.

(2) Which country has a larger latitudinal extent?

Ans. India has a larger latitudinal extent.

(3) How do the locations of Brazil and India differ in terms of their positions in their respective continents?

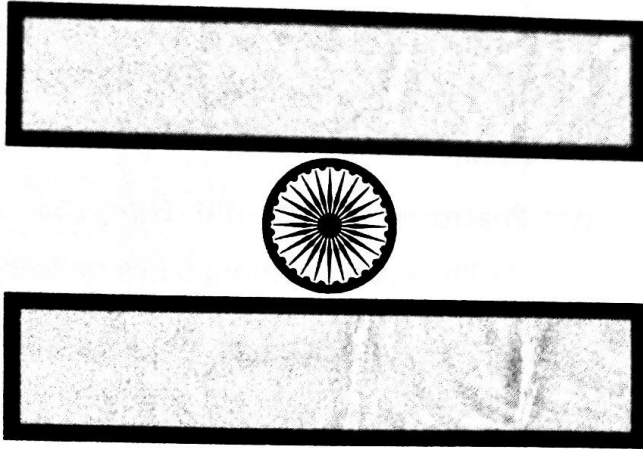
Ans. Brazil is located in the northern part of the continent of South America and India is located in the southern part of the continent of Asia.

(4) How many states does each of the two countries have?

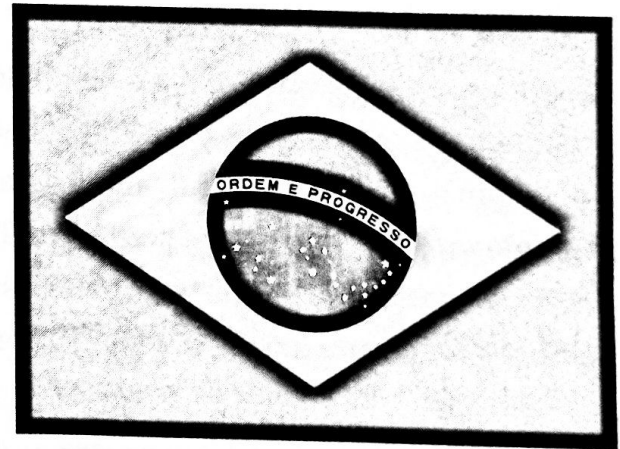
Ans. India has 29 states and Brazil has 26 states.

(5) Draw the flags of India and Brazil.

Ans.



Flag of India



Flag of Brazil

ACTIVITIES

(1) Colours of Both. (Textbook page 12)

Obtain information regarding the emblems of India and Brazil. (Use the internet to obtain information.)

(2) Give it a try. (Textbook page 13)

(A) Find the difference between post-independence characteristics of India and Brazil. (Use the internet to obtain information.)

(B) The imperial power, which ruled Brazil, also ruled a part of India. Find out when that part of India achieved independence. (Use the internet to obtain information.)

(3) Make a list of states in India and Brazil.