

# Year 8 India Knowledge Organiser

## Key Words

**Population:** The number of people living in a country or area.

**Rural-Urban migration:** The movement of people from the countryside to live in towns and cities

**Economy:** Is all about money being made and money being spent. We're talking about who has money, who doesn't have money, and whether most people are getting richer or poorer.

**NIC:** Newly Industrialised country

**L.E.D.C:** Less economically developed country (countries with a lower GDP and standard of living).

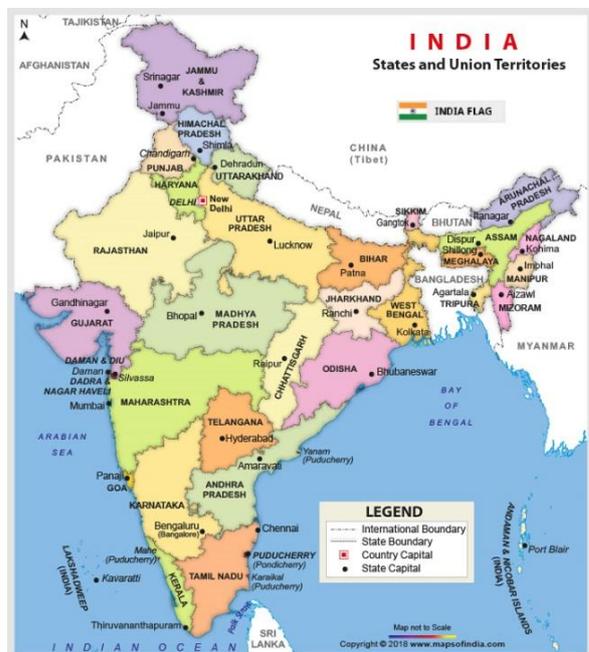
**M.E.D.C:** More economically developed country (countries with a higher GDP and standard of living).

**T.N.C** - Transnational corporation (companies that operate in several countries)

**Globalisation:** Describes the way countries and people of the world interact and integrate. Economic globalization is how countries are coming together as one big global economy, making international trade easier.

**Diversity:** means differences; people may be different in many ways, including race or ethnicity, age, disabilities, language, culture, appearance, or religion.

**Urbanisation:** More areas of the world are becoming cities, and fewer are small towns or farmland due to the movement of people from rural to urban areas which leads to **urban growth** (more buildings, roads and so on).



## Industrial structure in India

There are four main types of jobs or industries in India. These are:

- Primary, which involves getting raw materials from the land, eg farming or forestry
- Secondary, which is making products out of raw materials, eg food processing and car manufacturing
- Tertiary, which is providing a service, eg doctors and teachers
- Quaternary, which means ICT and research, eg computer software designers and scientists

Up until the 1980s, India's main type of industry was primary. Many people were subsistence farmers, which is not very profitable. From the late 1980s, the Indian government encouraged foreign transnational corporations (TNCs) to set up within the country. Factories were built and secondary jobs in manufacturing were created. Factory workers earn more money, which means that they can afford to pay people for services, such as entertainment and healthcare. Workers in the tertiary (service) sector are paid more than in primary and secondary.

## Key facts

1. India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world by land area
2. India has the second highest population in the world (1.3 billion). 1:6 people live in India.
3. India is predicted to become the most populous country in the world by 2030 with over 1.5 billion people,
4. India is supporting 15% of the world's population on 2.4% of the world's land area.
5. In 2018 India had the fastest growing and 6<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world.
6. 80% of Indians are Hindu. India is also home to large numbers of Christians, Sikhs and Jewish minorities.
7. India is the 'go to' place for subcontracting tasks such as customer service and ICT
8. In May 2018 India was no longer home to the largest number of poor. Forty four Indians come out of extreme poverty every minute

**Useful Websites:** BBC Bitesize <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zc72frd/revision/1>,  
<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/countries/country-fact-file-india/>,