

# Year 7 Geography Knowledge Booklet

## Term 3 & 4 India

Name:

Class:

 **Geography**

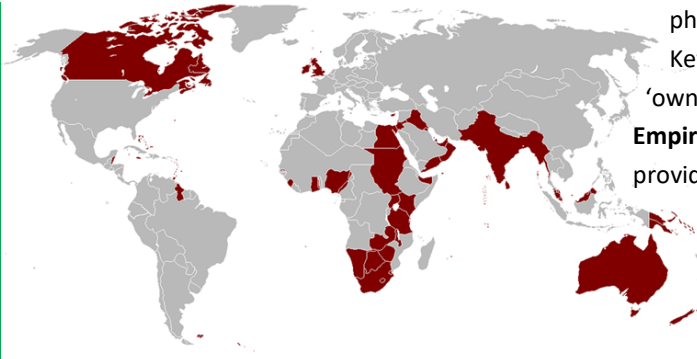


## Big questions that will help you answer this enquiry question:

1. How are India and the UK connected?
2. How is the India landscape shaped and changed?
3. What is the climate of India like? What threats does it give cause to its people?
4. What is the population of India like?
5. How is the population and life in India changing?
6. How is India connected with the rest of the world?
7. Is India becoming more powerful globally?
8. Is globalisation a good thing for India?
9. What problems does India face in the future?
10. How can India solve these problems?



The **British Empire** began in the 16th century and by 1783 extended to **nearly 1/3rd of the world** — there used to be a phrase that the sun never set on the British Empire.



Key to the colonial relationship was that **each colony** (or 'owned' country) could **provide something of use to the Empire** in the form of **people or goods**. For example **India** provided huge amounts of tea, **textiles, spices and soldiers**.

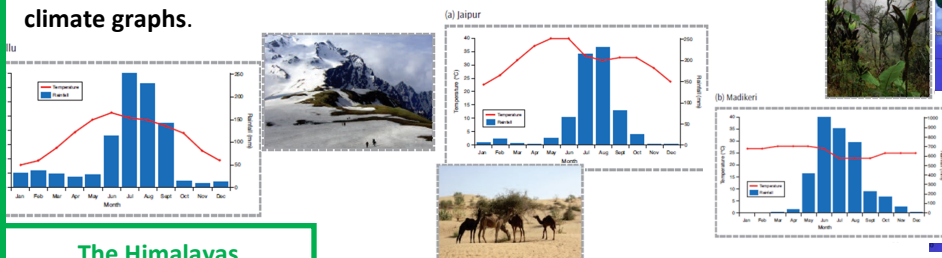
The British maintained control of the colonies through a mix of **military, political and cultural control**—ruling through **force** but also by **building infrastructure** and winning people over. India finally gained independence from Britain in 1947.

## Physical Features of

India is located in the **continent** of Asia, surrounded by sea on all sides, and south of the **Himalayas mountain range**—the world's highest mountain range. Apart from the north the country itself is relatively flat lowland with much of it no greater than 500m above sea level.

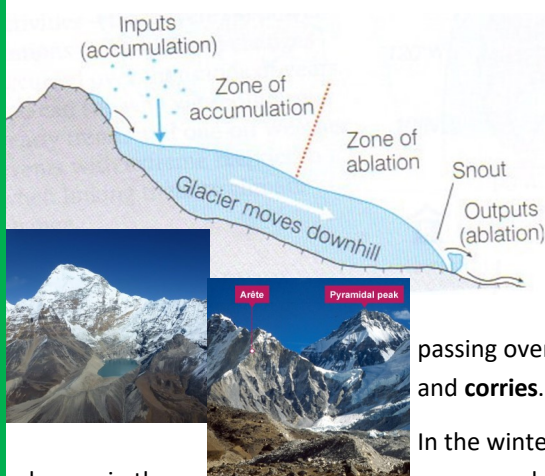
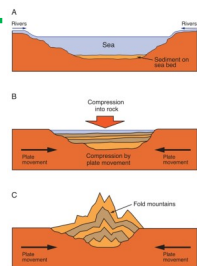
The **fold mountains** of the Himalayas contribute to the north of India being an area that experiences **earthquakes**—caused by **two continental tectonic plates** coming together (because of **convection currents**) under **huge pressure** which can build up over time. When this pressure is released earthquakes are caused.

The climate around India varies massively with areas in the north being cold **mountainous** environments, **deserts** like the Thar desert in the north west and **rainforest** in the south west. This is shown easily on different **climate graphs**.



## The Himalayas

The Himalayas are an area of high mountains to the **north east of India** that stretch through Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bhutan. They are home to the **world's highest mountain—Mount Everest** at 29,029 feet or **8848 meters** high. Every year Mount Everest grows **taller (by roughly 4cm)** because the Himalayas are a **fold mountain range**. This means that over thousands of years sediment from the sea which has been **compressed** into rock and when **pushed together** has **folded** and been forced up to create the Himalayas.



For every 100metres away from sea level the temperature drops by 1°C—meaning that at the higher altitudes of Everest ice has formed through a process called **accumulation** (where snow builds up, is compressed and turns into ice) and a **glacier** has been formed. This moves slowly downhill because of **gravity, eroding** (wearing away) the landscape through processes known as **plucking** (where ice sticks to rocks and as it moves pulls it away with it) and **abrasion** (where rocks are eroded by the ice passing over it). This leaves behind such landforms like **aretes, pyramidal peaks** and **corries**.

whereas in the

In the winter when glacial ice is formed—we say that the glacial budget is positive, summer when they begin to melt we say the glacial budget is

negative. Because of climate change the overall glacial budget for each year has been negative meaning that glaciers are getting smaller every year. This is a problem because glaciers produce huge amounts of fresh water when they melt in the summer—which countries rely on for drinking water and for irrigation (watering) of crops.

Animals living in this environment have had to adapt to this environment through hibernation, camouflage, strong legs, and excellent smell—like the Himalayan brown bear and Tibetan Fox.



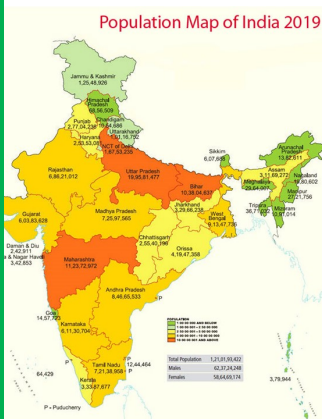
**Monsoon** rains hit **India** from **June to October** and are **vital** to the Indian economy as they **water crops** and **provide irrigation** (water) for farms throughout the year.

The monsoon is brought when the **wind changes direction**. When **heat builds over land** quicker than the sea (from around April onwards) it causes **air to rise**, creating **clouds and ultimately rain**. To fill the gap left behind **wet air full of moisture** rushes in from over the **ocean bringing with it more rain**. This brings with it huge amounts of rainfall from about June onwards—**Cherrapunji** in north east India receives around **11,000mm of rainfall per year**.

The monsoon rains **cool the land by around October** time, so the air out to sea becomes warmer, and so the **wind changes direction**, taking the monsoon rains with it and the dry season returns for much of India.

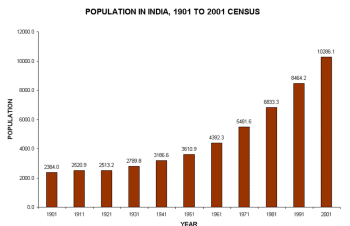
**Other factors** that may affect a places climate can include **how close to the sea** it is, how **high it is**, how **close to the equator** it is, the **prevailing winds** that hit, or the **ocean currents** it receives. These are **important for the UK**.

## India's Population



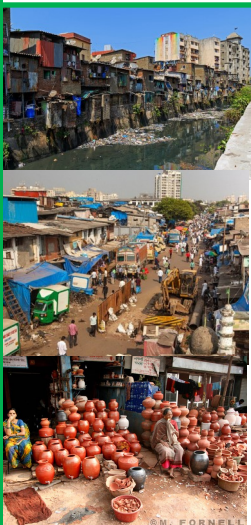
India's **population** has **grown quickly** and steadily since 1901 and it is now the second most populated country behind China.

The population itself is not even distributed either—with some areas in the north and west being areas of **dense population density** (lots of people living in a small place). Other areas are growing as more people migrate (move) there in search of a better job or **quality of life**—this is the measurement as to how happy and content people feel with their lives. It can range from the wages that they receive, to how connected they feel or how easy it is to access education and healthcare.



Reasons to move away from **rural areas** (the countryside) could be a **poor climate**, harvest and therefore a lack of food. These are known as **push factors**. The areas that are growing fastest are **urban areas** (towns and cities) this is because they offer the **greatest amounts of opportunities** like jobs, healthcare and education, these are called **pull factors**. This growth of towns and cities is called **urbanisation**, when this happens too quickly it can create challenges - like **slum settlements**.

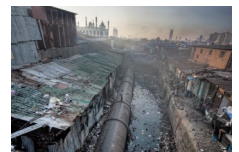
## India's Urban Problems



Slum settlements or shanty towns are **illegal settlements** built on land that is derelict (abandoned) or empty. It is normally near to the centre of cities so that people who live there can work close by to make money. In Mumbai the slum settlement of **Dharavi** is home to over **750,000 people** and **thousands of small businesses** each set in a small area of **under 1 square mile**.

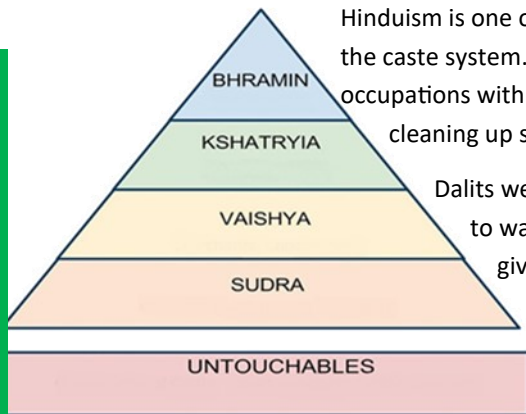
Dharavi suffers from significant **problems** because of this fast population growth including — **poor hygiene** and **sanitation**, some areas **don't have access to electricity or running water**.

Some areas suffer badly from **flooding** and **air and water pollution**, whilst some of the newer parts are built on a **rubbish dump**. There are **potential solutions** to the problems of the slums — for example **clearing the slums** and **building tower blocks** but these cost **money** or are **controversial**.



## Resource Problems

The increase in India's population, and the developing size of towns and cities has caused **problems** around **potential water supplies**. This is made worse by **water levels in wells dropping** and an **increasing usage by farmers**. This has had a **negative impact** on the amount of **water available**—causing a **water deficit** but there are some solutions for example **large hydroelectric dams** have been built along some of India's main rivers to be able to use water for irrigation (watering farmland), for energy production and increasingly for use as drinking water—once it has been cleaned.



Hinduism is one of the major religions of India and a cultural and historical aspect of this is the caste system. This separates people out into different social classes based on their occupations with priests and teachers at the top, and those who worked with the dead or cleaning up sewers being the untouchables or 'Dalits'.

Dalits were restricted from entering a town during daytime, and were not allowed to walk on the same street as men from higher castes. The caste you were given when you were born depended on the occupation of your father—and until recently there was very little way of changing this.

The Indian government has introduced laws to protect the Dalits—although in many places the idea that some people are from a lower caste and should be treated accordingly means there is a large gap in development between different groups of people. For example Dalit people die on average 15 years earlier.

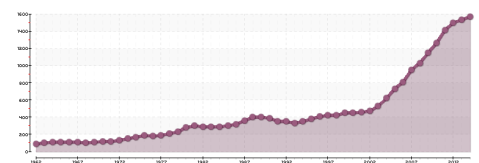
## India's Global Links

One way in which India is now linked to other countries throughout the world is globalisation—the process by which different places are becoming more closely linked economically, culturally and socially.

One way this happens is through TNCs— or transnational corporations—which are companies that operate in more than one country around the world. Many will have different functions (or parts) of their business in different parts of the world. For TNCs — historically India has always produced products, like trainers for Nike, but increasingly because of it's developing education system parts of India are now providing IT and call centre services for TNCs like Lloyds Bank, Virgin Media and Hewlett Packard. These have brought some benefits like improved infrastructure like roads, railways, airports which in turn has raised the aspirations (dreams and hopes) of young people in India, as well as the roads, railways and airports serving the new businesses. As a result the average wage in India—known as the GNI has risen quickly in the last 20 years.



India - GNI per capita (Gross National Income - \$)



Some manufacturing companies have employed children to work for them in poor conditions—these are known as sweatshops and are against international law. In India it is estimated that 10.1 million children aged between 5—14 are employed illegally. Conditions in these factories are often cramped and dangerous, with people forced to work long hours sometimes up to 18 hours a day, 6 days a week for very little pay.

India is also part of a global group of countries known as BRICs—these are the fastest growing economies in the world. In this group are Brazil, Russia, India and China. These are important countries globally because of the impact that they have on the

BRICs - catchy name but what do they do?	
India	
<b>Demographics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population: 1.2 billion people</li> <li>Three main ethnic groups</li> <li>14 ethnic languages</li> <li>Religious country - Hindu 9%, Muslim 14%, Sikh 1.7%</li> <li>Life expectancy = 68.3 years</li> </ul>	<b>Military</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spend 2.4% of GDP on their military</li> <li>No conscription - voluntary service and now female officers and pilots in army</li> <li>Increased in nuclear weapons as worried about neighbours like China and Pakistan both having them</li> <li>Disputes with China over Tibet - both claim it</li> <li>Disputes with Pakistan over the region of Kashmir in north west (post British Empire disputed territory)</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GDP growth = 7.1% (2016)</li> <li>1947 post-independence economy broken and trying to rebuild after famines = millions in poverty</li> <li>1951 - series of five year plans focused on industry and becoming self-reliant on food supply so agriculture boosted (now 17% of GDP)</li> <li>1998 - lots of privatisation = increase GDP and jobs</li> <li>2017 - services (IT, telecommunications) largest sector of economy = 53% of GDP</li> <li>Increasing middle class coming out of poverty and spending money on houses, food and clothes boosting economy</li> <li>Workforce of hundreds of millions is a huge advantage over other countries apart from China = lots of production = income = profit and investment</li> <li>However, still millions very poor and many illiterate</li> </ul>	<b>Political</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>President Modi elected by democracy (largest democracy in the world)</li> <li>Five year term</li> <li>Lots of national political and also regional parties around the country as it's so big, making national decisions very slow</li> </ul>

## India's Conflict

Since independence was gained from the British in 1947 an area to the north west of India called Kashmir has been the site of a continued conflict between Pakistan and India. In 1962 an area of Kashmir was also claimed by the Chinese.

In recent years armed conflict has taken place in the region with over 41,000 people killed since 1980.

The area is seen as a valuable source of farming land as well as a position of power in the Asian continent.

## To what extent is globalisation a good thing for India? (8) - Model Answer

Globalisation is the process by which places become more linked together through products, services and ideas and culture.

In the last twenty years India has become much more globalised and is now an important part of the manufacturing process producing clothes for transnational companies like Nike. This has brought benefits like an increased salary for workers, an increase in the amount of money coming into the country and its economy and a development of the local infrastructure around the factories. For example the local area is now better served by roads, railways and Nike has put money into local schools, hospitals and universities.

However there are problems with globalisation. For example there are some companies who use child labour and make people work in sweatshops. Both of these are illegal under international law but many people don't report it because they rely on the job for money to support their family. While working in sweatshops people are often forced to work 18 hour days, 6 days a week for very little pay, if people are poorly and miss work they are not paid, and if they are late there is a chance that they could lose their job.

Recently India has increasingly become involved in providing services for richer countries—for example call centres for companies like BT, Lloyds Bank and Virgin Media. This has benefited India by creating a well skilled workforce and by raising the aspirations of locals who now are aiming to work for these companies and get a well paid job.

However some people could argue that by creating more jobs in big cities it has encouraged more people to move to them which has increased the size of slum settlements like Dharavi. These have poor conditions often with no running water or electricity.

Overall I think that globalisation offers many positives, but that without careful planning it has the potential to bring many negative effects.

The answer starts off by defining what globalisation is.

The use of an example helps to prove a point and brings in some of the benefits of globalisation.

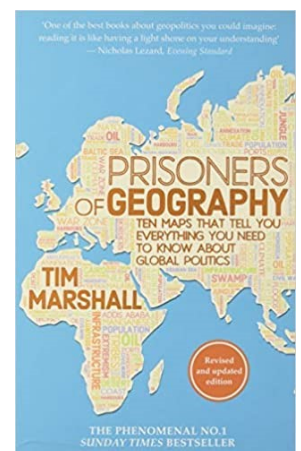
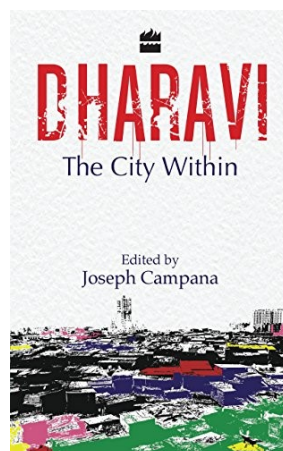
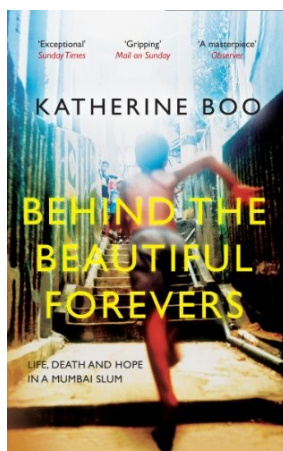
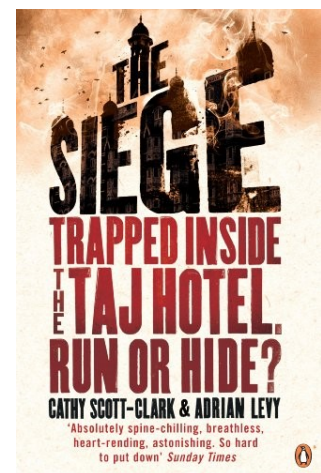
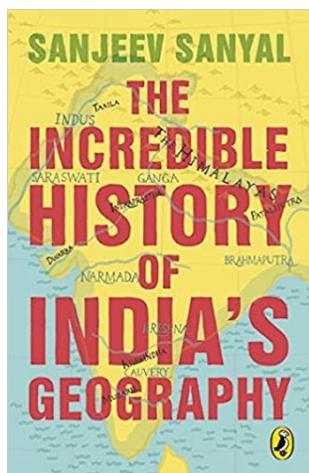
This part provides a counter argument and develops some of the negative points about globalisation.

The use of a different example continues to develop one side of the argument giving more advantages of globalisation to India.



## Wider Reading List

- Furgang, K (2012) National Geographic Kids Everything Weather: Facts, Photos, and Fun That Will Blow You Away
- Campana, J (2013) Dharavi: The City Within
- Boo, K (2012) Beyond the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death and Hope in a Mumbai Slum
- Scott-Clarke, C and Levy, A (2013) The Siege: Three Days of Terror Inside the Taj
- Shipton, P (2010) Slumdog Millionaire, Scholastic Readers Edition
- Sanyal, S (2014) The Incredible History of India's Geography
- Marshall, T (2016) Prisoners of Geography: Ten maps that tell you everything you need to know about politics



**Instructions: You will be given a list of 10 key terms that will be used with this topic.**

1. Write the definition for each term .
2. Write the word within a sentence.
3. Practice spelling the word.

You will be tested on these spellings and your understanding of what the words mean.

Due date:

## Geography Spellings:

1. Monsoon
2. Himalayas
3. Climate
4. Urbanised
5. Population
6. Globalisation
7. India
8. Environment
9. Continent
10. Diverse

## Homework 2 - Should People be Allowed to Climb Everest? (Term 1 / 2)

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world and it's base camp is visited by around 35,000 people every year. **Using the worksheets at the back of this knowledge organiser:**

1. Read the information about Jan Morris—a person who believes people should stop being allowed to climb Everest. Highlight reasons for and against her argument.
2. Complete the purple summary box in the centre of the worksheet
3. Explain your own point of view considering the environmental and social impacts on the other side of the worksheet.

Due date:

## Homework 3 - Revision for mid unit test (End of T1)

**Instructions: Revise for a mid unit test.**

You will be tested on the information and knowledge you have gained so far. Please use this knowledge organiser as a clear focus for your upcoming mid unit test. Your teacher will tell you what pages to focus on.

Due date:

## Homework 4 - Monsoon (Term 2)

**Instructions: Complete the questions on monsoons on the worksheet at the back of this knowledge organiser.**

You will need to use your knowledge about monsoons that you have gained in class to answer these.



## Should people be allowed to climb Everest?

*Jan Morris – the first person to greet Tenzing and Hillary when they returned from the summit, broke the story to the world but now believes that we should now stop climbing Everest:*

I never thought it the most beautiful of peaks, but when I first experienced its presence I was amazed.

At first, I thought of Everest as triumphant; triumphant in itself and bestowing triumphs upon others. People spoke of its ascent as a victory, its climbers as conquerors. I defined that first achievement as a last hurrah for the British empire. After 1953, countless other mountaineers from all over the world, climbed and returned home fêted as champions of their respective tribe, army or climbing club.

Over the years, my feelings about that tremendous mountain, reluctantly shifted. I began to feel a sort of pity for Mount Everest. It reminded me rather of some magnificent wild beast, dressed up for a circus performance or a TV show. And in the course of this display, people lost their lives – Sherpas, climbers and tourists alike – to remind us now and then that it was not all make-believe.

For sometimes that mighty presence did hit back, and in the early summer of 2015, in the 62nd year of my acquaintance with the mountain, an unprecedented earthquake fell upon Nepal and caused a cruel avalanche to sweep down the slopes of Everest. A tented base camp was obliterated and many people were killed. Is it not time, for Chomolungma itself to be recognised not just as a World Heritage Site, but as a universally recognised Site of Holiness, left alone there, out of bounds to all human beings and never to be violated again by the crudities of fame, profit, or national pride? It could stand in silent memorial, perhaps, to all the people of Nepal who have lost their lives in the tragedy of 2015.

The Peak of Kindness, I myself would call it, a wishful name to be translated into multitudinous languages, and quoted from afar.

Summarise the view of Jan Morris, and make at least one point supporting her argument and one disagreeing:

### Homework 2



## Mount Everest: no room at the top as rubbish and bodies litter the route

A FEW feet from the summit of the world's highest mountain, the queues resemble the first day of the sales. At the height of the climbing season in the Himalayas there's sometimes barely room at the top of Mount Everest to pose for the mandatory snap. Human traffic snaking down the peak regularly chokes the most popular routes to the top.

Newspaper stories like these are all too common today. The journey to the peak of Everest in places resembles a rubbish tip, and tragically in other places a morgue.

Litter left behind by climbers is strewn across the beautiful landscape. Nearly 300 people have died trying to climb Everest, many of their bodies still remain there, frozen in time. In many cases it is just too difficult and too dangerous to remove the bodies.

Using the internet, research more about this issue and think about what solutions are possible. Do you agree with Jan Morris, the simple solution is to simply stop climbing Everest.



Nepal cracks down on climbers littering on Mount Everest during treks



### *Should people be allowed to climb Mount Everest?*

*Explain your view considering the environmental and social impacts?*

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

What does monsoon mean?

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.....

During which months does the monsoon occur?

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Is there much rainfall between November to May? How do you know?

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.....

What does 'prevailing wind' mean?

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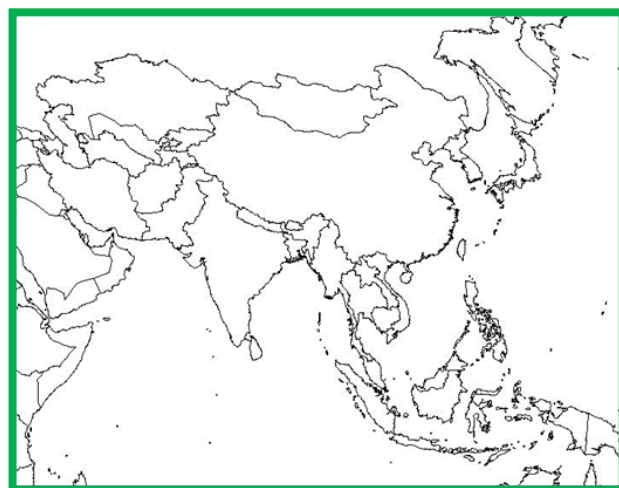
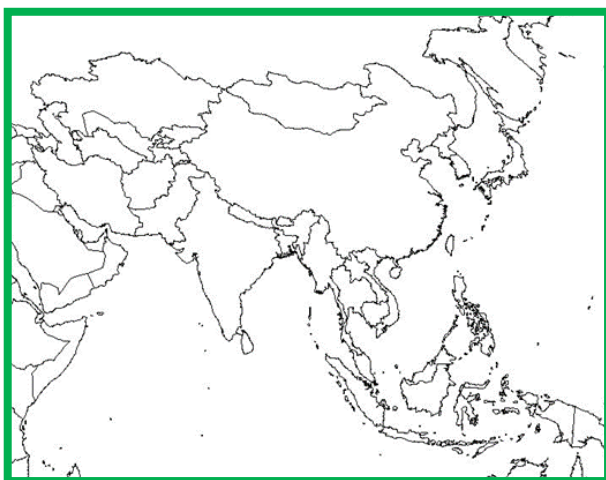
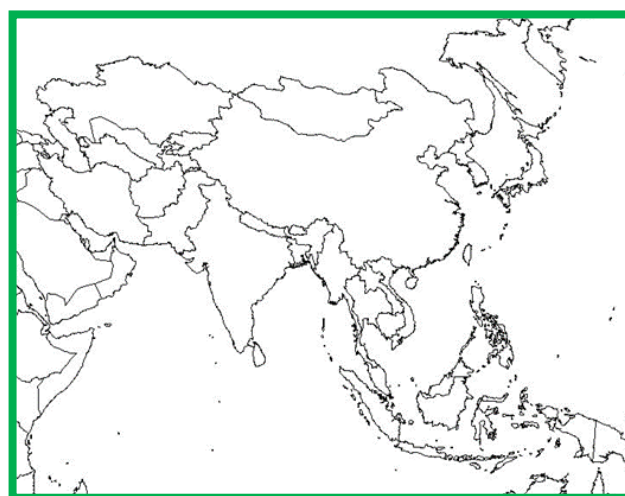
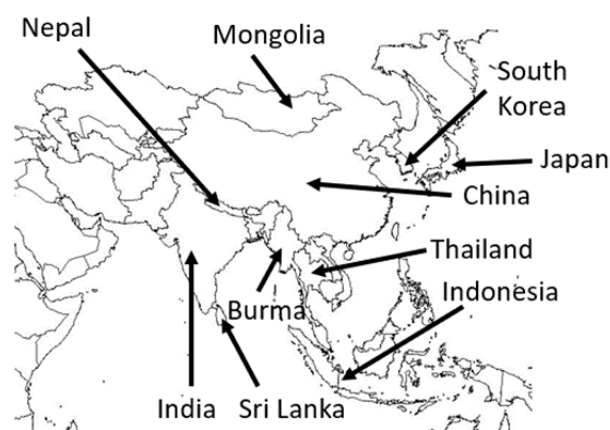
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The monsoon is created mostly by the movement of \_\_\_\_\_. During the \_\_\_\_\_ wind is warm and wet and travels over the Indian Ocean bring lots of rain. The sun appears overhead and \_\_\_\_\_ up the land. When an object is heated, it causes the \_\_\_\_\_ above it to rise. When something rises the pressure on that object \_\_\_\_\_ - we call this low pressure. At the same time, a large area near Australia has high pressure. High pressure occurs when something is \_\_\_\_\_. Cold air descends on the earth and puts more \_\_\_\_\_ on it. Naturally, the air tries to escape from high pressure to low pressure therefore making the wind blow from northern Australia to India. The southwest monsoon is wet because the air picks up the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ and it is warm because the ocean has been heated by the sun. During the \_\_\_\_\_ the sun is no longer overhead and moves southwards. The land is cold and there if \_\_\_\_\_. Once again, air needs to move from this high pressure to the low pressure in Australia. However, there is no moisture in the air because the wind blows over cold and dry \_\_\_\_\_. This makes November to May colder and with very little rain.



**Instructions: Using the map below you need to learn the spelling and location of 10 countries in Asia.**

- You should practice on the three blank maps for a quick quiz in lesson where you will be given a blank map and 10 minutes.
- One marks for location, one marks for spelling. There will be house points rewarded for high scorers!



## Homework 6— Revision for end of topic test (End of T2)

**Instructions: Revise for a end of topic test.**

You will be tested on all aspects of your India and wider geographical knowledge from **this topic**. Please use **all of** this knowledge organiser as a clear focus for your upcoming test.