Written as per the latest syllabus prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

STD. X

Geography

Salient Features

- Written as per the new syllabus
- Exam oriented coverage of entire syllabus
- Ample numericals for thorough revision
- Includes ‘Smart Recap’ to reinforce key concepts
- Include Test your understanding with every chapter for knowledge testing
- Includes Gyan Guru (GG) - a student-buddy that helps to link learning with life
- Model Question Paper in accordance with the latest paper pattern

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PREFACE

While creating this book, our core intent was to develop a sourcebook that would be extremely exam oriented and aid students to face the Board Examination confidently.

Geography: Std. X has been prepared as per the new syllabus and latest paper pattern which is extremely student-centric and focuses on active learning along with making the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

We have infused the book with a liberal sprinkling of real life examples and additional questions. A series of questions titled under ‘Use your brain power’, ‘Can you tell’, ‘Think about it’ and various similar titles pave the way for a robust concept building.

Every chapter begins with a ‘Comparative analysis’ to facilitate quick understanding of the chapter. The book covers all the textual content in the Question-Answer format. It also includes a host of other Objective and Subjective type of questions. These include Map-based and Graph-based questions that help students to study and analyze the respective maps and graphs. ‘Smart Recap’, which provides a quick revision of the key concepts of a chapter, has been included where deemed necessary. We have also provided ‘Chapter at Glance’ to review the chapter. The chapter ends with ‘Test Your Understanding’ that stands as a testimony to the fact that the child has understood the chapter completely.

We have also included a ‘Model Question Paper’, designed as per the latest paper pattern. It is a unique tool that equips students with self-assessment.

We hope students find this book resourceful and love it as much as we loved creating it.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

From,
Publisher

Edition: First

Gyan Guru (GG)

We present to you our very own mascot-’GG’. GG is a student-buddy who pops up throughout the book and draws your attention to important bits of knowledge also termed as ‘Good to Know’. These ‘Good to Know’ sections help you understand a concept distinctly with a corresponding example from your immediate environment. This is our initiative that helps to link learning with life, thereby educating the students much more practically. We’re hopeful that you will love this initiative.

Disclaimer

This reference book is transformative work based on textual contents published by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

This work is purely inspired upon the course work as prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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## Comparative analysis:

<table>
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<th>BRAZIL</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainly dependent on primary sector</td>
<td>Mainly dependent on tertiary sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mining</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhota Nagpur plateau is storehouse of minerals</td>
<td>Developed in eastern part and highland region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastline around 7500 kilometers</td>
<td>Coastline around 7400 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marines as well as inland fishing developed</td>
<td>Only marine fishing well-developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall, very uneven distribution of industries</td>
<td>Most large industries concentrated in south and south east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trade</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export items: Tea, mangoes, coffee, spices, leather and leather goods, iron ore, cotton and silk textiles. Import items: Petroleum, machines, pearls and precious stones, gold and silver, paper, medicines, etc. Major trading partners: The U.K., the U.S.A., Germany, Japan, China, Russia, etc.</td>
<td>Export items: Iron ore, coffee, cocoa, cotton, soya bean, sugar, tobacco, oranges and bananas. Import items: Machinery, chemical products, fertilisers, wheat, heavy vehicles, mineral oil and lubricants. Major trading partners: Germany, the U.S.A., Canada, Italy, Argentina, Saudi Arabia and India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Choose the correct options:

1. India’s per capita income is less than Brazil due to ________.
   - (A) Low national income
   - (B) Massive population
   - (C) Big family size
   - (D) Low food grain production
   - **Massive population**

2. The economy of Brazil is mainly dependent on ________ activities there.
   - (A) Primary
   - (B) Secondary
   - (C) Tertiary
   - (D) Quaternary
   - **Tertiary**

3. The economies of India and Brazil are of the ________ type.
   - (A) Underdeveloped
   - (B) Developed
   - (C) Developing
   - (D) Highly developed
   - **Developing**

4. India has ________ national income than Brazil.
   - (A) Higher
   - (B) Lower
   - (C) exactly same
   - (D) little lower
   - **Higher**
5. ______ are main cereal crop in Brazil.
   (A) Rice & maize  (B) Maize & Barley  
   (C) Millet & Barley  (D) Rice & Millet
   **Rice & maize**

6. The ______ part of Brazil is rich in various types of minerals.
   (A) Southern  (B) Western  
   (C) Eastern  (D) Northern
   **Eastern**

7. Which of the following Indian state is not a bulk producer of salt?
   (A) Gujarat  (B) Delhi  
   (C) Tamil Nadu  (D) Rajasthan
   **Delhi**

8. Brazil has higher ______ than India.
   (A) national income  (B) population  
   (C) per capita income  (D) none of the above
   **per capita income**

9. Brazil’s coastline is around ______ kilometres long.
   (A) 7400  (B) 5700  
   (C) 7500  (D) 4700
   **7400**

10. Around ______ of land in India is under cultivation.
    (A) 50%  (B) 70%  
    (C) 40%  (D) 60%
    **60%**

11. Maize is mainly produced in ______ part of Brazil.
    (A) Southern  (B) Eastern  
    (C) Northern  (D) Central
    **Central**

12. The distribution of industries in India is ______.
    (A) highly uneven  (B) slightly uneven  
    (C) highly even  (D) none of the above
    **Highly uneven**

13. India mainly imports ______.
    (A) Leather goods  (B) Iron ore  
    (C) Silk textiles  (D) Petroleum
    **Petroleum**

14. Mining is main occupation of people in ______.
    (A) Korba  (B) Orissa  
    (C) Kacch  (D) Chhota Nagpur plateau
    **Chhota Nagpur plateau**

15. Brazil is largest exporter of ______.
    (A) Oranges  (B) Soyabean  
    (C) Sugarcane  (D) Rubber
    **Soyabean**
Identify the correct group:

1. The refineries situated close to petroleum producing areas.
   i. Koyali – Digboi – Noonmati  
   ii. Mathura – Barauni – Digboi  
   iii. Koyali – Barauni – Mathura  
   A. Koyali – Digboi – Noonmati

2. The states with most of the reserves of metallic minerals.
   i. Gujarat – Rajasthan – Tamil Nadu  
   ii. Jharkhand – Orissa – Madhya Pradesh  
   iii. Rajasthan – Maharashtra – Punjab  
   A. Jharkhand – Orissa – Madhya Pradesh

3. The major salt producer states in India.
   i. Gujarat – Rajasthan – Tamil Nadu  
   ii. Jharkhand – Orissa – Tamil Nadu  
   iii. Gujarat – Maharashtra – Uttar Pradesh  
   A. Gujarat – Rajasthan – Tamil Nadu

Use your brainpower. (page 58)
If Rajasthan does not have a coastal area, then how does it produce salt?
A. Although Rajasthan does not have coastal area; it has one of the largest saline water lakes in India. The Sambhar lake is a major source for producing salt in Rajasthan. Salt is produced by evaporation of Brine. The state also has other salt-water lakes such as Didwana lake, Pachpadra lake, Lunkaransar lake, etc.

Match the column:

1. Column A | Column B
   i. Brazil’s major trading partners | a. Tea, Spices, Silk textiles
   ii. India’s major trading partners | b. Machinery, chemical products, fertilizers
   iii. India mainly exports | c. Coffee, bananas, wheat
   iv. Brazil mainly imports | d. Canada, Italy, Argentina
   | e. Australia, Chile, Peru
   | f. Japan, China, Russia
   i – d  
   ii – f  
   iii – a  
   iv – b

2. Column A | Column B
   i. Fish varieties in Brazil | a. Falkland current
   ii. Major coffee growing states | b. Rice, wheat, maize, sorghum and millets
   iii. Coal mining in India | c. Swordfish, shrimp, lobsters, sardines
   iv. Major food crops in India | d. Sugarcane, cotton, jute
   | e. Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo
   | f. Korba
   i – c  
   ii – e  
   iii – f  
   iv – b
Chapter 08: Economy and Occupations

Name the following:

1. Name the major industries in Brazil.
   A. Iron and steel production, automobile assembly, petroleum processing, chemicals production and cement making

2. Name the agricultural items for which Brazil is the largest exporter.
   A. Coffee and Soyabean

3. Name the location where cattle, sheep and goats are reared in Brazil.
   A. Savannah grasslands in the south

4. Name the region of marine fishing in India.
   A. Coastal waters in west from Kachchh, Malabar coast to Coromandal coast in east

5. Name the important fish of India’s eastern coast.
   A. Horse mackerels, clupeids and silver bellies

6. Let’s recall. (Page 55)
   Name the warm and cold ocean currents near Brazilian coasts.
   A. Brazilian current is the warm ocean current while Falkland current is the cold ocean current near Brazilian coast.

Answer in one sentence:

1. What is the length of India’s coastline?
   A. India has about 7500 kilometres of coastline.

2. Which are the main freshwater fish varieties in India?
   A. Silver bellies, carp (chopda), etc. are major freshwater varieties in India.

3. Which are the industries concentrated in coastal belt of Kerala?
   A. The coastal belt of Kerala has heavy concentration of coir, copra and fish canning industries.

4. Where are Mathura and Barauni refineries located?
   A. Mathura and Barauni refiners are located in the interior, away from the coast and oil-producing areas.

5. In which regions of India does fish form an important part of the diet?
   A. Fish is an important part of diet for people living in the coastal areas of Kerala, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Maharashtra.
Prepare a map with the help of the information given below:

1. Try this. (page 56)

i. Show the distribution of crops like wheat, jowar, rice, cotton, sugarcane, tea and apple in the outline map of India using symbols. Name the map.

A. 

![Map of India showing crop distribution](image)
1. Look at the map given in Fig 8.2. The major primary occupations in Brazil are shown here. Discuss the following points and write your observations in the notebook. (page 53 / 54)

i. In which part of Brazil is coffee mainly produced?
A. Coffee is mainly produced in southeastern coastal region of Brazil.

ii. Which food crops are mainly grown in Brazil?
A. Rice, soyabean and corn are mainly grown in Brazil.

iii. Can you relate the production of these crops with the climate there?
A. COASTAL REGION: The crops like rice, cacao are produced on large scale in the coastal region. These crops require hot and humid temperature and heavy rainfall. The coastal region has hot and humid temperature and it receives heavy rainfall.
BRAZILIAN HIGHLAND: The crops like coffee, soyabean, oranges, etc. are produced on a large scale in Brazilian highlands. These crops require mild temperature and medium rainfall. The Brazilian highland has mild temperature and it receives moderate rainfall.
iv. Where is the rubber plantations concentrated?
A. The rubber plantations are concentrated in Amazon River basin.

v. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Crops</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Areas of Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food crops</td>
<td>Rice, Corn, Soya bean</td>
<td>North-eastern, Eastern, Central-Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash crops</td>
<td>Coffee, Sugarcane, Rubber</td>
<td>Easter, Central, Northern-Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>Bananas, Orange</td>
<td>Easter, North-eastern-Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Observe the map given in previous question and answer the following questions. (page 54)
i. Prepare a table of mining products and regions of production in Brazil.
A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mining Products</th>
<th>Regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Manganese</td>
<td>North and North-Eastern parts of Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Bauxite</td>
<td>North, North-Eastern and South-Eastern regions of Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Iron ore</td>
<td>Central and South-Eastern parts of Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Coal</td>
<td>Southern Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. In which part of Brazil has mining activity not developed? What could be the reasons?
A. Mining activity has not developed in Amazon River Basin which is on the northern part of Brazil. Heavy rainfall and high temperature is found in the northern part. The Amazon River Basin is also inaccessible due to dense rainforest. Further, transport facilities are also poorly developed in the region.

iii. Considering the availability of resources, where has the development of industries occurred?
A. The deposits of iron ore are found in central region of Brazil. The deposits of bauxite are found in northeastern regions of Brazil. The deposits of coal are found in southermost region. Due to availability of these resources, development of industries has occurred in the northeastern, eastern and southermost region of Brazil.

Give geographical reasons: 3 marks each 5-7 mins

1. Per capita land availability is more in Brazil as compared to India.
A. i. India occupies only 2.41 per cent of the land area of the world whereas it supports 17.5 per cent of the world’s population. On the other hand, Brazil occupies 5.6 per cent world’s total land and has 2.78 per cent of world’s total population.
ii. The average density of population in India is 382 persons per sq. km. as per 2011 census. While the density of population in Brazil as the 2010 census around 23 persons per sq. km.
iii. This means that the per person availability of land in India is lesser than that of Brazil. Moreover, the population of India is also higher than that of Brazil. Due to these reasons, the per capita land availability is more in Brazil as compared to India.

2. There is mixed economy in Brazil and India.
A. Brazil and India are considered to be mixed economies due to following reasons:
   i. EXISTENCE OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTOR: Both, India and Brazil have co-existence of public as well as private sector in their economies. Hence, Brazil and India are considered as mixed economies.
   ii. VARIOUS SECTORS: The various sectors such as banking, railways, airways, electricity production, iron and steel industry, health, education, telecommunications, etc. are owned by public as well as private sector in both the countries.
   iii. GOALS: Both the countries aim to strike balance between objectives of profit making and social welfare.
3. The United States of America is far ahead of Brazil and India.
   A. United States of America is far ahead of Brazil and India due to following reasons:
      i. LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT: The United States is a developed country while India and Brazil
         are developing countries. These countries are progressing in the field of technological
         advancement, education and industry.
      ii. POPULATION: The population of US is less and well educated as compared to Brazil and India.
      iii. US OTHER STRENGTHS: The United States has the strength of many patents, modern
         technology and mechanical strength.
      iv. PER CAPITA INCOME: The United States is far ahead of Brazil and India in terms of national
         per capita income.

Think about it. (page 53)

Which type of occupations gives a boost to the development of a country’s economy?
A. The tertiary sector activities give boost to the economic development.

4. The distribution of industries in India is highly uneven.
   A. Distribution of industries is highly uneven in India due to following reasons:
      i. UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES: The distribution of industries in India is highly uneven
         partly on account of uneven distribution of the necessary raw materials and power resources.
      ii. CONCENTRATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES: The distribution of industries is uneven also because
         of the concentration of enterprises, financial resources and other necessary conditions in large towns.

5. India’s agriculture contributes more towards GDP.
   A. India’s agriculture contributes more towards GDP due to following reasons:
      i. LARGER POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE: Unlike Brazil, India’s agriculture
         contributes more towards GDP and also engages a larger chunk of population. In India,
         agriculture has been a long standing activity. Around 60% of land in India is under cultivation.
      ii. FAVORABLE CONDITIONS: India’s enormous expanse of level plains, rich soils, high percentage of
         cultivable land, wide climatic variety, long growing season, etc. provide a strong base to agriculture.
      iii. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: India produces rice, wheat, maize, sorghum and millets as major
         food crops; plantations of tea, coffee, rubber and cash crops like sugarcane, cotton, jute, etc.
         are also produced. India is also a major producer of a variety of fruits and vegetables.

6. North-eastern part of the peninsula has very high concentration of heavy metallurgical industries.
   A. North-eastern part of peninsula has high concentration of heavy metallurgical industries due to
      following reasons:
      i. METALLIC MINERALS RESERVES: Jharkhand, Orissa, adjoining Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh,
         parts of Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu account for most of the reserves of metallic minerals.
      ii. STEEL CENTERS: Almost all the steel centers are situated in this area.
      iii. OTHER FAVORABLE FACTORS: Availability of large quantities of coal and refractory materials,
         along with cheap power from the Damodar-Valley Corporation and a number of thermal power
         projects, has added to the advantages.

Draw a graph with the help of the given statistical information:

1. Use the following table and make polyline graph with the help of computer. (page 53)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3060</td>
<td>8840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3250</td>
<td>14230</td>
<td>37470</td>
<td>56280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[Note: As the PCI of India (90 US $) and Brazil (240 US $) in the year 1960 was very less, so according to the scale used here, they are shown as ‘0’.]
1. Read the graph and answer the following questions. (page 52)

**Gross Nation Income (GNI) from 1960 to 2016 (in million US $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 8.3**

i. Which country’s national income was highest in 2016 and was it how much?
A. National income of US was highest in 2016 and it was nearly US$1800-1850 million.

ii. Comparing India and Brazil, which country had a higher national income in 1980?
A. Comparing India and Brazil, Brazil had higher national income in 1980.

iii. Comparing India and Brazil, which country had a higher income in 2016?
A. Comparing India and Brazil, India had higher national income in 2016.

iv. Tell the difference between the GNP of Brazil and India in 2016.
A. The difference between GNP of Brazil and India in 2016 was nearly US$ 30 to 40 million.

v. Calculate difference between national income of developed & developing countries in 2016.
A. The difference between national incomes of developed and developing countries in 2016 was nearly US$ 1600 million.

2. Read both the pie-charts carefully and answer the following questions. (page 53)

**Figure 8.4**

**Brazil**

- Primary: 55%
- Secondary: 27.5%
- Tertiary: 17.5%

**India**

- Primary: 26%
- Secondary: 17%
- Tertiary: 57%

- Contribution of sectors in GDP (2016)

**Brazil**

- Primary: 10%
- Secondary: 19%
- Tertiary: 71%

**India**

- Primary: 24.3%
- Secondary: 48.8%
- Tertiary: 27.9%

- Percentage of population engaged in various sectors (2016)
i. Which country has a higher percentage of population engaged in primary activities?
A. India has higher percentage of population (48.8%) engaged in primary activities.

ii. In which country is the contribution of tertiary sector greater in the GDP?
A. In Brazil, the contribution of tertiary sector greater in the GDP (67%).

iii. In which country is the share of secondary activities more in the GDP?
A. In Brazil, the share of secondary activities is more in GDP (27.5%).

iv. Can we say that Brazil is an agrarian economy like India? Give reasons.
A. No, we cannot say that Brazil is an agrarian economy.
   Reasons: In India, 48.8% population is engaged in primary activities. In Brazil, only 10% population
   is engaged in primary activities while most of the population (71%) is engaged in tertiary
   activities. In India, share of primary activities in GDP is 17%. On the other hand, contribution of
   primary sector in Brazil’s GDP is only 5.5% while that of tertiary sector is 67%.

v. Let’s recall. (page 56)
   a. With the help of pie-chat, tell us what is the contribution of secondary activities in Brazil’s
      GDP?
A. The contribution of secondary activities in Brazil’s GDP is 27.5%.

3. Trade makes up about 25% of GDP. See the below figure and compare it with India. (page 58)

A. i. In 2010, India’s contribution of trade in GDP was 50 per cent.
   ii. Till 1990, India’s contribution of trade in GDP was lesser than Brazil’s contribution of trade in its GDP.
   iii. After 1990 till 2010, India’s contribution of trade in GDP was continuously increasing.
   iv. However, from 2010 to 2016, India’s contribution of trade in GDP has decreased by 10 per cent.
4. Study the graphs and answer the following questions. (page 59)

**INDIA—BRAZIL TRADE**
(Export-Import in Million US $)

![Graph showing trade between India and Brazil from 2008 to 2015](image)

**Figure 8.6**

i. In which year the value of exports to Brazil exceeded the imports from Brazil?

ii. In which year the trade with Brazil was most favorable of all?
A. In 2013, the trade with Brazil was most favorable of all.

iii. Comment upon the Balance of Trade in the year 2013.
A. India’s value of balance of trade in 2013 with respect to Brazil was the maximum. It means in 2013 India had most favorable balance of trade since the difference between export value and import value was highest.

iv. From which year value of exports to Brazil have exceeded value of imports from Brazil?
A. From 2013 the value of exports to Brazil has exceeded the value of imports from Brazil.

v. Write a note on the trade between Brazil and India.
A. The graph shows trade between Brazil and India for the period between 2008 and 2015.
   In 2009 and 2012, value of imports from Brazil was larger than value of exports to Brazil, leading to unfavorable balance of trade for India. In 2008, 2011, 2013 and 2014, value of exports to Brazil is more than imports value, leading to favorable balance of trade for India.

*5. Study the following graph and analyze in short.

![Graph showing contribution of sectors in national income and percentage of population engaged in the sector](image)

**Figure 8.7**
A. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ENGAGED IN EACH SECTOR: In India, 48.8% population is engaged in primary sector, 24.3% in secondary sector and 26.9% in tertiary sector. In Brazil, 10% population is engaged in primary sector, 19% in secondary sector and 71% in tertiary sector.

CONTRIBUTION OF EACH SECTOR IN NATIONAL INCOME: In India, the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in national income is 17%, 26% and 57% respectively. In Brazil, the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in national income is 5.5%, 27.5% and 67% respectively.

DEPENDENCE: We can conclude that India is mainly dependent on primary sector activities while Brazil is mainly dependent on tertiary sector activities.

6. Read the adjoining table and answer the following questions. (page 58)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian Exports</th>
<th>Indian Imports</th>
<th>Brazil Exports</th>
<th>Brazil Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>178751.4</td>
<td>288372.9</td>
<td>152994.7</td>
<td>127697.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>251136</td>
<td>364770</td>
<td>197356.4</td>
<td>180458.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>304623.53</td>
<td>489181.3</td>
<td>256038.7</td>
<td>226243.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>214099.8</td>
<td>361271.9</td>
<td>242579.8</td>
<td>223149.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. What is balance of trade?
A. It is the difference between value of exports and value of imports a country.

ii. Tell the types of balance of trades.
A. Surplus balance of trade (value of exports > value of imports)
   Deficit balance of trade (value of imports > value of exports)
   Balanced balance of trade (value of exports = value of imports)

iii. In which country export exceeds import in all the years?
A. In Brazil, export exceeds import in all the years.

iv. Brazil’s balance of trade belongs to which type?
A. Brazil’s balance of trade belongs to surplus (favorable) balance of trade.

v. India’s balance of trade belongs to which type?
A. India’s balance of trade belongs to deficit (unfavorable) balance of trade.

Answer in Detail:

4 marks each 10-15 mins

*1. Why has mining not developed in the western part of Brazil?
A. The mining has not developed in western part of Brazil because of following reasons:
   i. DENSE FORESTS: The area is covered by dense forests.
   ii. POOR TRANSPORT LINKS: The transport links to the western part of Brazil are poorly developed.
   iii. INACCESSIBILITY TO THE REGION: Since the area is covered by dense forests and has poor transport links, the region is not easily accessible.
   iv. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE: Lack of knowledge regarding potential reserves of resources also contribute to less development of mining activity in Western part of Brazil.

*2. What are the similarities and differences in fishing activities in Brazil and India?
A. Following are various similarities and differences between fishing activities:
   i. SIMILARITIES: Both the countries have long coastline. India has sea coast around 7500 kilometers while Brazil has about 7400 kilometers of coastline. Further, marine fishing is well developed in Brazil as well as India. In India, marine fishing is confined to coastal waters in the west from Kachchh, Malabar Coast to Coromandel coast in the east. On the other hand, in Brazil, marine fishing is confined to south eastern coast of Brazil.
Differences: In India, marine fishing as well as inland fishing is undertaken on a large scale. However, in Brazil, inland fishing is not developed much despite the existence of many rivers. In Brazil, swordfish, shrimp, lobsters, and sardines are mainly caught, while in India, sardines, mackerel, Bombay duck, prawns, horse mackerels, clupeids, and silver bellies are caught.

3. Answer the questions on the basis of fig 8.3 (page 55)
   i. Can you give two reasons of concentration of fishing near the south-eastern coast of Brazil?
      A. a. The two currents (warm Brazilian current and cold Falkland current) meet off the south-eastern coats of Brazil. The meeting of these two currents makes the south-eastern coast a good fishing ground.
      b. Further, there is a continental shelf off the South Atlantic coast.
   
   ii. Inland fishing is not developed in Brazil though there is a large number of rivers in Brazil. Can you think of a reason?
      A. a. The physiography and dense forests of Brazil make the region inaccessible.
      b. Further, the rivers flow with great speed making it difficult for fishing.

4. Find out. (Page 56)
   Obtain information regarding pisciculture in India with the help of internet and reference books and write a note.
   A. i. Pisciculture: The breeding, rearing, and transplantation of fish by artificial means is called pisciculture. It involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures such as fish ponds, mainly for human consumption.
   ii. Sources of Fish: Sea and rivers are the main source of fish. However, the total quantity of fish from these natural resources is gradually decreasing due to rapidly rising volume of fish collection. As a result, setting up commercial fish farming business is necessary to meet the demand in the Indian market.
   iii. Need for Pisciculture: In India, pisciculture is increasing rapidly due to huge demand for fish and fish products.

5. Write note on economies of Brazil and India.
   A. The economies of Brazil and India could be explained with the following points:
      i. Mixed and Developing: Both the economies have co-existence of public as well as private sectors. In other words, both are mixed economies. Moreover, both Brazil and India are developing countries.
      ii. Percentage of Population in Different Sectors: In India, 48.8% of population is engaged in the primary sector, 24.3% in secondary sector, and 26.9% in the tertiary sector. On the other hand, in Brazil, 10% population is engaged in the primary sector, 19% in secondary sector, and 71% in tertiary sector.
      iii. Contribution of Sectors in GDP: In India, the primary sector contributes 17% in GDP, secondary sector 26% and the tertiary sector 57%. On the other hand, in Brazil, the primary sector contributes 5.5%, secondary sector 27.5%, while the tertiary sector contributes 67%.

6. Write in brief about agro-based industries in India.
   A. Following are the various agro-based industries in India:
      i. Jute, Sugar: Agro-based industries including cotton, jute, and sugar are heavily concentrated in the raw material-producing areas. Sugar industries are mainly developed in states like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, etc. Similarly, jute industries are developed in West Bengal.
      ii. Forest-Based Industries: The forest-based industries including paper, plywood, matches, resins, and lac are increasingly finding concentration in the forest areas of various states.
      iii. Coir, Copra: The coastal belt of Kerala has a heavy concentration of coir, copra, and fish canning industries.
7. Write in brief about agriculture in Brazil.
A. The agriculture in Brazil could be explained with the help of following points:
   i. HIGHLAND AND COASTAL AREAS: In Brazil, agriculture is the main occupation of people living in the highlands and coastal areas. Favorable climate and topography make it possible for growing a variety of crops.
   ii. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: Rice and maize are the main cereal crops. Production of maize is largely concentrated in the central part. Commercial crops like coffee, cocoa, rubber, soyabean and sugarcane are cultivated on a large scale.
   iii. LARGEST EXPORTER: Brazil is the largest exporter of coffee and soyabean in the world. The major states growing coffee are Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo.
   iv. FRUITS: Besides these crops, production of fruits like bananas pineapples, oranges and other citrus fruits is also done.
   v. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Cattle, sheep and goats are also reared in the Savannah grasslands in the south. Consequently, meat and dairy products are produced on a large scale.

8. Explain Mining activity in Brazil and India.
A. Mining activities in both countries could be explained as:
   i. MINING IN INDIA: Mining activity is well developed in Chhota Nagpur plateau because it is rich in different types of minerals. In eastern Maharashtra, coal is mined in Korba and Chattisgarh. At the mouth of river Godavari, reserves of mineral oil and natural gas are discovered. Wells of mineral oils are found in Digboi in Assam, Mumbai High in Arabian Sea near Maharashtra, Kalol and Koyali in Gujrat. In Rajasthan stones like marble are found while in Andhra Pradesh Cuddapah is found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mining activity</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Korba, Chattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil &amp; natural gas</td>
<td>At the mouth of Godavari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral oil wells</td>
<td>Digboi, Mumbai High, Kalol, Koyali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stones like marble</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuddapah</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   ii. MINING IN BRAZIL: Iron ore, manganese, nickel, copper, bauxite, tungsten, diamonds are found in eastern part of Brazil. Mining has also developed well in the highland region of Brazil because of increasing demand. The mining has not developed in interiors of Brazil because of inaccessibility, dense forests, lack of knowledge of potential reserves of resources, etc.

9. Bilateral investments between India and Brazil.
A. Bilateral investments between India and Brazil could be explained with the help of following points:
   i. BRICS: Brazil has opened up strategic partnership with India through BRICS. BRICS stand for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
   ii. AGREEMENTS: India and Brazil have made agreements for bilateral investments.
   iii. INDIA’S INVESTMENT: Indian companies have invested in various sectors such as IT, pharmaceuticals, energy, agri-business, mining, engineering and auto-sectors, etc.
   iv. BRAZIL’S INVESTMENT: Brazilian companies have invested in automobiles, IT, mining, energy, biofuels, and footwear sectors in India.
   v. INVESTMENT MAGNITUDE: Indian companies have set up industrial centers all over Brazil and invested lot of capital. On the other hand, Brazil’s footprint in India is smaller but important.
1. Try this. (Page 52)

A table regarding the ownership of various sectors in both the countries is given.

i. Like Brazil, fill the details regarding India and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banking</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
<td>Largely Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airways</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
<td>Largely Private, little Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity production</td>
<td>Largely Public</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron &amp; Steel industry</td>
<td>Largely Public</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Largely Public, little Private</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>Private and Public both</td>
<td>Private in wireless segment and Public in wire line segment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. On the basis of the information about the ownership of various sectors in both the countries given in the table, can you infer about the type of these economies?

A. Both, India and Brazil are mixed economies. A mixed economy is an economic system combining both, private and public enterprises. Both India and Brazil has public entities as well as private sector players in its various sectors. Further, both of them are developing economies.

2. Let’s recall. (Page 52)

Classify the following activities in by ticking in the respective column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television Broadcasting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee-keeping</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coir and Rope making</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaggery- making</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Producing blades of the plough</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extracting Iron Ore</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobile Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Production</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving buses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing lodging and boarding facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Give it a try. (page 55)

The following images are related to agricultural activities. Identify and write whether they are practiced in Brazil or India.

![Image](i)

(i)

![Image](ii)

(ii)

![Image](iii)

(iii)

![Image](iv)

(iv)

A. i. In first image, coffee plantation is seen which is mainly practiced in Brazil

ii. In second image, tea plantations are seen which are mainly practiced in India

iii. In third image, shifting of agriculture is seen which is mainly practiced in Brazil

iv. In fourth image, paddy cultivation is seen which is mainly practiced in India

4. Look at fig 8.9. Observe the given logos. (page 57)

![Logos](image)

Figure 8.9

i. Identify the industries with which they are associated.

ii. Which raw material is used for these industries? Classify them accordingly.

A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Industries</th>
<th>Raw materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agro-based industries</td>
<td>Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd</td>
<td>Seeds, raw materials required for the production of pesticides, fertilisers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khadi and Village Industries Commission</td>
<td>Cotton, silk and wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Product - based industries</td>
<td>Aarey</td>
<td>Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Silk Board (CSB)</td>
<td>Silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals and metal-based industries</td>
<td>Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)</td>
<td>Crude oil and natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.</td>
<td>Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chittaranjan Locomotive Works</td>
<td>Iron &amp; steel and various metals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rashtriya Chemicals &amp; Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)</td>
<td>Coal, limestone, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii. From which part of India do they get these raw materials? Discuss and write.

A. These industries get raw materials from various parts of India. For example, Aarey gets raw material from rural areas in Maharashtra and Gujarat. CLW gets raw material from West Bengal and Jharkhand. ONGC gets crude oil from Mumbai high in Arabian sea near Maharashtra. Central Silk Board gets raw material from various parts of India such as Mysore, Bangalore and North East.

S. Colours of both. (Page 58)

Answer the following.

i. What does BRICS stand for?
A. BRICS is the abbreviation created to indicate association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

ii. When was it established?
A. BRICS was established in June 2006.

iii. What are the objectives of this bloc?
A. The objectives of BRICS are mutual economic assistance, increase in trade and co-operation between members.

iv. The countries of which continent are not a member of this bloc?
A. The countries of continents of North America, Australia and Antarctica are not a member of this bloc.

v. In which continents do the member countries lie?
A. The member countries lie in the continents of South America, Asia and Africa.
**INDIA**

- **Agriculture:**
  - Area under cultivation: 60% of land in India.
  - Major food crops: rice, wheat, maize, sorghum and millets.

- **Mining:**
  - Big storehouse of minerals: Chhota Nagpur plateau.
  - Coal mining: Korba in Chattisgarh and in eastern Maharashtra.
  - Reserves of mineral oil and natural gas: at the mouth of river Godavari.

- **Fishing:**
  - Coastline: Around 7500 kilometres.
  - Marine fishing: accounts for about 40% of total annual production.
  - Freshwater fishing: accounts for 60% of total annual production.

- **Industries:**
  - North-eastern part of the peninsula: very high concentration of heavy metallurgical industries.
  - Refineries: Koyali, Digboi, Noonmati and Bongaigaon refineries are situated close to the petroleum producing areas. Mathura and Barauni refineries are in the interior.
  - Salt manufacturing industry: mainly in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

- **Trade:**
  - Export items: tea, mangoes, coffee, spices, leather and leather goods, iron ore, cotton, silk textiles.
  - Import items: petroleum, machines, pearls and precious stones, gold and silver, paper, medicines.
  - Major trading partners: UK, USA, Germany, Japan, China, Russia.
  - Investment in Brazil: IT, pharmaceuticals, energy, agri-business, mining, engineering, auto sectors.

**BRAZIL**

- **Agriculture:**
  - Main occupation of people living in highlands and coastal area.
  - Main cereal crops: Rice and maize.
  - Largest exporter: coffee and soybean.

- **Mining:**
  - Developed in eastern part of Brazil and highland region.

- **Fishing:**
  - Coastline: Around 7400 kilometres.
  - Fishing activities: Inland fishing not well developed. Marine fishing developed.

- **Industries:**
  - Major industries: iron and steel production, automobile assembly, petroleum processing, chemicals production, and cement making.
  - Location: Most large industries concentrated in south and south east.

- **Trade:**
  - Export items: iron ore, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, tobacco, oranges and bananas.
  - Import items: machinery, chemical products, fertilizers, wheat, heavy vehicles, mineral oil, lubricants.
  - Major trading partners: Germany, USA, Canada, Italy, Argentina and Saudi Arabia and India.
  - Investment in India: automobiles, IT, mining, energy, biofuels, footwear sectors.
TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Time: 60 minutes                 Total marks: 20 marks

Q1. Choose the correct option:    (2 marks)
   i. Brazil is the largest exporter of _______.
      (A) Coffee (B) Soyabean
      (C) Maize  (D) Both (A) & (B)
   ii. The _______ part of Brazil is rich in various types of minerals.
      (A) Southern (B) Western
      (C) Eastern  (D) Northern

Q2. Match the Column:              (4 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Major salt producer states in India</td>
<td>a. Silver bellies, crap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Main cereal crops in Brazil</td>
<td>b. Chhota Nagpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Main freshwater fish varieties in India</td>
<td>c. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Storehouse of minerals</td>
<td>d. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Shrimp, lobsters, sardines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Rice and maize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q3. Answer in one sentence: (any four) (4 marks)
   i. Which refineries in India are situated close to petroleum producing areas?
   ii. Which are the major industries in Brazil?
   iii. Which countries are the major trading partners of India?
   iv. Name the warm and cold ocean currents near Brazilian coasts.
   v. Which items are imported by Brazil?
   vi. What is the length of India’s coastline?

Q4. Give geographical reasons:  (6 marks)
   i. Mining has not developed in the western part of Brazil.
   ii. North-eastern part of peninsula has high concentration of heavy metallurgical industries.

Q5. Answer in detail: (4 marks)
   i. Write note on bilateral investments between India and Brazil.
**Std. X Smart Notes**

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- History and Political Science
- Science and Technology–I
- Science and Technology–II

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