

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WORLD STUDIES

Year 7 Geography
Term 3 & 4: India

Name:

Class Teacher:



ENQUIRY QUESTIONS





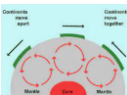







1. How are India and the UK connected?
2. What are the physical features of India?
3. What makes the Ganges special?
4. How are tectonic hazards created?
5. How were the Himalayas formed?
6. What role does ice play in the Himalayan environment?
7. What physical processes shape the Himalayas?
8. How does the monsoon climate influence the landscape of India?
9. How does India rely on the monsoon climate?
10. How is India's population distributed and how is it changing?
11. How does quality of life vary across India?
12. How has India tried to tackle its growing population?
13. How has India been impacted by globalisation?
14. How has globalisation led to the development of sweatshops?
15. What role does India play on the global stage?
16. What social problems does India face?
17. What environmental problems does India face and how do we solve them?
18. What political problems does India face?

HOMework









Big Question	Task	Due Date
3	Revise for retrieval quiz 1	
7	Revise for retrieval quiz 2	
11	Revise for retrieval quiz 3	
15	Revise for retrieval quiz 4	
18	Revise for retrieval quiz 5	
21	Revise for retrieval quiz 6	
24	Revise for retrieval quiz 7	
26	Revise for end of unit assessment	

Key terms found in the glossary on pages 4 and 5 will be tested throughout the unit

GLOSSARY

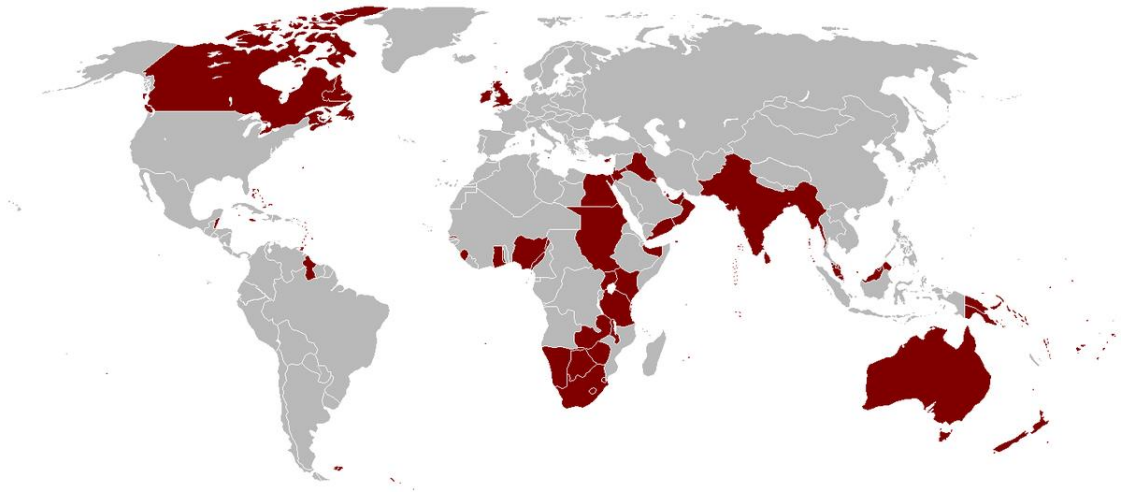
Key term	Icon	Definition
Abrasion		Blocks of rock in the base and sides of the glacier are scraped over the rock surface, just like sandpaper.
Altitude		Height above sea level
Climate		The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
Colonialism		When one state exercises most of the cultural, economic, and military power and influence over the rest.
Convection currents		Occur within the molten rock in the mantle and act like a conveyor belt for the plates that sit on top.
Core		Centre of the Earth made out of solid iron and nickel
Continental drift		A theory that explained how continents shift position on Earth's surface
Firn		This is compacted granular snow that is the intermediate stage between snow and glacial ice
Glacier		A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains.
Globalisation		The way that companies, ideas and lifestyles are spread around the world.
Latitude		Imaginary lines parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Mantle		Is a layer within the Earth between the crust and the core.

GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Monsoon		A season of very heavy rainfall between June and September
Plucking		Water enters cracks in the rock and freezes so that it attaches itself to both the rock and glacier. When the glacier moves, the block of rock is pulled out of the ground
Quality of life		Is measured according to different factors that range from wages to how well-connected people feel.
Relief		Height and shape of the land
Transnational corporation		(TNC) - These are businesses which operate in more than one country.
Urbanisation		The increased proportion of people living in urban areas compared with rural areas
Water stress		Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use.
Weather		Describes the day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere

BQ1 & BQ2. HOW ARE INDIA AND THE UK CONNECTED?

The British Empire



The East India Company

Queen Elizabeth I signed a Charter creating 'The Company of Merchants of London Trading to the East Indies'.

The Company was only company that were allowed to trade east of the Cape of Good Hope.

The East India Company was founded in England in **1599** and soon began building trading warehouses in India.

The French also had their own East India Company and in 1700 there was a war between France and England.

The British agreed that they would help any Indian ruler who would help them trade and they would defeat any ruler who blocked their trade.

By the 1850s, the British ruled about 60% of India.

BQ1 & BQ2. HOW ARE INDIA AND THE UK CONNECTED?

Military Control



Paid local soldiers to fight for Britain



British Officers leading India troops

Country was too large to command this way

Political Control



Signed an agreement with local rulers, promising they could rule as normal but would have to pay the British for **protection**.



Cultural Control

British customs and dress became normal in Indian court life e.g. cricket



Removed the power from the princes and only allowed them to keep the palaces



Princes were sent to **England for education**

Why was India granted independence?

1857 – Indian Mutiny: Indian soldiers killed their captains. Created a British run government to run the colony



1919 – Gandhi started '**non violent civil disobedience movement**' due to 375 protestors being killed.



1919 – Widespread **famine** due to monsoons and poor British management



1942 – Britain offered India '**Dominion status**' allowing them to rule themselves, in exchange for India's support in WWII (refused).



1942 – Gandhi led the '**Quit India movement**', 60, 000 were arrested so more joined



1947 – India granted **independence**.

BQ3. WHAT ARE THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA?



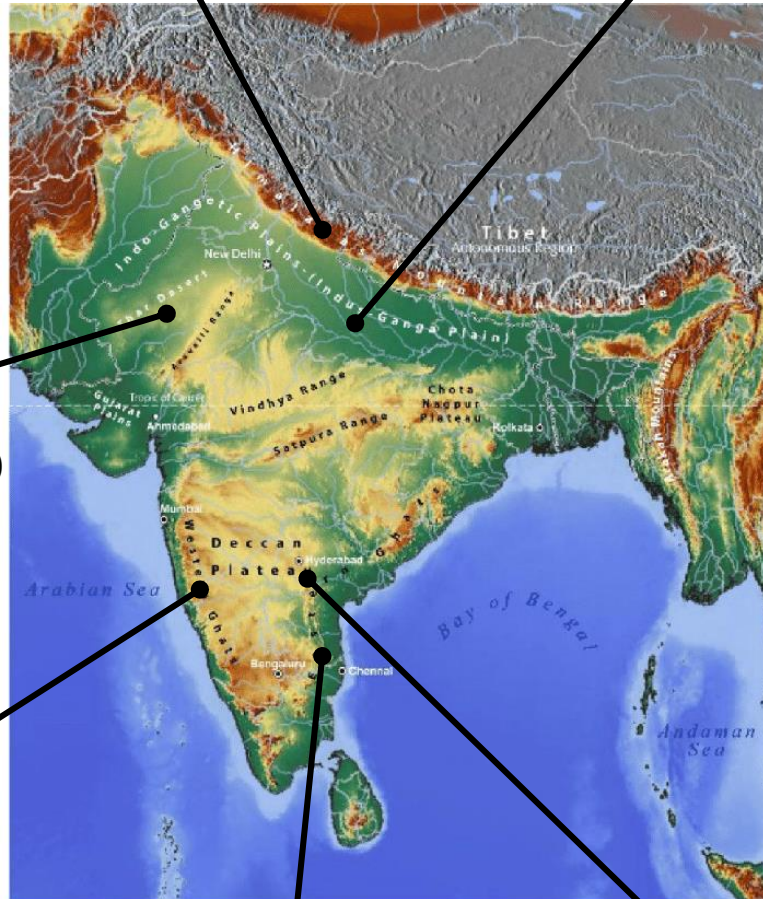
- ☐ Located in Asia
- ☐ Surrounded by the **Arabian sea** to the West and the **Indian Ocean** to the east.
- ☐ Shares a land border with **7 countries**
- ☐ Shares a water boarder with **2 countries**
- ☐ Found along the Tropic of Cancer

BQ3. WHAT ARE THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA?



The **Indo-Gangetic Plain** was created by soil deposited from rivers in the Himalayas

The **Himalayas** stretch across the northern border of India.



The **Great Indian (Thar) Desert** receives below 150mm every year



The **Western Ghats** run parallel to the western coast creating orographic rainfall



The **Eastern Ghats** are spilt by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal



The **Deccan Plateau** is one of the world's oldest landmasses

BQ3. WHAT ARE THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA?

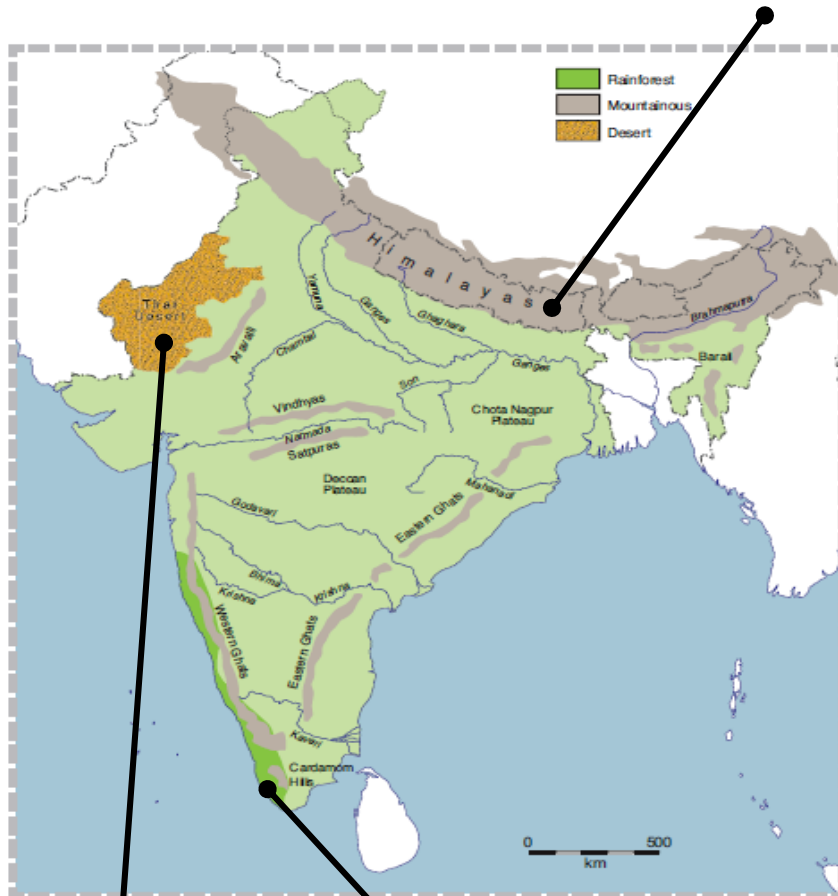


Mountains

Cold and dry all year round

Snowfall during December and January

Average annual rainfall of 800mm



Desert

Temperatures exceed

50° in summer months

Average annual rainfall

of 120-240mm



Tropical rainforest

Average temp is 21.7°

Average annual rainfall of 2652 mm

Short dry season from January to

March

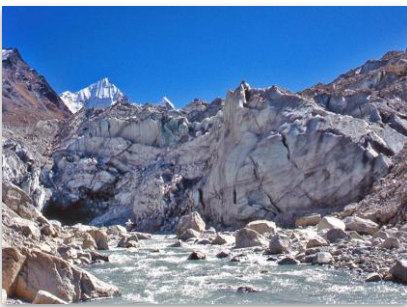
INDIA HOMEWORK 1: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

When was the East India Company founded?	
By 1850 what percentage of India was ruled by Britain?	
How did Britain use military control to influence India?	
Why did military control not work in India?	
How did Britain use political control to influence India?	
How did Britain use cultural control to influence India?	
Name one reason why India wanted independence	
When was India granted independence?	
What continent is India found?	
How many countries does India share a land border with?	
Name two water bodies that surround India	
What is the name of the desert in India?	
How was the Indo-Gangetic Plain created?	
Describe the climate of the Thar Desert	
Name two other physical features found in India other than those already named	
Total out of 17:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 1: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

When was the East India Company founded?	1599
By 1850 what percentage of India was ruled by Britain?	60%
How did Britain use military control to influence India?	Paid local soldiers to fight for Britain Had British soldiers leading Indian troops
Why did military control not work in India?	The country was too large
How did Britain use political control to influence India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed an agreement with local rulers, promising they could rule as normal but would have to pay the British for protection.
How did Britain use cultural control to influence India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British customs and dress became normal in Indian court life e.g. cricket • Removed the power from the princes and only allowed them to keep the palaces • Princes were sent to England for education
Name one reason why India wanted independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1919 – Gandhi started 'non violent civil disobedience movement' due to 375 protestors being killed. • 1919 – Widespread famine due to monsoons and poor British management
When was India granted independence?	1947
What continent is India found?	Asia
How many countries does India share a land border with?	7 countries
Name two water bodies that surround India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabian Sea • Bay of Bengal
What is the name of the desert in India?	Great Indian Desert or the Thar Desert
How was the Indo-Gangetic Plain created?	Soil was deposited from rivers in the Himalayas
Describe the climate of the Thar Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperatures exceed 50° in summer months • Average annual rainfall of 120-240mm
Name two other physical features found in India other than those already named	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deccan Plateau • Western Ghats • Eastern Ghats

BQ4 & BQ5. WHAT MAKES THE GANGES SPECIAL?



The **source** of the Ganges is in Himalayan mountains in the north of India. The **course** of the Ganges runs through the countries of India and Bangladesh. The **mouth** of the Ganges empties into the Bay of Bengal.

The Ganges' source is a glacier called **Gangotri**.

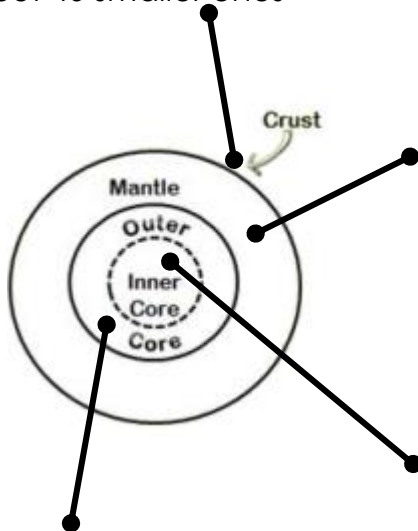
The Ganges has many tributaries. These are smaller rivers which join the main river at a **confluence**. Each time a **tributary** joins the main river more water is added and the river's **discharge** increases.

By the time the river reaches the mouth it is carrying a huge amount of load. Some of this is **deposited** where the river no longer has enough energy to carry it. It causes the end of the river to become a **delta** where small channels wind their way through piles of sediment.



BQ6 & BQ7. HOW ARE TECTONIC HAZARDS CREATED?

The **lithosphere (crust)** is where we live and it's divided into seven major tectonic plates plus about 40 smaller ones



The **mantle** has the hottest rock when it is nearest to the core ($5,000^{\circ}\text{C}$).

The rock is semi molten and contains an area known as the **asthenosphere**.



The **inner core** is solid and has a temperature of $6,000^{\circ}\text{C}$, as hot as the surface of the sun.

The area heating all of these up is the **outer core** - made up of rocks containing iron and nickel.

The term plate tectonics was first used in 1965

There are two different types of crust – **continental** lithosphere and **oceanic** lithosphere which have different characteristics.

Continental lithosphere is:



Older – most is over 1,500 million years old.

Less dense – so cannot sink

Cannot be renewed or destroyed.

Oceanic lithosphere is:

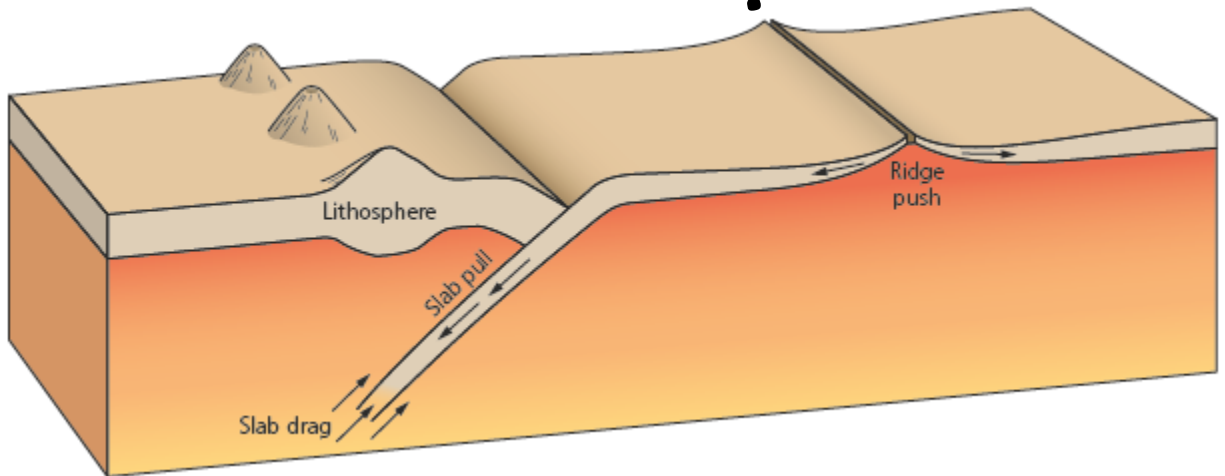
Newer – most is less than 200 million years old



Denser – so therefore can sink

Can be renewed and destroyed

BQ6 & BQ7. HOW ARE TECTONIC HAZARDS CREATED?



Originally thought to be driven by heat from the core creating convection currents



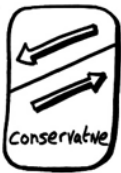
Now due to Slab Pull – the weight of the oceanic lithosphere pulls the whole plate down when it is subducted.



Gravity causes the mid-ocean ridge to sink down and spread out = ridge push

Where plates pull apart, new crust is created

Where two lithospheric plates meet – this is called a **plate boundary**.



Conservative Plate Boundary

Two plates slide past each other. Friction causes the plates to stick building up pressure which is released to create an earthquake.



Constructive Plate Boundary

Two lithospheric plates move apart from each other allowing magma to rise between forming a ridge of volcanoes and new oceanic lithosphere.

BQ6 & BQ7. HOW ARE TECTONIC HAZARDS CREATED?

Where two tectonic plates meet – this is called a **plate boundary**.



Destructive Plate Boundary

There are two outcomes depending on the plates involved:

1. Oceanic and Continental

The oceanic lithospheric plate sinks beneath to continental one as it is **heavier** = ocean trenches

Continental plate is forced up folding the land = **mountain belts**

Where the oceanic plate moves underneath the continental plate it causes pressure in the **subduction zone** = earthquakes

Partial melting of the oceanic plate causes magma to rise = volcanoes

2. Continental and continental

The two plates collide pushing the land upwards to form **high mountains** = severe earthquakes but not volcanoes.

INDIA HOMEWORK 2: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Name the four parts of the earth	
What words can be used to the describe the asthenosphere?	
How hot is the inner core?	
When was the term plate tectonics first used?	
Describe two characteristics of the continental lithosphere	
How old is the oceanic lithosphere?	
What process was originally thought to move tectonic plates?	
Explain the process of slab pull	
What physical feature is formed as a result of ridge push?	
Define the term plate boundary	
Explain what happens at a conservative plate boundary	
Explain what happens at a constructive plate boundary	
Explain what would happen if two continental plates were to move towards each other	
How did Britain use political control to influence India?	
Name one reason why India wanted independence	
When was India granted independence?	
Total out of 22:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 2: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

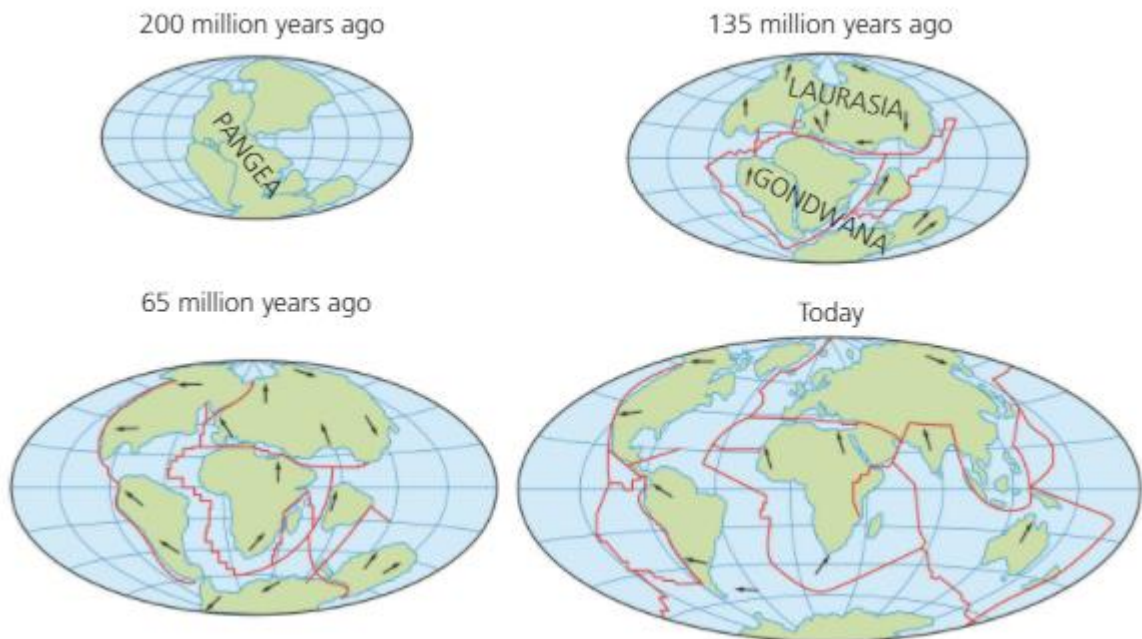
Name the four parts of the earth	Lithosphere / Mantle / Outer core / Inner core
What words can be used to describe the asthenosphere?	Semi molten
How hot is the inner core?	6000°C
When was the term plate tectonics first used?	1965
Describe two characteristics of the continental lithosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older – most is over 1,500 million years old • Less dense – so cannot sink • Cannot be renewed or destroyed.
How old is the oceanic lithosphere?	Less than 200 million years old
What process was originally thought to move tectonic plates?	Convection currents
Explain the process of slab pull	The weight of the oceanic lithosphere pulls the whole plate down when it is subducted.
What physical feature is formed as a result of ridge push?	Mid-ocean ridge
Define the term plate boundary	Where two lithospheric plates meet
Explain what happens at a conservative plate boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two plates slide past each other. • Friction causes the plates to stick building up pressure which is released to create an earthquake.
Explain what happens at a constructive plate boundary	Two lithospheric plates move apart from each other allowing magma to rise between forming a ridge of volcanoes and new oceanic lithosphere.
Explain what would happen if two continental plates were to move towards each other	The two plates collide pushing the land upwards to form high mountains = severe earthquakes but not volcanoes.
How did Britain use political control to influence India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed an agreement with local rulers, promising they could rule as normal but would have to pay the British for protection.
Name one reason why India wanted independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1919 – Gandhi started 'non violent civil disobedience movement' due to 375 protestors being killed. • 1919 – Widespread famine due to monsoons and poor British management
When was India granted independence?	1947

BQ8 & BQ9. HOW WERE THE HIMALAYAS FORMED?

Theory of Continental Drift

1912 – Alfred Wegener proposes a theory of Continental Drift

Proposes that 229 million years ago there was a super continent called **Pangea**



What was his evidence?

Similar animal **fossils and rock types** were found on different continents – he believed it would have been impossible for these animals to swim across oceans.

Evidence that there had been **an Ice Age** at the same time in the past across parts of the continents, even the hottest ones

A pattern in the formation of some of the **old mountain ranges** and matching fossil remains on different continents.

BUT he couldn't explain what was moving these great plates.

BQ8 & BQ9. HOW WERE THE HIMALAYAS FORMED?

Sea Floor spreading

Second World War, the United States Navy mapped the ocean floor discovering huge mountain ranges called **mid-ocean ridges**.

1960, US scientist **Harry Hess** used his studies of the ocean floor to propose a new theory of sea-floor spreading.

Studied the magnetic patterns in rocks either side of mid-ocean ridges.

The oldest rocks were furthest from the ridge. This proved that new ocean floor forms at the ridges and slowly moves away.

So how was the Himalayas formed?



225 million years ago: India situated off the Australian coast

200 million years ago: Pangaea broke apart and India began to move northward



40 million years ago: India rammed into Asia and the Himalayas started to be formed at great speed as the two continents collided.

The **Indian plate** is moving northwards, pushing into the **Eurasian plate**. This has pushed up fold mountains – the Himalayas.

BQ10. WHAT ROLE DOES ICE PLAY IN THE HIMALAYAN ENVIRONMENT?

Snow to Ice



Fresh snow contains **fluffy ice crystals** with air spaces.

Snowfall compacts the fresh snow into a dense layer called **firn**.



Firn takes 20-30 years to turn to ice



If all air is removed it turns into **blue ice**

The glacial system



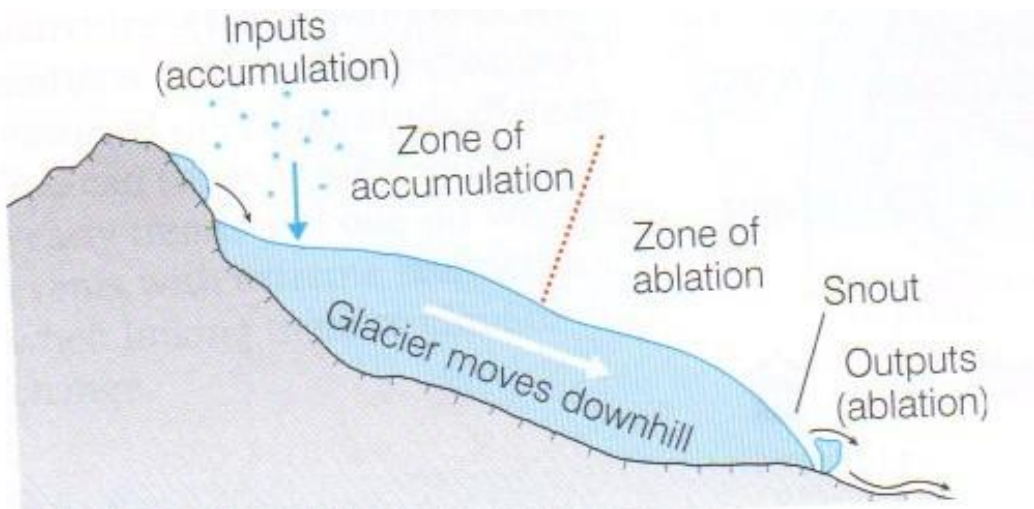
Inputs: snow accumulates and is compressed into ice. This is in the **zone of accumulation**.



Under the force of gravity the glacier flows downhill.



Outputs: occur in the **zone of ablation** where melt water is the main output, as well as evaporation.



BQ11. WHAT PHYSICAL PROCESSES SHAPE THE HIMALAYAS?

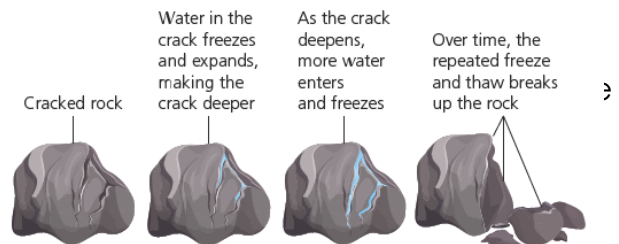


Water enters cracks in the rock and **freezes** so that it attaches itself to both the rock and glacier. When the glacier moves, the block of rock is pulled out of the ground

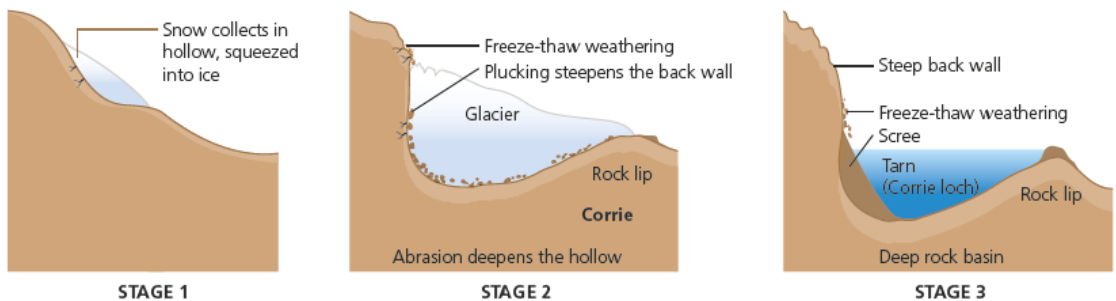


❑ As ice builds up in the hollow, the increased weight of ice and movement downslope leads to the ice gouging and deepening the hollow.

Blocks of rock in the base and s rock surface, just like **sandpape**



Freeze-thaw weathering



Landforms of glacial erosion

- ❑ Glacier begins to develop as a sheltered hollow on the sides of a mountain. As snow builds up and turns to ice, it starts to flow.
- ❑ The ice rotates as it moves and flows downslope.



Arête and pyramidal peak

- ❑ Where two corries develop side by side, the glaciers erode the rock between them leaving a knife-like edge called an **arête**.
- ❑ When three or four corries develop around the mountain top, a **pyramidal peak** is formed.



BQ9. WHAT PHYSICAL PROCESSES SHAPE THE HIMALAYAS?

Landforms of glacial deposition

- ☐ Those formed directly from ice
- ☐ Those formed from the meltwater that flows from the melting glacier.



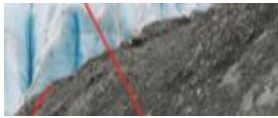
Erratics

Very large boulders that have been carried by the glacier. When the ice melts the boulders are dropped.



Drumlin

Smooth-egg shaped hills formed from glacial till



Moraine

Debris that has been carried by the glacier forming long ridges



Glacial till

Debris that has been transported by the glacier is deposited where it melts.

Outwash plains

As the glacier melts, streams flow away from the glacier. These transport large amounts of debris from the glacier snout (end). The lightest clay material is carried furthest away deposited as outwash plains.



INDIA HOMEWORK 3: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

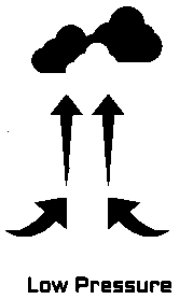
Who proposed the theory of Continental Drift?	
How many years ago did he believe Pangea was created?	
Name one piece of evidence that supported his theory	
Why was his theory not accepted at the time?	
How were mid-ocean ridges first discovered?	
What did Harry Hess use as evidence for his theory of sea floor spreading?	
Where was India situated 225 million years ago?	
When did the Himalayas start to be created?	
What is the name of the dense layer between snow and ice?	
What needs to be absent for blue ice to form?	
What happens in the zone of accumulation?	
Why does a glacier flow downhill?	
What is the name of the zone where meltwater occurs?	
Name two types of erosion involved in the formation of a corrie	
Explain the process of freeze-thaw weathering	
Name one landform of glacial deposition	
Total out of 18:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 3: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Who proposed the theory of Continental Drift?	Alfred Wegener
How many years ago did he believe Pangea was created?	229 million years ago
Name one piece of evidence that supported his theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar animal fossils and rock types were found on different continents – be believed it would have been impossible for these animals to swim across oceans. Evidence that there had been an Ice Age at the same time in the past across parts of the continents, even the hottest ones A pattern in the formation of some of the old mountain ranges and matching fossil remains on different continents.
Why was his theory not accepted at the time?	He couldn't explain what was moving the plates
How were mid-ocean ridges first discovered?	The US Navy mapped the ocean floor during WW2
What did Harry Hess use as evidence for his theory of sea floor spreading?	Magnetic patterns in rocks on either side of the mid-ocean ridges
Where was India situated 225 million years ago?	Off the coast of Australia
When did the Himalayas start to be created?	40 million years ago
What is the name of the dense layer between snow and ice?	Firn
What needs to be absent for blue ice to form?	All air
What happens in the zone of accumulation?	Snow accumulates and is compressed into firn then ice
Why does a glacier flow downhill?	It is under the force of gravity
What is the name of the zone where meltwater occurs?	Zone of ablation
Name two types of erosion involved in the formation of a corrie	Plucking and abrasion
Explain the process of freeze-thaw weathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water enters a cracked rock and freezes The ice expands making the crack deeper allowing more water to enter it.
Name one landform of glacial deposition	Erratics/ drumlins/ moraine / glacial till / outwash plains

Total out of 18:

BQ12 & BQ13: HOW DOES THE MONSOON CLIMATE INFLUENCE INDIA?



India's monsoon lasts from **June to September**

April to May: the sun heats the land causing temperatures to rise to 45°C = warm air rises creating a low pressure zone.



Over the oceans the temperature has remained 20°C so cool moist air is drawn from the Indian Ocean over the land to fill the low pressure zone.



The moist air rises over the **Himalayas**, the air cools, condenses forming **heavy rain**.

The sun loses its strength during **September** so the land cools and the winds change starting the **dry season**.



Benefits of the Monsoon



80% of the country's rainfall occurs during the monsoon



60% of the farmers have no irrigation sources, so depend on rainfall



15% of the country's economy comes from agriculture



20% of electricity in India is generated from hydroelectric plants

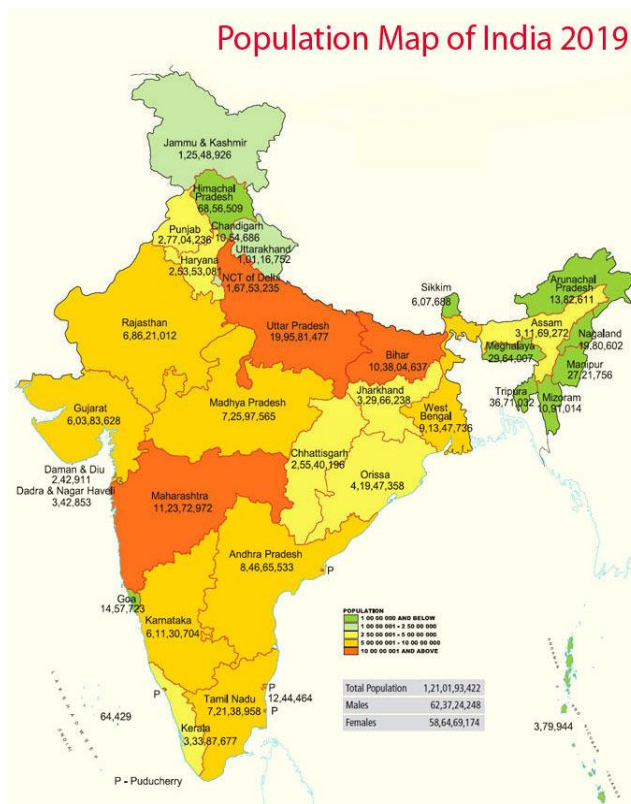


Help in refilling water reservoirs, lakes and dams for water during the dry months.

Negatives

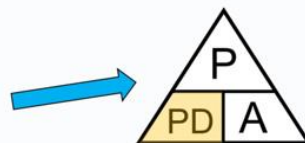
Rise in diseases such as dengue, cholera and malaria.

BQ14. HOW IS INDIA 'S POPULATION DISTRIBUTED AND HOW IS IT CHANGING?



FORMULA:

$$P. \text{ Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$



- ❑ The current population of India contributes to **17% of the global population**.
- ❑ **Uttar Pradesh** is the highest populated state in India with a total number of **166 million people**.
- ❑ Lowest populated states are **Sikkim** with a population of 0.5 million 60000 people in the island state of **Lakshadweep**.
- ❑ About 50% of the country's population is found around five major states- Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

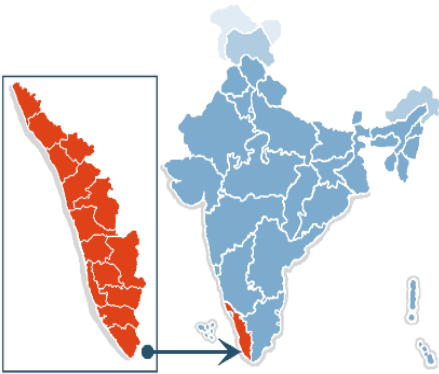
INDIA HOMEWORK 4: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

What months is India affected by the monsoon?	
Why is a low pressure zone created over the land in India?	
What temperature does the Indian Ocean have at this point?	
Why does heavy rain fall over India?	
Outline one benefit that the monsoon climate brings to India	
What is the formula for population density?	
Which Indian state is the most populated?	
Name two types of erosion involved in the formation of a corrie	
How many years ago did Alfred Wegener believe Pangea was created?	
Describe two characteristics of the continental lithosphere	
Explain what happens when an oceanic and continental plate meet	
What words can be used to the describe the asthenosphere?	
Name two water bodies that surround India	
Name two other physical features found in India other than those already named	
Total out of 24:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 4: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

What months is India affected by the monsoon?	June to September
Why is a low pressure zone created over the land in India?	The sun heats the land causing temperatures to rise to 45°C = warm air rises creating a low pressure zone.
What temperature does the Indian Ocean have at this point?	20°C
Why does heavy rain fall over India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool moist air is drawn in from the Indian Ocean This air is forced to rise over the Himalayas The air cools, condensing into heavy rain
Outline one benefit that the monsoon climate brings to India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help in refilling water reservoirs, lakes and dams for water during the dry months. 20% of electricity in India is generated from hydroelectric plants 60% of the farmers have no irrigation sources, so depend on rainfall
What is the formula for population density?	Population / area
Which Indian state is the most populated?	Uttar Pradesh
Name two types of erosion involved in the formation of a corrie	Plucking and abrasion
How many years ago did Alfred Wegener believe Pangea was created?	229 million years ago
Describe two characteristics of the continental lithosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older – most is over 1,500 million years old Less dense – so cannot sink Cannot be renewed or destroyed.
Explain what happens when an oceanic and continental plate meet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The oceanic lithospheric plate sinks beneath to continental one as it is heavier = ocean trenches Continental plate is forced up folding the land = mountain belts Where the oceanic plate moves underneath the continental plate it causes pressure in the subduction zone = earthquakes Partial melting of the oceanic plate causes magma to rise = volcanoes
What words can be used to describe the asthenosphere?	Semi molten
Name two water bodies that surround India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arabian Sea Bay of Bengal
Name two other physical features found in India other than those already named	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deccan Plateau Western Ghats Eastern Ghats
Total out of 24:	

BQ17. HOW HAS INDIA TRIED TO TACKLE ITS GROWING POPULATION?



Kerala

Located in South-West India

Population growth of 9.8% per decade compared to India's 21.3% per decade

Women are being educated

85% of women are literate.

Better educated women are more likely to keep their children healthy.

If children are surviving families no longer have to have a couple of extra children to replace those that die.

The status of women has improved

Women are no longer seen as a burden – they are regarded as an asset.

Traditionally family have to pay money to the bridegroom's family, in Kerala, it is the bridegroom's family who pay a dowry to the bride's family.

Healthcare

Improving child health through vaccination programmes has led to a decrease in infant mortality so people no longer need to have as many children.

Higher age of marriage

Encouraging a higher age of marriage means families tend to be smaller as children are born later.

Maternity Leave

Maternity leave is only provided for the first two babies only, therefore, incentivising small families.

Contraception is more widely available.

Kerala has managed to control its population growth by investing in social changes while still allowing people the freedom to choose their own family size.

INDIA HOMEWORK 5: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

What months is India affected by the monsoon?	
Why is a low pressure zone created over the land in India?	
What temperature does the Indian Ocean have at this point?	
Why does heavy rain fall over India?	
Outline one benefit that the monsoon climate brings to India	
Outline two social challenges that people living in Mumbai face	
Outline two environmental challenges that people living in Mumbai face	
Where is Kerala located?	
How does Kerala's population growth rate compare with India?	
What percentage of women are literate in Kerala?	
Why would having literate woman reduce the birth rate?	
How does the status of women in Kerala differ than the rest of India?	
Outline two other reasons why Kerala's population growth rate is lower than the rest of India	
Explain the process of slab pull	
Total out of 24:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 5: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

What months is India affected by the monsoon?	June to September
Why is a low pressure zone created over the land in India?	The sun heats the land causing temperatures to rise to 45°C = warm air rises creating a low pressure zone.
What temperature does the Indian Ocean have at this point?	20°C
Why does heavy rain fall over India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool moist air is drawn in from the Indian Ocean This air is forced to rise over the Himalayas The air cools, condensing into heavy rain
Outline one benefit that the monsoon climate brings to India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help in refilling water reservoirs, lakes and dams for water during the dry months. 20% of electricity in India is generated from hydroelectric plants 60% of the farmers have no irrigation sources, so depend on rainfall
Outline two social challenges that people living in Mumbai face	<p>Living in slum housing</p> <p>3500 people die on Mumbai's railway each year</p>
Outline two environmental challenges that people living in Mumbai face	<p>800 million litres of untreated sewage goes into the river</p> <p>Water runs only for 30 minutes/day</p>
Where is Kerala located?	South-West India
How does Kerala's population growth rate compare with India?	9.8% per decade compared with 21.3% per decade
What percentage of women are literate in Kerala?	85%
Why would having literate woman reduce the birth rate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better educated women are more likely to keep their children healthy. If children are surviving families no longer have to have a couple of extra children to replace those that die.
How does the status of women in Kerala differ than the rest of India?	Women are no longer seen as a burden – they are regarded as an asset. Traditionally family have to pay money to the bridegroom's family, in Kerala, it is the bridegroom's family who pay a dowry to the bride's family.
Outline two other reasons why Kerala's population growth rate is lower than the rest of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher age of marriage Maternity leave provided for 1st two children only Contraception more widely available
Explain the process of slab pull	The weight of the oceanic lithosphere pulls the whole plate down when it is subducted.
<div>Total out of 24:</div> <div>32</div>	

BQ18 & BQ19. TO HOW HAS INDIA BEEN IMPACTED BY GLOBALISATION?



Globalisation: The increasing interconnection between countries around the world by flows of money, goods, culture etc.



TNCs/Transnational corporations are companies that operate in more than one country around the world.



1991 – India changed to a 'market economy' where individual companies could decide what goods were made and where to invest. Historically India has always produced products, like trainers for Nike

Transporting goods has become cheaper due to:

Shipping: Ships transport 90% of goods traded between countries, and are becoming larger.

Containerisation: The UK imports textiles, clothing, and footwear from India. These arrive in containers on ships, which are easier and quicker to transport to ports, load onto ships, and unload at the other end.

Aircraft technology: Air transport is more expensive than sea, so it's hard to become more efficient.



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Most of it has come from major Trans National Companies (TNCs) such as Oracle, and international banks who have invested in telecoms and services.

The service economy has grown the most, with TNCs investing in IT, research and development, and calls centres, all providing cheaper services.

BQ18 & BQ19. TO HOW HAS INDIA BEEN IMPACTED BY GLOBALISATION?



Benefits

Improved infrastructure like roads, railways, airports



Average wage in has risen quickly in the last 20 years.

Life expectancy has increased from 59.7 to 68 in 2014

Literacy rate has increased from 50% to 74% in 2011



Negatives

Child labour to work in poor conditions—these are known as **sweatshops** and are against international law.



10.1 million children aged between 5—14 are employed illegally.



Conditions in these factories are dangerous, with people forced to work up to 18 hours a day, 6 days a week for very little pay.

INDIA HOMEWORK 6: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

What process was originally thought to move tectonic plates?	
Explain the process of slab pull	
What physical feature is formed as a result of ridge push?	
Define the term plate boundary	
Explain what happens at a conservative plate boundary	
Explain what happens at a constructive plate boundary	
Explain what would happen if two continental plates were to move towards each other	
Define the term globalisation	
Define the term TNC	
In what year did India change to a market led economy?	
How has containerisation increased globalisation?	
What percentage of goods are traded globally via ships?	
What part of the economy has grown in India?	
Outline two benefits that globalisation has brought to India	
Outline two negatives that globalisation has brought to India	
Total out of 20:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 6: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

What process was originally thought to move tectonic plates?	Convention currents
Explain the process of slab pull	The weight of the oceanic lithosphere pulls the whole plate down when it is subducted.
What physical feature is formed as a result of ridge push?	Mid-ocean ridge
Define the term plate boundary	Where two lithospheric plates meet
Explain what happens at a conservative plate boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two plates slide past each other. Friction causes the plates to stick building up pressure which is released to create an earthquake.
Explain what happens at a constructive plate boundary	Two lithospheric plates move apart from each other allowing magma to rise between forming a ridge of volcanoes and new oceanic lithosphere.
Explain what would happen if two continental plates were to move towards each other	The two plates collide pushing the land upwards to form high mountains = severe earthquakes but not volcanoes.
Define the term globalisation	The increasing interconnection between countries around the world by flows of money, goods, culture etc.
Define the term TNC	Transnational Corporations are companies that operate in more than one country around the world.
In what year did India change to a market led economy?	1991
How has containerisation increased globalisation?	Goods arrive in containers on ships, which are easier and quicker to transport to ports, load onto ships, and unload at the other end
What percentage of goods are traded globally via ships?	90%
What part of the economy has grown in India?	Service sector economy e.g. call centres
Outline two benefits that globalisation has brought to India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved infrastructure like roads, railways, airports Average wage in has risen quickly in the last 20 years. Life expectancy has increased from 59.7 to 68 in 2014 Literacy rate has increased from 50% to 74% in 2011
Outline two negatives that globalisation has brought to India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour to work in poor conditions—these are known as sweatshops and are against international law. 10.1 million children aged between 5—14 are employed illegally. Conditions in these factories are dangerous, with people forced to work up to 18 hours a day, 6 days a week for very little pay.
Total out of 20:	

BQ21 & BQ22. WHAT ROLE DOES INDIA PLAY ON THE GLOBAL STAGE?

What is a superpower?

2000BC

Egyptian civilisation: Egyptians by this time had developed agriculture, ship-building, government, commerce, art, law, writing and mathematics.

750BC

Assyrian Empire: Many military conquests including against the Babylonians. Control of strategic trade routes and sea ports.

400BC

Persian and Greek empires: Civil enhancements spread further through military conquests and the spread of Greek philosophy, science and literature

1AD

Roman Empire: Spread of imperialism, absorption and furthering of Greek culture, cosmopolitanism...

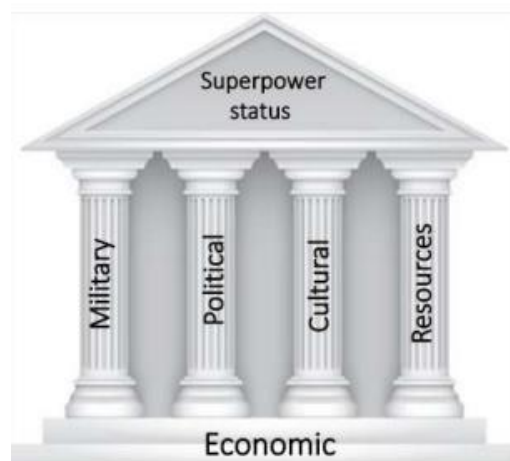
BUT their influence never reached a global scale.

1944

The British Empire controlled about 25% of the Earth's total land area, while the United States and the Soviet Union grew in power before and during World War II.

1991

Decolonisation and massive national debt lead to the decline of the British Empire, leaving the USA and the Soviet Union. But the fall of the Soviet Union leaves the USA the only superpower.



BQ21 & BQ22. WHAT ROLE DOES INDIA PLAY ON THE GLOBAL STAGE?

To be a global power, India needs both **hard power** (military/economic) and **soft power** (cultural and political influence)



Spends 2.4% of their GDP on military



High GDP growth (7.1% in 2016)



Economy dominated by service industry (IT, telecommunications)



Large population (1.2 billion people)



Increasing middle class coming out of poverty and spending money, boosting the economy

BQ23. WHAT SOCIAL PROBLEMS DOES INDIA FACE?



The Caste System

Castes are an aspect of **Hindu religion** (makes up 80% of the population).

Separates people into **different social classes** based on their family with the untouchables or '**Dalit's**' at the bottom.



Dalit's were restricted from entering a town during daytime, and were not allowed to walk on the same street as men from higher castes.



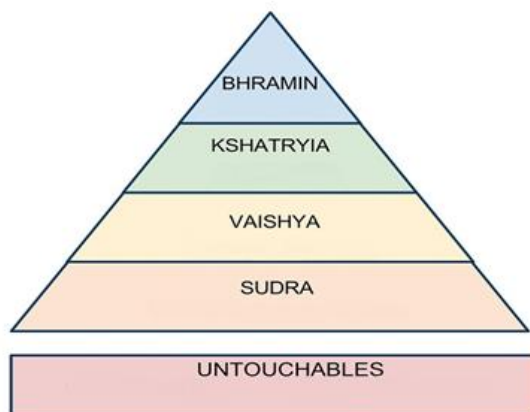
The caste you were given when you were born depended on the occupation of your father.



The Indian government has introduced laws to protect them.



There is a large gap in development between different groups of people. For example Dalit people die on average **15 years earlier**.



BQ24 & Q25. WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS DOES INDIA FACE?

Water accounts for 71% of the Earth's surface.

97% of the Earth's water is saltwater

2.5% is freshwater

Only 0.01% of the Earth's water is freshwater that is easily accessible to us, in rivers and lakes.



Water Stress

54% of India faces High to Extremely High Water Stress



Groundwater levels are declining across India → 54 percent of wells' water levels have dropped over the past seven years



Farmers in arid areas, or areas with irregular rainfall, depend heavily on groundwater for **irrigation**.



The Indian government **subsidises** the farmers' electric pumps and places no limits on the volumes of groundwater they extract.



More than 100 million people live in areas of **poor water quality** → Only 11% of India's water districts have safe drinking water.

INDIA HOMEWORK 7: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

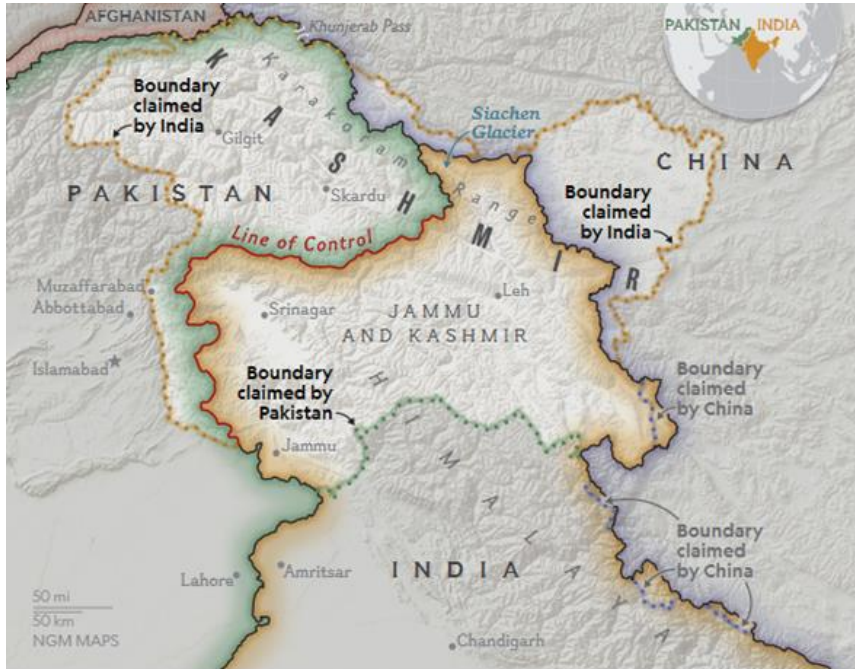
Name the 5 elements needed to be a superpower	
Which civilisation was the leading one during 2000BC	
How did the Assyrian Empire gain control in 705BC	
Why did no civilisation gain superpower status during these periods?	
What percentage of the world did the British Empire rule?	
Name the other two superpowers during 1944	
Which is the only remaining superpower?	
Name three aspects that India has that could make it a superpower	
What is the Caste System?	
What percentage of people in India are Hindi?	
What social class was found at the bottom of the Caste System?	
Outlined two laws that the untouchables had to follow	
How many years earlier do Dalit's/untouchables tend to die?	
What continent is India found?	
How many countries does India share a land border with?	
Total out of 23:	

INDIA HOMEWORK 7: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Name the 5 elements needed to be a superpower	Military / political / cultural / resources/ economic
Which civilisation was the leading one during 2000BC	Egyptian civilisation
How did the Assyrian Empire gain control in 705BC	They controlled strategic trade routes and sea ports
Why did no civilisation gain superpower status during these periods?	Their influence never reached global status
What percentage of the world did the British Empire rule?	25%
Name the other two superpowers during 1944	United States and Soviet Union
Which is the only remaining superpower?	United States
Name three aspects that India has that could make it a superpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spends 2.4% of their GDP on military • High GDP growth (7.1% in 2016) • Economy dominated by service industry (IT, telecommunications) • Large population (1.2 billion people) • Increasing middle class coming out of poverty and spending money, boosting the economy
What is the Caste System?	An aspect of Hindu religion
What percentage of people in India are Hindi?	80%
What social class was found at the bottom of the Caste System?	The untouchables or Dalits
Outlined two laws that the untouchables had to follow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted from entering a town during daytime • Not allowed to walk on the same street as men from higher castes.
How many years earlier do Dalit's/untouchables tend to die?	15 years earlier
What continent is India found?	Asia
How many countries does India share a land border with?	7 countries
Total out of 23:	

BQ26 & Q27. WHAT POLITICAL PROBLEMS DOES INDIA FACE?

Found in the northernmost part of India. The mountainous, 86,000-square-mile is claimed by both India and Pakistan. The area is seen as a valuable source of farming land as well as a position of power in the Asian continent.



1947: India and Pakistan began conflict over Kashmir



1949: India controls 2/3rds of Kashmir and Pakistan over 1/3rd



1962: Eastern Kashmir was claimed by China



1971: War between India and Pakistan results in formation of Bangladesh

1994: Indian parliament passes resolution claiming Kashmir is an **'integral part of India'** and forces sent to Kashmir.

2008-2010: Massive civilian uprisings against India leads to the death of hundreds of Kashmiris

PREPARING FOR YOUR ASSESSMENT

Physical Geography

- ☐ Physical features of India
 - ☐ Climate
 - ☐ Biomes
- ☐ Structure of the earth and how plates move
- ☐ Types of plate boundaries
- ☐ Formation of the Himalayas
- ☐ Glacial systems and processes
- ☐ Formation of glacial landforms
 - ☐ Arêtes
 - ☐ Pyramidal peaks
 - ☐ Corries
- ☐ Monsoon climate in India
- ☐ Factors affecting climate

Skills

- ☐ I can draw and interpret climate graphs
- ☐ I can plot the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes
- ☐ I can complete a glacial budget
- ☐ I can interpret choropleth maps showing population density
- ☐ I can interpret graphs showing data as proportional symbols
- ☐ I can draw line graphs showing India's changing population
- ☐ I can draw choropleth maps for a range of quality of life indicators

Human Geography

- ☐ Britain's colonial rule of India
- ☐ Role of the monsoon climate in India
- ☐ Distribution of India's population
- ☐ Changing size of India's population
- ☐ Variation in Quality of Life across India
- ☐ Urbanisation of India
- ☐ Challenges facing urban areas in India
- ☐ Population strategies in Kerala
- ☐ Opportunities and challenges of globalisation in India
- ☐ Issues of sweatshops
- ☐ India's role on the global stage
- ☐ Social problems in India
- ☐ Environmental problems in India
- ☐ Political problems in India – Kashmir conflict

Locational Knowledge

- ☐ India's location in Asia
- ☐ India's neighbouring countries
- ☐ Physical features of India

WIDER READING



Wider reading is a vital skill in geography in order to extend your knowledge. For each book listed here that you read, write a book report outlining your thoughts and you will **receive 30 house points**.

