

The future for us is the foreseeable future. The South Asian, however, feels that it is perfectly realistic to think of a 'long time' in terms of thousands of years.

Edward T. Hall

Setting the Boundaries



South Asia is a large, complex and densely populated area that has often been overshadowed by neighboring regions. Much of that is changing, however, as South Asia now figures prominently in discussions of world problems and issues.

the subcontinent: a distinct landmass of Asia south of the Himalayan Mountains with extensive cultural and religious diversity



Setting the Boundaries



- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
- South Asia is the world's second most populous region and growing, raising concerns about food production keeping pace.
- South Asia was a British colony for several centuries.
- Since achieving independence in 1947, India and Pakistan (both of which have nuclear weapons) have been embroiled in conflict.
- This region is one of the world's poorest.

Physical Setting : From Tropical Islands to Mountain Rim



Physical Subregions of South Asia

- **mountains of the north:** formed by collision of Indian subcontinent with Asian landmass ... contain world's highest mountains: Himalayas, Hindu Kush, Karakoram Range, Arakan Yoma ... Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan
- **Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra lowlands:** lowlands created by three major river systems with origins in the Himalayas ... provide crucial irrigation for agricultural lands



Physical Setting : From Tropical Islands to Mountain Rim

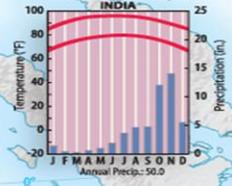
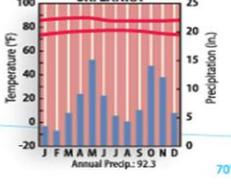
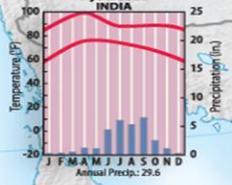
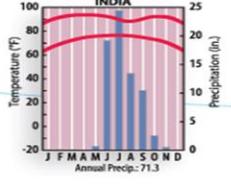
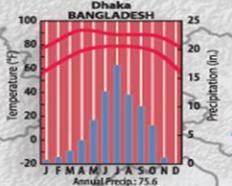
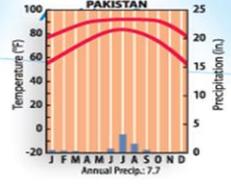
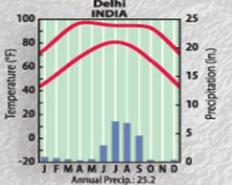
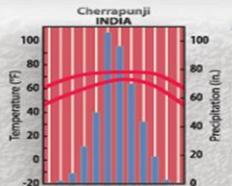
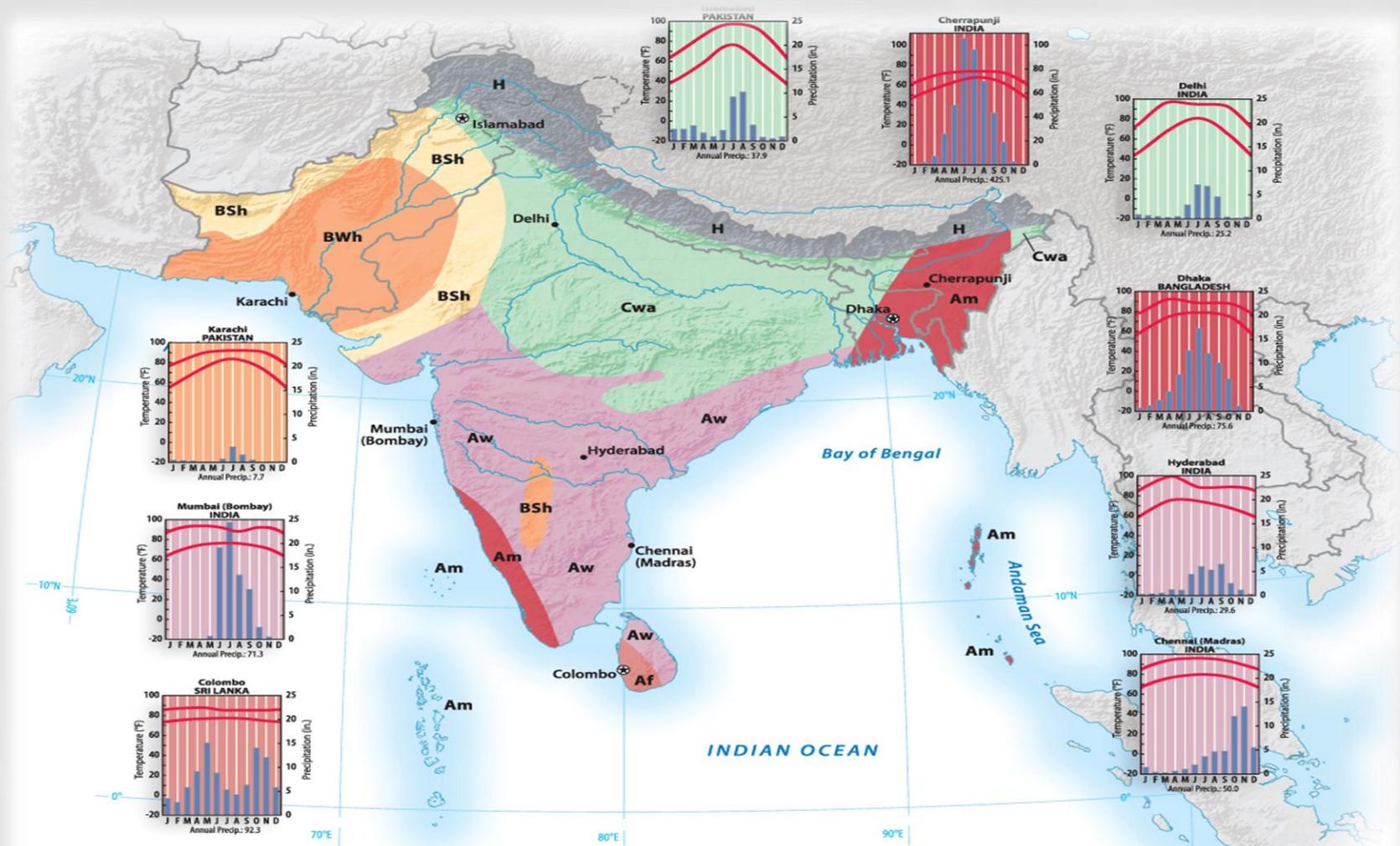


Physical Subregions of South Asia

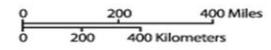
- **peninsular India**: Deccan Plateau covers most of India, is bordered by Eastern and Western Ghats ... coastal plains lie between the Ghats and the ocean
- **southern islands**: Sri Lanka (tear-shaped island off India's southeast tip, flat to rolling plains with mountains in south-central interior), Maldives (archipelago of coral islands and atolls south-southwest of India's tip) ... both strategically located along major Indian Ocean sea lanes



Physical Setting : South Asia's Climate



A WET CLIMATES		B DRY CLIMATES		C MILD MIDLATITUDE CLIMATES	
	Af Tropical rainy		BSh Subtropical steppe		Cwa Humid subtropical
	Am Tropical monsoon		BWh Desert		H Complex mountain climates
	Aw Tropical wet and dry and savanna				
F HIGHLAND					

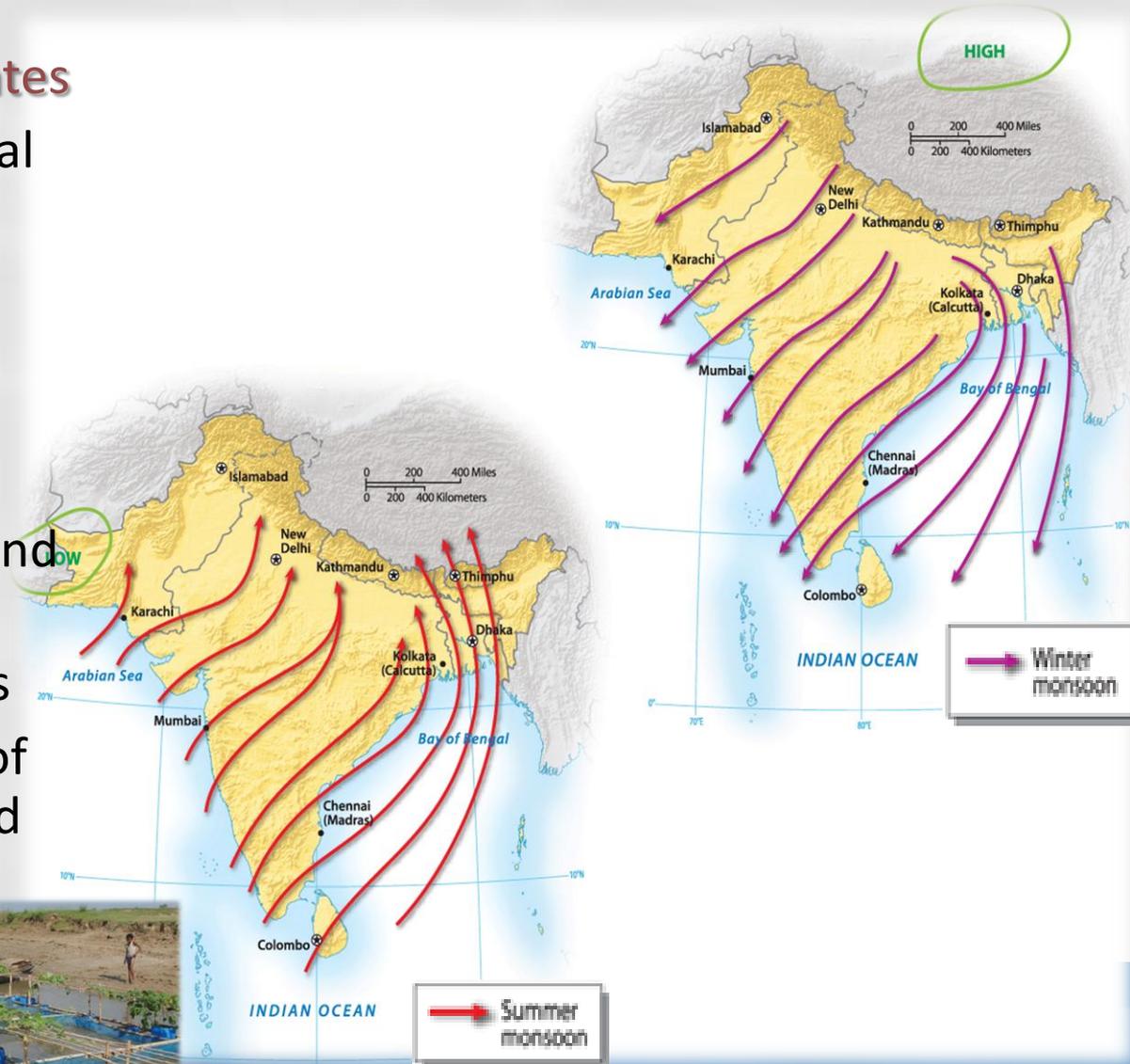


Physical Setting : South Asia's Climate



South Asia's Monsoon Climates

- **monsoon**: distinct seasonal change of wind direction
- Summer monsoon brings rain and flooding.
- Winter is dry.
- **orographic rainfall**: precipitation from uplift and cooling of moist winds
- Western Ghats, Himalayas
- **rain-shadow effect**: area of low rainfall on the leeward (or downwind) side of a mountain range



flooding in Bangladesh summer monsoon

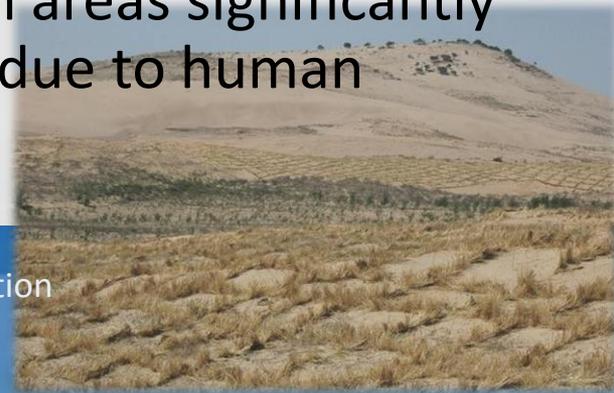


Physical Setting : Environmental Issues in South Asia



- South Asia has severe and complex environmental issues.
- Environmental degradation and instability pose particular problems for South Asia. Due to its monsoon climate, both floods and droughts tend to be more problematic here than in most other world regions.
- Ganges and Brahmaputra river deltas **flood in wet summer monsoons** ... dense settlement there causes many deaths.
- **desertification, soil degradation** and **erosion, drought**
- **urban heat island effect**: large metropolitan areas significantly warmer than their surrounding rural areas due to human activities

India: about 32 % of its land under degradation
and 25 % undergoing desertification



Physical Setting : Environmental Issues in South Asia



- 1984 explosion at Bhopal fertilizer plant killed 2,500 people.

- **Deforestation**

- causes: agriculture, urban and industrial expansion
- Fuelwood shortage leads to use of manure for heating, rather than for fertilizer.

- **the Golden Quadrilateral Highway**

- multilane highways rare, travel time long
- new route connects New Delhi, Kolkata (Calcutta), Chennai (Madras) and Mumbai (Bombay)
- religious and environmental conflicts



Golden Quadrilateral Highway

Physical Setting : Environmental Issues in South Asia



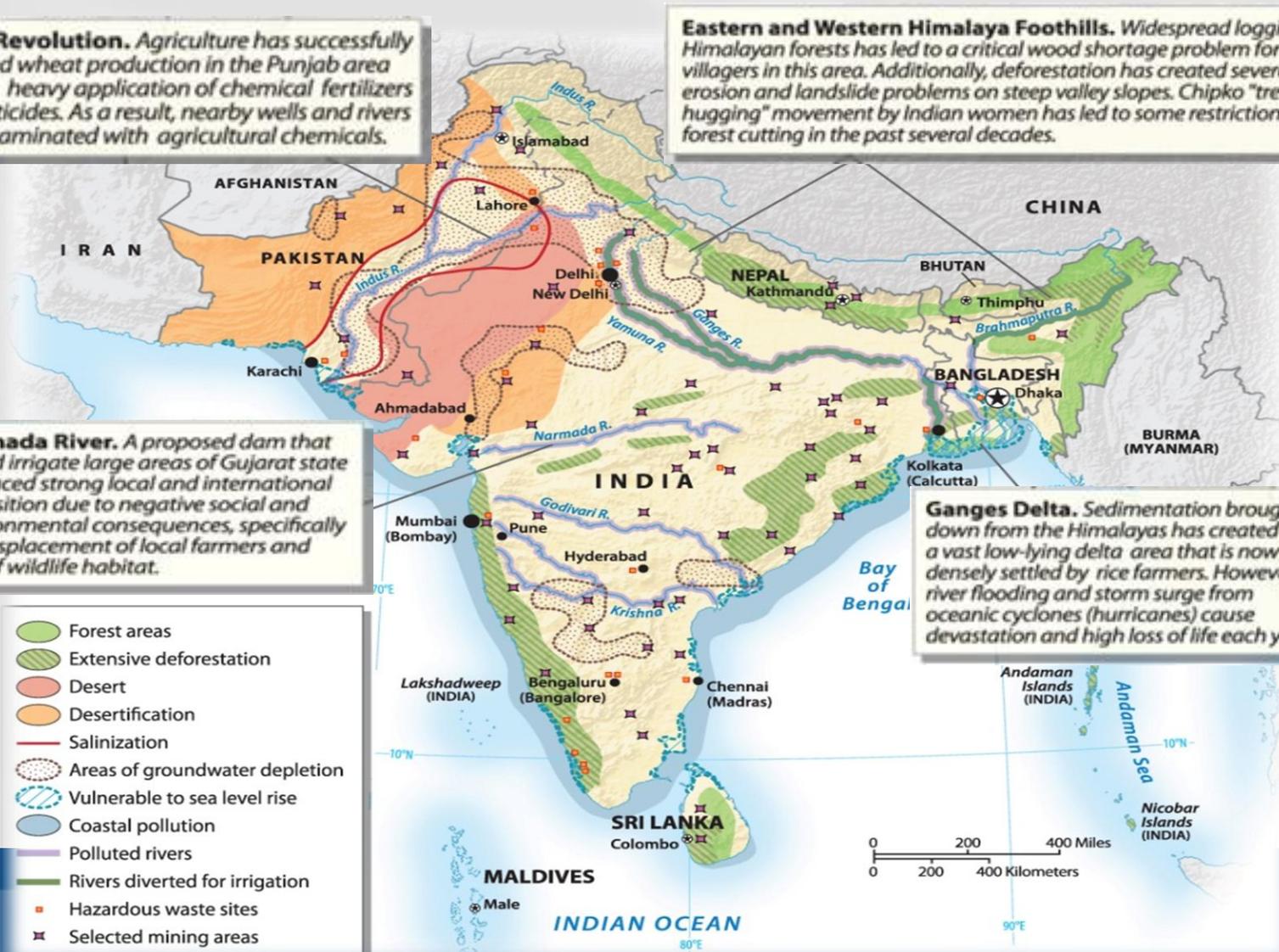
Green Revolution. Agriculture has successfully increased wheat production in the Punjab area through heavy application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. As a result, nearby wells and rivers are contaminated with agricultural chemicals.

Eastern and Western Himalaya Foothills. Widespread logging of Himalayan forests has led to a critical wood shortage problem for villagers in this area. Additionally, deforestation has created severe soil erosion and landslide problems on steep valley slopes. Chipko "tree-hugging" movement by Indian women has led to some restrictions on forest cutting in the past several decades.

Narmada River. A proposed dam that would irrigate large areas of Gujarat state has faced strong local and international opposition due to negative social and environmental consequences, specifically the displacement of local farmers and loss of wildlife habitat.

Ganges Delta. Sedimentation brought down from the Himalayas has created a vast low-lying delta area that is now densely settled by rice farmers. However, river flooding and storm surge from oceanic cyclones (hurricanes) cause devastation and high loss of life each year.

-  Forest areas
-  Extensive deforestation
-  Desert
-  Desertification
-  Salinization
-  Areas of groundwater depletion
-  Vulnerable to sea level rise
-  Coastal pollution
-  Polluted rivers
-  Rivers diverted for irrigation
-  Hazardous waste sites
-  Selected mining areas



Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma



- Continuing **population growth** in this already densely populated region demands attention. Although fertility rates have declined in recent years, Pakistan, northern India and Bangladesh cannot easily meet the demands imposed by their expanding populations.
- India, Pakistan and Bangladesh rank in the world's 10 most populated states.
- **India** has more than 1.25 billion people.
 - concern about producing enough food
 - India's population growth rate (PGR): 1.22%
 - preference for male children creates problems

Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma



- **Pakistan** has 200 million people.
 - Pakistan lacks an effective, coordinated family planning program.
 - Pakistan's PGR: 1.46%
 - linked to Muslim culture
 - early childhood mortality and low rate of female contraception (35.4%)
- **Bangladesh** has 169 million people.
 - one of the highest settlement densities in the world
 - Bangladesh's PGR: 1.6%
 - strong government support for family planning
 - Muslim culture but flexible



Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma



- **Bhutan** population: 742,000
 - PGR: 1.11%
 - about 75% Buddhist with most of the remaining Hindu, contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR): over 65%
- **Maldives** population: 393,000
 - PGR: -0.08%
 - Sunni Muslim with a high birth rate but with a net migration rate of -13



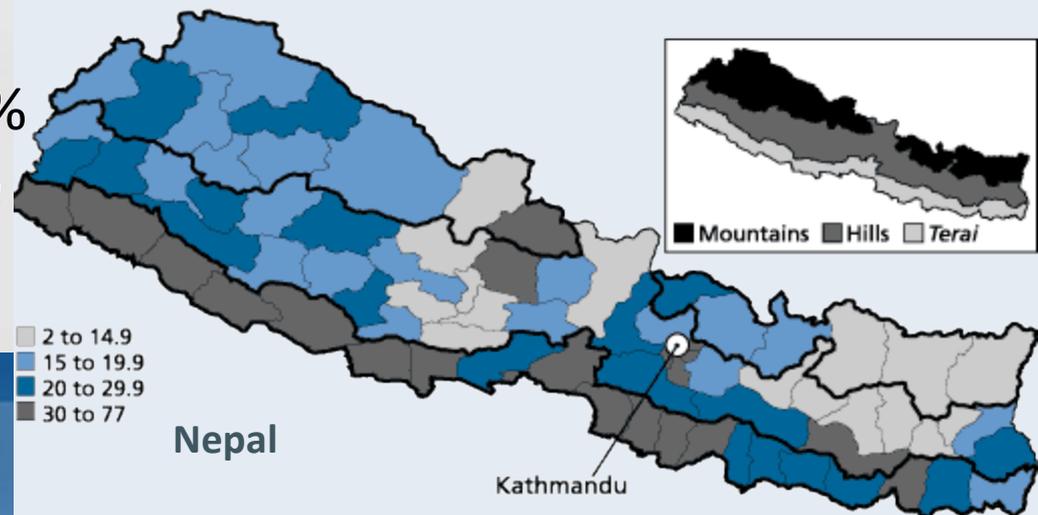
Bhutanese

Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma



- **Sri Lanka** population: 22 million
 - PGR: 0.8%
 - young population with high birth rate but have a net migration of -1.35
- **Nepal** population: 31.5 million
 - PGR: 1.8%
 - high birth rate, only 18% urban, poor health care

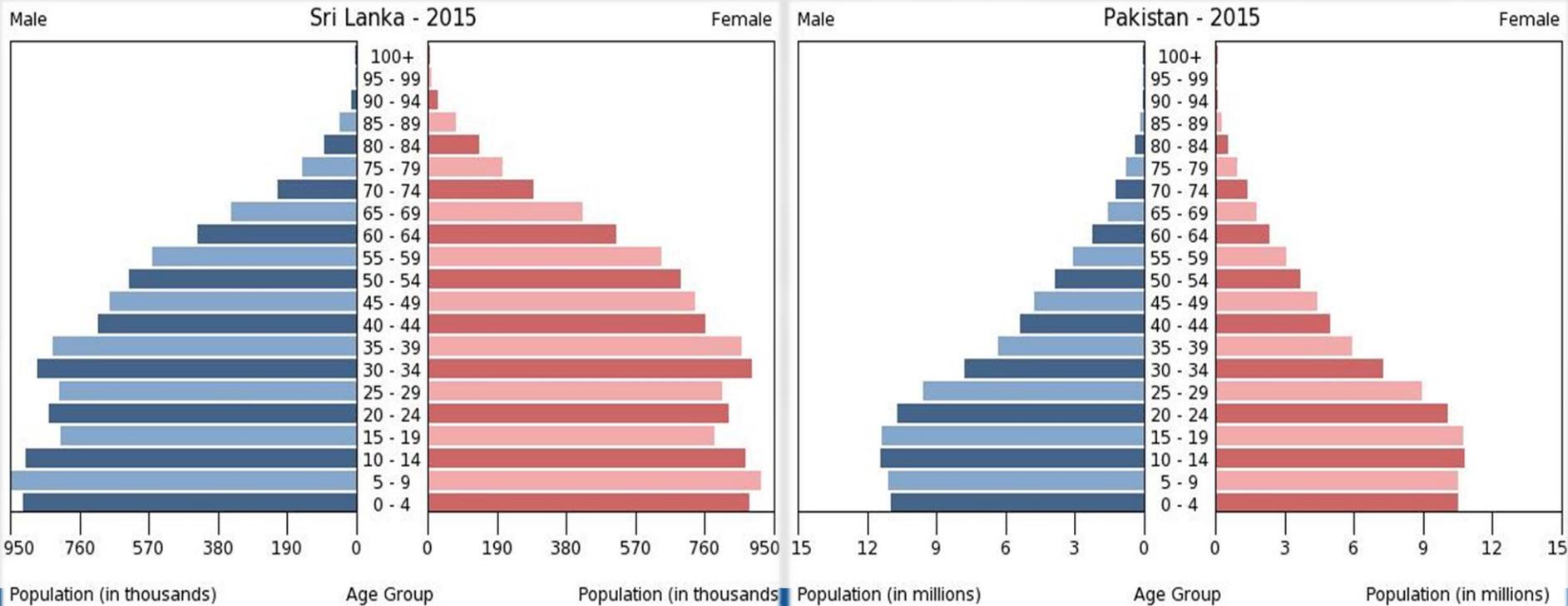
Percent increase in population



Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma



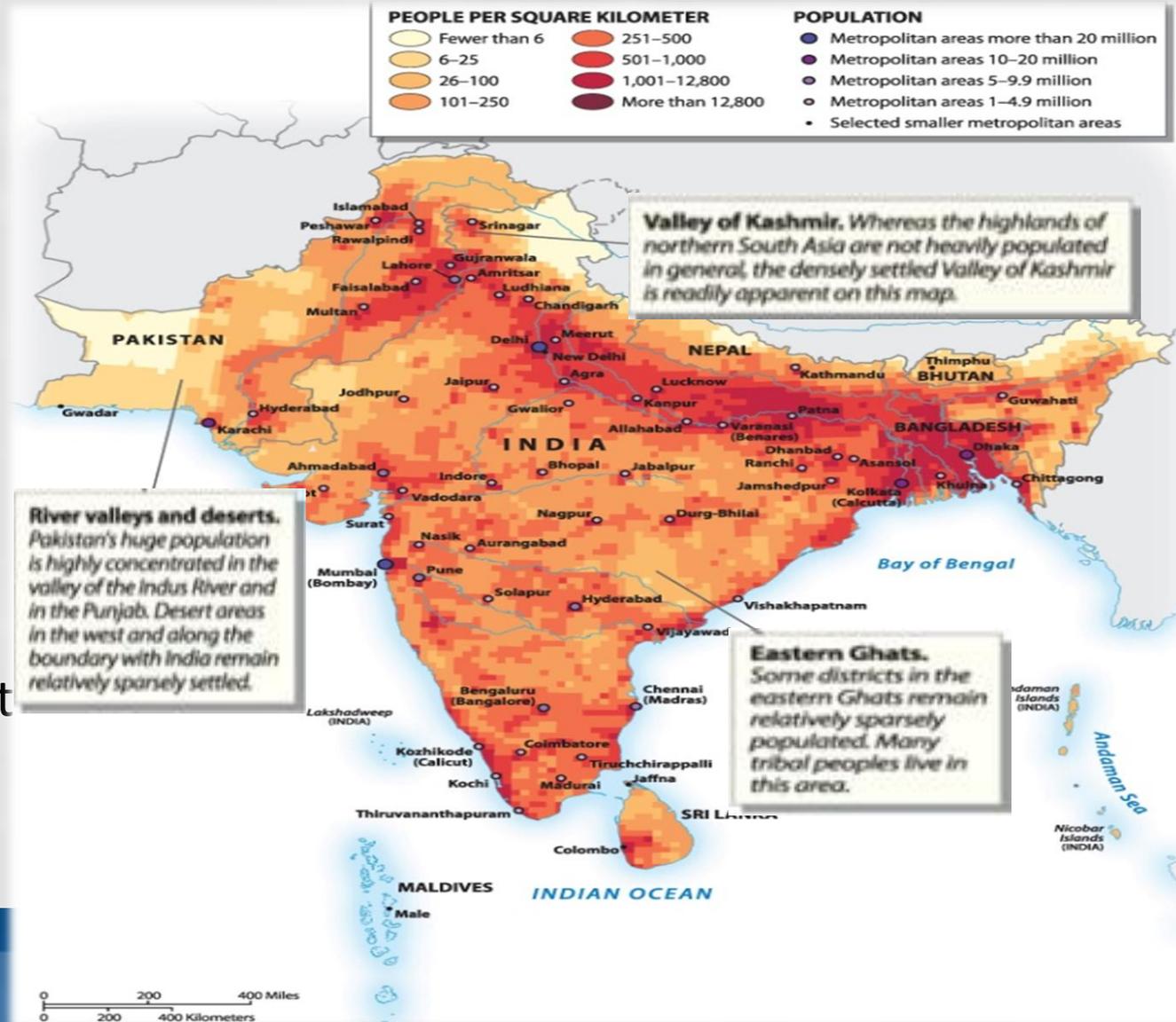
rapid population growth
differing approaches to family planning



Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma



- This region is growing more than twice as fast as East Asia.
- In the coming years, South Asia will become the world's most populous region and India the most populous state (surpassing East Asia and China).



Population and Settlement: Agricultural Regions and Activities



- Agriculture has historically been unproductive but food production has outpaced population growth since 1970s.
- **Crop Zones**
 - **rice**: lower Ganges Valley, lowlands of India's eastern and western coasts, delta lands of Bangladesh, Pakistan's lower Indus Valley and Sri Lanka
 - **wheat**: northern Indus Valley, western half of Ganges Valley
 - Punjab is India's "breadbasket."
 - millet and sorghum in less fertile areas



rice cultivation in Sri Lanka
Rice is grown throughout the region,
in some areas using irrigation.



Population and Settlement: Agricultural Regions and Activities



- **Green Revolution:** agricultural techniques based on hybrid crops, heavy use of industrial fertilizers and chemical pesticides
- use of hybrid, high-yield seeds to bolster production
 - 1970s-1990s: India more than doubled annual grain production.
- **high environmental and social costs**
 - chemical fertilizers and pesticides harm environment
 - salinization in irrigated areas
 - poorer farmers forced from land
 - Only more prosperous farmers could afford to adopt seeds and use mechanization.
 - long-term effects from Bhopal fertilizer factory explosion in 1984

Green Revolution
increased yields
in Punjab



Population and Settlement: Urban South Asia

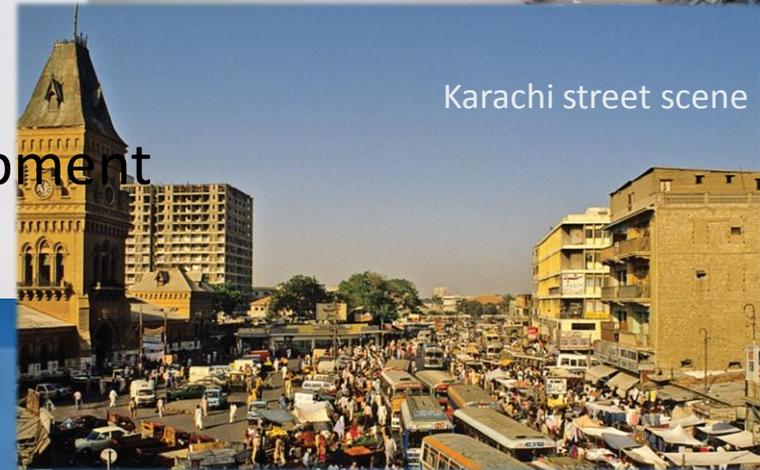


- **Rapid growth** means serious problems for cities
 - homelessness
 - poverty
 - congestion
 - water shortages
 - air pollution
 - sewage disposal
- **bustees**: squatter settlements
- **hutment**: a collection of huts, encampment
- political and ethnic tensions

Mumbai hutment



Karachi street scene



Population and Settlement: Urban South Asia



- Just 25% of South Asians live in urban areas.
 - Many of those live in bustees
- **Mumbai**, India: 22 million
 - largest city in South Asia, with finance, commerce, industry
 - less-fortunate (about 41%) live in hutments built on sidewalk
 - **Dharavi** is the largest slum in Mumbai and the second largest in Asia. It is estimated that one million people live in Dharavi, which has a population density of 600 to 2,000 people per acre and spans across 535 acres. There are approximately 5,000 businesses and 15,000 single-room factories in Dharavi. The slum is the most literate in the state, with a literacy rate of 69%.

Dharavi



Mumbai Central City



Population and Settlement: Urban South Asia



- **Delhi**, India: 19 million
 - India's capital, British colonial imprint
 - Better roads and a good standard of living in Delhi have attracted people from all over India.
- **Kolkata**, India: 14.5 million
 - poverty, pollution, congestion, homelessness
- **Karachi**, Pakistan: 23.5 million
 - Pakistan's largest city, main seaport and financial center
 - political and ethnic tensions between native **Sindis** and **Muhajirs** (Muslim refugees from India)

Karachi



Population and Settlement: Urban South Asia



- **Dhaka**, Bangladesh: 7 million
 - On the Buriganga River, capital of Bangladesh, long history as a seat of government
- **Thimphu**, Bhutan: 62,500
 - Bhutan's capital, occupies a western valley, known for its Buddhist sites
- **Malè**, Maldives: 104,000
 - densely populated capital, historic mosques and colorful skyscrapers
- **Kathmandu**, Nepal: 1.5 million
 - capital and largest city, core of Nepal's largest urban agglomeration, located in the Kathmandu Valley
- **Colombo**, Sri Lanka (Ceylon): 648,000
 - capital city, long history as a port on ancient east-west trade routes



Population and Settlement: Migration and Settlement



South Asia is **one of the least urbanized** regions of the world.

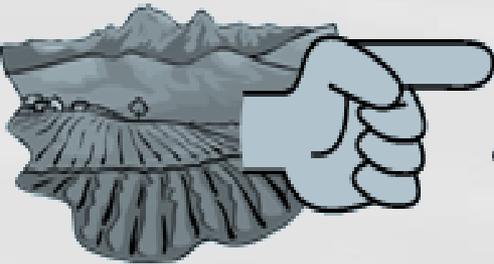
- majority live in compact **rural villages**
- most settlement near **fertile soils**, dependable **water** sources
- contemporary rapid migration from villages to large cities
- **rural-to-urban migration** caused by
 - desperate conditions in the countryside
 - agricultural changes
 - hope of employment opportunities in cities
- **concerns**
 - huge slums
 - soaring homeless populations



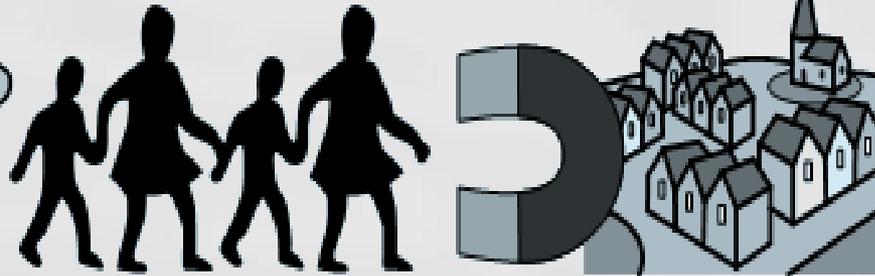
Population and Settlement: Migration and Settlement



Push Factors



Pull Factors



- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links

What happens to rural areas when people leave?

- downward spiral of poverty of those left behind, particularly dependent old and young
- families may survive on **money from workers** who migrate to cities
- **commercial agriculture** may move in and displace remaining families and villages



Population and Settlement: Population Indicators



Country	Population (millions) 2010	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (rate per 1000) 2005–10 ^a
Bangladesh	152.9	1,062	1.6	2.3	25	31	5	-1.0
Bhutan	0.7	15	1.3	2.6	35	30	5	2.6
India	1,259.7	383	1.5	2.5	31	31	5	-0.2
Maldives	0.3	1,110	1.9	2.3	35	27	5	-0.0
Nepal	30.9	210	1.8	2.6	17	36	4	-0.6
Pakistan	180.4	227	2.1	3.6	35	35	4	-1.4
Sri Lanka	21.2	323	1.2	2.2	15	25	8	-2.3

^aNet Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision Population Database*.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2010*.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Rivalries



- South Asia's **diverse cultural heritage**, shaped by peoples speaking several dozen languages and following several major religions, makes for a particularly rich social environment. Unfortunately, cultural differences have often translated into **political conflicts**.
- historically Hindu
- Islam added a new element
- British imperialism
- Hindu nationalism
- Islamic fundamentalism



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Rivalries



Origins of South Asian Civilizations

- **Indus Valley** civilization established 5,000 years ago
- 800 BCE: new urban focus in **Ganges Valley**
- **Hindu Civilization**
 - **Hinduism**: a complicated faith without a single, uniformly accepted system of belief
 - **Sanskrit**: sacred languages of Hinduism
 - **caste system**: strict division of Hindu society into ranked hereditary groups



Hindu temple

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Rivalries



Origins of South Asian Civilizations

- **Caste System:** regional variations, religious differences in acceptance of caste system
 - **caste:** complex social order
 - **Varna:** ancient fourfold social hierarchy of the Hindu world
 - **Jati:** refers to local hundreds of local endogamous (marrying only within the limits of a local community, clan or tribe) groups
 - Castes include Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Sudras, **Dalits** (**scheduled caste:** official name given in India to the lowest caste, “untouchables”)
 - being undermined by modern economy and social reform

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Rivalries



Origins of South Asian Civilizations

● **Buddhism**

- Siddhartha Gautama (563 BCE): the Buddha, from elite caste but rejected wealth and power
- sought to attain mystical union with universe (**enlightenment**)
- Faith spread throughout South, East, Southeast and Central Asia, but then retreated from South Asia.

● **Arrival of Islam**

- 700 CE: Arab armies conquered lower Indus Valley
- **Mughal Empire**: a dominant powerful Muslim state
- conversion in northwest (**Pakistan**) and northeast (**Bangladesh**)



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Rivalries



- **British imperialism**

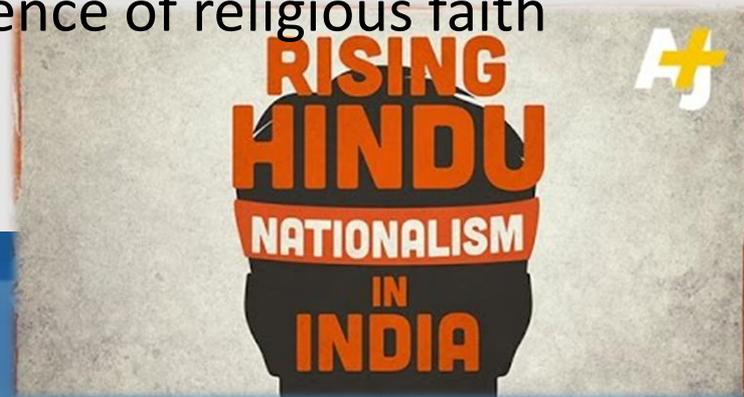
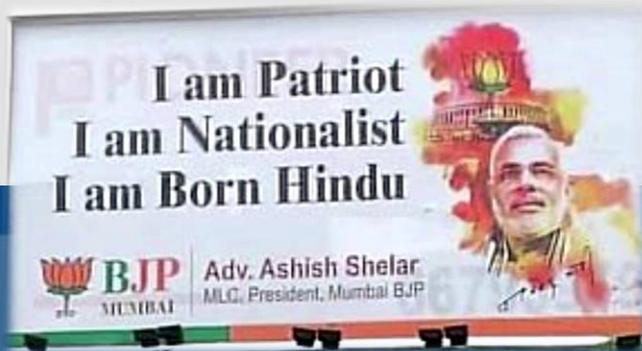
- 1450-1750: Mughal Empire grew weak, internal unrest between the Hindu majority and the Muslims
- **British East India Company**: England established itself as dominate trader in Indian Ocean
- established administrations throughout the subcontinent using old Mughal Empire structure and **Sepoys** (Indians who worked for the British)
- **Sepoy Mutiny** (1857): British sought to expand and disregarded local customs and traditions ... Sepoys rebelled ... British crushed rebellion, responded with more disregard, setting the stage for South Asian discontent
- **Indian nationalism**: traditional structure of Indian society began to break down, eventually superseded by Western class system with strong nationalistic middle class



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Rivalries



- **Hindu nationalism:** the expressions of social and political thought, based on the native spiritual and cultural traditions of historical Indian subcontinent
 - came to world attention in 1998, when Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won national elections in India.
- **Islamic fundamentalism:** opposes the infiltration of secular and Westernizing influences and seeks to institute Islamic law, including strict codes of behavior
- **secularism:** concept that people can manage their affairs and institutions without the influence of religious faith

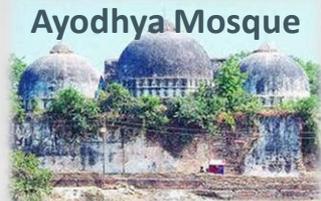


Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



Hinduism

- major faith of India and Nepal, worship differs by region
- Ayodhya Mosque controversy:** political, historical and socio-religious debate in India centered on land in city of Ayodhya regarding access to site traditionally regarded among Hindus to be birthplace of Hindu deity Rama, the history and location of the Babri Mosque at the site, and whether a previous Hindu temple was demolished or modified to create the mosque



Islam

- 400 million Muslims in the region
- Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives mostly Muslim

Sikh soldiers



Sikhism

- faith incorporating elements of both Hinduism and Islam, originating (1400s) and still concentrated in Punjab in 1400s
- Sikh men noted for work as soldiers and bodyguards.

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



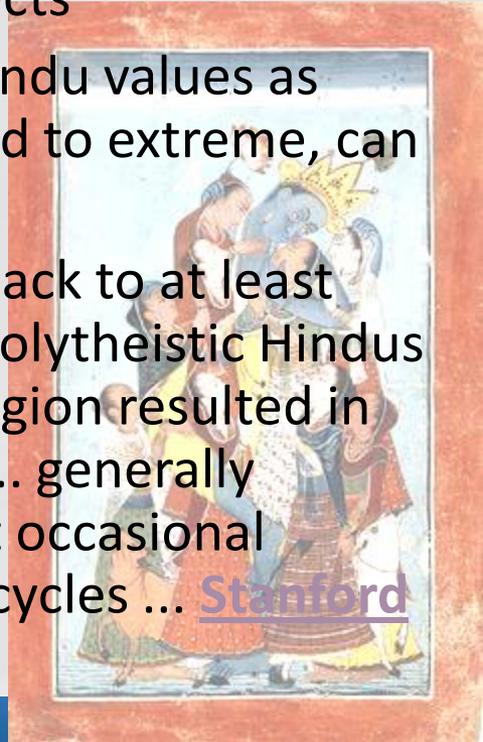
- **Buddhism**: virtually disappeared in India but persisted in **Sri Lanka**, mainland Southeast Asia, and the high valleys of the Himalayas
- **Jainism**: religion that emerged around 500 BCE as protest to orthodox Hinduism, stresses **extreme non-violence**, teaches that the way to liberation and bliss is to live a life of harmlessness and renunciation
- **Parsi**: an ancient religion focusing on the cosmic struggle between good and evil, descended from Persian Zoroastrians (followers of Iranian prophet Zoroaster) who emigrated to India to avoid religious persecution by Muslims, concentrated in the **Mumbai** area, most are prosperous
- **Indian Christians**: more numerous than either Parsis or Jains, British missionaries converted many animists to Protestantism



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



- since inception in 1948, India has been a **secular state**: more ethnic and religious groups than most other states of the world ... 2000-odd castes, 8 major religions, 15-odd languages spoken in various dialects, 22 states, 9 union territories, substantial number of tribes and sects
- **growth of Hindu nationalism**: movement promoting Hindu values as essential and exclusive fabric of Indian society ... carried to extreme, can exacerbate other tensions
- **tension between Indian Hindus and Muslims**: existed back to at least Mughal Empire in which Muslims weren't tolerant of polytheistic Hindus ... nearing independence British-backed plan to split region resulted in Muslim Pakistan and (eventually) Muslim Bangladesh ... generally peaceful between Hindus and Muslims still in India but occasional incidences can be violent and can start long tit-for-tat cycles ... [Stanford scholar casts new light on Hindu-Muslim relations](#)



Hindu: Radha, dancing the Rasa lila (cosmic dance) with Krishna

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



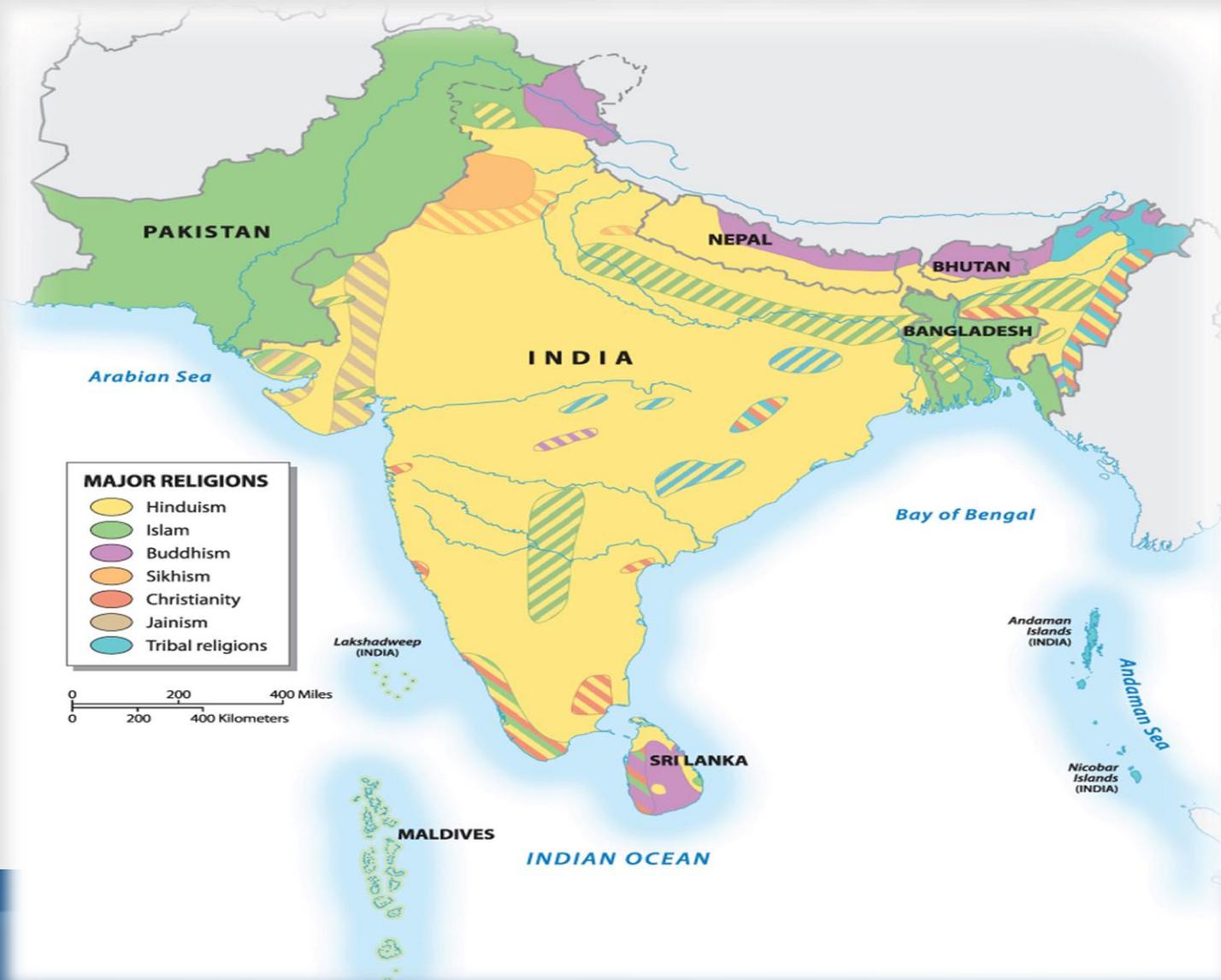
- **tension between Pakistani fundamentalists and secularists:** fundamentalists get attention but have never reached even 10% of vote in elections and are anti-working class, anti-women, anti-minorities ... successive political leadership has pandered to it so that with each government, fundamentalists get a bit more power ... unwillingness on part of “ordinary” Muslims to confront fundamentalist Muslims
- Bangladesh is becoming a secular society in name only



India:
Buddhist monastery and Hindu temple



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Religion



Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language



- **multilingualism**: the use of two or more languages, either by an individual speaker or by a group of speakers
- Political subdivisions in India **follow linguistic lines**.
- the **Indo-European North**
 - **Hindi**: most widely spoken language of South Asia, 2nd most widely spoken in world, language of the Hindu majority
 - **Urdu**: language of the Muslim minority
- languages of the **South**
 - **Dravidian**: linguistic group in southern India and northern Sri Lanka
 - **Tamil** in Sri Lanka

four-language sign:
Malayalam, Tamil,
Kannada, English

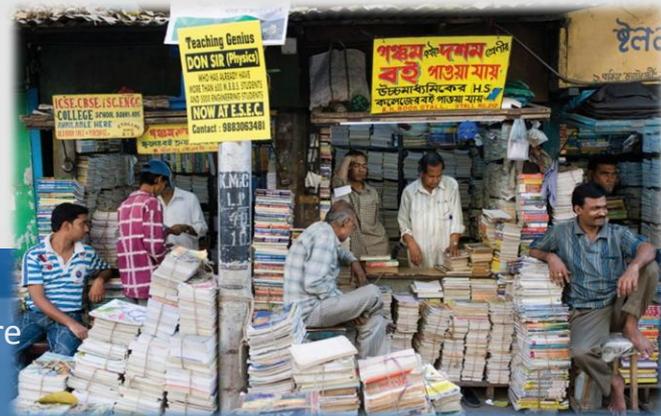
A photograph of a temple sign. The sign is dark with white text. It is written in four languages: Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, and English. The English text reads: "NATTIKA SREE HANUMAN SWAMY TEMPLE HANUMANPURAM, P. O. NATTIKA, TRISSUR - 680 566".

നാട്ടിക ശ്രീ ഹനുമാൻ സ്വാമി ക്ഷേത്രം
நாட்டிகா வீர ஆஞ்சநேயர் கோவில்
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NATTIKA SREE HANUMAN SWAMY TEMPLE
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Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language

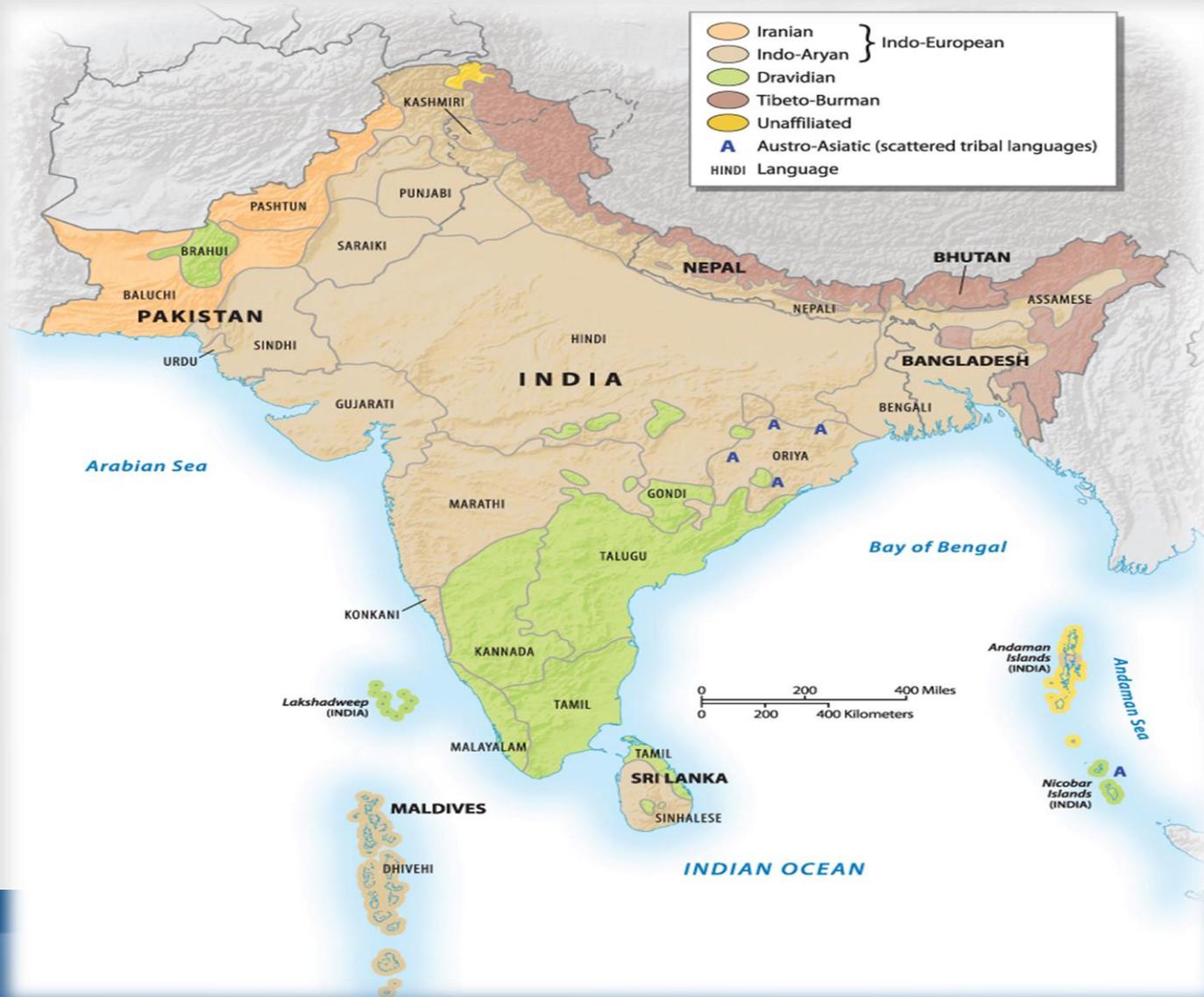


- **Linguistic Dilemmas**
 - **linguistic nationalism**: linking of a language with political goals (akin to English-only movement in US)
 - India encountered **resistance to Hindi** as a national language but the role of Hindi is expanding.
 - **English** is the main integrating language in South Asia.



Kolkata bookstore

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Language

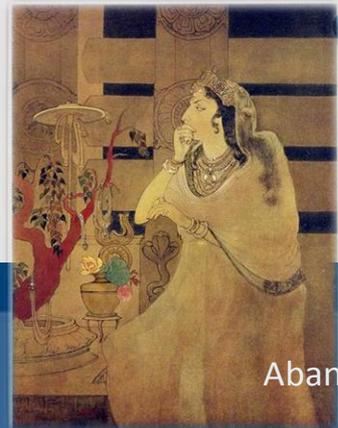


Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Global Context



- **English** helped spread global culture to the region.
- **South Asian literature and art** has spread throughout the world.
- **Indians migrate** to developed and less-developed world regions.
 - During the British Imperial period, many South Asian workers settled in **other British colonies**, often as indentured workers.
 - Now, many laborers and professionals work in wealthy oil-producing states in the **Persian gulf** on a temporary basis.

• **cultural tensions:** Imported global culture, especially with sexual content, creates tensions.



Asoka's Queen
Abanindranath Tagore · 1910

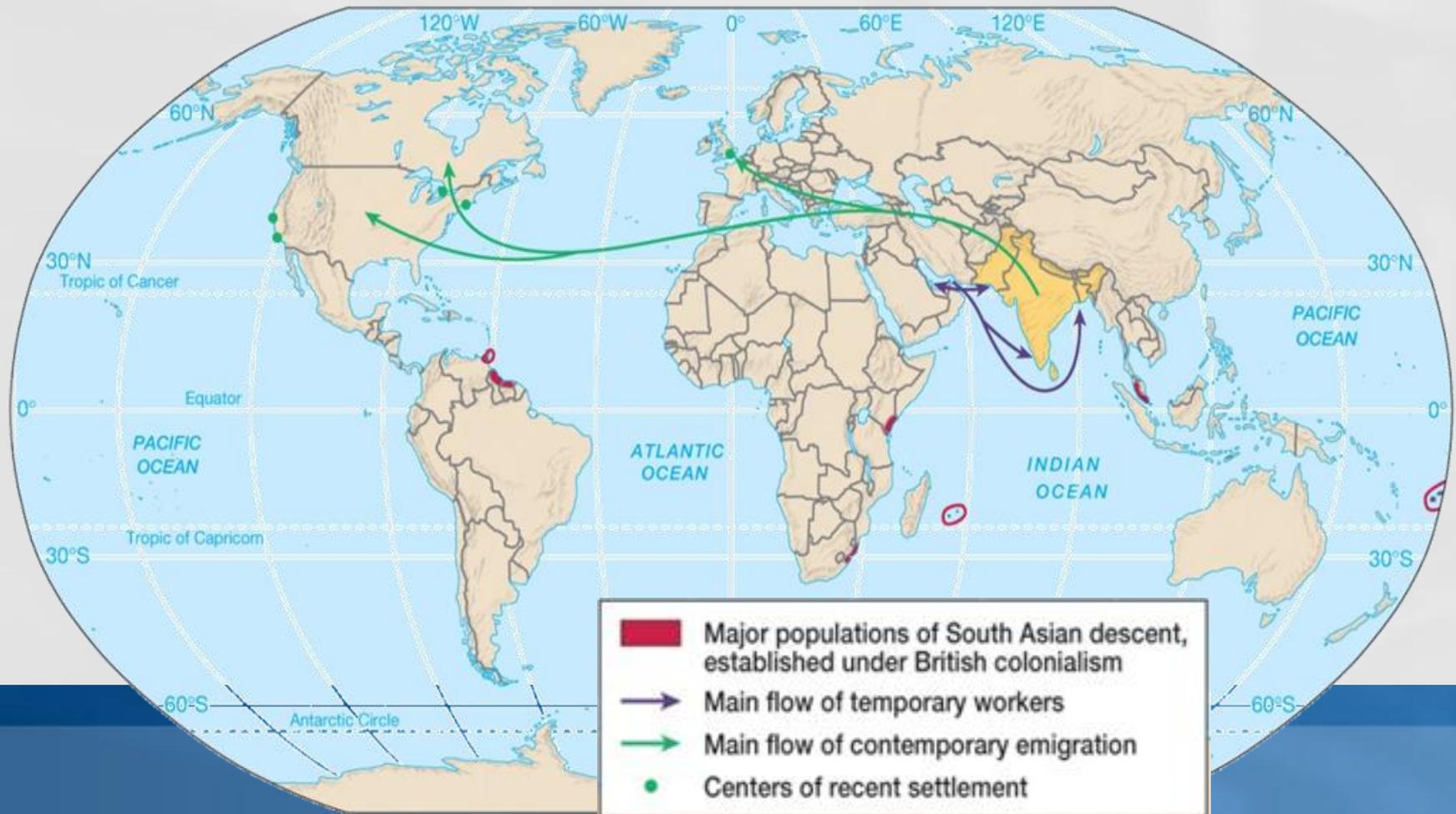


Goa beach scene

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Global Context



South Asian Global Diaspora



Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region



- **Geopolitical tensions** within South Asia are particularly severe, demanding global attention.
- South Asia Before and After Independence in 1947
 - During the 1500s most of region was under the Mughal Empire.
 - European merchants established **coastal trading posts**.
 - By 1700s the empire weakened and **contending states** emerged.

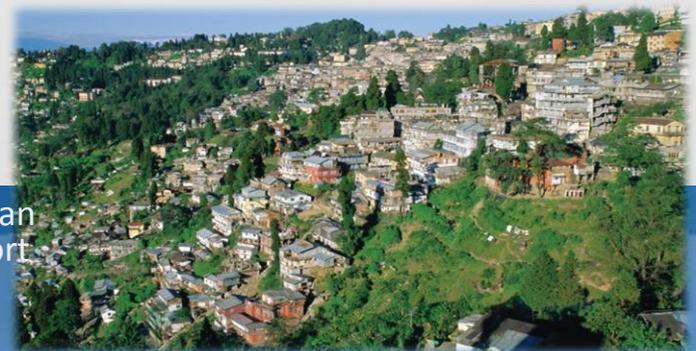
Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region



- **The British Conquest**

- **British East India Company**: a private organization acted as an arm of the British government and monopolized trade
- **exploited political chaos** to stake empire
- **Sepoy Mutiny** (1857) led to South Asia being ruled directly by the British.
- Hindu, Muslim, Sikh rulers **retained their states** under British rule.

Darjeeling, India in the Himalayan foothills ... once a summer resort for the British Raj elite



Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region



- **Independence and Partition**

- By the 1920s political protestors called for independence.
- Gandhi favored a unified state, while Muslim leaders argued for a division.
- **post WWII partitioning**: India, East and West Pakistan, Bangladesh (1971)

- **Geopolitical Structure of India**

- India organized as a **federal state** following linguistic patterns.
- added in 2000: Jharkand, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh



former British Hill Station
Partition, 1947

Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region

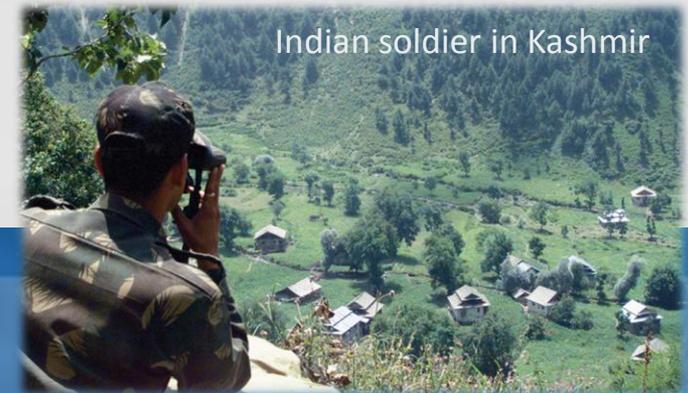


- (1) Mughal Empire,
- (2) British Colony,
- (3) Independence

Geopolitical Framework: Religious Conflict



Under British rule, **Kashmir** was ruled by a **Hindu maharaja**, who joined this mostly Muslim province to India. Today many Kashmiris wish to join Pakistan, while others want an independent Kashmir.



Geopolitical Framework: Ethnic Conflict



- the **Punjab**
 - original Punjab area divided between India and Pakistan (1947)
 - Punjab has Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs
 - tensions, violence led to assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards (1984)
 - still potential for conflict
- the **Northeast Fringe**
 - ethnic conflict in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, portions of Assam
 - Migration from Bangladesh and other parts of India is a potential threat to local culture.

India–Bangladesh fence

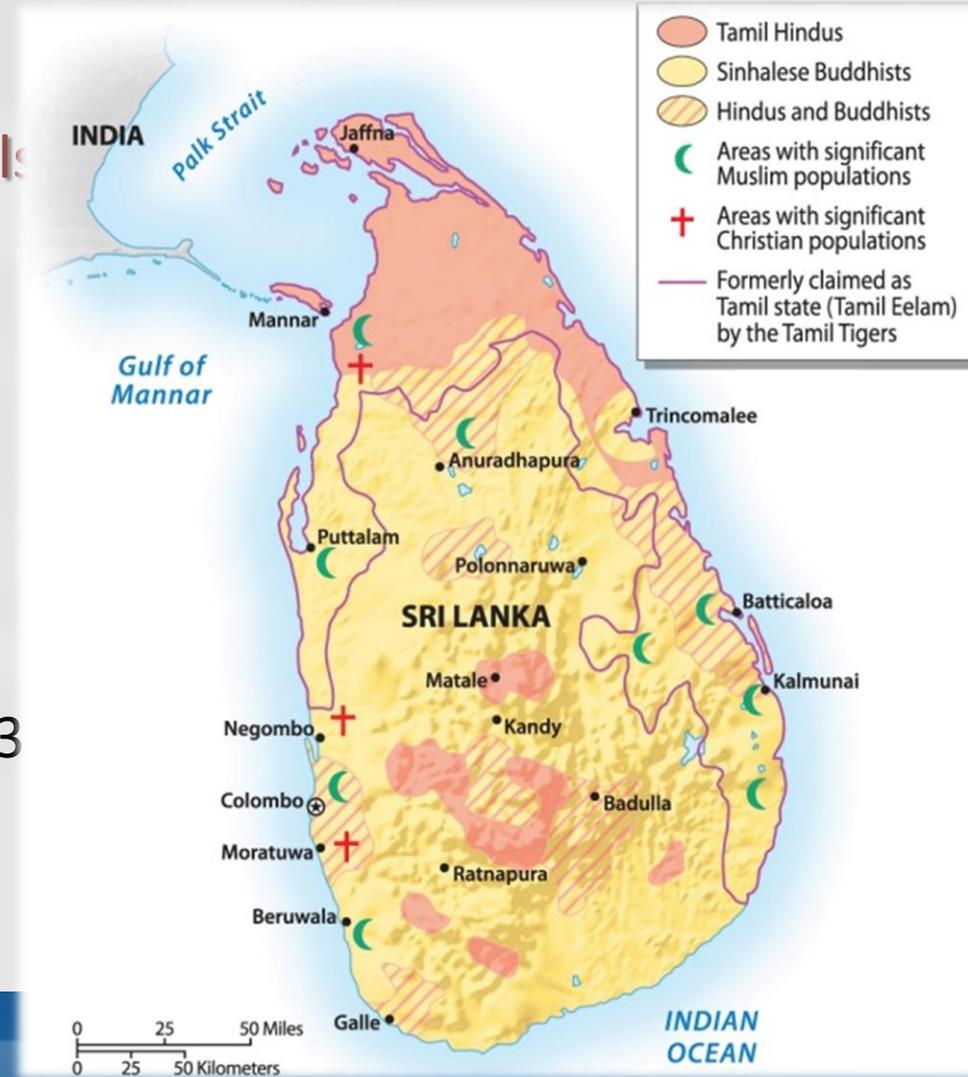


Geopolitical Framework: Ethnic Conflict



Civil War in Sri Lanka

- north dominated by **Hindu Tamils** (minority), south by **Buddhist Sinhalese** (majority)
- Sinhalese favor national government, Tamils support political and cultural autonomy (*Eelam* in north and east)
- **Tamil Tigers** (a rebel force) attacked Sri Lankan army in 1983 ... thousands killed in following 20+ years ... Government destroyed Tigers in 2009 but tensions still brewing.



Geopolitical Framework: Global Context

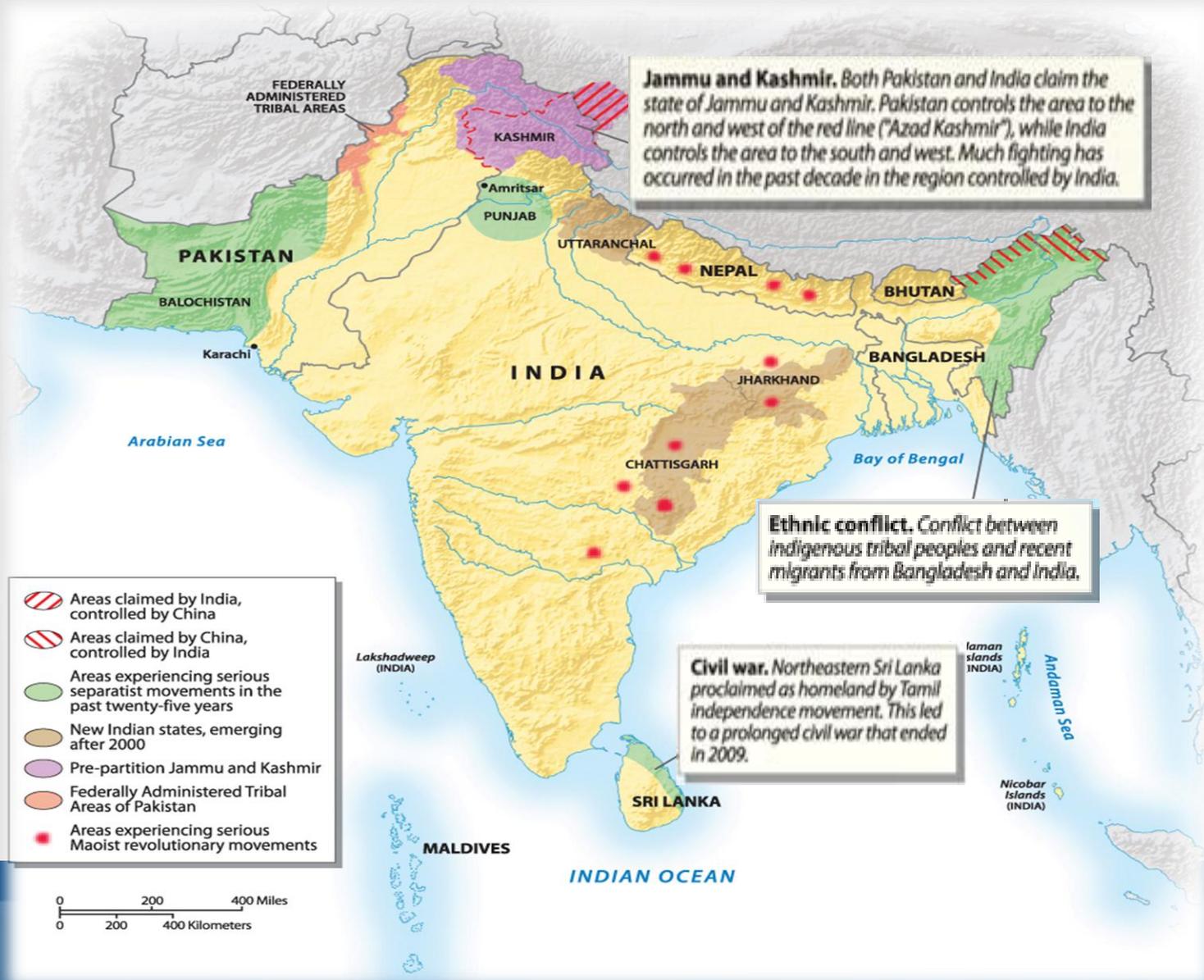


- **Cold war between India and Pakistan**
 - Nuclear capabilities of both states escalate tensions.
 - China allied with Pakistan (China-India border conflict).
 - Terrorist attacks of September 11th complicated matters.
 - Pakistani supported Afghanistan's Taliban regime, now helps US.
- Marxist rebel movements in India and Nepal
- The disposition of some 19,000 refugees of the roughly 100,000 who fled or were forced out of Bhutan (1990s) - and who are housed in two UN refugee camps in Nepal - remains unresolved.



Bhutanese refugees in Nepal

Geopolitical Framework: Issues in South Asia



Economic and Social Development: Rapid Growth and Rampant Poverty



- Although South Asia remains one of the poorest parts of the world, much of the region has seen **rapid economic expansion** in recent years. Advocates of free markets and globalization tend to see a bright future, whereas skeptics more often see growing problems.
- No other region has so many **chronically undernourished** people.



poverty in India

Economic and Social Development: Rapid Growth and Rampant Poverty

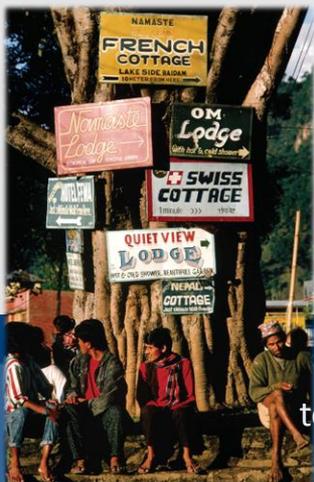


● South Asian Poverty

- ⅔ Indians live on less than \$2/day
- Bangladesh is poorer, Nepal and Bhutan in worse condition
- India has a growing middle class and an upper class.
- healthy economy in India
- About 150 million Indians afford modern consumer goods.

● the Himalayan States

- Rugged terrain and isolation in Nepal and Bhutan are a disadvantage.
- Bhutan: isolationist (tourists must spend \$165/day)
- Nepal's tourism has led to environmental degradation.



tourism in Nepal

Economic and Social Development: Rapid Growth and Rampant Poverty



- **Bangladesh**

- poorest state in the region
- heavy reliance on production of commercial crops
- Environmental degradation has contributed to poverty.
- Internationally competitive in textile and clothing manufacturing.

- **Pakistan**

- Inherited a reasonably well-developed urban infrastructure.
- Agriculture, cotton, textile industries are important.
- less dynamic economy and less potential for growth
- burdened by high levels of defense spending



Economic and Social Development: Rapid Growth and Rampant Poverty



● Sri Lanka

- second-most highly developed economy in region
- exports agricultural products (rubber and tea) and textiles
- Civil war undercut economic progress.

● Maldives

- most prosperous state in region based on GNI
- small total economy

● India's Lesser Developed Areas

- India's economy dwarfs that of other South Asian states.
- prosperous west and poorer east
- **Caste tensions** exist in these areas.



Gujarat, India factory

Economic and Social Development: Rapid Growth and Rampant Poverty



- Historical Movements toward **Self-Sufficiency**
 - 1991: India's government opened its economy
 - **globalization** advancing rapidly
 - workers sent abroad - **remittances**
- **India's Centers of Economic Growth**
 - Punjab and Haryana are showcase states of the Green Revolution.
 - Gujarat and Maharashtra are noted for their industrial and financial clout. Many Gujarat merchants and traders were part of Indian diaspora (migration of large numbers of Indians to foreign states).
 - Karnataka's capital Bangalore is a growing high-tech center.

India's Silicon Plateau:
Education, English and
time zone contribute to
Indian high-tech sector



Economic and Social Development: The Global Economy



- **Globalization is increasing in India.**
 - Economy based on private ownership combined with government control of planning, resource allocation and certain heavy industrial sectors.
 - Led to low, slow-paced growth.
 - 1990s: liberalization of the economy, regulations reduced
 - Produced positive results but generated local opposition.
 - India may be perfectly positioned for globalization.
- **Bangladesh** draws foreign direct investment and prospects for the future.



Indian investments in Europe

Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



- Social Development: **Health and Education**
 - Overall, health and education differ among more and less developed areas of the region.
 - In general, South Asia has low levels of health and education.
 - Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra on top ... Bihar at the bottom
 - Despite poverty, literacy rates are high in the poor northeast because of missionary education.



Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



- Social Development: **Health and Education**
 - Sri Lanka has high levels of social welfare.
 - long life expectancy, low literacy rate
 - Fertility rate reduced to near replacement levels.
 - Kerala on the mainland, though not prosperous, has best social development in India.
 - Socialist leaders promote education and community health care.
 - near 100% literacy and lowest TFR in South Asia
 - suggests that educating and empowering women is a key to family planning



education in Kerala

Economic and Social Development: Social Issues



● The Status of Women

- Both Hindu and Muslim traditions tend to limit women.
- In many regions of India, female literacy is far lower than that of male literacy. Single women are most vulnerable - neglected by the government, by society, even their own families.
- gender imbalances a result of **differential neglect**: boys tend to receive better and more preferential treatment than girls in poorer families
- Social position of women is improving, especially in the more prosperous parts of the north.



2013: First Meeting of the South Asian Regional Network of Women Parliamentarians

Economic and Social Development: Development Indicators



Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000–10	Human Development Index (2011) ¹	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) ²	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Equity (2011) ^{3,1}
Bangladesh	1,810	5.9	.500	76.5	69	143	48	56	0.550
Bhutan	4,990	—	.522	29.8	69	—	—	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	32	17	91	0.419

¹United Nations, *Human Development Report*, 2011.

²Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet*, 2012.

³Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market, that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

Source: World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, 2012.



The End



د موش با مستکی نبد تا بریدن کوفت استیطای بگرد و کفت رود
ملول کشتی و اعتماد بر کرم عهد تو بخلاف این بود چون بر خاه

اتوان جنس و شایسته
شهرت و مرد شایسته
ما فرستادیم که
کوشش کن
این عمل برین
انسان می بیند
نهادن می بیند
فاطمه آن نامه
شد و قیبله

از
نما
نفس
سبا
و
نور