

2. Location and Extent

Exercise

1. Question

Are the sentences right or wrong? Rewrite the wrong ones

- (a) Brazil is mainly located in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (b) Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of India.
- (c) The longitudinal extent of Brazil is less than India.
- (d) The Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil.
- (e) Brazil has a coastline along the Pacific Ocean.
- (f) Pakistan is a neighboring country to the southeast of India.
- (g) The southern part of India is called Peninsula.

Answer

a) is right. It is mainly located in the southern hemisphere while some of its parts also lie in the northern and western hemisphere.

b) is wrong. Tropic of Cancer is the circle marking the latitude 23.5 degrees north. It passes through the middle of India. It passes through eight states of India - *Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram*.

c) is wrong. The longitudinal extent of Brazil is more than India. The longitudinal extent of India is approximately 30 degrees where the same of Brazil is 39 degrees.

d) is right. The Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil. The Equator is also known as 0-degree latitude.

e) is wrong. Brazil has a coastline along the North and South Atlantic Ocean.

f) is wrong. Pakistan is a neighbouring country to the north west of India.

g) is right. The southern part of India is called Peninsula. Peninsula is the region surrounded by water from the majority of its sides.

2 A. Question

Answer in brief:

What problems did Brazil and India face after independence?

Answer

Brazil gained its independence in 1822 from Portuguese. But it was under the populist military government after independence and also faced global financial difficulties. There was an issue of maintaining unity within the nation. Apart from that, it faced many problems due to the large size of the country. It was difficult to provide facilities to the deepest parts as the Amazon Jungle, central plateau or the northeast desert. Slavery was a big issue for all American countries. Slaves were an intrinsic part of Brazil, but they had many costs, this kind of economy structure made it harder for the country to develop.

India had a major issue of communal violence due to a partition on the basis of religion. There was widespread bloodshed on both sides. Resettlement of the displaced people was a big issue. There was a need to focus on agriculture which was completely exploited by the Britishers. Apart from this, India too faced the issue of maintaining unity among different states and among people of different faiths.

2 B. Question

Answer in brief:

How are Brazil and India different from each other in terms of location?

Answer



Criteria	India	Brazil
Location	Northern and Eastern Hemisphere	Southern and Western Hemisphere
Continent	Asian	South American
Ocean	Indian Ocean	North and South Atlantic ocean
Latitude line passes	Tropic of Cancer	Equator and Tropic of Capricorn
Famous Sport	Cricket	Football
Major Agriculture	Spices	Coffee
Type of government	Federal Parliamentary	Federal Presidential

2 C. Question

Answer in brief:

Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India and Brazil.

Answer

The Latitudinal extent of India is 8°4'N to 37°6'N. The Longitudinal extent of India is 68°7'E to 97°25'E.
 The Latitudinal extent of Brazil is 5°15'N to 33°45'S. The Longitudinal extent of Brazil is 34°45'E to 73°48'W.

3 A. Question

Select the correct option

India’s southernmost point is known as:

- A. Lakshadweep
- B. Kanyakumari
- C. Indira Point
- D. Port Blair

Answer

It is a village in Nicobar district of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India. Kanyakumari is the southern tip of Cardamom Hills. Port Blair is capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Lakshadweep is another island of the country in the south-east.

3 B. Question

Select the correct option

These two countries in South America do not share their border with Brazil.

- A. Chile-Ecuador
- B. Argentina- Bolivia
- C. Columbia- French Guiana
- D. Surinam -Uruguay

Answer

Ecuador shares a border with Colombia and Peru and not with Brazil. Chile shares a border with Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia and not with Brazil.

3 C. Question

Select the correct option

Both the countries have..... type of government

- A. Military
- B. Communist

- C. Republic
- D. Presidential

Answer

It is a type of government in which a state is ruled by representatives of the citizen body. The rulers of these countries is not the a monarch. Brazil is a presidential type of government whereas India has a Parliamentary type of government.

3 D. Question

Select the correct option

Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of Brazil correctly?



- A. (i)
- B. (ii)
- C. (iii)
- D. (iv)

Answer

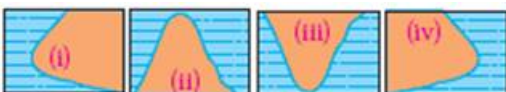
You can clearly see the shape of the coastal part of Brazil below.



3 E. Question

Select the correct option

Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of India correctly?



- A. (i)
- B. (ii)
- C. (iii)
- D. (iv)

Answer

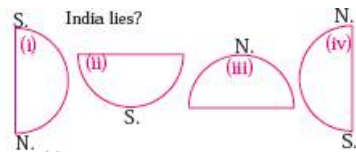
You can clearly see the shape of the coastal part of India below.



3 F. Question

Select the correct option

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



- A. (i)
- B. (ii)
- C. (iii)
- D. (iv)

Answer

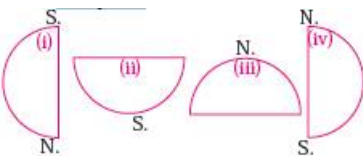
India lies in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere.

The first figure shows the Eastern region. The second figure shows Southern region. The third figure shows Northern region. The fourth figure shows Western region.

3 G. Question

Select the correct option

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



- A. (i)
- B. (ii)
- C. (iii)
- D. (iv)

Answer

Brazil lies in Southern and Western Hemisphere.

The first figure shows the Western region. The second figure shows Southern region. The third figure shows Northern region. The fourth figure shows Eastern region.

Intext Questions

1. Question

Find the difference between post-independence characteristics of India and Brazil.

Answer

The differences between post-independence characteristics of India and Brazil are as follows:

India	Brazil
(i) India's economy depends largely on agriculture and industries of oils, metals, etc.	(i) Brazil's economy depends largely on its natural resources.
(ii) The current population of India is approximately 1300 million.	(ii) The current population of Brazil is approximately 210 million.
(iii) The capital of India is New Delhi.	(iii) The capital of Brazil is Brasilia.
(iv) The national flag consists of three horizontal bands of Saffron,White, and Green. The blue chakra in the center (on the White band) has 24 spokes in a wheel. The saffron band stands for courage,sacrifice, and renunciation. The white band stands for purity and truth. The green band stands for faith and fertility. The blue chakra stands for the wheel of Law and Dharma.	(iv) The national flag is green in color, with a large yellow diamond in the middle. This diamond has a blue globe with 27 stars. There is also a white line that passes through the globe which bears the motto: ORDEM E PROGRESSO. This stands for order and progress. On the modern flag. The green color stands for the forests, and the yellow diamond stands for minerals(or natural resources that shaped the country's economy). The blue globe with the stars stands for the sky or number of states. This design is inspired by the previous banner of the Empire of Brazil in 1822.

(v) The Indian national anthem is Jana Gana Mana. The lyrics and music were given by Rabindranath Tagore in 1950.	(v) The Brazilian national anthem is Hino Nacional Brasileiro. The lyrics and music were given by Joaquim Osório Duque-Estrada and Francisco Manuel da Silva respectively.
(vi) Environmental issues include air pollution from vehicles and industries, lack of sufficient natural resources due to overpopulation, water pollution due to sewage and pesticides, overgrazing, deforestation, etc.	(vi) Environmental issues include air and water pollution, improper mining activities, illegal wildlife trade, oil spills, loss of wetlands, deforestation, etc.

2. Question

The imperial power which ruled Brazil also ruled a part of India. Find out when that part of India achieved independence?

Answer

Brazil was ruled by the imperial power of the Kingdom of Portugal. On 22nd April in 1500, the Portuguese naval fleet arrived on the shores of Brazil. Colonization began officially, in 1534 when King John III divided Brazil into 15 parts. He appointed a Governor to control entire colony in 1549. Brazil became independent from the Portuguese on 7th September 1822.

India gained independence from British rule on 15th August 1947, but some parts of India were still suffering from colonial rule. One of these parts was Goa, which was still under Portuguese control. Goa gained independence from Portugal on December 19th, in 1961. The fight for the freedom of Goa began on June 18th, 1946 when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia defied the ban on public meetings which was imposed by the Portuguese government. This launched the first civil disobedience movement which inspired others to fight for freedom of Goa.