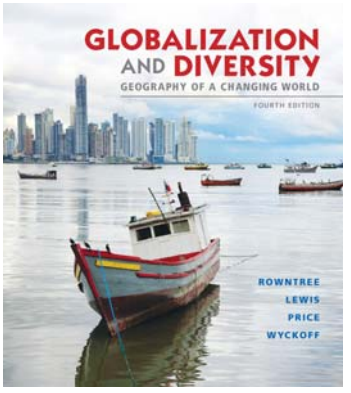


Chapter 12 Lecture

**Globalization and Diversity**  
4th Edition

**South Asia**



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**South Asia**

- Second most populous region in the world
- Distinct landmass separated from the rest of the Eurasian continent: Subcontinent
- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives
- Regional unity: Shared history and culture

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**South Asia**



Rural Poverty in Bihar, India

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### Environmental Geography

- Diverse landscapes
- Severe and complex environmental issues



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### Natural Hazards and Landscape Change in South Asia

- Flooding
- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Population growth



Flooding in Bangladesh  
Monsoon Rain



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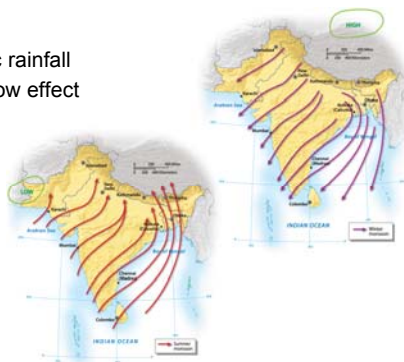
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### South Asia's Monsoon Climates

- Monsoon
- Orographic rainfall
- Rain-shadow effect



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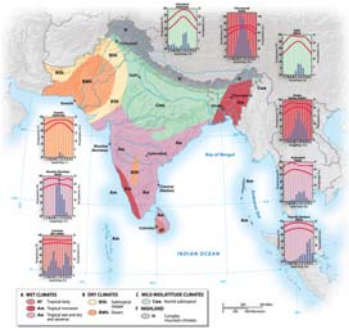
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**Climate**



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**Physical Subregions of South Asia**

- Mountains of the North
- Indus–Ganges–Brahmaputra Lowlands
- Peninsular India
- The Southern Islands



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**Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma**

- India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh rank in the world's 10 most populated countries



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### Agricultural Regions and Activities

- Historically unproductive
- **Green Revolution**
- Crop zones
  - rice, wheat, and millet

Rice Cultivation



Green Revolution Farming



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### Urban South Asia

- Rapid growth = serious problems for cities
  - homelessness
  - poverty
  - congestion
  - water shortages
  - air pollution
  - sewage disposal
- Squatter settlements – bustees
- Political and ethnic tensions

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### Urban South Asia (cont.)

Mumbai Hutments



Karachi Street Scene



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**Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Religious Rivalries**

- Historically Hindu
- Islam added a new element
- British imperialism
- Hindu nationalism
- Islamic fundamentalism

The Controversy of the Ayodhya Mosque



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**Origins of South Asian Civilizations**

- Hindu civilization
  - the caste system
- Buddhism
- Arrival of Islam
  - Mughal (or Mogul) Empire

The Red Fort



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**Origins of South Asian Civilizations (cont.)**

- The caste system
  - complex Hindu social order
- Hierarchy
- Dalits (untouchables)
- Structure being undermined by modern economy and social reform

Hindu Temple



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### Contemporary Geographies of Religion




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### Contemporary Geographies of Religion (cont.)

Sikh Soldiers



Parsi Temple




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### Geographies of Language

- **Dravidian language** Family (south)
- Multilingualism
- Indo-European north
- Linguistic nationalism
- Role of English




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**Geographies of Language (cont.)**

Kolkata (Calcutta) Bookstore



Multilingualism



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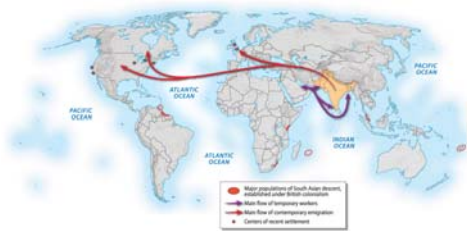
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**South Asia in Global Cultural Context**

The South Asian Global Diaspora



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**South Asia in Global Cultural Context (cont.)**

- Widespread use of English
- Global spread of South Asian culture
- Migration from South Asia to the developed world
- Professionals to United States
- Cultural tensions

Goa Beach Scene



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### Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region




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### South Asia Before and After Independence in 1947

- Mughal Empire
- British colonialism
- Independence




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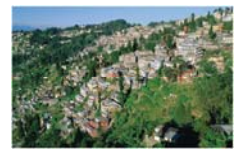
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### South Asia Before and After Independence in 1947 (cont.)

- The British conquest
- **British East India Company**
- *Sepoy Mutiny*
- Independence
- Mohandas Gandhi
- Federal state



Former British Hill Station  
Partition, 1947

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### Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia

- Kashmir



Indian Soldier in Kashmir




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### Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia (cont.)

India–Bangladesh Fence



Civil War in Sri Lanka




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### Economic and Social Development: Rapid Growth and Rampant Poverty

Development Indicators

**TABLE 12.2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS**

Country	GDP per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2011) <sup>2</sup>	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Equity (2011) <sup>3</sup>
Bangladesh	1,810	5.9	500	76.5	69	143	48	56	0.550
Bhutan	4,390	—	522	29.8	68	—	—	53	0.495
India	3,400	8.0	547	68.7	65	115	63	63	0.617
Maldives	8,110	—	661	—	74	—	—	98	0.320
Nepal	1,210	3.8	458	57.3	68	141	50	59	0.558
Pakistan	2,790	5.1	504	60.2	65	124	87	56	0.573
Sri Lanka	5,010	5.6	691	29.1	75	52	17	91	0.619

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, Human Development Report, 2011.  
<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, World Population Data Sheet, 2012.  
<sup>3</sup>Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. The range between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.  
 Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2012.

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### South Asian Poverty

- No other region has so many chronically undernourished people
- 2/3 of the people of India live on less than \$2/day
- However,
  - growing "middle class"
  - healthy economy



Poverty in India

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### Geographies of Economic Development

Tourism in Nepal



Grameen Bank



Gujarat Factory



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### Geographies of Economic Development (cont.)

India's Silicon Plateau



Indian Institutes of Technology



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**Globalization and South Asia's Economic Future**

- Historically movements toward self-sufficiency
- 1991: India's government opened its economy
- Globalization is advancing rapidly
- Workers sent abroad
  - remittances

Indian Investments in Europe



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**Social Development**

- Overall, health and education differ among more and less developed areas of the region
- The educated south
- Gender relations and the status of women

Education in Kerala



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