



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 25, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 611–617.

Living in South Asia

Terms to Know

cash crop Farm products grown for sale or export (page 612)

jute A fiber used to make string, rope, and cloth (page 612)

green revolution Program to produce more crops using modern irrigation, fertilizers, and high-yield grains (page 613)

biomass Wood and animal dung used for fuel (page 613)

cottage industry Business that employs workers in their homes (page 615)

ecotourism A form of tourism that encourages responsible interaction with the environment and endangered species (page 617)

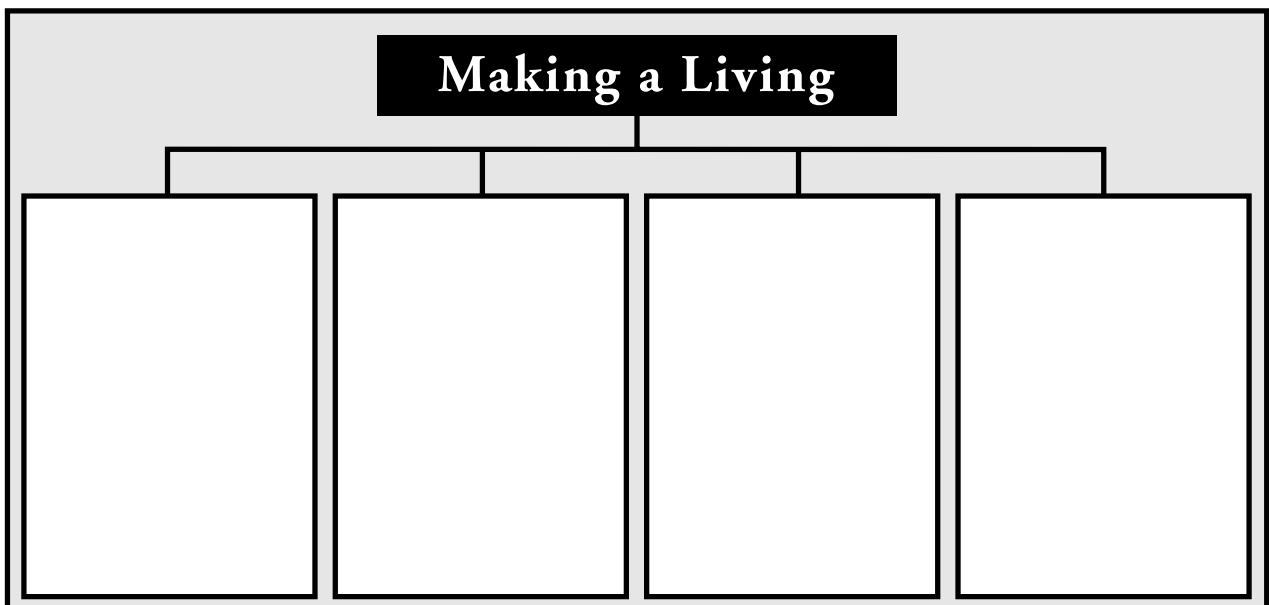
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you know any people who work from their homes? What kind of work do they do? What are the advantages and disadvantages of working from one's home?

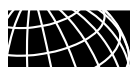
This section focuses on the economy of South Asian countries.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the ways that people in South Asia make a living and record two facts about each way.



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READ TO LEARN

Introduction (page 611)

Agriculture is the most common occupation in South Asia. More than 75 percent of South Asians are farmers. Many farmers in the region today are using new agricultural methods.

1. What is the major occupation in South Asia?

Living From the Land (page 611)

Most people in South Asia practice subsistence farming. They rely on hand tools and animal power to do their work. The size of the farms in South Asia varies widely in size and appearance. In the Himalayan highlands farmers practice terracing, using all available land on the steep slopes. Along the region's rivers, farmers work up to their knees in water to grow rice. More than three-fourths of Sri Lankans work on large tea, rubber, and coconut plantations. The plantations leave little land for growing crops to feed Sri Lanka's people. As a result, the country has to import much of its food.

2. Why does Sri Lanka have to import large amounts of food?

South Asian Crops (page 612)

Most crops grown on Sri Lankan plantations are **cash crops**, or farm products grown for sale or export. Cash crops bring much-needed income to developing countries. However, striking a balance between the needs of the nation's economy and the needs of hungry people is a challenge for South Asian countries. India and Pakistan are world leaders in cotton production. India exports tea. **Jute**, a fiber used to make string, rope, and cloth, is a major cash crop of Bangladesh. Rice is the major food crop of South Asia.

Farmers in South Asia are learning to use modern technology to improve and increase their crop production. In the 1960s, many nations participated in the **green revolution**. This was a program that was

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designed to produce more productive strains of grains such as wheat and rice. Modernization, however, often requires expensive fuel. This is often unavailable in a region where many people still rely on **biomass**, or wood and animal dung, as their energy source.

3. What balance does South Asian countries need to have in their agriculture?

Mining and Fishing (page 613)

Mining and fishing are profitable industries in South Asia. The Ganges Plain and parts of eastern India have some of South Asia's richest mineral deposits. These minerals include iron ore, bauxite, and copper. Graphite mining is an important export industry in Sri Lanka.

South Asia has rich fishing resources in its oceans and rivers. Many people in Bangladesh and India fish for food. Some South Asian countries also have commercial fisheries, which produce fish for export.

4. Where are some of the richest mineral deposits found in South Asia?

South Asian Industries (page 614)

Industrialization has occurred at different times in various South Asian countries. After gaining independence in 1947, India introduced a policy of socialism and placed many large industries under government control. India refused foreign investment and tried to reduce its dependence on trade. By the late 1980s, the government was still running many industries. However, a financial crisis in 1991 pushed India to economic reforms. It moved toward a market economy and turned over government-run companies to private ownership. These changes led to economic growth.

Many people in South Asia work in light industry and produce consumer goods. Textiles are an important part of that industry. South Asia's manufacturing comes from the region's history of **cottage industries**. These are businesses that employ workers in their homes. Cottage industries produce traditional crafts and provide export income.

South Asia's heavy industries include the manufacturing of machinery, iron, and steel. Service industries play an increasingly important part in

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South Asia's economy. The high-technology industry is also growing. It produces computer hardware and software.

5. What type of products is an important part of South Asia's light industry?

 **Tourism** (page 616)

For several South Asian countries, tourism is an important industry. Many tourists come to Nepal to hike and climb the Himalaya. Conflicts in recent years in some South Asian countries have discouraged tourism. In some countries, governments regulate tourism to protect threatened natural and cultural resources. **Ecotourism**, a form of tourism that encourages responsible interaction with the environment and endangered species, is becoming an important part of the tourist industry in South Asia.

6. What has discouraged tourism in some countries of South Asia?



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Chapter 25, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 618–623.

People and Their Environment

Terms to Know

sustainable development Using resources at a rate that does not deplete them for future generations (page 619)

poaching The illegal killing of protected animals (page 619)

Chipko A movement founded to protect India's forests (page 621)

nuclear proliferation The spreading development of nuclear arms (page 623)

Dalits The lowest social class in India (page 623)

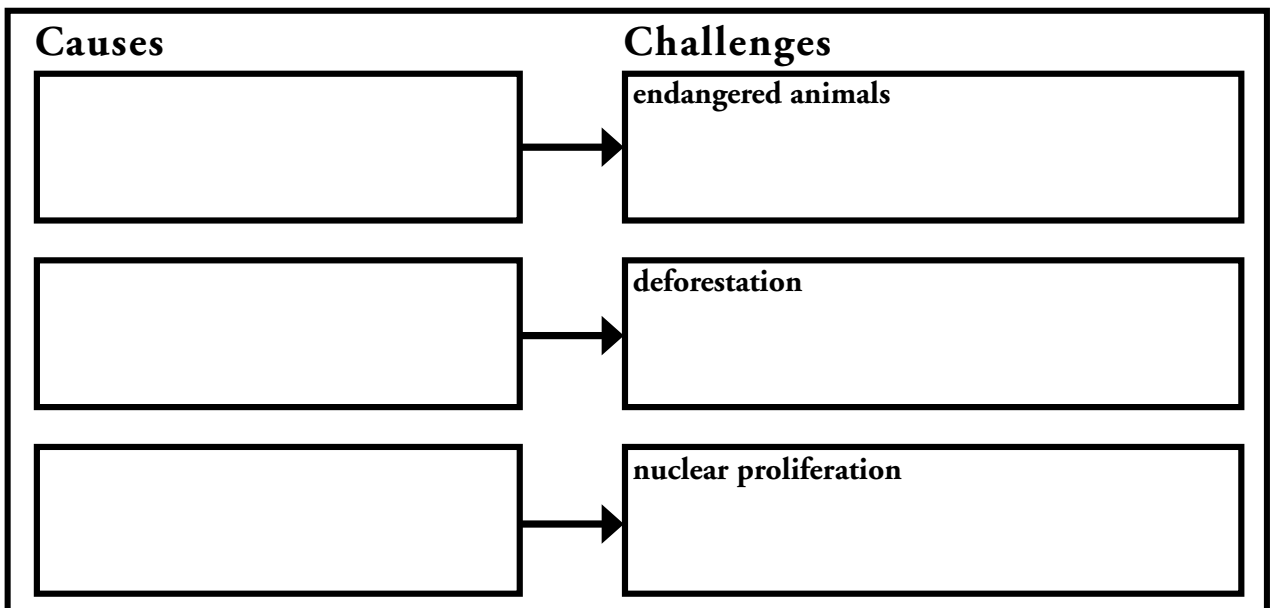
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think is the biggest challenge facing the United States in the future? Why? How do you think the nation could best face that challenge?

In the last section, you read about the economy of South Asia. This section focuses on the challenges facing South Asia's environment.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the causes of some of the challenges facing South Asia today.



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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 25, Section 2****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 618)

Although tourism is an important industry for some South Asian countries, some tourist practices endanger key parts of the region's ecosystem.

1. How have tourists affected South Asia?

Managing Natural Resources (page 618)

Because of high population densities, South Asian countries have to manage their resources wisely. An important part of managing resources is **sustainable development**, or using resources at a rate that does not deplete them for future generations.

South Asia has a huge variety of wildlife. A growing population, deforestation, and irrigation have reduced the natural habitats of many animals. To protect endangered animals, the region's governments have created wildlife reserves and have passed laws to control hunting. Governments are also trying to eliminate **poaching**, or the illegal killing of protected animals.

Many people of South Asia lack access to clean water. The region's varied climate presents different problems to different areas. One area might experience drought while another experiences flooding. Although building dams can help, it creates other problems. Reservoirs created by dams often trap bacteria, which becomes a source of disease. Also, building dams often floods surrounding areas, sometimes displacing entire villages.

Deforestation is a serious environmental problem facing the region. Modern timber operations and traditional practices, such as slash-and-burn agriculture have destroyed old-growth forests. Losing forests results in soil erosion and flooding. Reforestation efforts are taking shape in the region. India's **Chipko**, or "tree-hugger," movement has reminded villagers of the importance of trees and has provided seedlings for reforestation.

2. What factors have contributed to deforestation in South Asia?

Seeking Solutions (page 621)

Scientists are studying South Asian cities to find solutions to air pollution caused by growing industries. Meteorologists are studying monsoon

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patterns to try to reduce the damage caused by these storms. Research in South Asia can also help other global environmental issues, such as erosion and the effects of global warming.

3. What are some problems that experts are studying in South Asia?

 **South Asia's Challenges** (page 622)

Other challenges facing South Asia include conflicts between countries of the region. Since independence, India and Pakistan have disputed control of the territory of Kashmir. Both countries have spent huge sums of money developing nuclear missiles. This **nuclear proliferation**, or the spreading development of nuclear arms, has caused the international community to impose economic sanctions that hurt both countries.

Ongoing conflicts between Buddhist Sinhalese and Hindu Tamils in Sri Lanka, and between Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs in India, sometimes lead to violence. Another internal conflict in India exists between members of social classes. The **dalits**, or oppressed class, are often denied housing, education, and jobs.

4. What issues led to nuclear proliferation by India and Pakistan?

 **Promise and Possibility** (page 623)

Although South Asia has a history of conflict, it also has a long tradition of tolerance for diversity. The challenge for the region is to find a way to resolve the conflicts while promoting the interests of all people living in the region.

5. What challenge does South Asia face for the future?
