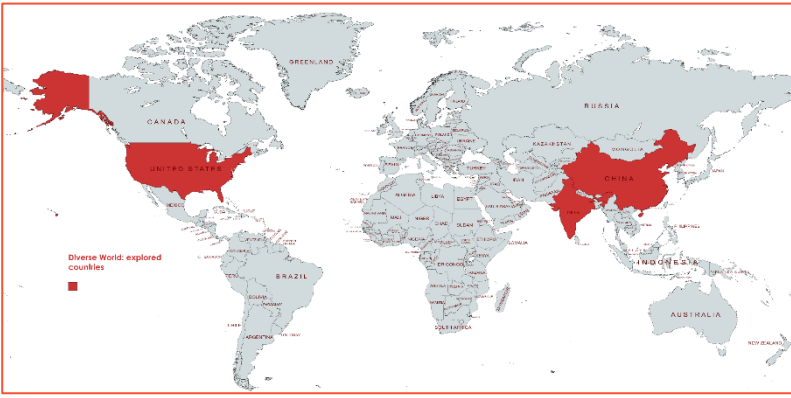


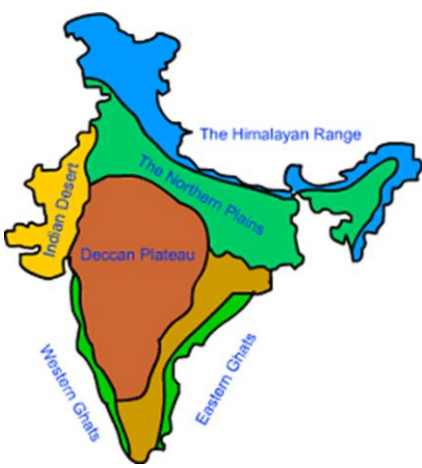
Subject Knowledge Organiser : Y7 Diverse world- the geography of India

The aim of this world is to celebrate the **diverse** nature of our world by studying 3 very different but also similar locations from around the world, India, China and USA.



India's main physical features:

The ancient Deccan plateau encompassing most of Southern India. The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats, The vast alluvial plain of the River Ganges. The Himalaya mountains stretching for 2,400 km across the north of India and the Thar desert which lies mostly in the state of Rajasthan. Most of India has three seasons – summer, rainy or monsoon, and winter. South-west monsoon causes rain over most of the country from June to September. The north-east monsoon hits the east coast between October and February mostly as cyclones. The north-east of India receives rain from both monsoons. The town of Cherrapunjee is famous for being the wettest place on earth. It has 12 metres of rain a year – 15 times the amount of the UK!



Indias changing economy

In 2006 India's economic output rose by 8.5%, second only to China (10.5%) India's economic growth has created wealth for many in India's cities. It's given birth to a consuming class. But that wealth has yet to trickle down to Indian villages where over sixty percent of Indians live. Millions of India's farmers still live on less than two dollars a day. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. More films are made in India ('Bollywood') than in the USA ('Hollywood'). In 2002 2.38 million tourists visited India earning the country \$3,041,999,872. All of this has led to a fundamental change in Indias economic power globally. How is life changing in India's cities? India is becoming a more urbanised. For example, Surat in Gujarat state has doubled its population in less than 15 years to 3.5 million. This is mainly due to rural-urban migration. Such growth can put a strain in urban infrastructures creating challenges for India to grow sustainably. Wealth gap – India still has high levels of poverty, illiteracy and persistent malnutrition. 25% of the population earns less than \$0.40 a day. India has the highest rate of malnutrition in children under 3 (46% in 2007) in the world.

Over exploitation of water resources is an issue in some parts of India. Deforestation is a problem in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the north-east. Which has led to pressures on poaching and conservation of endangered species.

The infrastructure in India is often poor. The government is proposing to spend more on roads, metro rail networks, ports, airports, power and telecommunications. India has sizable water resources but also a large and growing population and greater demand for water due to rising living standards and industrial development. Problems are the over-irrigation of fields, wasting water and lowering of water tables, water loss due to droughts, less than half the urban population has access to sewage disposal systems.



Dharavi slum in Mumbai is made up of 12 different neighbourhoods and there are no maps or road signs. The further you walk into Dharavi from the edge the more permanent and solid the structures become. People live in very small dwellings (e.g. 12X12ft), often with many members of their extended families. Many architects and planners claim this slum could hold the solution for many of the problems of the worlds largest cities. Water is a big problem for Mumbai's population, standpipes come on at 5:30am for 2 hours as water is rationed. These standpipes are shared between many people. Rubbish is everywhere and most areas lack sanitation and excrement and rats are found on the street. 500 people share one public latrine. The famous cloth washing area also has problems, despite its social nature sewage water filters into the water used for washing clothes

Indias Human features:

India's main cities are New Delhi (capital), Mumbai (Bombay), Kolkata (Calcutta), Chennai (Madras), Bangalore, Cochin, Jaipur, Shimla, Varanasi. Mumbai is the most populated city with a population of over 18 million. About 13 million people live in New Delhi.

There are also big differences between those who live in rural and urban areas, between people of different castes, between the rich and the poor and between the lives of men and women. Religion: Hindu 80.5%, Muslim 13.4%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, others (including Buddhist) 0.1% . Cows are sacred to Hindus. They can be used for work but you can't eat them. English is the main language of commerce and politics but in addition there are 17 major languages in India and 844 dialects including Hindi (national language), Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gugarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi and Sanskrit.



Desert



Fold mountain



Coral Island



Plain



Plateau

Geographical Vocabulary

Diversity: the practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.

Culture: can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation.

Inequality: refers to the phenomenon of unequal and/or unjust distribution of resources and opportunities among members of a given society.

Climate: The average weather conditions of a certain area that has been experienced for about 30 years.

Temperature: How hot or cold an area measures, often measure in degrees centigrade.

Monsoon: A seasonal wind blowing from the SW between May and September and bringing rain (the wet monsoon), or from the NE between October and April (the dry monsoon).

Population: the total number of people that live in a certain place or area.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product): Measures the total value of goods and services produced by a country. (The bigger the GDP, the more 'rich' a country is said to be).

HDI (Human Development Index): The HDI was introduced to combine three measures – life expectancy (a social measure), education (average number of years of schooling and expected years of schooling– a social measure) and gross national income per capita (an economic measure)

Investment: Putting money towards something, with the hope of it growing or becoming successful. For example, investing towards someone becoming a better dancer by investing in dance classes.

Basic amenities: Things which are considered to be essential to make life easier and more pleasant for example, roads, running water, and electricity.

Slum: A slum is a part of a city or a town where many poor people live. It is a place where people may not have basic needs.

Poaching: The illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals.

Conservation: The protection of things found in nature.

The St Benet Biscop Geographer

At StBB we want pupils to develop geographical enquiry further by asking perceptive questions, thinking critically, weighing evidence and developing a perspective or judgment.

As SBB Geographers you need to be aware of the impacts of our daily decisions and choices on both people and the environment.

You will relate this to India in a range of contemporary issues. This will enrich your knowledge of the global community, your place in the world, the importance of interconnectivity and how commonwealth has influenced India. You will be able to connect Bedlington to the global stage and connect with empathy of key issues in India.