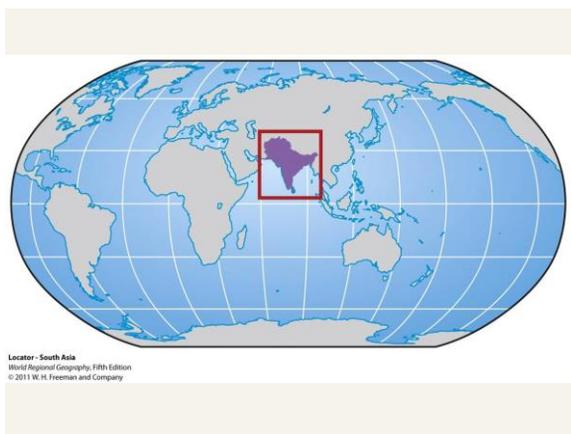
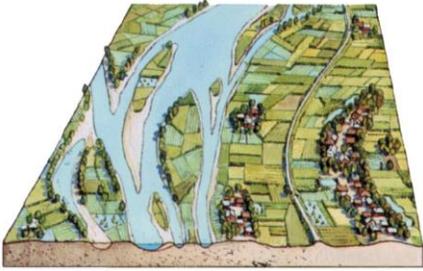


SOUTH ASIA – Part 1

Defining the Realm





Postmonsoon Stage: The river returns to its banks, but some of the new channels persist, changing the lay of the land. As the river recedes, it leaves behind silt and algae that nourish the soil. New ponds and lakes form and fill with fish.

Figure 8.5c
World Regional Geography, Fifth Edition
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company

South Asia's Physiography: *Physiographic Regions*

- Northern mountains:
 - Hindu Kush and Karakoram ranges in west
 - Dry and barren
 - Himalayas in center
 - Mount Everest
 - Ranges of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh in east
 - Green and forested
- Transitional foothills
 - Valleys cut by meltwater

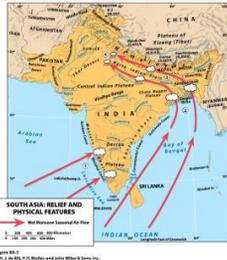


Figure 8.6
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company



Photo Essay 8.1a
World Regional Geography, Fifth Edition
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company

Birthplace of Civilizations: Indus Valley Civilization

- *Sindhu*
 - circa 2500 BC
 - Two major capitals
 - 100 + smaller urban settlements
 - Influence extended eastward to Delhi
- Decline due to:
 - Environmental change
 - Shift of political center to the Ganges Basin

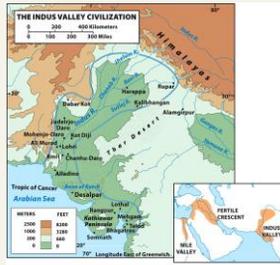


Figure 8A-4
© H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

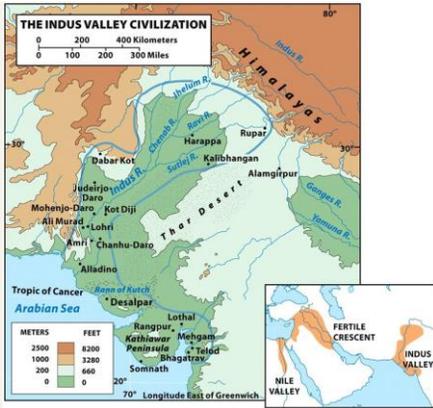


Figure 8A-4
© H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Birthplace of Civilizations: Aryans and the Origins of Hinduism

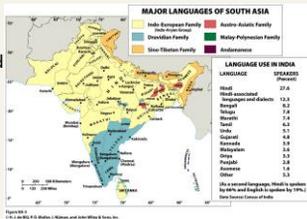
- Arrival of Aryans in northern India, circa 1500 BC:
 - Peoples speaking Indo-European languages
 - Organized the isolated tribes and villages
 - Resurgence of urbanization
- Aryan cultural influence:
 - Sanskrit language
 - New social order
 - Vedism: religious belief system

Birthplace of Civilizations: Aryans and the Origins of Hinduism

- Hinduism
 - Emerged out of Vedism texts and local beliefs
- Caste system:
 - **Social stratification:** Hierarchy of power among peoples
 - Solidified powerful position of Aryans
 - Legitimized through religious belief system
 - Brahmins had highest rank
 - Lower castes determined by past lives

Birthplace of Civilizations: Aryans and the Origins of Hinduism

- **Indo-European languages:**
 - Rooted in Sanskrit
 - Dominate western and northern parts
- **Dravidian languages:**
 - Indigenous languages
 - Dominate in the South
- **Other languages:**
 - Sino-Tibetan
 - Austro-Asiatic



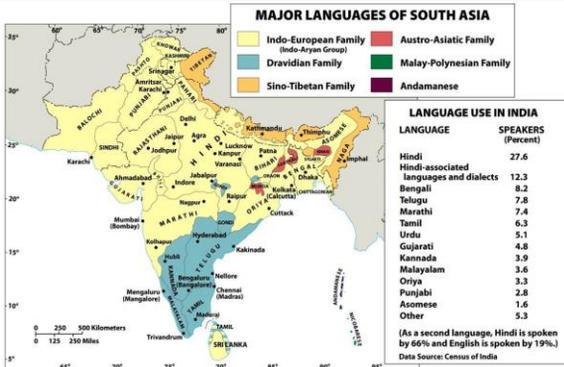


Figure 8A-5 © H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, J. Nijman, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

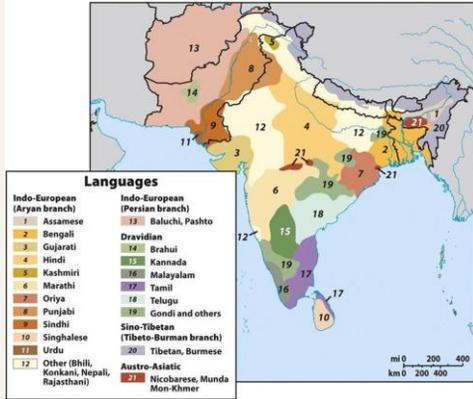


Figure 8.14
World Regional Geography, 10th Edition
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company

Birthplace of Civilizations: *Buddhism and Other Indigenous Religions*

- **Buddhism:** circa 500 BC in eastern Ganges Basin
 - Under 1% in India; strong in Bhutan and Sri Lanka
 - Influence greater in Southeast Asia and East Asia
- **Jainism:** emerged alongside Hinduism
 - Purist, deeply spiritual form of Hinduism
 - Under 1% of population
- **Sikhism:** circa AD 1500, following Islam's arrival
 - Blend of Islamic and Hindu beliefs
 - About 2% of population

Foreign Invaders: *The Reach of Islam*

- 10th century arrival:
 - Overland into the Indus Valley (today's Pakistan)
- 13th century establishment of *Delhi Sultanate*:
 - Expansion over northern tier
- By sea:
 - Arrival at Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta (today's Bangladesh)
- 16th century *Mughal (Mogul) Empire*:
 - Centered in Afghanistan, ousted the Delhi Sultanate
 - 16th and 17th centuries, Mughal Empire expanded Islam with tolerance to Hindus; built Taj Mahal

Foreign Invaders: *The Reach of Islam*

- Millions of Hindus converted
- Appeal of Islam:
 - Hindu princes choose cooperation over annihilation by Islamic armies.
 - Welcome alternative for low-caste Hindus.
- Decline of Islam:
 - 18th century Mughal Empire in decline
 - Resurgence of Hindu religion
 - Left India culturally and politically fragmented

Foreign Invaders: *The European Intrusion*

- 18th century East India Company:
 - EIC represented the British empire.
 - British controlled most of trade in South Asia and between South Asia and Southeast Asia.
 - "Indirect rule" took advantage of fragmentation:
 - Local *maharajas* were left to rule, but were forced to make trade concessions.
 - In 1857, "East India" officially became part of the British Colonial Empire.

Foreign Invaders: *Colonial Transformation*

- Economic restructuring:
 - Export raw materials to European factories
 - Import European manufactured goods
 - Decline of local industries and loss of markets
- Infrastructure development:
 - Extensive transport network
 - Urban network
- Social restructuring:
 - New elite of South Asians

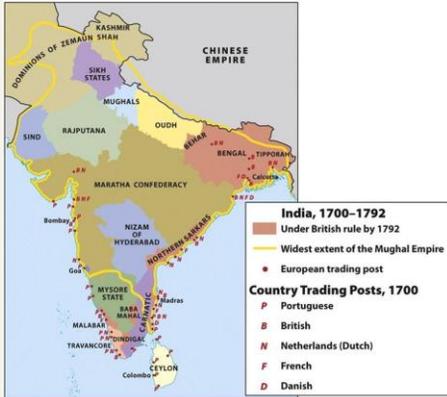


Figure 8.8
World Regional Geography, Fifth Edition
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company

The Geopolitics of Modern South Asia: *Partition and Independence*

- British India could not survive self-rule as a single political entity:
 - Tensions between Hindu and Muslim interests
- **Partition:**
 - Based on geography of Hindu and Muslim majorities
 - Groups did coexist in some areas
 - New boundaries caused displacement

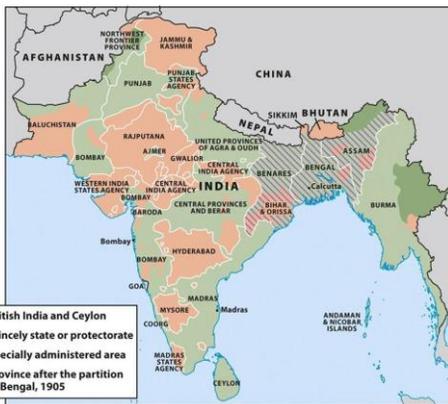


Figure 8.9
World Regional Geography, Fifth Edition
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company

The Geopolitics of Modern South Asia: India-Pakistan

- Tenuous relationship:
 - War in 1965
 - India supported East Pakistan's secession
 - Conflict over Jammu and Kashmir
 - Cold War: India toward USSR and Pakistan toward United States
 - Arms race led to both becoming nuclear powers
 - Muslims in India: world's largest cultural minority:
 - Complicates geopolitics between the two countries and within India

The Geopolitics of Modern South Asia: Contested Kashmir

- **Forward capital:** Islamabad's placement in the embattled interior as a claim to northern frontiers
- Kashmir and partition:
 - Maharaja was Hindu, ruled over mostly Muslims
 - Decided not to join Pakistan:
 - Muslim uprising and India's intervention
 - Line of control became *de facto* boundary



- Tensions continue:
 - Referendum for people to decide
 - “Summer of rage”

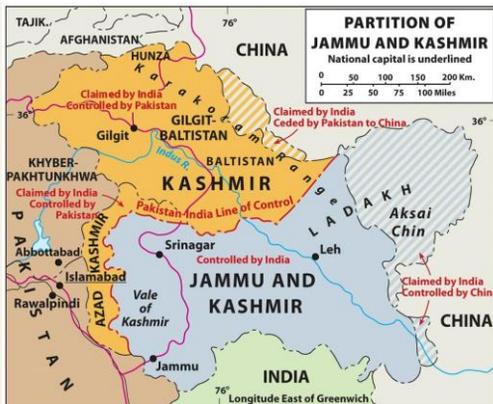


Figure 8A-7
© H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.



Figure 8.6
World Regional Geography, Fifth Edition
© 2011 W. H. Freeman and Company

Regional Issue: *Who Should Govern Kashmir?*

KASHMIR SHOULD BE PART OF PAKISTAN!

- ❑ Everywhere else, Muslims went to Pakistan and Hindus to India.
- ❑ Why doesn't "democratic" India allow a referendum?
- ❑ Muslims unfairly accused of terrorism for fighting to unite with Pakistan.

KASHMIR BELONGS TO INDIA!

- ❑ Kashmiri maharaja wanted autonomy from "extremist" Pakistan.
- ❑ In Pakistan, non-Muslim minorities are not tolerated, and it's a failed democracy.
- ❑ The quality of life for people in India is much better than in Pakistan.

The Geopolitics of Modern South Asia: *The Specter of Terrorism*

- ❑ Indian terrorist attacks:
 - ❑ Roots in Pakistan:
 - *Lashkar-e-Taiba*: aims to return Kashmir to Islamic rule.
 - ❑ Most of India's Muslims are uninvolved in extremism.
- ❑ Pakistan and terrorist groups:
 - ❑ Border with Afghanistan is out of government's control.
 - ❑ Pakistan is under U.S. pressure to secure border.
- ❑ Geopolitical chess game between India, Pakistan, and the United States could have deadly consequences.

The Geopolitics of Modern South Asia: *Chinese Border Claims*

- Jammu and Kashmir:
 - Northeastern extensions are claimed by China.
 - No sign of concession by India.
 - China offers strategic support for Pakistan versus India.
- Arunachal Pradesh:
 - China claims most of territory.
 - Border agreed by Tibet, pre-Chinese control.
 - War in 1962 was fought over border.
 - Borders are unresolved today.

The Geopolitics of Modern South Asia: *Indian Ocean Geopolitics*

- Control of Indian Ocean Basin:
 - China needs access to markets and is building military bases.
 - India responds by building alliances in Southeast Asia.
 - United States is balancing between the two.
- Economic interdependence:
 - **Terms of trade** are currently to China's advantage.
 - China-India trade is growing.

Emerging Markets and Fragmented Modernization

- Staggering growth:
 - "India Shining" and the new era for India is considered key:
 - Rising economic growth rates
 - Due to globalization and modernization
 - Increasing integration into global economy
- Dramatic unevenness:
 - Poverty: over half of people in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh live in poverty.
 - Benefits of economic growth are not spread around.

Among the Realm's Great Cities: Delhi New and Old

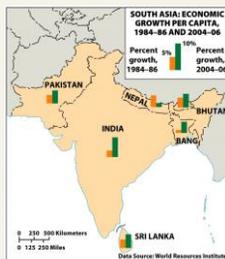
- Population growth in India's largest urban area:
 - 1970 = 4 million
 - 2012 = 22.9 million
- Fortuitous relative location:
 - Narrow corridor for land routes across northern India
- Multicultural, multifunctional urban giant:
 - Seat of government and core area



- Expansion in all directions:
 - Fastest in the south

Emerging Markets and Fragmented Modernization: *Economic Liberalization*

- **Neoliberalism:**
 - Privatization of largely state-managed economies
 - Support from IMF required such structural reforms
- Economic growth:
 - New industries
 - Led to new, urban middle class and consumer market
 - Uneven as many are still impoverished and rural



Emerging Markets and Fragmented Modernization: *The Significance of Agriculture*

- More than half of entire South Asian workforce:
 - Low productivity and economic contribution
 - Rural areas with lower incomes and standard of living
- Millions depend on good harvest each year:
 - Influenced by topography and rains
 - Rice in wetter areas and wheat in drier areas
- Government needs to create rural policy:
 - To increase agricultural productivity and standard of living

Among the Realm's Great Cities: Karachi

- Pakistan's biggest city:
 - Economic and financial center
 - Controls links to global economy
- Problems:
 - Unplanned growth: congestion and pollution
 - Poverty and street crime
 - Violence among immigrant residents
 - Nurturing ground for extremists



South Asia's Population Geography

- **Population geography** focuses on spatial demography.
- Relative sizes of South Asia's area and population:
 - Two-fifths the size of East Asia and equally as populous.
 - Sub-Saharan Africa is five times as large, with less than half of South Asia's population.

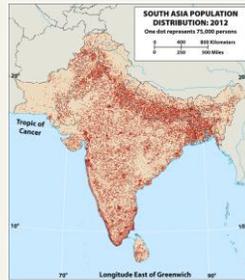


Figure 8A-9 © H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

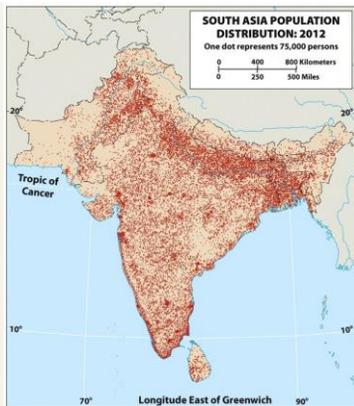


Figure 8A-9 © H. J. de Blij, P. O. Muller, and John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

South Asia's Population Geography: Population Density

- **Population density** is number of people per unit area.
 - **Arithmetic density** is number of people per area.
 - **Physiological density** is number of people per unit of arable (agricultural) land:
 - More meaningful measure for understanding the ability of a country to support its population size

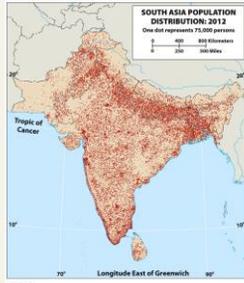


Figure 8.8 © Cengage Learning, 2012. Modified by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

South Asia's Population Geography

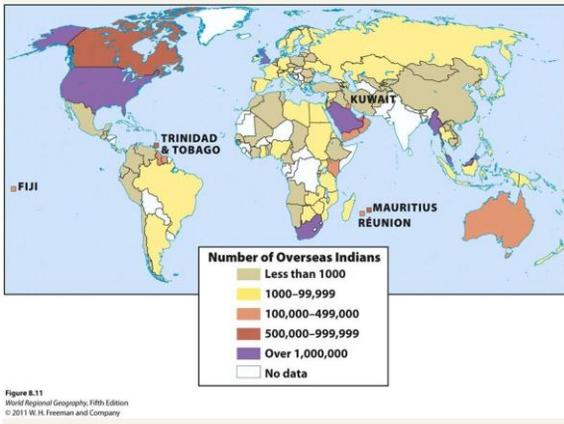
Map Analysis
Activity:
*Comparing
Physiography and
Population*



1. What relationship is seen between physiography and where people are clustered? What specific physiographic feature do people cluster around?
2. What about where people are *not* clustered?

South Asia's Population Geography: The Question of Overpopulation

- **Overpopulation** and "carrying capacity"
 - High population growth and densities unsustainable
- Depends on circumstances:
 - Not all high-density countries are struggling.
 - **Human resources:** productivity, education, or technology help use natural resources efficiently.
 - South Asia's large population is illiterate, undereducated and not productive.
 - A burden rather than a resource
 - Too many that are insufficiently productive



Future Prospects

- Realm in transition
 - Politically...
 - India-Pakistan relations, specter of terrorism, and religious movements engagement of politics
 - Economically...
 - India's rise in global economy, its growing middle class, and its advantages
 - Demographically...
 - Pass through demographic transition and lower fertility
