

I. Rural & Urban Contrasts

A. Extremes of abject poverty coexist with tremendous wealth & modern luxuries.

1. Traditional _____ in rural areas contrast with...
2. Cities (_____) and their high-rise office buildings, prestigious apartments, modern hotels & global influences
3. Even though some of the largest cities in the world (by population) exist in South Asia, the _____ of the population lives in rural areas.
 - (a) _____ and low-paid farming lifestyles linked to long-term poverty, access to education & healthcare.

II. Rural Poverty

A. Laborers have little chance to escape their lifetime of poverty and _____ by their children.

1. Cash incomes are small
2. Unexpected obligations such as sickness, death of plowing oxen, demands for a _____ on the marriage of a daughter all deplete any savings that are accrued
3. In India, _____ is most obvious in rural areas.
 - (a) Untouchables or _____ still have their homes burned and cannot use upper-caste wells

III. Urban Differences

A. India has over 90 billionaires & over 14,800 millionaires while the average Indian earns about _____/day.

The urban wealthy live in guarded colonies, send their children to private schools, & spend their money on lavish lifestyles that include: imported cars, luxury vacations, etc...

B. The urban middle-classes usually have secure jobs, can buy items such as TV's & computers, have access to healthcare & educate their children in private _____ language schools.

C. The urban poor "slum-dwellers," struggle daily for a basic existence in slums called _____ or on the sidewalks in "_____."

1. _____ is common.
2. Foreign companies have moved manufacturing to places like India where the work environments can be unsafe and the workers are poorly paid (in many cases).

IV. Urbanization

A. Most migration is _____ areas _____ areas.

B. Five of the world's largest cities are found in South Asia:

1. The largest city in South Asia by population is _____ (Bombay), India at about 22.6 million people. India has the largest population in South Asia.
2. Delhi, India is second; Dakar, Bangladesh is 3rd; Calcutta, India is 4th.

C. South Asia's cities, _____ having at least one million people, still house only about _____ of the region's growing population.

D. Population is growing faster than _____ can keep up, however education is important and good quality schools are available to many.

1. Example: _____ - electrical power is inadequate for population; sewer system cannot handle flooding during wet season; issues between Hindu & Muslim population
2. Cities such as Mumbai, Calcutta, & Delhi have high housing densities, poor transportation access and winding alleys.

3. In the slums that do not have piped water & electricity, disease is _____:
 cholera, plague, hepatitis, HIV, & typhoid are common.

4. _____ cities, such as Bangalore & Hyderabad, are on the rise where
 service industry _____ are outsourced to by Western countries. Computer
 software & hardware development has brought in companies such as IBM & Motorola. Google has
 operations in Hyderabad.

South Asia: Ownership of Goods, Access to Piped Water, & Energy Usage
www.data.worldbank.org/indicators

Country	Education Adult Literacy	Infrastructure Mobile Cellular Subscriptions /100 People	Infrastructure Internet Users/100 People	Infrastructure Improved Water Rural & Urban (% Population)	Energy & Mining Energy Use/ 1000 people (Oil Equivalent in kg)
Bangladesh					
India					
Pakistan					
Sri Lanka					
U.S.A.					