

GEOGRAPHY 7.5. India Case Study

The continent of Asia

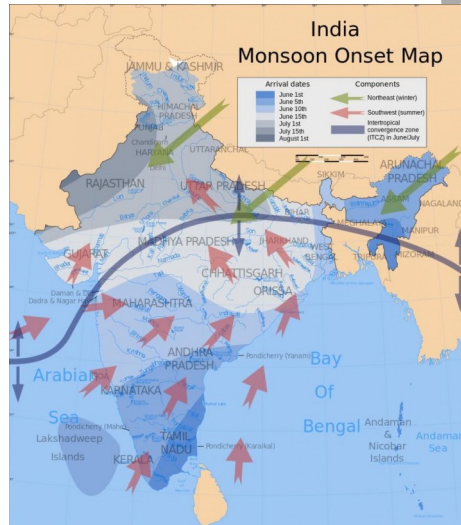


Absolute location

Precise facts about place location. You can use continent, the region within the continent, latitude and longitude and reference to the relative size of the location in question. For example, Russia is the largest country in Asia located across the entire northern edge of the continent.

Relative location

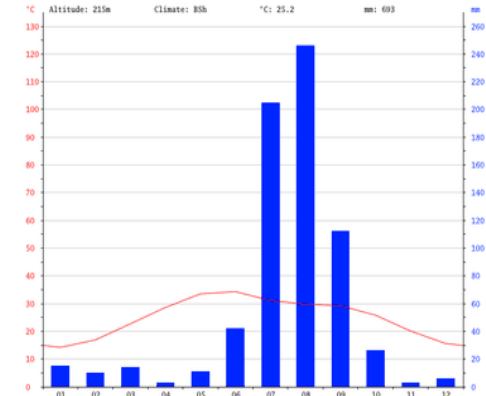
Use neighbouring countries, bodies of water—such as seas and oceans and mountain ranges as references points. Use vocabulary based on compass directions to link to your location. For example, Mongolia is south of Russia and north of China.



2. & 3. Monsoon Seasons

The monsoons are seasonal wind patterns that affect many countries in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. In India's case, as the northern hemisphere summer begins, the intense sun heat bakes the country and temperatures can soar into the 40°Cs! The hot air over the country rises—which draws the wind in from over the Indian Ocean to the south. (see red arrows on map to left). The tropical maritime air brings moisture and therefore heavy rainfall (see climate graph). As the Autumn sets in, the winds switch direction and the band of heavy rains returns southwards (see green arrows on map), and the monsoon season ends.

Climate of Delhi - India



2019 Monsoon season flooding



The 2019 Indian floods were a series of floods that affected over thirteen states between July and October 2019, due to incessant rains from the annual monsoon. At least 1600 people died and about a million people were displaced between June and October 2019. It was the heaviest monsoon in the last 25 years.

India key terms

Asia	India	Tropic of Cancer	tropic
Himalaya	Mumbai	Delhi	Monsoon rainfall
climate	population density	dense	sparse
population growth	urban	rural	migration
push factor	pull factor	slum	megacity
	poverty	inequality	

4. Rural to Urban Migration

Many Indian people have done so, or are considering the move to the city. Some people migrate by choice, others by necessity—in the hope of securing a better future. Motivation to leave a place is called a 'push factor', the attraction of an alternate place is called a 'pull factor'. India's urban populations are increasing rapidly and although it takes a very long time, a better life is achieved by a large amount of migrants who make the move to the city.



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

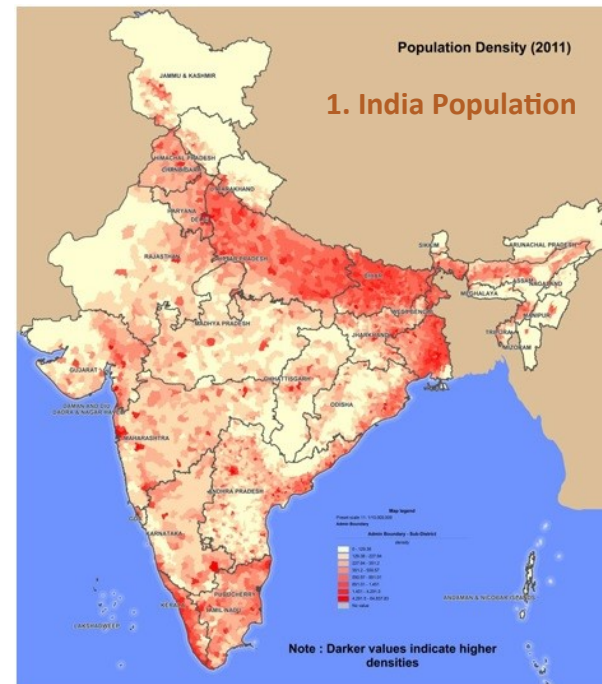
- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

6. India's growing cities—problems or progress?

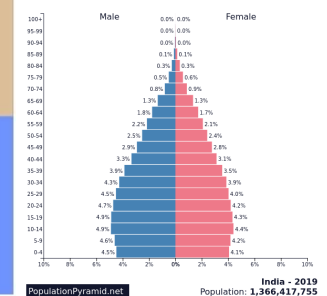
India has many megacities: populations of 10 million or more. There are huge inequalities within such cities in India whereby the very wealthy, all the way down to the homeless, live within the same urban area. The city of Mumbai contains the most expensive home in the world—valued at over \$1bn—whilst in the same city, millions of people live in slums. Slums are unplanned, unregulated squatter settlements that sprawl on the edges of cities or occupy any available space within the city. They are often built in areas threatened by floods, landslides and other hazards. Disease is common due to a lack of sanitation. However, Dharavi slum is also a hive of business activity whereby busy locals are working to create products sold to a combined value of over \$1bn. a year! Education access is improving and this makes Dharavi a beacon of hope whereby the next generation of India doctors and teachers are breaking the cycle of poverty.



1. India Population



India is one of the most densely populated countries on Earth. It is only a matter of time before it becomes the most populated country in the world too—overtaking China. Despite a fall in the birth rate from the average woman having 6 children in 1960 to just 2.2 in 2019, the population will continue to rise as life expectancy increases of the elderly and the youthful population will go on to have (small) families of their own in the near future.



India - 2019 Population: 1,366,417,755