

Preface :

Friends! Since 6th standard we have been studying 'Geography' as a separate subject as a part of the course 'Social Sciences'. We have been introduced to various concepts, processes and features related to the four spheres of the earth. We have also studied how settlements evolve, how humans have been using the natural resources for their livelihood, how have they processed the raw resources into more usable items, how these goods are traded in local as well as global markets, etc.

Moreover we have been considering the ill-effects of indiscriminate and exploitative utilization of resources in our environment.

To study geography, we need to develop some skills like.

- observation • classification • differentiation
- comparison • Graph, diagrams and map reading
- evaluation • analysis • drawing conclusions
- presentation • Critical thinking

To acquire such skills, we need to study regions using all the geographical concepts and processes we have learnt till now and

achieve the learning outcomes. Through this we can learn the application of geographical knowledge. This year we will study all this with reference to two countries.

This year you will do the revision of all the concepts learnt till now. This study will help you to provide an insight into geography and its application. It will help you to understand natural and man-made events.

By applying geographical concepts, the characteristics of the region will be understood. We understand how people in the region have adapted to the region. Problems arising due to over-exploitation of resources can be understood. Degradation of environment and measures to be taken against them can be thought about. Looking at the current trends, you can understand the process of changes occurring. You can predict what will happen in the future. It will help you face natural and man-made disasters in a better way. Regional imbalances and the reason for it can be understood and possible remedies can be suggested.

2. LOCATION AND EXTENT



Few hints and the flags of two countries are given below. Using them, identify these two countries. You can easily identify one of them and hope you can easily identify the other too.



Clues-

- The second largest populated country in the world-
- Famous for spices in the world-
- Cricket is a popular sport here-



- Famous for Samba dance-
- Known as the 'coffee pot' of the world-
- Football is a very popular sport here-

Name of the Country : Republic of India

Name of the Capital : New Delhi

Location, extent, and boundaries-

India is located in the northern and eastern hemispheres of the Earth. It is located in the southern part of the Asian continent.

With the help of figure 2.1, find the extent



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of the mainland India. Fill in the degree values in degrees in blank spaces -° 4' N to° 6' N latitudes and between° 7' E to° 25' E longitudes.

Indira Point is the southernmost tip of India. It is located on 6°45' N parallel.

Observe figure 2.1. Identify the countries and water bodies around India and complete the table in your notebook.



Figure 2.1 : India

Directions	Neighbouring Countries/ Seas/Oceans
East	
North	
West	
South	

Name of the Country : Federative Republic of Brazil

Name of the Capital : Brasilia

Location, extent and boundaries :

Some part of Brazil lies in the northern hemisphere while most of it lies in the southern hemisphere. Also, it lies in the western hemisphere in the northern part of the South American continent.



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With the help of figure 2.2, find the extent of the mainland Brazil. Fill in the degree values in blank spaces-° 15' N to° 45' S latitudes and between to° 47' W to° 48' W longitudes.

Observe figure 2.2. Identify Brazil's neighbouring countries and oceans. Fill in the chart given below in your notebook.

Directions	Neighbouring Countries/Oceans
North	
West	
South	
East	



Figure 2.2 : Brazil

Historical Background: India

India was under the British rule for almost one-and-a-half century. India got its independence in the year 1947. Despite facing several problems like three wars, famine situations in various parts and similar issues after independence, India is a major developing country of the world. India is considered to be a global market too. Because of various economic reforms from time-to-time, India's economic development has paced up.

The proportion of youth in India's population is high. As this forms a major part of a working population, India is looked upon as a young country.

Historical Background : Brazil

For more than three centuries, Brazil was under Portuguese rule. Brazil gained its independence in 1822. From 1930 to 1985, for more than a half century, it was under a populist military government.

It has overcome global financial difficulties in the late 20th century. Brazil is seen as a contributor to economic growth of the world and an important market in the future.

Show the following elements in Fig 2.3.

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



Colours of Both

Answer the following questions with respect to the countries that you have studied.

- Out of the countries that you have coloured, which country is larger in size?
- Which country has a larger latitudinal extent?
- How do the locations of Brazil and India differ in terms of their positions in their respective continents?
- How many states does each of the two countries have?
- Draw the flags of these countries in your notebook.
- Obtain information regarding the emblems of both the countries.



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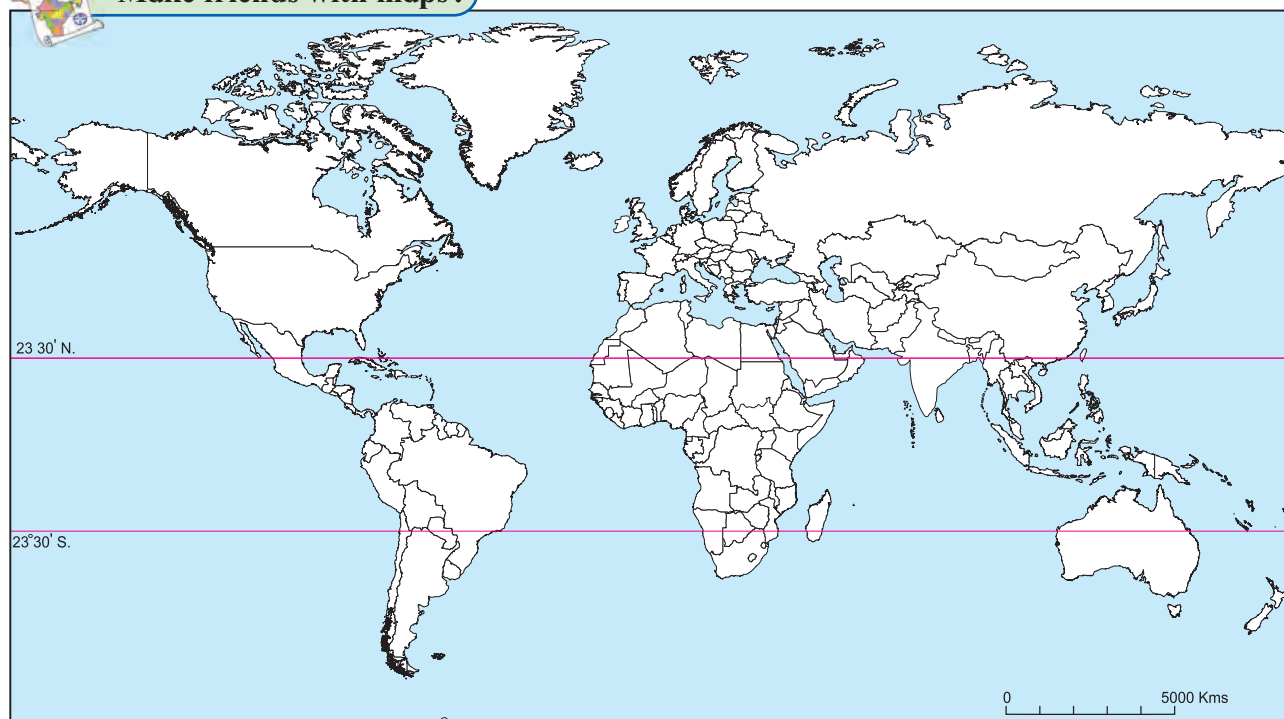


Figure 2.3 : World Outline Map



Give it a try.

- Find the difference between post-independence characteristics of India and Brazil.
- The imperial power which ruled Brazil also ruled a part of India. Find out when that part of India achieved independence?



Do you know?

- We celebrate our Independence Day on August 15, whereas Brazil celebrates its Independence day on Sept. 07.
- India has federal parliamentary republic type of government, whereas Brazil has federal presidential republic type of government.
- The name 'Brazil' comes from 'Pau Brasil', a local wooded tree.



Exercise

Q 1. Are the sentences right or wrong. ? Rewrite the wrong ones

- Brazil is mainly located in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of India.
- The longitudinal extent of Brazil is less than India.
- Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil.
- Brazil has a coastline along the Pacific Ocean.
- Pakistan is a neighboring country to the south east of India.
- The southern part of India is called Peninsula.

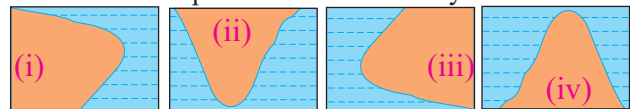
Q 2. Answer in brief:

- What problems did Brazil and India face after independence?
- How are Brazil and India different from each other in terms of location?
- Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India and Brazil.

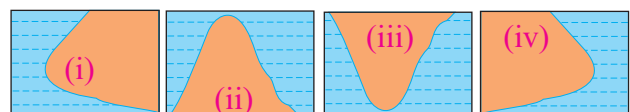
Q 3. Select the correct option

- India's southernmost point is known as :
 (1) Lakshadweep (2) Kanyakumari
 (3) Indira Point (4) Port Blair
- These two countries in South America do not share their border with Brazil.
 (1) Chile-Ecuador
 (2) Argentina- Bolivia
 (3) Columbia- French Guiana
 (4) Surinam -Uruguay
- Both the countries have type of government.
 (1) Military (2) Communist
 (3) Republic (4) Presidential

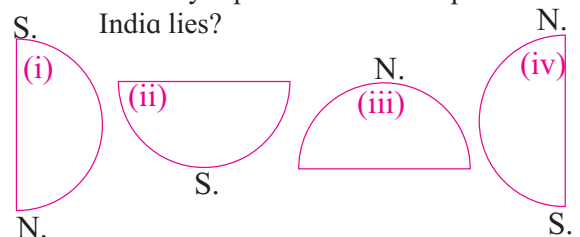
(d) Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of Brazil correctly?



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



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



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

