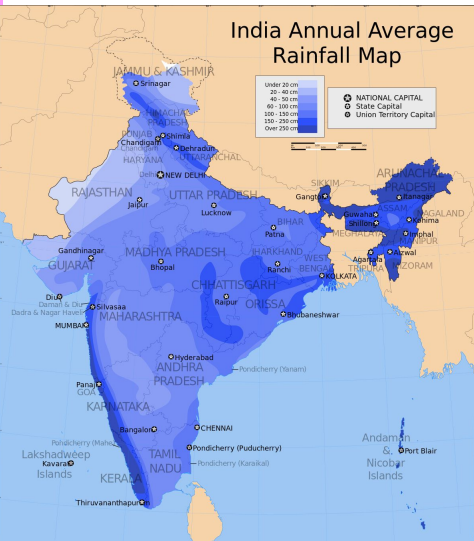


## Keywords

- 1. **Silicon Valley:** Region in California where many technology companies are located.
- 2. **Slum:** Poor area of a city that is overcrowded and often lacking in basic services such as water and electricity.

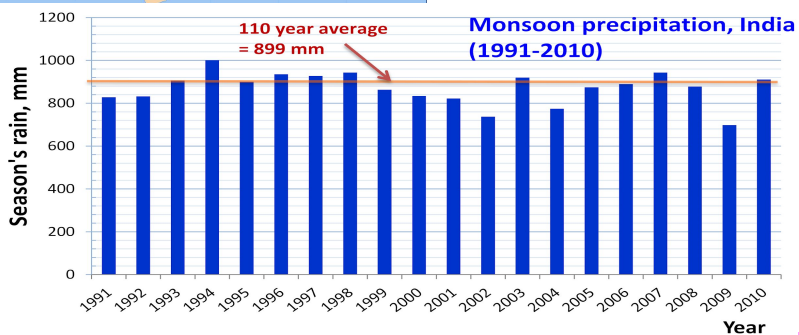
### 3. Monsoon climate in India

- Monsoon months: June to September.
- It brings three-quarters of India's yearly rain, which is vital for life and food production.
- Over 50% of people are employed in agriculture.
- 1.4 billion people rely directly on agriculture.
- India grows 100 million tonnes of rice and grain each year.
- India has more land for growing rice than any other country.
- Agriculture produces 15% of India's \$1.83 trillion GDP.



### 4. Monsoons can also cause widespread flooding, which can have negative impacts – 2017 flood case study.

- Flooding of villages caused the loss of 1.5 million homes, livelihoods, cattle.
- Property including hospitals and schools were destroyed.
- 31 million people affected, including 3 million children in Bangladesh.
- 1,300 people killed, between 30 -40% of these were children.



## UNIT 5 - How is Asia being Transformed?

Asia is the world's largest continent made up of 49 countries. It is a diverse area, having great variety in landscapes, climate and culture.

### 6. China's Economic growth.

In the last 20 years China has grown into the second largest economy in the world. There are a number of reasons for this:

- Labour supply: China has a large population available for work.
- Large % of female workers: Due to the one child policy women have been involved in child raising for less time.
- Low wages: Low wages increase profits for business.
- Natural resources: China has 12% of the world's mineral resources.
- Location: China has a close proximity to the strong economy of Japan and the emerging economies of South Korea and Russia.
- Poverty Reduction: Since 1990 439 million people have been lifted from poverty creating a growing market for consumer goods.
- Infrastructure: Many new roads and rail systems have been built. Also has 5 of the largest container ports in the world.
- Energy supply: China is the largest producer and consumer of coal fired power.

### 7. Adapting to mountain biomes

Mountain or Alpine biomes are found in mountainous regions. They have an altitude of around 10,000 feet. These are cold environments with steep slopes and thin soils. This makes it tough for plants to grow and survive. Most plants are small and on the ground and some pine forests grow down slope.

The people of Nepal have many uses for the forest biome, these include:

- Growing crops on the fertile valley bottoms.
- Using the forests for fuelwood and construction.
- Collecting leaves for dry season animal feed, animal bedding and compost.
- Grazing land for livestock.
- Collection of fruit mushrooms and medicinal herbs.

### 8. Population in Asia.

Sixty % of the world's population lives in Asia. Over half this population is spread between China and India. Asia has seen the largest increase in population of all 7 continents, however this population is unevenly spread between the countries.

Afghanistan is struggling to control population. The ministry of Health estimates the 30 million population will double in 30 years. This will hinder opportunities for economic growth. According to the UN Afghan women have 6.3 children on average.

Japan is struggling with a shrinking population. Its population of 127 million is forecast to shrink by 1/3 in the next 50 years. The proportion of over 64 year olds is expected to reach 38%

### 9. Urbanisation in Karnataka, India.

#### Positives:

- Better access to water, and sanitation including toilets.
- Better variety of occupations, don't have to rely on farming.
- Entertainment facilities.
- Increased wages.
- Better opportunities for education, including access to universities and colleges.

#### Negatives:

- Land has become more expensive.
- Manual labour jobs for uneducated people are still relatively low paying, as a result they can't afford to rent.
- This has led to the growth of slums.
- Slums have poor sanitation which leads to disease.
- Poor facilities including water and electricity.
- Overcrowding