Year 7 Unit 2 - India

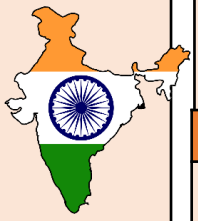
India is classed as a NEE (Newly Emerging Economy), and is experiencing rapid change. Many geographers believe that India could become a "Superpower" like America in terms of its big population, weapons and links with countries with the UK & China

Location and Geography of India

India is a country in the continent of Asia. India border a number of countries including China, Pakistan and Nepal. It is surrounded on it's south west by the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean on the south east.

It has many different natural features such as:

- Himalayas Mountain Range
- Thar Desert
- Western Ghats Rainforest
- Eastern Ghats Rainforest
- Ganges River



Population and Migration in India

- A migrant is someone who moves.
- 1000 people arrive to Mumbai a day to live, mainly from rural parts. All the cities in India are growing rapidly.
- The average age of a migrant in 20 year olds mainly for studying or work.
- **Rural-urban migration:** people moving from the countryside to the cities.

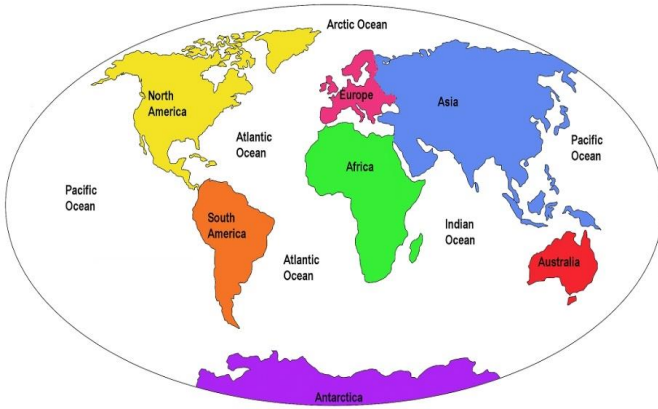


Climate of India

India has a tropical climate. The Arabic word for 'season' is 'monsoon'. Much of India's weather is due to the summer and winter monsoon. A reversal in wind is what brings the varying conditions

Winter (December – March - Winds blow from the north east from the Asian continent. These winds are dry as they have travelled over land and so this is the 'dry phase' of the monsoon.

Summer (March – August) - Winds blow up from the south west over the Indian Ocean carrying lots of water. This moist air is then forced to rise as well. **This rising air cools,**



Opportunities in Dharavi	Challenges in Dharavi
It has a village feel despite its high population density and has a central social square and many people work together to complete daily chores.	People sift through waste and work in dangerous conditions with toxic substances without protective clothing; this could affect people's life expectancy. Even dangerous hospital waste is recycled.
85% of people have a job in the slum and work LOCALLY, and some have even managed to become millionaires.	Next to the open sewers are water pipes, which can crack and take in sewage. Dharavi slum is based around this water pipe built on an old rubbish tip.
Dharavi has a recycling zone. It is claimed that Dharavi's recycling zone could be the way forward to a sustainable future. Everything is recycled from cosmetics and plastics to computer keyboards.	Water is a big problem for Mumbai's population as water is rationed. 500 people share one public toilet. Other water is contaminated which leads to doctors dealing with 4,000 cases a day of diphtheria and typhoid.

How can India's slums such as Dharavi be improved?

- **Electrification Project-**provide safe and reliable electricity to the slums, each house will have a power supply which will have a meter.
- **Sanitation Program-** build toilets for over a million people. New sewages installed underneath the ground that do not leak.
- **Redevelopment Plans-** help people improve the structure of their homes, provide land and advice.
- **Recycling schemes**- encourage recycling jobs in the slums to the formal economy.

TNCs in India – Coca Cola

Positives		Negatives
The cost of the environmental damage in Kerala from the Coca Cola Factory was estimated at £30 million	Coca Cola invested in local services like schools, hospitals, internet services and roads.	Coca Cola paid tax to the government which helped the country to develop and improve its facilities
The factory used up all the local water supplies, leaving locals without enough water for their needs. Locals had to walk for 3miles to get water.	The water supplies became infected and local people complained of 'burning on their skin and eyes'	Provided 400 local people with employment which meant that they could improve their quality of life and pay money to the economy.