

Year 7: What makes India so incredible?

This unit will focus on Incredible India. It will explore the opportunities and challenges that India faces in the future and will help you understand why India is such a diverse, rapidly changing country.

Key words and definitions

Development	Improving, moving forward.
Development Indicator	A statistic that shows the level of development.
Absolute poverty	Not enough money to have basic living standards.
Urban	An area where people live close together.
Inequality	Where things are not equal
Diverse	Different features
Earthquake	Sudden shockwave caused by plates moving.
Tectonic Plates	Large sections of the Earth's crust that are constantly moving.
Plate Boundaries	The point where 2 tectonic plates meet.
Tsunami	Ocean waves that surge on to land.

How does India compare with the UK?

- The UK is in Europe, whilst India is in Asia. The UK and India are both in the northern hemisphere.
- The UK has a temperate climate, whilst India's climate is varied, with many different biomes and climates.
- India is larger than the UK – 3,287,263sq km compared to 243,610sq km.
- Far more people live in India than the UK – 1.35 billion people compared to 66 million in the UK.
- Delhi and Mumbai are both more populous than the largest city in the UK: London.
- The UK is an island country, whilst India is on the Asian continent.

What makes India incredible?

-India is bordered to the north by the Himalayan mountains – the highest mountain range in the world.

-India also has a number of other terrains and eco-systems, including plains, tropical rainforests, wetlands, deserts and salt marshes.

-The highest mountain in India is Kangchenjunga, the third-highest mountain in the world at 8,586m.

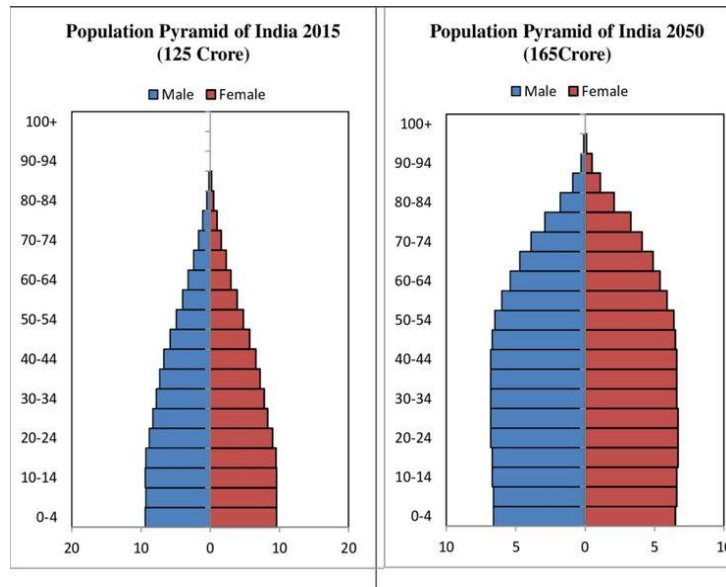
-The Ganges is the longest river that flows through India, at 2,601km.

-The climate of India varies from place-to-place, with arid desert climates in the west, temperate areas in the north, and tropical and sub-tropical regions in the south.



What are the opportunities and challenges that India faces?

- India's **urban** population is growing fast and is projected to increase by 300 million by 2050.
- India's economy is the second fastest growing in the world (after China).
- There is huge **inequality** between India's rich and poor, with 1% of the population owning 58% of India's wealth.
- The rapid growth of the population in India has led to many environmental problems, including air pollution and water pollution.
- Wage costs are low in India and many of the population live in **absolute poverty**.



A population pyramid is a graph that shows that age and gender of a population.

How does the physical geography of Asia affect the human development?

An **earthquake** is a sudden shockwave caused by rocks being under stress from the movements of plates at **plate boundaries**.

Eventually the stress in the rock builds up enough reaches breaking point. At that point, the stored up energy is released in the form of shockwaves.

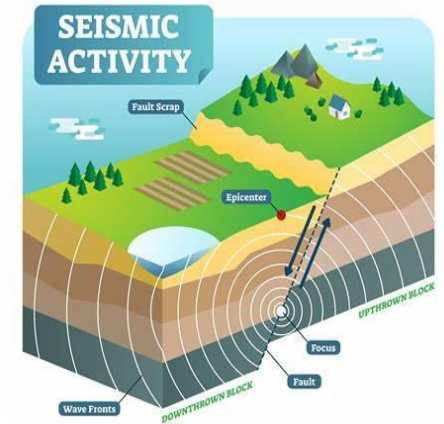
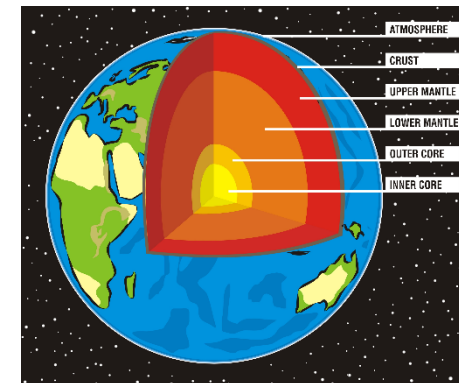
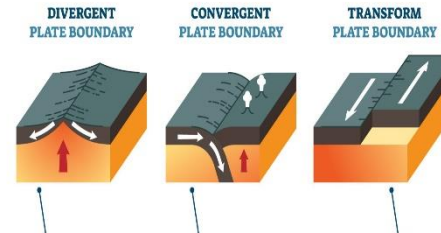


PLATE BOUNDARIES



A **tsunami** is a series of ocean waves that send surges of water onto land. They cause widespread destruction when they crash onto shore. Tsunamis often occur as a result of undersea earthquakes. Most tsunamis happen within the Pacific Ocean's 'Ring of Fire' where there is lots of tectonic activity.

