



Year 8: The Asian Giants – India Knowledge Organiser



Location

India is a country located in South Asia. It is bordered by 7 countries: China, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. It has a population of 1.37 billion people and the capital city is New Delhi.



The Monsoon



A monsoon is a seasonal change in the direction of the winds of a region.

1. In June the land of India is warmer than the surrounding ocean.
2. The hot air above India rises.
3. The moist air from the ocean is drawn in to India to replace the rising air. It brings heavy rainfall with it.
4. By September, the rain has cooled the land and the ocean is now warmer.
5. The warm air above the ocean rises.
6. The wind blows out to sea marking the beginning of the dry season.

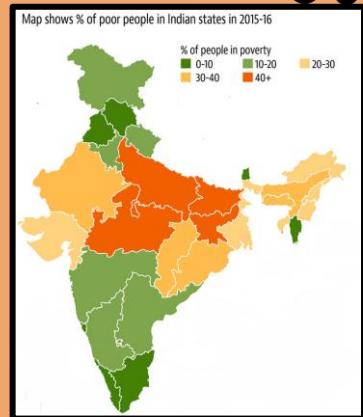
The monsoon is crucial for farming in India – bringing the necessary rain. It is also the cause of deadly flooding in some areas.

Inequality in India



Economic inequality is the unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities between different groups in society.

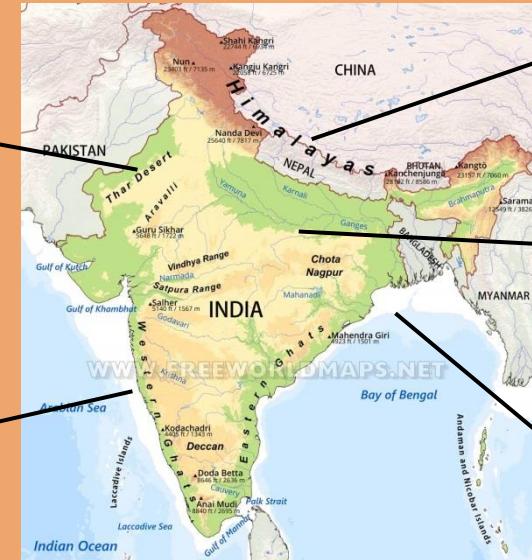
- The further north and south you travel in India, the less poverty there is.
- The highest levels of poverty (over 40%) are in central India in states that do not have a coastline.



Physical Landscapes

The Thar desert is located in the northwest of India on the border with Pakistan. Some dunes in the desert can reach 500m in height.

The Western Ghats are hills that stretch 1000km along the west coast. The damp slopes are very similar to a rainforest ecosystem.



The Himalaya Mountains span across Northern India. The highest peak is Kanchenjunga at a height of 8,586 m

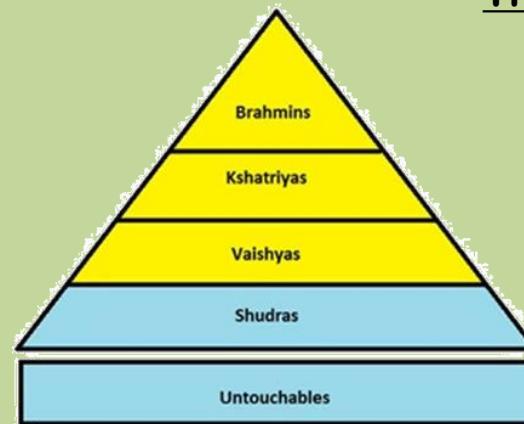
The River Ganges is India's longest river at 2,510 km long. It begins in the Himalayas and flows south east towards the Bay of Bengal.

The Bay of Bengal is the largest bay in the world. It forms the north-eastern part of the Indian Ocean.

The Caste System



The Caste system is a social hierarchy that divides Indian Hindus into groups. The varnas (levels) are:



- Brahmin – Priests and scholars
- Kshatriyas – Nobles and warriors
- Vaishyas – Business owners
- Shudras – Labourers and servants
- Untouchables – Toilet Cleaners

Untouchables or Dalits as they are now known were seen as outcasts from society. They were not allowed to cast their shadow onto the higher castes, attend the same schools or temples.

Dharavi is Asia's largest slum located in the city of Mumbai. It is home to 1 million people.



Dharavi Slum

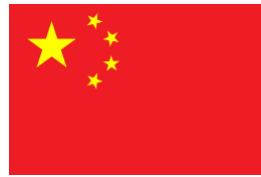


Positives of living there...

- Strong sense of community
- 85% of people have a jobs
- There are many self made millionaires in the slum.
- 80% of plastics are recycled

Negatives of living there...

- 500 people share one toilet
- Water is only available for 2 hours a day.
- Open sewers lead to disease
- It is very overcrowded.



Year 8: The Asian Giants – China Knowledge Organiser



Location

China is a country located in East Asia. It is bordered by 14 countries: Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. It has a population of 1.44 billion people and the capital city is Beijing.



Physical Landscapes

The **Gobi desert** is located in the northeast of China on the border with Mongolia. It is Asia's largest desert.

The **Himalaya Mountains** span across Southern China, on the border with Nepal. Mount Everest is 8,849 m high.

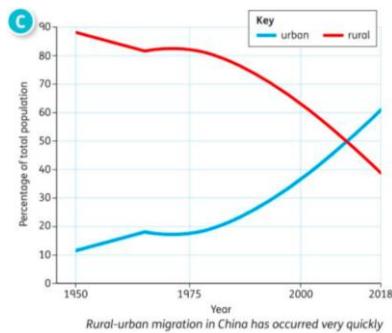


The majority of the population live on the **low lying plains** in East China. This is where the most rain falls.

The **River Yangtze** and the **Yellow River** are 2 of the longest rivers in China. They both rise in the Himalayas and flow east towards the East China Sea.



Rural to Urban Migration



In 1950, only 12% of the population lived in urban areas. By 2018, this had increased to 62%.

Push factors (out of rural areas)

- Few jobs are available
- Starvation due to crop failure
- Limited electricity and piped water

Pull factors (to urban areas)

- Well paid and varied jobs.
- Excellent schools and healthcare
- Modern housing



Shanghai

- Shanghai is a **megacity** (a city with over 10 million residents).
- It is the largest city in China with a population of 26 million.
- It has its own language – **Shanghaiese**
- It has the world's 3rd largest financial centre
- It has 200 metro stations
- The famous modern skyline is called 'The Bund'.

One Child Policy

The One Child Policy was introduced in 1978 to slow population growth in China. It is stated that up to 400 million births were prevented.

Positives of the policy

- It reduced pressure on food and energy
- 50% of university students are female
- Parents who followed the rules were given cash bonuses

Negatives of the policy

- By 2030 there will be 30 million more men than women.
- Pressure is placed on only children to succeed.
- Second children were put up for adoption



In 2015 China changed the policy to a 2 child policy due to worries over a shrinking workforce in the future.

Manufacturing



China's economy has grown rapidly and is now **80 times larger** than it was in **1978**. The main reason for this is the growth of manufacturing. Manufacturing in China grew rapidly because:

1. They have a massive workforce
2. They have excellent export facilities.
3. Workers are paid relatively low wages
4. They can manufacture large numbers of products which saves costs



Although factories provided valuable jobs, working conditions are quite challenging. This includes long hours, low pay and aggressive bosses

Environmental Issues



Smog (smoke and fog) is caused by factories and car fumes and kills 600,000 people in China each year.



Water pollution in China is caused by rubbish, chemicals and sewage. As a result, half of the water stores are not safe to drink from.



Desertification is the process of land turning into desert. It is caused by drought and poor farming techniques.

