

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

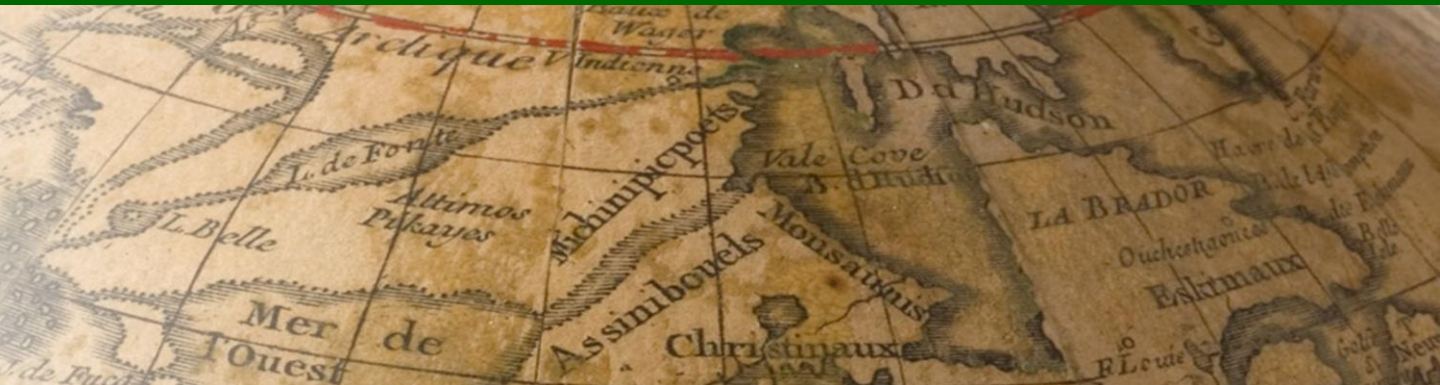
## WORLD STUDIES

KS4 Geography

Topic 5 – Global Development

Name:

Class Teacher:



# ENQUIRY QUESTION:

## How does global development impact individual countries?

Big Questions that will help you to answer this enquiry question:



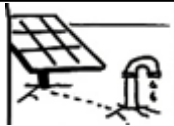








1. What is development and what factors contribute to the development of a country?
2. How do we measure development of a country?
3. How can the Human Development Index be used to measure the development?
4. How and why does the global pattern of development vary?
5. To what extent development in the UK unequal?
6. What are the consequences of uneven development?
7. How effective are international strategies in addressing uneven development?
8. How effective are top down and bottom up strategies at addressing uneven development?
9. How is India's level of development influenced by its location and context?
10. To what extent is there a development gap within India?
11. How has India's economy changed over time?
12. How has India's population changed over the last 30 years?
13. How have geopolitical relationships affected India's development?
14. How has technology influenced and supported development in India?
15. Has rapid development been an advantage or disadvantage for India?

# HOMework











Big Question	Task	Due Date
2	Revise pages 7-8	
5	Revise page 11-14	
8	Revise pages 17-20	
11	Revise pages 23-26	
14	Revise pages 29-30	
15	Revise for end of unit test	

**Key terms found in the glossary on pages 4 – 6 will be tested throughout the unit**









# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Absolute Poverty		A condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs (food, safe drinking water, health, shelter...)
Adult Literacy		The % of the adult population able to read and write.
Appropriate technology		Technology that is suitable for the skill level of the country it is in.
Birth rate		The average number of births per 1000 population per year.
Bottom Up development		Development projects that are run by local community groups.
Calorie intake		The average amount of calories consumed per day, per person.
Death Rate		The average number of deaths per 1000 population per year.
Development		An improvement in the quality of life for the population of a country
Development gap		The difference between the parts of the world that have wealth and the parts of the world that do not.
Economic Structure		Shows the division of a country's economy between primary, secondary and tertiary industries.
Food security		When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.

# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)		When a company invests in a company in a different country, and has some control over what that company does.
GDP (Gross Domestic Product)		The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.
Human Development Index		Measurement of life expectancy, access to education and gross national income used to access how much progress a country has made.
Life expectancy		The number of years a person can expect to live.
Literacy rate		The percentage of adults who can read and write.
Infant Mortality rate		The number of children who die before their first birthday (per 1000).
Inflation		Measures how much the prices of goods, services and wages increase each year. High inflation (above a few percent) can be a bad thing, and suggests a government lacks control over the economy.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)		Financial institution set up in 1945 to promote international trade. Pools funds from 188 nations who can then make withdrawals when their economy is in difficulty.
North-South Divide		A virtual socioeconomic and political line on the globe that splits the developed and wealthy countries in the 'North' from the poorer developing countries in the 'South'.
Primary Sector		Extractive industries such as farming, forestry and fishing.

# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Quaternary sector		Financial services and telecommunications.
Secondary Sector		Manufacturing industries.
Tertiary sector		Service industries and jobs such as teaching.
Top Down Development		Development programmes that are initiated and run by the government.
Transnational Corporation (TNC)		Large company that has its headquarters in one country and branches all over the world.
Water scarcity		Where water supplies fall below 1000 cubic metres per person in a country or region
Water security		The capacity of the population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable water.
World Bank		An international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries.

# **BQ1. WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT AND WHAT FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY?**

**Development is the idea linked to improving the quality of people's lives.**

**Quality of life includes:**



Physical i.e. diet, water supply and climate



Psychological i.e. happiness, security and freedom



Social i.e. family, education and health



Economic i.e. income, job security



**Economic Development** - A measure of a country's wealth and how it is generated (for example agriculture is considered less economically advanced than banking).



**Social Development** - Measures the access the population has to wealth, jobs, education, nutrition, health, leisure and safety.



**Political Development** - The development of the institutions, attitudes, and values that form the political power system of a society.

## **BQ2. HOW DO WE MEASURE THE DEVELOPMENT LEVEL OF A COUNTRY?**



**1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** – Total value of goods and services produced within a country in a year.

### **Positives / Pros of GDP:**

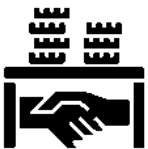
- There is a lot of historical data to compare as many countries measure GDP.

### **Negatives / Cons of GDP:**

- ☐ Does not consider a nation's distribution of wealth or determine a nation's poverty.



**2. Gini Coefficient** – Measures how equal people are within a country or between countries. A country is given a score between 0 and 1 (1= one person has all the income, 0 = same income for everyone).



**3. Corruption Perceptions Index** – Measures the perceived corruption in governments and the public sector. 100 is the perfect score, with 0 showing a very corrupt public sector.



**4. Life expectancy** – The average a person is expected to live to



**5. % Access to clean water** – Number of people (%) who have a source of safe water less than 1km from their home



# DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 1: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

How are sedimentary rocks formed?	
What is bid-rent theory?	
Outline two characteristics of destructive waves	
Define the term 'discharge'	
What is the name of the sediment deposited onto a floodplain during a river flood?	
Describe two factors leading to a flashy hydrography	
Define the term 'development'	
Explain how technological improvements can lead to development	
Define the term 'Gross Domestic Product'	
Outline two negatives of GDP	
What measurement is used to consider the level of inequality in a country?	
State two countries that have high corruption	
Explain one reason why GDP is often lower in peripheral areas	
How are sedimentary rocks formed?	
What is bid-rent theory?	
	<b>Total out of 19:</b>

# DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 1: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

How are sedimentary rocks formed?	Many are formed from weathered or eroded rock that has been transported and deposited; the deposited rock grains build up in layers called sediments
What is bid-rent theory?	The closer to the CBD the higher the cost of the land
Outline two characteristics of destructive waves	<input type="checkbox"/> The backwash is much stronger than the swash <input type="checkbox"/> They break frequently; there are between 10 and 15 every minute <input type="checkbox"/> They are high in proportion to their length <input type="checkbox"/> They are generally found on steep beaches
Define the term 'discharge'	Amount of water passing a specific point at a given time, measured in cubic metres per second.
What is the name of the sediment deposited onto a floodplain during a river flood?	Alluvium
Describe two factors leading to a flashy hydrography	Steep slopes so rapid run-off/ Impermeable rocks encouraging rapid overland flow/ Heavy or prolonged rainfall/ Saturated or frozen soils/ Deforestation encourages rapid transfer of water to rivers/ Urbanisation encouraging rapid overland flow
Define the term 'development'	Development is an improvement in the quality of life for the population of a country
Explain how technological improvements can lead to development	More machines are used for both in the work environment such as on farms and the building of factories, and in a domestic situation.
Define the term 'Gross Domestic Product'	The value of all goods and services produced in a country during a year, in US dollars.
Outline two negatives of GDP	GDP does not include activities that does not have a price attached /Does not consider a nation's distribution of wealth/Can be misleading, for example in China
What measurement is used to consider the level of inequality in a country?	Gini Coefficient
State two countries that have high corruption	Zimbabwe/Somalia/Afghanistan/South Sudan/Iraq/Libya
Explain one reason why GDP is often lower in peripheral areas	Low paid jobs/few jobs available (1) due to a lack of investment/Lower/working population is smaller compared to core regions (1) due to poor healthcare reducing higher expectancy
How are sedimentary rocks formed?	Many are formed from weathered or eroded rock that has been transported and deposited; the deposited rock grains build up in layers called sediments
What is bid-rent theory?	The closer to the CBD the higher the cost of the land
<b>Total out of 19:</b>	

# **BQ3. HOW CAN THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX BE USED TO MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?**

**Human Development Index** – Introduced in 1990 and ranges from 0 to 1 (1 = most developed). **HDI of Norway is 0.944, compared with Niger with 0.348.** It includes 4 key measures:



Life expectancy at birth



Expected and mean years of schooling



Gross national income (GNI) per capita (this is similar to GDP but includes overseas income)

## **Positives / Pros of HDI:**



- It includes more than one measurement making it more accurate.
- Development involves more than just economical factors, so the fact that the HDI includes education and standard of living, making it more reliable for measuring development.

## **Negatives / Cons of HDI:**



Doesn't take other important factors into consideration, such as gender equality, literacy rate, death rate, poverty and distribution of wealth.

# **BQ4. HOW AND WHY DOES THE GLOBAL PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT VARY?**

## **Inequality between countries**



The highest GDP per capita is found in N. America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea and Singapore



The lowest GDP per capita is found in Africa and poor Asian countries e.g. Afghanistan and Cambodia.

- The gap between these rich and poor countries is known as the development gap and it is thought to be increasing.

## **Physical Factors**

### **Climate**



Affects water supply, disease prevalence, drought, flooding

Dictates soil quality and what food (if any) can be grown.



Certain diseases thrive in hot climates i.e. malaria

### **Presence of Natural Resources**



Governments use these to create wealth by selling the raw material or products manufactured from them



Provide people with jobs = tax = improving living standards

### **Geographical Location (*terrain & position in relation to other countries*)**



Mountainous areas are hard to reach and can be isolated

- Countries without a coastline find it hard to trade their goods.

### **Natural hazards**



Tectonic activity, drought, hurricanes divert income to help recover

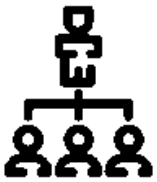
# **BQ4. HOW AND WHY DOES THE GLOBAL PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT VARY?**

## **Historic Factors**



### **Aftermath of Colonisation**

Countries given political systems, religion, education – which may not suit them



### **Good Governance/Political Stability**

Countries looking to invest in other countries will be reluctant to invest in unstable countries

## **Economic Factors**

### **Trade**



Trading blocs exist – groups of traders (e.g. EU) – these make it hard for countries outside the group to trade

### **Foreign Investment**



- African is home is 15% of the world's population and received 5% of the direct foreign investment.
- Europe is home to 7% of the world's population and received 45%

### **Aid**



Donations of money have 'strings attached' e.g. connected to trading/rates of interest



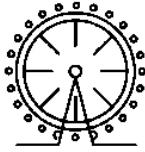
Many countries have to repay millions of pounds a year as interest on loans

# BQ5. TO WHAT EXTENT IS DEVELOPMENT IN THE UK

## UNEQUAL?

### Inequality within countries – Named Example: The UK

- Gross disposable household wealth (GDHI) shows the following patterns:



London has the highest GDHI per person in the UK at £21,446 – 27.7% above the UK average



Northern Ireland has a GDHI per person of £13,902 – 17.2% below the UK average

### Reasons for variations in equality across the UK:



- Relief** - The South of the UK is flatter – this means urban areas can be more easily built there. The North and West are more mountainous = more difficult to build on and communications / transport routes are more difficult to put in place.



- Climate** - The South and the East have a better climate with less rainfall.



- Natural Resources** - The Midlands, North and South Wales were richer in the Industrial Revolution and until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century due to coal mining. However, due to a depletion of these resources and governmental decisions, the coal mines are no longer open.



- Position** - The South and East are closer to Europe and so there is more communication and trade.



- Politics** - The Government is based in London, in the South East. This has made this a desirable location for many businesses who want to be close to where the decisions are made.



- Infrastructure** - The infrastructure in London is the best in the country.



- Foreign Investment** - Most foreign investment still goes into London, despite efforts by the Government to encourage investment elsewhere (e.g. Honda in Swindon).

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 2: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Name two places that international migrants to SP have come from	
Name two areas in Bristol that are deprived	
Why are interlocking spurs found in the upper course?	
Name one type of sedimentary rock found in the UK	
What is an escarpment?	
Define the term 'development'	
Define the term 'Gross Domestic Product'	
What measurement is used to consider the level of inequality in a country?	
State the three indicators used in the Human Development Index	
Outline one positive of using HDI	
Outline one negative of using HDI	
Explain one physical factor that results in some countries being underdeveloped	
Explain one <b>economic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	
Explain one <b>historic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	
Name two places that international migrants to SP have come from	
	<b>Total out of 18:</b>

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 2: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Name two places that international migrants to SP have come from	Italy/ Portugal and Africa
Name two areas in Bristol that are deprived	Lawrence Hill and Cabot
Why are interlocking spurs found in the upper course?	The river is forced to wind its way between interlocking spurs of more resistant rock because it doesn't have the power to go through them.
Name one type of sedimentary rock found in the UK	Chalk/ Sandstone
What is an escarpment?	❑ An area of the Earth where elevation changes quickly. The escarpment is a cliff or steep slope
Define the term 'development'	Development is an improvement in the quality of life for the population of a country
Define the term 'Gross Domestic Product'	The value of all goods and services produced in a country during a year, in US dollars.
What measurement is used to consider the level of inequality in a country?	Gini Coefficient
State the three indicators used in the Human Development Index	Life expectancy/ number of schooling years/ Gross National Income
Outline one positive of using HDI	It includes more than one measurement making it more accurate./ The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices
Outline one negative of using HDI	Doesn't take other important factors into consideration, such as gender equality, literacy rate, death rate, poverty and distribution of wealth.
Explain one physical factor that results in some countries being underdeveloped	Countries without a coastline find it difficult to trade their goods./ Governments use natural resources to create wealth by selling the raw material or products / Climate dictates soil quality and what food (if any) can be grown
Explain one <b>economic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	Infrastructure In London it is the best allowing companies who locate there to trade all over the country/ most FDI is focused in London
Explain one <b>historic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	The seat of government is in London so companies located close to where decisions are made/ During the colonial era all decisions were taken in London leading to development in the East
Name two places that international migrants to SP have come from	Italy/ Portugal and Africa
Total out of 18:	



# **BQ6. WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT?**



## **1. Access to housing**

- Over 30% of the world's population live in slums.

## **2. Health**



- Around 6.6 million children under the age of 5 die each year.
- About 70% of all HIV/AIDs deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa – the world's poorest region

## **3. Education**



- More than 775 million people in poor countries cannot read or write.
- Those with the least education have the largest families.
- Large families are also common where child mortality is high.



## **4. Employment**

- Typical jobs in developing countries are show-shiners, street food stalls, messengers, which are: generally low paid

**5. Appropriate technology** can be better than more advances alternatives as it is generally:

- ☐ Low in energy consumption and cost – appropriate to the local financial and geographical conditions
- ☐ Able to use locally sourced materials and spare parts that can be purchased and transported easily.
- ☐ Something that involves the local community at all stages of development.



## **6. Food and water security**

Poor countries frequently lack the ability to import food, innovate in agriculture or invest in rural development.



Water scarcity has been identified as the underlying factor for many of the world's environmental problems.



Can create serious conflicts between neighbouring countries that share a drainage basin.

## **BQ7. HOW EFFECTIVE ARE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES IN ADDRESSING UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT?**

### **International Aid**

Can be used to :



Pay for imports e.g. machinery and oil which are needed for development



Address a shortage of the skills needed for development.

In 1970, developed countries promised to spend 0.7% of GNP on international aid. In 2013, only 5 countries achieved this.

**Bilateral Aid** – aid that is given from one government to another government e.g. USA gave aid to Europe to rebuilt after WW2.



Usually given as apart of attached agreements e.g. India loaned money to Bhutan to built a HEP. India provided the engineers and the technology and will get electricity produced at a cheaper rate than local people in return.



**Multilateral Aid** – Developed countries give money to international organisations such as the World Bank or the United Nations. These organisations then distribute the money in the form of loans to poorer countries.

# **BQ7. HOW EFFECTIVE ARE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES IN ADDRESSING UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT?**

## **Inter-governmental Agreements**



1. **Debt Relief** – Many of the world's poorer countries struggle to make the annual repayments associated with the loans that they have been granted. In 1996, the IMF and World Bank organised the HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries) initiative to reduce the amount owed.



2. By 2015, debt reduction under the HIPC had been approved for 36 countries providing \$76 billion in debt relief.



2. **Trade** – Trade agreements such as removing trade barriers can reduce uneven development by helping developing countries to increase trade e.g. opening trade between EU and China.



3. **Fair Trade** – Producers work together to deal directly with retailers in developed countries, receiving fairer conditions and better prices for their goods.

× Makes up less than 1% of total world trade



4. **Foreign Direct Investment** – This is when a country invests in a company in a different country, and has some control over what that company does.

- Brings in investment
- Brings in big brands – widens consumer markets
- Foreign companies may be able to pay more = pushes up wages
- × Big brands can outsell local products
- × FDI not always reliable – investors can pull out
- × Lack of regulation can have negative impacts i.e. environmental pollution and industrial accidents.

## **BQ8. HOW EFFECTIVE ARE TOP DOWN AND BOTTOM UP STRATEGIES AT ADDRESSING UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT?**



### **Top-down development**

- Happens through governments and TNCs
- Large-scale projects that aim at national level or regional-level
- Very expensive projects, often funded by international banks
- Sophisticated technology that needs experts to maintain and install.
- Way of helping large urban populations, but often at the expense of the rural areas.
- Often countries go into debt, in some cases the debt is never paid off.



### **Example: 3 Gorges Dam, China**

- Supplies 22,500 mw to large cities
- Improved trade – allows container ships access
- Controls flooding = improved agricultural
- × 1.4 mill people moved from their homes
- × Costs \$22 billion
- × Led to extinction of the Yangtze river dolphin



### **Bottom-up development**

- Happens through actions of NGOs working with communities
- Local-scale projects that aim to benefit a village
- Very cheap and usually funded by the community
- Appropriate technology – can be maintained by locals

### **Example: Micro-hydro dams**

- Practical Aid provides small scale dams to provide energy
- Generate 500kw of energy
- Provides energy and jobs
- Cuts down the need for fuelwood

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 3: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Outline two impacts of rapid growth in SP	
When was the Enclosures Act implemented?	
Name two push factors for migration to Sao Paulo	
Identify one feature of Bristol's situation	
Why did Cadbury move from Bristol in 2011?	
Explain the process of mechanical weathering	
Explain one <b>economic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	
State one implication of health for uneven development	
State one implication of education for uneven development	
What percentage of GNI have richest countries agreed to give in aid	
Define the term 'bilateral aid'	
State one other type of aid	
Give a factor that would make trade difficult	
What does debt relief mean?	
	<b>Total out of 18:</b>

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 3: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Outline two impacts of rapid growth in SP	The shanty town services are non-existent The risks of disease are very high. Increasing levels of pollution. Increased volume of traffic on poorly maintained roads.
When was the Enclosures Act implemented?	1750 and 1860
Name two push factors for migration to Sao Paulo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31% of rural households have no land.</li> <li>• Farms become more mechanised so unemployment rates are high.</li> <li>• Regions suffer from drought = chronic malnutrition.</li> </ul>
Identify one feature of Bristol's situation	<input type="checkbox"/> Southwest of the Cotswold Hills <input type="checkbox"/> M4 to the north and M5 to the west <input type="checkbox"/> London is 150km east
Why did Cadbury move from Bristol in 2011?	Cadbury closed its manufacturing plant in Keynsham because Kraft brought the company. 400 jobs were lost as chocolate is now made in Poland and transported back to the UK to be sold.
Explain the process of mechanical weathering	Water gets into cracks in rocks. The temperature falls below freezing and the water turns to ice expanding the rock.
Explain one <b>economic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	Infrastructure In London it is the best allowing companies who locate there to trade all over the country/ most FDI is focused in London
State one implication of health for uneven development	Around 6.6million children under the age of 5 die each year. /About 70% of all HIV/AIDs deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa
State one implication of education for uneven development	More than 775million in lower developed countries cannot read or write/Those with the least education often have large families which are more common where child mortality is high.
What percentage of GNI have richest countries agreed to give in aid	0.7%
Define the term 'bilateral aid'	Aid given from one government to another government
State one other type of aid	Multilateral aid/ official/ voluntary aid
Give a factor that would make trade difficult	Being landlocked, lack of infrastructure
What does debt relief mean?	Help (financial/skills) given to another country
	<b>Total out of 18:</b>

# **BQ9. HOW IS INDIA 'S LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCED BY ITS LOCATION AND CONTEXT?**

## **Social context**



India has the second largest population in the world (1.27billion) after China (1.37billion)



The 20million people who make up the Indian diaspora (the dispersal of people living away from their homeland) live in over 100 countries

- Indian society is divided into social ranks called 'castes' - this is determined by the persons parent status

## **Environmental context**

- India is divided into 29 states and 7 union territories. The largest state is Rajasthan. The smallest is Goa.



The climate varies from tropical in the south to temperate and alpine in the north

## **Religious context**



Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism all have their origins in India

India has no official religion but over 80% of the population are Hindu

- 13% of the population are Muslim – the highest population of Muslims in the world.

## **Political context**



Member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Indian Ocean Rim Association and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation



India is a member of the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation – meaning it has good links globally

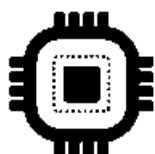
- India's rapid development has been motivated by emerging countries in the region (Malaysia, Indonesia and China)

# BQ10. TO WHAT EXTENT IS THERE A DEVELOPMENT GAP WITHIN INDIA?



Rising inequality is an important issue in India. For example, the average (mean) GDP per capita is **\$1627**.

- Bihar has the lowest ranking with \$682 and Goa the highest with \$4903
- The most advanced states are a group **of 4 states and territories in the**



**N-W** – Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana and the Punjab and a line of states **in the west and south** – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala. These two regions are the **economic core regions**.



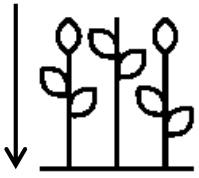
The **Periphery** is found in the **northern and eastern states** mainly due to difficult physical environments e.g. Rajasthan (far west, desert), Uttar Pradesh (north, mountainous) and Madhya Pradesh (center, arid plateau)

Mumbai – Core	Bihar - Periphery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounts for <b>7% of India's GDP and 25% of industrial output</b></li> <li>• Hosts the Reserve Bank of India and the two largest stock exchanges</li> <li>• Centre of India's textile industry but diversified into chemicals, ICT, publishing.</li> <li>• 40% of households live in slums</li> <li>• Relatively low unemployment rates – 21 per 1000</li> <li>• <b>Literacy rate = 83%</b></li> <li>• <b>HDI score = 0.66</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population over 100 million = most densely populated state (1106km<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>• High fertility rate = 25% growth between 2001 -2011 = large dependant population</li> <li>• 80% of the population is rural and work in agriculture</li> <li>• Limited FDI so mostly state employment</li> <li>• <b>Literacy rate = 63%</b></li> <li>• <b>HDI score = 0.53</b></li> </ul> <p>Reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economy undeveloped during colonial times</li> <li>2. Poor governance since independence</li> <li>3. Poor development of infrastructure i.e. power and irrigation</li> <li>4. Lack of investment in education and health</li> <li>5. Lack of FDI</li> </ol>



# **BQ11. HOW HAS INDIA 'S ECONOMY CHANGED OVER TIME?**

## **Key Changes to economic sectors:**



Large reduction in the contribution of **agriculture from 37.2% to 14.5%** of total GDP → rural-urban migration in search of work and breakdown of traditional family units.



Rapid increase in contribution of **services from 45.8% to 67.1%** → rising air pollution, increased population density in cities and widening development gap between urban and rural areas.



Small increase in contribution of **manufacturing from 16.9% to 18.4%** → Increased employment opportunities and growth of GDP



Rise in quaternary sector from **0% to 6.1%** (included in services %) → Increased investment by TNCs and over 1 million new ICT jobs created.



India has focused on the service sector to fuel its economic growth, particularly software and ICT services - \$100 bill in 2014/15.



Global leader in outsourcing due to low-cost labour used to provide ICT services to developed countries.



Tourism sector rapidly growing with 22 million tourists in 2014.

In response, GDP grew slowly in 1950s, with more rapid growth in the 1990s. The economy has grown at a rate of **7%/yr. for the past 20 years.**

# BQ11. HOW HAS INDIA 'S ECONOMY CHANGED OVER TIME?

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



- The Indian government is keen to encourage FDI into developing the country's infrastructure.
- **FDI rose from \$17,800 m in 2005/7 to \$34,400m in 2014**



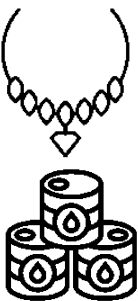
## Public Investment



- Public investment in education, health and housing. India's well-educated workforce is important to its ICT sector.
- India has been privatising public companies (selling off public companies) attracting more FDI.



## Trade



- Until 1990s India was relatively closed off to trade due to high tariffs on imports.
- India reduced the barriers to trade to become more integrated into the global economy = large increases in exports and imports.
- Key exports = oil products, gems and jewelry
- Key imports = crude oil, gold, silver and electrical goods
- **Total trade has increased three-fold from 2006 to 2012.**



## Aid

- Historically India received large amounts of foreign aid.
- Aid has declined as the country has developed.
- India now sends aid to other countries e.g. Maldives, Nepal, Afghanistan.
- 2014/15 India's foreign aid accounted for \$1.3 billion

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 4: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

When was the Chingapura project established?	
Name one way we can measure development.	
Define the term 'bilateral aid'	
Explain one <b>economic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	
Explain one physical factor that results in some countries being underdeveloped	
When was the Enclosures Act implemented?	
Explain the process of chemical weathering	
How big is India's population?	
Name two international organisations that India is a member of	
What is the range of GDP per capita in Indian states?	
Name the economic core of India	
Name an area of periphery in India	
Name two TNCs found in Mumbai	
Name two of India's main exports	
	<p><b>Total out of 18:</b></p> <p>27</p>

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 3: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

When was the Chingapura project established?	1995- 2001
Name one way we can measure development.	HDI/GDP per capita/Level of education/Level of corruption
Define the term 'bilateral aid'	Aid given from one government to another government
Explain one <b>economic</b> factor leading to uneven development in the UK	Infrastructure In London it is the best allowing companies who locate there to trade all over the country/ most FDI is focused in London
Explain one physical factor that results in some countries being underdeveloped	Countries without a coastline find it difficult to trade their goods./ Governments use natural resources to create wealth by selling the raw material or products / Climate dictates soil quality and what food (if any) can be grown
When was the Enclosures Act implemented?	1750 and 1860
Explain the process of chemical weathering	Weak acids in rainwater react with rocks such as limestone causing the rock to disintegrate.
How big is India's population?	1.27 billion
Name two international organisations that India is a member of	United Nations and World Trade Organisation
What is the range of GDP per capita in Indian states?	40,000 rupees to 140,000 rupees
Name the economic core of India	Mumbai
Name an area of periphery in India	Bihar
Name two TNCs found in Mumbai	Bank of America/Bayer/GlaxoSmithKline /Volkswagen/ Walt Disney/ Citigroup
Name two of India's main exports	petroleum products, gems and jewellery, pharmaceutical products and transport equipment.
<b>Total out of 18:</b>	

## **BQ12. HOW HAS INDIA 'S POPULATION CHANGED OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS?**



### **Improved education**

- it is free and compulsory for all children between 6 and 14. India has more than 1.4 million schools



### **Age at Marriage**

- In 1994, the mean age for marriage was estimated to be **23.1 years compared to 17 in 1981**. Therefore the mean age of marriage has been continuously increasing

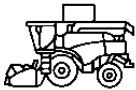


### **Traditional culture**

- Poor parents produce children because they need them - **35 million child workers in India.**

### **Food**

- Food safety practices in agriculture/ improved agricultural practices have lead to fewer famines, allowing farmers to sustain much larger numbers of people.



- Machinery reduces manpower needed to farm while improved fertilizers and pesticides increase crop yields and reduce crops lost to pests.



### **Health Care**

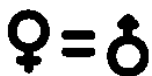
- Advances in health care technology and medicine allow fewer individuals to die from injuries and illnesses.



### **Standard of Living and Fertility**

- As the standard of living increases, better medical care leads to lower infant mortality rates and fertility medications increase a woman's chance for pregnancy.

### **Inequality**



- Low status of women in Indian society is hindering their development. Seen in tribal populations and low castes

- Older people also don't benefit as much as they haven't benefited from recent improvements in education and health = likely to stay in rural areas
- Some religious discrimination in poorer, rural areas

	<b>1985</b>	<b>2018</b>
Population size	782 million	1.3 billion
Life expectancy	54 years	74.3
Fertility rate	5.2 children	2.3 children
Infant mortality rate	135/100	42/1000
Literacy rate (%)	61% (2001)	74.3

# **BQ13. HOW HAVE GEOPOLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS AFFECTED INDIA 'S DEVELOPMENT?**

**Geopolitics = the impact of a country's human and physical geography on its international policies and relations.**

## **Foreign Policy**

- Since independence India has followed a **policy of non-alignment** i.e. it doesn't favour either USA or Russia.
- Recent years its relations with the West have become warmer but not formal military alliance
- Has developed links with countries like France, Germany and Canada to encourage more investment in defence, energy and infrastructure



## **Defence**

- India is in discussions with USA for a defence agreement to provide shared logistics for warships, fighter planes etc.

## **Military pacts**

- Signed a pact with Russia to supply the Indian army with missiles, help develop stealth fighter jets and build more nuclear power reactors



## **Territorial disputes**

### **1. India and Pakistan**

- India gained independence in **1947** which separated British India into India and Pakistan.
- India and Pakistan have fought **3 wars (1947, 1965 and 1999)** over the disputed territory of Kashmir
- India controls the Northern part of Kashmir and Pakistan the Southern.
- Both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers.



### **2. India and China**

- Brief war in 1962 (Sino-Indian war)
- Current issues are:

#### **a. Water resource conflict in the Himalayan region**

- 2002 – Natural dam burst in Tibet causing a flash flood in Arunachal Pradesh – India believed this was intentional by China to interrupt water supply.
- 2008 – China announced the construct of the Zangmu HEP dam = India believes this could dry up the Brahmaputra river.
- However 70% of the river's water resource comes from rainfall collection in India.



#### **b. Increasing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean**

- India is keen to strengthen its global image and sees its location in the Indian Ocean as key to this
- The Indian Ocean contains the oil shipping routes from the Middle East to East Asia
- China has been extending its influence into the region.



## **BQ14. HOW HAS TECHNOLOGY INFLUENCED AND SUPPORTED DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA?**

	What is it?	Benefits?	How does it support development?
Biometric identity (all)	Allocates a unique number to every Indian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps to tackle fraud</li> <li>• Crack down on drivers using false licenses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can raise more taxes</li> <li>• Register voters</li> </ul>
Swasthya Slate (all – particularly for rural isolated people)	Mobile platform allowing people to perform health tests on themselves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results received in minutes</li> <li>• Reduces time required for registering patients</li> <li>• Gives medical recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improves health of the nation = improved economic growth</li> </ul>
Smartphones to educate farmers (primary producers)	SmartAgri – communicates with underground sensors to provide data on soil moisture, mineral levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefit 500m small farmers</li> <li>• Provides crop price updates</li> <li>• Connects buyers and sellers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These 500m farmers provide over 50% of the world's food supply</li> <li>• Improve productivity = healthy labourers</li> </ul>

## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 5: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Define the term 'geopolitics'	
How much were residents expected to pay in rent for the Chingapura apartments?	
Name 1 feature of Sao Paulo's site	
Define the term 'discharge'	
Why are interlocking spurs found in the upper course?	
What % of India's GDP is created in Mumbai?	
What % of people in Bihar are employed in agriculture?	
Name one reason why Bihar has low development	
Outline one way that industrial sectors have changed in India	
State one aim of the biometric identity system	
Outline the purpose of the Swasthya Slate	
Over which country is India and Pakistan in conflict?	
What was the percentage of India's urban population in 2015 vs 2020?	
Name one key evidence showing inequality of education in India	
	<b>Total out of 15:</b>



## DEVELOPMENT HOMEWORK 5: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Define the term 'geopolitics'	The impact of a country's human and physical geography on its international politics and relations.
How much were residents expected to pay in rent for the Chingapura apartments?	US\$26/month
Name 1 feature of Sao Paulo's site	Hilly plateau/ Divided in two by the River Anhangabau/ 820m above sea level
Define the term 'discharge'	Amount of water passing a specific point at a given time, measured in cubic metres per second.
Why are interlocking spurs found in the upper course?	The river is forced to wind its way between interlocking spurs of more resistant rock because it doesn't have the power to go through them.
What % of India's GDP is created in Mumbai?	7%
What % of people in Bihar are employed in agriculture?	80%
Name one reason why Bihar has low development	The state's economy was very underdeveloped in the colonial period/poor governance since independence/ There has been poor development of infrastructure such as power and irrigation/ There is a lack of investment in health and education/ There is a lack of FDI
Outline one way that industrial sectors have changed in India	In 2012, agriculture accounted for 49% of the country's workforce, with 20% in manufacturing and 31% in the service sector and quaternary sector.
State one aim of the biometric identity system	Used to raise more taxes, register voters and identify the hundreds of millions of drivers using false licenses
Outline the purpose of the Swasthya Slate	The tablet collects the data and sends it to a central server, creating a record of a patient's health. All tests can be done in a single location and the results delivered to patients via SMS.
Over which country is India and Pakistan in conflict?	Kashmir
What was the percentage of India's urban population in 2015 vs 2020?	32.7 vs 34.9
Name one key evidence showing inequality of education in India	Literacy rate of males is 82.3% compared to 65.7 % for females in 2018
<b>Total out of 15:</b>	

## BQ15. HOW HAS RAPID DEVELOPMENT BEEN AN ADVANTAGE OR DISADVANTAGE FOR INDIA?

India has 2.4% of the world's land area but 18% of the world's population

### **Social**



✓ Better access to healthcare = reduced infant mortality rates (**135/1000 in 1970s to 42/1000 in 2015**)

✓ Better jobs and income = reduced poverty

✓ Improved community spirit from newly formed groups



× Pollution in cities = poor health. **Contains 13 out of 20 of the most polluted cities.** Air pollution reduces life expectancy by 3.2 years in cities.



× Lack of housing = slums and shanty towns (**40% of households in Mumbai live in slums**)

### **Economic**



✓ Rise in consumerism = strong economy

✓ Increase in tourism = jobs and state income

✓ Larger workforce



× Cost of dealing with environmental and social problems

× Cost of installing new infrastructure

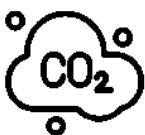
× Pressure and cost to provide more services



### **Environmental**

✓ Potential to invest in technologies = renewable energy

× Logging and land clearance – deforestation



× Increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions = climate change. **India is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest emitted of CO<sub>2</sub> (5.8%)** due to heavy reliance on coal (4/5ths of electricity produced this way).



× More chemicals used in industry/agriculture = water pollution. **Less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of sewage** in urban areas is treated before flowing into rivers.



× Desertification and deforestation = lower biodiversity. **Around 68% of India is prone to drought**, with the largest areas affected by desertification being Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

# **BQ15. HOW HAS RAPID DEVELOPMENT BEEN AN ADVANTAGE OR DISADVANTAGE FOR INDIA?**

## **Improving quality of life**

- **Smart Cities Mission** – Looks to improve equality and quality of life running from 2015 to 2020.
- Covers 100 cities and focuses on



Improved sanitation



Health and education



Efficient public transport



Adequate water supply

## **Developing renewable energy sources**

- The **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)** focuses on clean energy such as solar power (40% by 2030)



Plant more forests to absorb carbon emissions (2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> stored by 2030)



Invest in development programmes in areas vulnerable to climate change e.g. water resources, coastal regions

## **Improving global status**

- Member of G20 and is one of the BRICs nations
- Pushing for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council



Pushing to be a bigger influence in big organisations such as The World Bank and the World Trade Organisation.

# SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIAL

- 2 Levels of development are different around the world due to a combination of physical and human factors.

(a) Name **one** indicator used in the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI).

(1)

(b) Study Figure 2a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify **one** country labelled on Figure 2a with a medium HDI.

(1)

- ☐ A USA
- ☐ B India
- ☐ C Madagascar
- ☐ D Brazil

(ii) Identify the continent on Figure 2a that has the highest number of countries with a very high HDI.

(1)

(iii) State **two** disadvantages of the method of presentation shown on Figure 2a.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

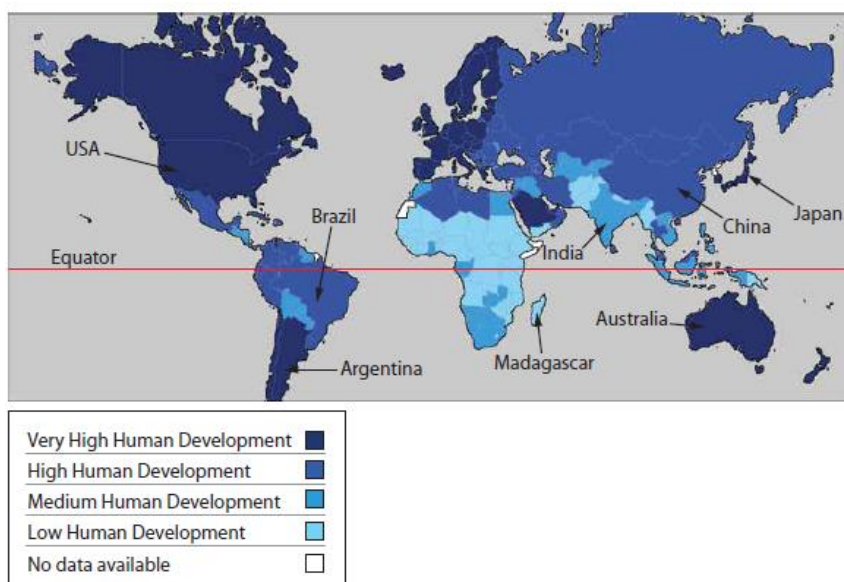


Figure 2a

Human Development Index (HDI), 2015

# REVISION SUPPORT



Login using the joining instructions below and select Topic 5: Global Development.

Successful completion of each sub unit i.e. 5.1.1 Ways of defining Development will be awarded 2 house points.



To join Mrs Adams 's class: 10D 2021  
23

1. Go to the website:  
[app.senecalearning.com/join-class](http://app.senecalearning.com/join-class)
2. Sign up as a student
3. Type in the class code: [scpjzb04c9](#)

Or scan the QR code with your phone



To join Mrs Malia's class: 10A1  
Geography

1. Go to the website:  
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## WIDER READING

