



India



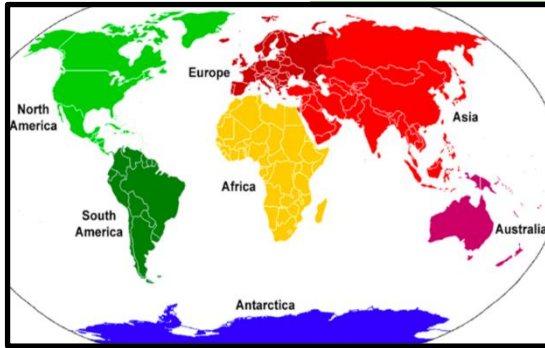
Capital: New Delhi

Population: over 1.4 billion (2025 estimate), making it the most populous nation

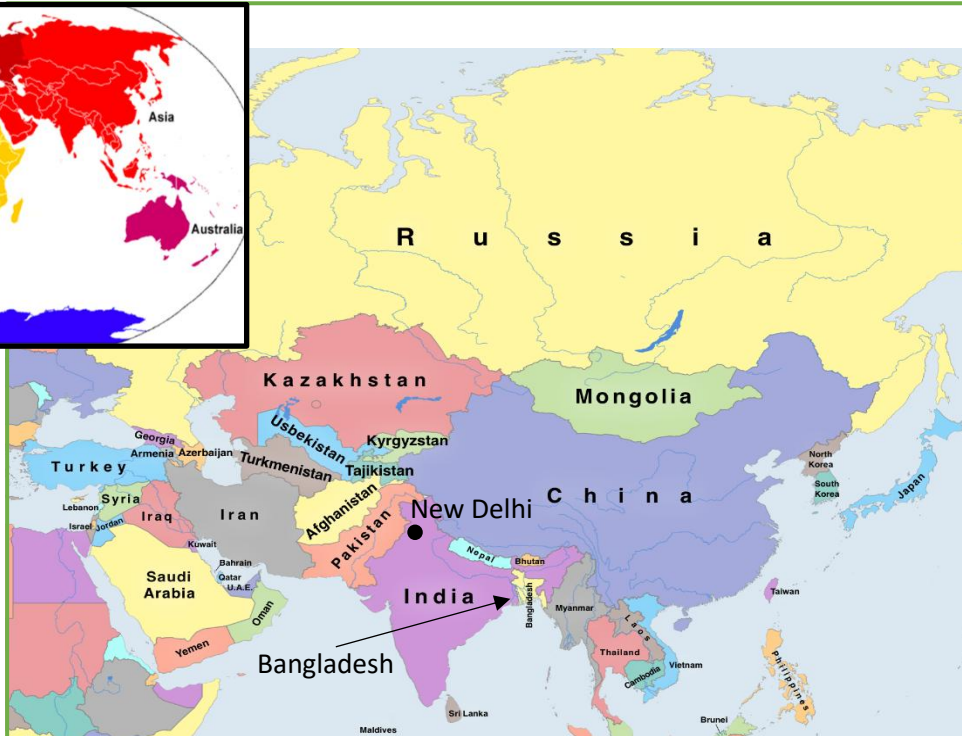
Languages: Hindi is the most spoken, with English and 20+ other official languages

Location: South Asia, bordering Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar

Geography: India has a diverse landscape featuring the Himalaya Mountains in the north, the Thar Desert in the west and tropical jungles.



Can you locate the following countries India, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Russia?
Also New Delhi.



Vocabulary

time zone	a specific geographical region on Earth that uses the same standard time, usually designated for legal, commercial, and social purposes
season	a time of year with its own kind of weather (like winter being cold or summer being hot) and different daylight hours
climate	what the weather is usually like in a place over a long time
dense population	an area which has a large number of people living in a small amount of space
overcrowded	a place that has too many people and not enough space for everyone to be comfortable, safe or healthy
slum	a very crowded place in a city where many people live in small, poor homes and may not have things like clean water, toilets or electricity

Longitude (East–West Position)

- lines that run north to south (top to bottom on a globe)
- called meridians
- used to measure how far east or west a place is

Key facts

- Prime Meridian (0°) runs through Greenwich, London.
- Longitude goes from 0° to 180° east (E) or west (W).
- like vertical slices of an orange

Time and Longitude

- Earth takes 24 hours to spin once.
- every 15° = 1 hour
- moving east → time gets later (+1 hour)
- moving west → time gets earlier (-1 hour)
- International Date Line (180°) = where a new day begins

Latitude (North–South Position)

- lines that run east to west (across the globe)
- called parallels
- used to measure how far north or south a place is

Key facts

- equator (0°) divides Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres
- Latitude goes from 0° to 90° north (N) or south (S).
- lines never meet and stay evenly spaced
- like rungs on a ladder

Day Length, Climate, and Seasons

Day length

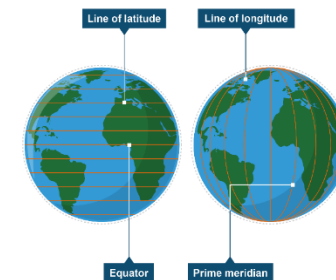
- Earth spins on its axis.
- Different places have day and night at different times.

Climate

- It depends on distance from the equator (latitude).
- near equator = hot
- near poles = cold

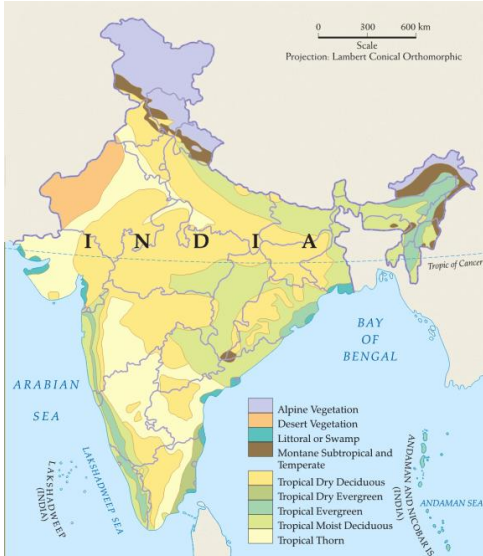
Seasons

- caused by the tilt of the Earth
- affects how much sunlight a place gets





Vegetation Belts in India



What is a Vegetation Belt?

- a large area where similar plants grow
- Plants grow there because of the climate, soil and height (altitude).
- Plants depend on rainfall and temperature.
 - lots of rain = rainforests
 - very dry = deserts

Plant Adaptations

- waxy leaves to stop water loss and thick bark to protect from cold

India has a wide variety of vegetation due to differences:

- climate
- rainfall
- altitude (height of land)

Main Types of Vegetation in India

- tropical evergreen forests – hot and wet all year
- tropical deciduous forests – trees lose leaves in dry season
- tropical thorn forests – dry areas with spiky plants
- montane forests – found in mountain areas
- mangrove forests – grow in wet, coastal areas

Tropical Evergreen Forests



Tropical Deciduous Forests



Tropical Thorn Forests



Montane Forests



Mangrove Forests



Renewable Energy

India's renewable energy grew from **17.3% (2013)** to **over 44% (2024)**.

Types of Renewable Energy in India

- **Solar Energy**
 - solar panels
 - sunlight = electricity
 - fastest-growing energy source in India
- **Wind Energy**
 - wind turbines (like big windmills)
 - spin to make electricity
- **Hydropower**
 - water in dams
 - Flowing water spins turbines to generate electricity.
- **Biomass / Waste Energy**
 - plants, food waste and animal waste
 - turns waste into usable energy



Why Renewable Energy Matters

- bring electricity to rural villages
- little or no pollution
- better than burning coal
- helps children study at night
- new green jobs

Vocabulary

economic activity	the process of making, selling and buying goods or services to make money
biome	a large area of the world with its own kind of climate, plants and animals
vegetation belt	an area within a biome with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation
renewable energy	energy from a source that won't run out e.g. solar energy
geothermal	a special type of energy that comes from the natural heat inside the Earth

What is a Slum?

- a very crowded and poor area in a big city
- small, simple homes

Features of Slums

- Many people live in one small space.
- Houses are built very close together.
- There is limited access to clean water, with few or no toilets.
- Homes are made from metal sheets, wood or plastic.
- These are often built from found materials.

Why do Slums Exist?

- People move from rural areas to cities to find work.
- They cannot afford proper housing.

Daily Life

- Life can be difficult and challenging.
- Many people work in informal jobs (e.g. selling goods, repairing items or driving).
- Communities are hard-working and supportive.



Zahira Slums in New Delhi, India