

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF INDIA

(A) NEPAL

INTRODUCTION

Nepal is a neighbouring country of India. We don't need a visa (International order for communication) to visit Nepal. This neighbouring nation of ours is situated to north of India. Nepal can be seen from $26^{\circ} 20'$ to $30^{\circ} 10'$ North latitudes and $80^{\circ} 15'$ to $88^{\circ} 10'$ East longitudes on the globe. It is a land locked country and therefore, it is called a buffer nation. To the north of Nepal, Tibet (China) is situated and between them Himalayas stand like a wall. From other three sides, it is surrounded by Indian states. In the East of Nepal Sikkim and West Bengal, in the West Uttarakhand and in the South states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are situated. The important center of Buddhist culture, Lumbini, during Mauryan rule is situated in Nepal. Birth place of Gautam Buddha also lies here. Great center of Hindu pilgrimage, Pashupatinath temple, is situated in the Nepal's capital Kathmandu. A large fair is organised here on every Shivratri. The total area of Nepal is 140797 squares Km. and total population is 2.76 crores (2005).

STRUCTURE AND LANDFORMS

The structure of Nepal is associated with the origin of Himalayas. The land form created by the folding of the sedimentary rocks due to geo - compressive force is the specialty of the Nepalese land forms. Softer rocks near the surface and harder rocks at greater depth from the surface are found here. Most of the Mountain peaks are made up of Igneous and metamorphic rocks.

On the basis of land forms, Nepal has been divided into three parts.



Fig. 7.1 Nepal – Political and Physical

First, fertile Tarai region of the south which is adjacent to Indian border with an average height of 300 meters. Dense forest and long grass is the specialty of this region. Second, central hilly region in which Mahabharat Lekh and hills of Chure are included. The height of this region is up to 500 to 1500 meters. It has a number of small hills which are full of coniferous trees. To the North of this region Siwalik Hills are situated. There are many valleys here among which Kathmandu valley is famous for its beauty. The third is Himalayan range region. This region extends in the Northern part of Nepal. This region has many high Mountain peaks which attract the mountaineers. The highest peak of the world, Mt. Everest whose height is 8848 meters is situated on the Nepal Tibet border. Local people call this peak by the name of 'Sagar Matha'. All the Mountain peaks, situated in this region, remain covered with snow throughout the year and are the origin place of a number of perennial rivers. The other important peaks such as Makau (8463 meters), Meju (7139 meters) and Gaurishankar (7134 meters) are amongst the highest peaks of the world. Mt. Everest along with other Himalayan ranges has remained center for adventure and is world famous for Mountaineering. Nepal's other peaks such as, Annapurna, Dhaulagiri, Nepeu are important.

CLIMATE

The climate of Nepal is dominated by cold conditions. The land forms affect the climate of Nepal. Except for the Tarai region of the south, the temperature of the rest of the areas remains low because 75% of the total area is much higher from the Sea level. The temperature of Kathmandu goes below 2⁰ C in winters whereas it rises up to 30⁰ C in summers. The average annual temperature, here, is 10⁰ C. Nepal experiences summer season from March to August and winter season from September to February. In summer, Monsoon winds bring 200 cm. rainfall in the eastern part of Nepal and 100 cm. in the western part annually. During winters the northern part of Nepal experiences snowfall and cyclonic rainfall is also experienced.

DRAINAGE

From east to west there are successively three river system Kosi, Gandak and Ghaghra. The longest river, here, is Karnali which is a tributary of Ghaghra and it flows in the western Nepal and enters India. River Gandak flows in the central Nepal which is also called Narayani river here and river Kosi is called Saptkosi in the east Nepal. All rivers flow in the north to south direction and enter into Indian Territory. Because the terrain has slope, therefore, the rivers move very swiftly which creates the problem of soil erosion but presents the great possibilities of Hydro electric production.

SOIL AND VEGETATION

In the Tarai region and valleys of Nepal alluvial soil is found. On the lower Mountain slopes Lateritic and in central Mountainous region unfertile brown Podzol soil is found. The soils of Mountainous region are plagued by soil erosion.

Forests and Pastures are spread over 25.4 percent and 13 percent of land respectively in Nepal. In the Tarai region, Tropical evergreen and Monsoon forests are found. Evergreen broad leaved forests are found in 1200 to 2400 meters. Above this evergreen coniferous forests are found in 2400 to 4000 meters. Above this Mountainous pastures are found where due to rise

in population, cutting of forests has created environmental problems. Wild animals like Elephants, Tiger, Bear, Monkey, Deer, Rabbits etc. are found in the forests here. Thus, Nepal is a store house of bio diversity.

AGRICULTURE

Subsistence agriculture along with animal husbandry is the main profession in Nepal. On 18 percent land area agriculture is practiced here. Important food grains are rice, maize, wheat, Millets etc. In commercial crops Jute, sugarcane, fruits, tobacco, tea and cotton are important. 70 percent of the total agricultural produce comes from eastern Tarai region of the country alone. Intensive agriculture is done in the Kathmandu valley in which cultivation of rice, fruits and vegetables are important.

EFFECT OF MINING AND INDUSTRIES ON ECONOMY

There is scarcity of minerals in Nepal. Mica is the important minerals here. Lignite, Copper, Cobalt etc. in small quantity, are also found. In the form of power resources Devi Ghat Hydro Electric Project has been started with the collaboration of India. There are immense possibilities for the development of Hydro Electric projects but there has been almost no development at all.

Industrially also Nepal is a Backward country. There is scarcity of factors required for the establishment of the large industries here. Industries based on Agriculture and forest are being developed here. Cotton textiles, sugar, leather, vegetable oil, tobacco, match box, paper and pulp etc. are manufactured here. Cement and Agricultural equipments are also being manufactured here. The natural beauty, religious places and mountaineering attract tourists here. The tourism industries are developing very rapidly here.

TRADE

The trade of Nepal is also improving due to increase in mining and industries, the foreign trade and economic condition. Nepal has trade relations mainly with India, Bangladesh, China and Bhutan. Cotton and woolen textiles, food materials and herbs are exported from here. Heavy

machinery, Electrical goods and Vehicles are imported. Being a land locked nation, it has to rely on Kolkata port for the trade with other nations.

Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal and is connected with India and China through roadways. A road has been constructed with the help of China which runs across Himalayas and goes up to Tibet border. Kathmandu is connected through airways with all continents and all goods of modern comfort are available here. Pokhara is the second largest city. The lake, situated here, attracts tourists. Birganj and Janakpur are other important trade centers. All the cities, here, are connected with one another by the means of transport and communications.

There are ample possibilities of development here. The development of Hydro Electricity, Mineral and Agriculture is being done by adopting modern techniques and with the support of neighbouring countries. If expected developmental standards are achieved in Nepal then it can become Switzerland of the east. For the last 240 years there was the rule of Monarchy system of administration. The citizen of this country voted for the end of Monarchy and laid the foundation of democracy in 2008. Today's Nepal has risen in the form of a new republic. The people of Nepal now expect the possibilities of all round development of Nepal.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The border of Nepal touches which state of India?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur
(c) Sikkim (d) Punjab
2. What is Mahabharat Lekha?
(a) Mountain Range (b) Accounts office
(c) Plain (d) Palace

3. By which name river Gandak is known in Nepal?
(a) River Kali Gandak (b) River Narayani
(c) River Trishul (d) River Krishna

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Mention the name and height of the highest peak of Nepal.
2. Write the name of three important rivers of Nepal.
3. Write the names of neighbouring countries and bordering Indian states of Nepal.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Describe the economy of Nepal.
2. Describe the Climate, Soil and Drainage of Nepal.
3. Describe the effect of Industries on the economy of Nepal.

MAP WORK (PROJECT WORK)

With the help of Atlas make a map of Nepal and locate important Mountain peaks and Industrial centers.



(B) BHUTAN

INTRODUCTION

Bhutan is an important neighbouring country of India. It is a Mountainous country which is situated in the central part of the Eastern Himalayas. Bhutan extends between $26^{\circ} 45'$ and $28^{\circ} 20'$ North latitudes and $89^{\circ} 45'$ and $92^{\circ} 05'$ East longitudes. The total area of Bhutan is 46,500 square Km. In the north of Bhutan is China (Country), in the east is Arunachal Pradesh, in the south Assam, and in the west Sikkim is situated. These are all states of India. Bhutan is a land locked country. The capital of Bhutan is Thimphu.



Fig. 7.2 Bhutan

STRUCTURE

On the southern fringe of Bhutan there is a 16 Km. wide strip of plain area known as 'Duars'. Duar region, which is up to 600 meters in height is a narrow strip of land. In the north of plains are the lower Himalayan Mountains whose height is 1500 to 3000 meters. North of these mountains are the greater Himalayas, whose maximum height in Bhutan is 7,574 meters.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate of Bhutan is Mountainous Monsoon type. The effect of altitude can be seen on temperature here. Severe cold condition prevails all

DO YOU KNOW

Which type of climate is found in Bhutan? If somebody from your family and neighbour has visited Bhutan then apart from your book collect information from them.

the year round. The average temperature of the January month is 4⁰ C and of July it is 17⁰ C. More than 185 cm of rainfall is received in May to September. The average annual rainfall is 250 cm.

Tropical climate is found in Duar plain areas. Here, the month of

January remains cold. In the mountainous regions where height ranges from 1050 to 2250 meters temperate type of climate is found. Most of the country's population is found in this area only. The areas having greater altitude than this have very cold climate and generally, they remain covered with snow. Very few people inhabit in these high plateau areas and natural vegetation is almost nil.

The southern slopes of the Mountains receive more rainfall and records 500 to 750 cm of rainfall. The vegetation zones are found in accordance with the climatic conditions. Duars have broad leaved tropical forest, Chir forest in 1200 – 2200 meters altitudes, in 1500 – 3000 meters altitude Chir, Oak, Maple, Poplar, Walnut etc. and at further higher altitude Fir, Birch etc. type of vegetation is found. About 68 percent of the total area of Bhutan is covered with forests.

DO YOU KNOW

What is shifting cultivation? Collect information in this regard.

AGRICULTURE

The agriculture is practiced on less than 10% of the total area here. Agriculture is done, in the inner valleys of the rivers and on gentle slopes. The agriculture is more developed in south – western parts. Shifting cultivation is done in the eastern

parts. The production of crops is based on the slopes and altitude. Rice, Wheat, Barley, Potato, Maize, vegetables are mainly grown here.

POPULATION

The total population of Bhutan is 23.28 lakhs (2007) and the average population density is 42 persons per square Km. In 2005 the annual growth rate of population was 1.9%. The percentage of urban population was 11%

and rate of literacy was 42%. Because of the economic backwardness people are poor here. Thimphu and Punakha are Bhutan's important towns. In the Human Development Index of 2008, Bhutan is placed on 133rd position.

INDUSTRY

Industrially, Bhutan is very backward. The development of the resources have been very difficult here due to difficult terrain, harsh climatic conditions and lack of transportation facilities. Some small and cottage industries have developed here. Plywood, packing, distillery, resin and turpentine oil industry have been established. Tourism industry is developing very rapidly here.

EFFECT OF INDUSTRY ON THE ECONOMY

The Geographical location and physical structure of Bhutan is such that all means of transportation could not be developed here. Apart from this there is scarcity of minerals here. Though some minerals are found here but other mixed resources are not available. That is the reason why there is complete absence of large industries here. Industries in the form of Cottage and small scale have been developed, to some extent, which are based on animal husbandry and agriculture. Tourism industry is also contributing significantly to the economy here. Basically, it depends upon India for economic development. Many centers of hydro electricity have been set up with support from India in recent years. Electricity is supplied to India also from these centers.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where is the capital of Bhutan?
(A) Kathmandu (b) Dhaka
(c) Thimphu (d) Yangon

2. The maximum height of Bhutanese Himalaya is...

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 8848 meters | (b) 7554 meters |
| (c) 7115 meters | (d) 8850 meters |

3. Is the average rainfall of Bhutan?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 350 cm | (b) 300 cm |
| (c) 250 cm | (d) 380 cm |

4. In how many percent area of Bhutan is there extension of forest?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 20% | (b) 50% |
| (c) 70% | (d) 21% |

5. What is the percent of literacy rate of Bhutan?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 30% | (b) 40% |
| (c) 42% | (d) 50% |

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Describe the surface area of Bhutan.
2. Briefly describe the economic resources of Bhutan.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write brief introduction of Bhutan.
2. Describe the Climatic specialties of Bhutan.
3. Describe the Agriculture specialties and Industrial development of Bhutan.

PROJECT WORK

1. Find out the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of Bhutan.
2. Show the situation of Bhutan on the world map.
3. Illustrate the situation of Bhutan on the Globe.



(C) BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTION

In 1947, as a result of the partition of the country Bangladesh was declared a part of Pakistan in the form of 'East Pakistan' but on 17th December, 1971 it was declared a sovereign independent nation by the name of Bangladesh. Its boundary touches the Indian border from west, north and east direction, which is 4,096 km. in length. To its east lies Myanmar (Burma) and the bay of Bengal is situated on its south. To the north of it India's Assam and Meghalaya, and in the east Tripura, Mizoram and west Bengal states are situated. The total area of Bangladesh is 148, 393 square km. This country extends from 20° north to 27° north latitudes and 88° East to 93° East longitudes.

Population wise Bangladesh is Asia's fifth largest country. The population of Bangladesh is about 15 crores (2006). The population density is 880 persons per square km. Country's 98 percent population belong to the Bengali community. The rest of the population is tribal. 83percent of its population are Muslims.

STRUCTURE AND LANDFORMS

Bangladesh is a Deltaic region which is situated in the middle of the world's largest Delta that is Ganga - Brahmaputra delta. The height, in most of the places of this plain area dominated country, is even less than 25 meters from the Sea level.

In delta region the slope of these rivers is very less and so, their water inundates the whole area. The plains are formed of layers of sediments brought by the rivers, as a result of which the soil is very fertile. The coastal areas are marshy regions. In the delta areas due to



Fig.7.3 Bangladesh

DO YOU KNOW?

Which is the largest Delta of the world and where it is situated?

continuous sedimentation by the rivers small islands have been formed near the coast. Cox's Bazar situated on the eastern coast of Bangladesh is the sandiest beach of the world.

Bangladesh can be divided in to nine physical divisions – (i) Hills of Chittagong and Silhat (ii) Ancient alluvial terraces (iii) Tipra surface (iv) Sandy alluvial fan region (v) Moriband Delta (vi) Isthir (stable) Delta (vii) Marshy depression (viii) Braided stream “Tidal land” (ix) Tidal Delta.

The eastern and south - eastern parts only, have hilly regions. In Chittagong and Silhat regions there is extension of hilly ranges of less altitude. These hills are 200 to 300 meters in height from the sea level. In the middle of these hills Mountainous passes are also situated.

DRAINAGE

There is a network of rivers in Bangladesh. These rivers, on the one hand help in transportation but on the other hand bring disaster through floods. The rivers have a deep impact on the life of people here. Therefore, these rivers are like life line for Bangladesh.

Almost all the rivers flowing in Bangladesh finally drain into the Bay of Bengal. The important rivers are – Ganga, Padma, Meghna, Surma, Brahmaputra, etc. Ganga, Meghna and Brahmapura frequently experience floods. Brahmaputra is called 'Jamuna' in Bangladesh. The combined current

of Ganga and Brahmaputra is called Padma. Due to too much of sedimentation and less slope the rivers frequently change their direction.

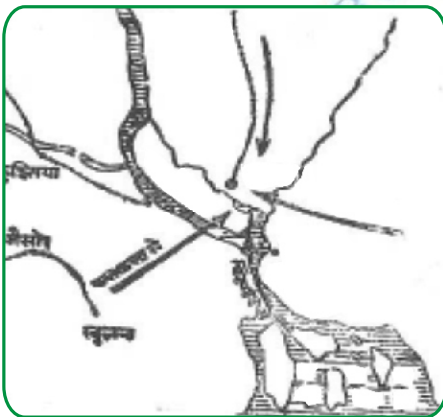


Fig. 7.4 : Rivers of Bangladesh

CLIMATE SPECIALTIES

Bangladesh has Monsoon type of climate. Normal cold is experienced during the winter season and the average temperature remains at 18.5° C. Summers are very hot. The average summer temperature remains at 38° C Because of the situation of Himalayan in the north the

climate remains moderate here.

Bangladesh receives enough amount of rainfall. The average annual rainfall is 200 to 500 cm. Rainfall occurs from the south – west Monsoon winds coming from the Bay of Bengal. Weather uncertainty prevails in the southern part as it remains under the effect of cyclones from October to December. In this period the tidal currents enter the inner parts after crossing the coastal areas and cause immense damage to life and property. These storms are also known as 'Kal – Baishakhi'. The average of rainfall is not even everywhere. The maximum rainfall occurs in the eastern parts.

DO YOU KNOW

By which name Brahmaputra is known in Bangladesh?

SOIL AND VEGETATION

Bangladesh is mainly dominated by plains where a fresh layer of soil is re-laid after the floods. That is why fertile Loamy soil is found on a very large area which is its most important resource. Forests are found on 6.7% of the total area of Bangladesh. Due to the excess of rainfall the trees grow very rapidly. Evergreen forests are found in the Mountainous parts of Chittagong and Silhat. Bamboos dominate in these evergreen forests. In the southern deltaic regions marshy forests are found. These forests are also known as 'Sunder vans'. World famous Bengal tiger is found in these forests. Grass is found, at places, in the plain areas.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Bangladesh economy. 80% of the total population is engaged in Agricultural works. Agriculture contributes one third in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P). 63% land of the country is given to agriculture. Here crop production, animal husbandry, fishing and forestry are main economic activity. 81% of the total business, 80% of the total income from foreign trade and more than 50% of the National product comes from agriculture. Rice is cultivated on 62% of the total agricultural area of the country, on 6% Jute, on 4% wheat and on rest 10% vegetables, fruits and cash crops are sown. Here, the three varieties of rice – Aman on (67%), Aus on (25%) and Boro on (3.5%) land is grown. Here more than 6% of the world's raw Jute is grown. Country's 7% Jute is grown in Maimansingh district. Tea is grown on the slopes of the Chittagong and Silhat hills. Sugarcane, Tobacco and wheat are other crops. Animal husbandry is

FIND OUT

- (a) Where is Sundari tree found?
- (b) What do you understand by Mangrove forest?

Popular as a supplementary to agriculture. Generally, every family domesticates hen or duck for meat and animals for milk and fuel. Sheep and goats are also domesticated.

Because of the greater number of internal ponds, fresh water fishing is well developed. The Sea fishing resource is also there in abundance. Enough Mangrove forests are found here. The wood of Sundari tree is useful for manufacture of railway sleepers, fuel, pulp and items of industrial works. Bamboo is also a useful tree.

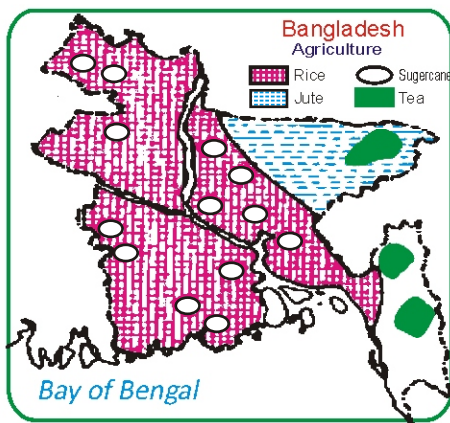


Fig. 7.5 Bangladesh - Agriculture

EFFECT OF MINING AND INDUSTRY ON THE ECONOMY

Bangladesh is quite deficient in the mineral wealth. There is scarcity of mineral reservoirs here. The important minerals found in this country are coal, lime stone, salt, sand of glass, iron and natural gas. Low quality coal is found in Jamalpur and Faridpur regions.

Natural gas is found in Silhat, Tipra and Rashidpur regions. Natural gas is produced in Titas which is transported to Dhaka through pipe line. An important oil refinery is situated in Chittagong.

The development of modern industries has been almost nil in Bangladesh and that is why, majority of its population is dependent on agriculture. Only 10% of the national product comes from industries and less than 10% of the total population is engaged in industrial works. The major Industries of Bangladesh is agro based. Mainly Jute, Cotton textiles, Paper, Sugar and Fishing industries have developed. World's 50 percent Jute and goods made from Jute are exported from Bangladesh. Apart from these, a few factories of Cement, glass, fertilizer, steel, Oil refinery and Ship manufacturing are also there. Small engineering, metal, chemical, electrical goods, industries related to transportation are based on raw materials

imported from foreign countries.

The major imports of Bangladesh are food materials, oil, cloth, coal, goods of iron and steel and motor cars. Similarly the major exports are Jute and goods made from jute, fish, leather, herbs, electric equipments and engineering goods. Dhaka, Chandpur, Barisal and Khulna are internal river ports.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the previous name of Bangladesh?
(a) East Pakistan (b) East Bengal
(c) Pakistan (d) Mujib Nagar
2. What is the length of land boundary of India with Bangladesh?
(a) 4018 km (b) 4096 km
(c) 4180 km (d) 4009 km
3. When did Bangladesh got Independence?
(a) 17th December, 1970 (b) 18th October, 1971
(c) 17th December, 1971 (d) 18th March, 1981
4. In which part of Asia is Bangladesh situated?
(a) Western Part (b) Southern Part
(c) Northern Part (d) Eastern Part
5. By which name is Brahmaputra river known in Bangladesh?
(a) Meghna (b) Jamuna
(c) Surma (d) Karnfuli

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Describe the location and importance of Dhaka City.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Present a detailed Geographical account of Bangladesh
2. Explain the economic importance of agriculture of Bangladesh along with the important commercial crops.

MAP WORK

Locate the important rivers and cities on the map of Bangladesh.



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(D) SRI LANKA

INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka, situated south of India in Asia, is a large Island of Indian Ocean. Because of the dominance of the of 'Sinhalese Caste' this island is also named as 'Sinhala Island'. The English popularised the Sinhala Island by the name of Ceylon. The island has been decorated by the name of 'Island of Pearls' because of the abundant storage of diamonds – pearls, ornaments and other rubies. The English has made this island a colony of British Empire in 1802. On 4th January, 1948 after the Indian independence, Sri Lanka got rid of the colonial rule and became an independent nation. In 1956, Democratic rule was established in this country.

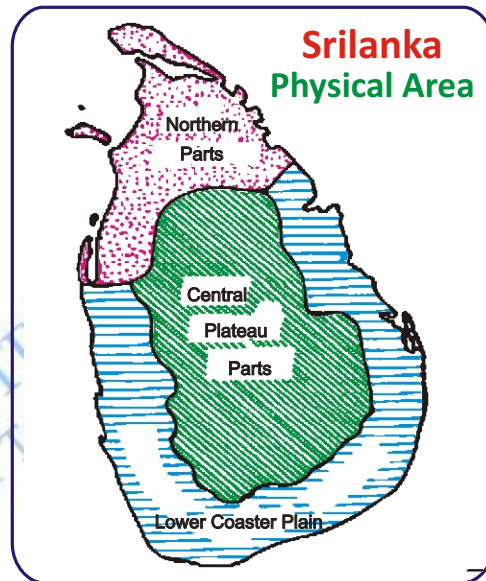


Fig.7.6 Sri Lanka Physical

This country is situated at a distance of about 52 km. from India. It looks like Oval or closed fist in shape. This country is spread over in a area of 66 thousand square km. and is separated by Palk Strait from India. There are many coral islands found here which is called 'Adam's Bridge'.

Situated at the top of Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka is such a country which has been supplying fuel to all ships passing through Indian route since colonial era. This country is also important from the Geo – Strategic point of view.

STRUCTURE AND LAND FORMS

Like peninsular India, this island is also made of Gondwana (per Cambrian) rocks. The extension of plains of Sri Lanka is in coastal areas. Below

these strata of hard rocks are found. In the Northern parts plains of Jaffna is situated, where lime stone dominates. It is not more than 100 meters high. The central part is plateau in nature, around which extends the coastal plains. The highest peak here is Pidurta Laganala whose height is 2527 meters. The land forms can be seen in fig.7.6. Other Peaks are Rampad, Budhpad, Aadam are important.

CLIMATE SPECIALTIES

The climate of Sri Lanka is Monsoon type. Because of its nearness to the equator, it remains hot here all over the year and it keeps raining also. There is no winter season here. In coastal areas up to 200 cm and in Mountainous regions more than 500 cm of rainfall occurs. There is almost no annual range of temperature (5°C 7°C) in winter and summer seasons. During winter season the average temperature remains at 22°C . In the Mountainous parts the temperature remains at 20°C .

DO YOU KNOW?

The equatorial vegetation is very tall. In their struggle to get sun light they keep growing taller from each other.

FIND OUT

With the help of Atlas show those Asian countries who are near to the equator.

DRAINAGE

Amongst the major rivers Mahabali Ganga, Paan and Aarubi flow out from the central highlands and run through the coastal areas and drain out into the Sea. In the Mountainous regions like Rampad and Budhpad beautiful waterfalls Dyaluma, Luxpana and Perawala are situated.

SOIL AND VEGETATION

Here, in the northern plains lime stone dominated soil is found. Generally, in the alluvial plains, formed by the rivers, Lateritic soil is found.

Here, in the forests, Rubber, Cinchona, Gataparcha and Cheru woods are found. Forests are found on 30 percent of land area. Dense forests are found in central highlands. Here, mainly equatorial vegetation is found.

AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Sri Lanka is more famous for commercial crops than food crops. Important commercial crops like - Tea, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, Coffee, Tobacco, Banana, Pine apple, Beatle leaves, Beatle nuts, Sugarcane, Coco and Cashew nut etc. are grown. In the plains rice and in the coastal regions Coconut is mainly grown. In the internal parts of the country fishing is popularly done in rivers and ponds. Because, Sri Lanka is surrounded by water from all sides fishing has taken the shape of industry and has become an important part of economy here.

EFFECT OF MINING AND INDUSTRY ON THE ECONOMY

Here, on the name of minerals Graphite, Monazite, Mica and Iron ore are found. Rubbles like Nilam, Raktamani, Pukhraj are found in abundance. Here extraction of pearls from sea is also popular. That is why this island is also called 'Pearl of the East'.

Agriculture and minerals both forms the base for the establishment of the industries. Here, all convenient sources are not available for the establishment of the mineral based industries. Still, few mineral based industries have been set up. Looking at the availability of the lime stone in the Jaffna plains cement industries have been set up, but very few scale industries have been established due to scarcity of the power resources.

Agriculture based industry is the main stay of the economy here. Here Tea, food processing industries like Sugar industry, Rubber industry, Fishing

industry and spices industries have been developed. These industries have been developed mainly, in the form of small and cottage industries.

The majority of the population, here, is engaged in either agriculture or Agro based industries. Here, Coconut oil, ropes, mats and carpets are being manufactured from the Coconut. Sri Lanka is the largest exporter of tea in the world. Some important materials like mineral oil, machinery goods, Sugar, Salt, Cement etc. are imported here.

Trincomalee and Colombo are important ports here. There is also a naval base in Trincomalee. Jaffna, in the North, is one of the large towns. Apart from this Ratanpur, Anuradhapur and Galle are also important towns.

To a large extent, the economy of Sri Lanka is based on mining, Agro based industries, Tourism and fishing. There are immense possibilities for the development of small scale industries. In recent years violent movement run by Tamils has affected adversely on its development. Still, it is developing very rapidly amongst Asian countries.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the shape of Sri Lanka?
(a) Square (b) Oval
(c) Triangular (d) Circular
2. Pidurtalgaala is an important land form of Sri Lanka -
(a) River (b) Lake
(c) Peak (d) Depression
3. Is the capital of Sri Lanka-
(a) Kandy (b) Colombo
(c) Jaffna (d) Anuradha Nagar

4. Separates India from Sri Lanka -

- (a) Palk Strait (b) Sri Lanka Strait
- (c) Harbhuj Strait (d) None of these

5. When was democracy established in Sri Lanka ?

- (a) 1948 (b) 1949
- (c) 1955 (d) 1956

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. What type of climate is found in Sri Lanka?
2. Why is Sri Lanka called as the 'Pearl of the East'?
3. What type of vegetation is found in Sri Lanka?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Describe the climate of Sri Lanka.
2. Write an essay on the economy of Sri Lanka.

MAP WORK

1. With the help of Atlas, show important Cities on the map of Sri Lanka.



(E) PAKISTAN

Introduction

Pakistan is a neighbouring country of India. It has largest area and population amongst our nearest neighbouring countries. Few decades age it



Fig 7.7 Location of Pakistan

was a part of India. On 14th August, 1947 it separated from India and became a separate independent nation. It had two parts which was called west and East Pakistan but in 1971 its eastern part separated from it and became an independent country. Now only West Pakistan is called Pakistan. It is situated in the north – west of India. Afghanistan is situated in the north – west of Pakistan, in west is Iran and in the south Arabian Sea is situated.

Geographically, Pakistan extends from 23° 30' North to 36° 45' North latitudes and 61° East to 76° East longitudes. Its total area is 8, 03, 943 square km. Its national language is Urdu. Apart from this Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto and Baluchi languages are also spoken. Apart from Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, North – West frontier province, Pakistan is a union of ten other small administrative units.

POPULATION AND CITIES

The total population of Pakistan is more than 15.5 crore (2005 Human Development UNO – 2008) and 150 persons per square km inhabit here. Majority of population, here, follow the Islam religion. The important cities of Pakistan are Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. Some distance from here famous city of Rawalpindi is also situated. Karachi is the largest city and Lahore is the second famous city of Pakistan.

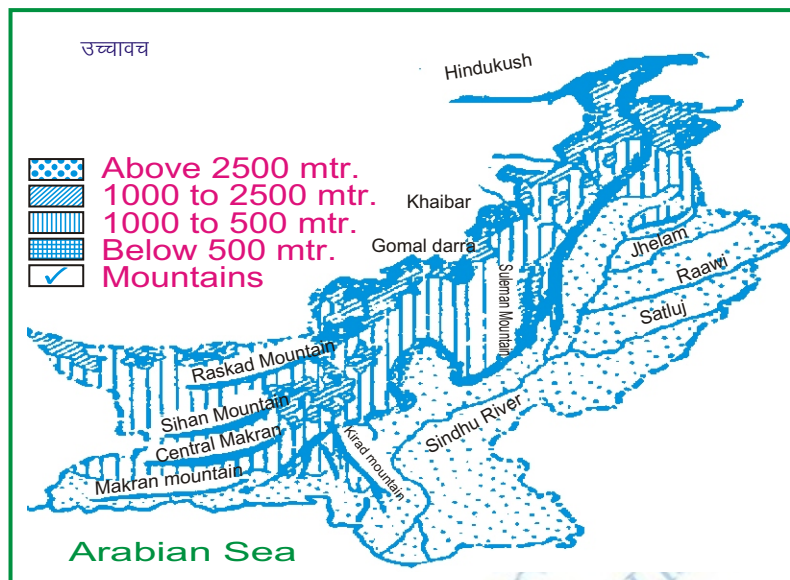


Fig. 7.8 Relief of Pakistan

LAND FORMS

The natural structure of Pakistan is uneven. Here, there is an extension of high Mountains, Plateau areas; fertile plain surface on one hand then on the other sandy desert areas can also be seen. In the south, there is an extension of coastal plains. Its North – Western part is the highest region here, where height is more than 3000 meters. From here a series of Mountain range extend up to south in a curve form which, in fact, is western and southern extension of Himalayas. These ranges from North to South are famous by the name of – Hindukush, Suleiman and Kirthar respectively. Takht Suleiman is the most famous peak here whose height is 3,770 meters and is situated in western province region. There are many passes in these Mountain ranges in which, Khyber, Bolan and Gomal are important. The south – western part which is popularly known as Baluchistan is Plateau in nature. The average height, here, is 300 to 1000 meters. It is a dry region in which dissected valleys and lakes of saline water are found. In its North – Eastern part is Potovar plateau.

South – Eastern border of Pakistan is a desert region. There are number of sand dunes situated here. Its structure is similar to that of Thar Desert. The Indus plain is situated in the south – western part of this desert.

This plain has been formed by the deposition of sediments brought by Indus and its tributary rivers in the Indus basin. Every year fresh alluvial soil is deposited here and so the region is very fertile. The average height of this region is 150 meters from the Sea level. In the southern region here, extension of deltaic plain and coastal plain is found.

CLIMATE

The climate found here is Monsoon and hot desert type. Here, very hot summer and very cold winter is experienced. The average temperature falls below 7°C in winter season and snowfall occurs in the northern Mountainous region. The temperature rises up to 45°C in summer season. At this time, the temperature of Jacobabad rises up to 55°C . This is the hottest place not only of Pakistan but also of Asia. The eastern desert region experiences sandy storms and sand dunes can also be seen all around the region.

There is scarcity of rainfall here. The average annual rainfall is only 35 cm. Cyclonic rainfall occurs during winter season and in summers Monsoon winds coming from Bay of Bengal bring rain here. The distribution of rainfall is not even here. 75 to 80 cm in the northern foothill region, 35 to 50 cm in eastern plains whereas only 20 to 25 cm rainfall in western region.

Indus is the most important river here and among its tributaries – Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas are there. They are called 'Panchnad' and Indus is called 'Nad' here. The Indus originates from across Himalayas and travels a long distance before draining out into the Arabian Sea. All tributaries join it in the central part of the plains from north – east direction (North – West of India). River Kabul is also amongst the tributaries of Indus, which runs through Afghanistan and joins Indus from North – West direction. Pakistan is called as the 'Gift of Indus'. This is a fact that, in absence of Indus, whole Pakistan will be like a heap of stones and desert. The other rivers here are Jaba, Pashmel, Tochi and Chitrala. These are all small and rain fed rivers, though their currents are very swift but they dry out in summer season. Here, Dams have been constructed on large scale on Indus and other rivers. The development of Dams at this magnitude is rarely found in the other parts of

the world. Through the development of Dams, a network of Canals has been developed. Among the important Dams – Mangla, Sakhar, Islam, Barasak are there. Amongst the large Canals, here, Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab, upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum and upper Bari Doab canals are there. Many Doabs have been formed by Indus and its tributary rivers. Famous amongst them are Lower Bari, Rachna, Jech, Sindhu Sagar Doab etc. River Indus forms Delta on its mouth.

The land between two rivers is called 'Doab'

Natural features and climate affects the soil and vegetation of any region. Here, in North – East new and old alluvial soil is spread all over which is very fertile. In north – west and central – west coarse soil is found. Because the south – east region is plateau, desert and dry in nature, so sandy and coarse soil is found here. Indus Delta is situated in the south – east, here very fertile new alluvial soil is found. Due to scarcity of rainfall the extension of forests here is very less. Only 3% of the total area has forest cover here. In the upper reaches of the northern Mountains, Deodar, Chir, Fir and spruce dominated forests are found. On the plateau areas of Baluchistan pine and oak tree dominated forests are found. In the central parts and Basins of the rivers Babul, Shisham, Neem and Mango trees are found. Similarly, in the eastern desert region thorny bushes are found. In the central and lower parts of the Indus grass lands are found.

In spite of being a rain scarce region, Pakistan is agriculture preponderant country. Agriculture is practiced here on 19% of land and 72% population is dependent upon agriculture here. The plains of Indus and its tributaries are very fertile. Apart from this, a large network of irrigation canals has been developed through Indus and its tributaries, through which 63% of the total arable land is irrigated. Wheat is the most important crop here. Wheat is cultivated on 55% of the arable land. Other crops such as Gram, Maize, Millets, Cotton, Oil seeds, Sugarcane, and Tobacco are also grown. Rice is grown here in a very limited area of south – east region. Wheat is mainly grown in the western part of Punjab. Occupies the second position in this regard Gram. Maize and Millets are grown, in a limited amount, in those

areas where there is no proper development of irrigational facilities. In cash crops cotton and sugarcane are important. They are grown on 15% and 5% of the agricultural land respectively.



Fig.7.9 Mineral resource of Pakistan

To mitigate the uncertainty and lack of rainfall, a number of Dams and a network of canals have been constructed which have made agriculture possible here.

EFFECT OF MINING AND INDUSTRY ON THE ECONOMY

There is scarcity of mineral wealth in Pakistan. The important minerals found here are – Coal, mineral oil, natural gas, chromites, gypsum, iron, rock salt, lime stone, bauxite and sulphur etc. Mineral oil is produced in Balakasar, Khairpur, Atak, and Chakwal. Coal is found in Rawalpindi, Majrabal, and in many areas of Hyderabad. Iron ore is extracted from Atak, Sargodha, Jitral and Miyanwala regions. Chromium is found in the Joba valley of Baluchistan. Manganese is found in Lasbela and Kohat regions. The important area of natural gas is Sui, Khairpur and Lailpur.

INDUSTRY

Industries based on agriculture and chemical have been more

developed here. Important amongst them are cotton textiles, woolen, sugar, sports goods, paper, chemical and match box industries. Important mineral based industries are cement, oil refinery and natural gas based industries. In forest based industries Sialkot is world famous for the manufacture of sports goods.

The important cotton textiles centers are Multan, Karachi, Lyallpur, Lahore, Ukara etc. Harnayee, Bannu and Kadiabad are woolen textile centers. Bamboo based Paper mills are located at Naushera and Rahwali. Sugar mills are established at Charsadda, Mardan, Auharabad. Asia's largest sugar mill is situated at Mardan (Peshawar).

Cement industries have been developed at Karachi, Hyderabad, Daudkhel, Bah and Rohari. The largest chemical industry is located at Daudkhel. Apart from these in Naushera, Lyallpur, Haripur caustic soda, sulphur, Acid, chemicals, DDT, Rasin, Pencilin and color manufacturing industries are there. Oil refinery at Morgah of Karachi and at Sui gas based industry is situated. Nuclear power station is situated at Kahura.

Here, import is more in comparison to export. Foreign trade is mainly done with USA, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Iran, India, Canada, China and Russia. The goods that are imported are Machines, Railway engines, Railway compartments, Ships, Aircraft, Tractor, Iron ore, Coal, Tea, Paper, Beagle leaves, Rice etc. exports mainly include Cotton, Hide, leather, Fruit, Tobacco, Paper, Leather shoes etc. The goods are mainly exported to Great Britain, USA, and China.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where is the largest Airport of Pakistan located?
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Sialkot (d) Multan
2. Is world famous for sports goods manufacturing -
(a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Sialkot (d) Lahore

3. What is the height of Pakistan's famous peak Takht Suleiman?

- (a) 3750 Meters (b) 3770 Meters
(c) 3700 Meters (d) 4400 Meters

4. River Indus Flows -

- (a) From south to North (b) From East to West
(c) From North to South (d) None of these

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Why is Pakistan called the 'Gift of Indus'?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Describe the climatic specialties of Pakistan.
2. Describe the mining and industrial development of Pakistan.

MAP WORK

1. Construct an outline map of Pakistan and show important industries and Mineral centers.

