

Chapter 25
SS7G10

Environmental issues: air pollution, water pollution, flooding

India:

Ganges River - sacred, people bathe and it is full of bacteria, 2 million tons of waste put into river every day. 80 percent of illness/ one-third deaths blamed on river. People put bodies, animals in river. Outdated sewage system.

China:

Yangtze River: China 400 million people live at basin, billions of tons of chemicals/waste from agriculture, industry, people in river each year. Farm runoff decreases oxygen causing fish to die, fish unsafe to eat. Few clean water sources in China, drink bottled water, schools sometimes close because of no clean water.

Air pollution: 16/20 most polluted cities, country pumps out 1/3 of world's pollutants into air; burning coal and petroleum to power industry is major source of pollution. Coal also used to heat homes, adding to problem. Air pollution leads to loss work, early death, and bronchitis. Cancer leading cause of death in China. Only 1 percent of 560 million breath safe air. Winds carry polluted air to Korea and Japan. Pollution carried from Asia all the way to United States.

India:

Industry growing, more cars lead to air pollution. Indoor air pollution growing hazard as most people cook using unprocessed fuel that emits toxic fumes. Rapidly growing population exposed to air pollution; diseases related are fifth leading cause of death. Investing in cleanup but population outpacing efforts. Smog from India and China changing weather patterns in North America.

Monsoons generate water for electricity, but also cause flooding. Monsoon season arrives in June and rains heavy until September. Flooding causes damage and disease.

China:

Monsoons beneficial to farmers but cause floods every 2-3 years. Monsoon season March to August. Flooding in Huang He has killed more people than flooding from any other river in the world.

1887 2 million died, 1931 4 million died.

To prevent flooding in Yangtze area, loggers cut trees - deforestation - and land drained that acts as sponges downstream. Because of this, less water causes major flooding.

Chapter 26

SS7G11

> 1/3 of all people in world live in China and India (Asia.)
Most in rural areas and farm. 90 percent of China concentrated where fertile soil found on eastern third of country. 75 percent in India live in villages, half land is arable (suitable for growing), most farm.

Vietnam: Half are farmers living in fertile deltas of Mekong and Red rivers growing rice, coffee, fruits and vegetables.

Thailand: People live along fertile river areas growing rice/ other crops.

In mountain areas of China and Japan, rugged conditions, long winters, low population. In Tibet, 2 persons per square mile. Deserts also sparsely populated.

Asia cities crowded, 12/20 most populated urban areas in Southern/Eastern Asia.

In China Beijing and Shanghai 6,000 people per square mile.

In Japan most live in crowded cities, Tokyo most crowded city in world.

In India, information technology/telecommunications provide employment in Mumbai and Kolkata. Many cities crowded, poor people, unsanitary conditions.

In Indonesia, half population lives on Java. Industry/ technology. Seaports, oil centers, farms and coffee plantations.

In North Korea, 1/3 farm, others in industry and services.

Asia - many coastlines, ship building/repair. Japan world's leading fishing country/China second. Some of world's oldest rainforests located in Asia, disappearing because of logging/ agriculture.

In Gobi, nomadic goat herders. Temps ranged -40 to 110

F.Southern desert no water.

Transportation - undeveloped, RR do not cross country boundaries, international travel by sea/air. Walking - rural; car/public transport in urban. Japan has high-speed rail 199 mph. In Beijing, China roads congested. Bus/subways used, bicycling, walking. In India, cars, buses, bicycles, but roads are congested. Rickshaws used. In Thailand, motorcycles, minibuses, three-wheeled vehicles, motorcycle taxis. Bangkok has sky rail service.

