



Global development

DEFINITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

Development is all about measuring how advanced a country is. It can be defined and broken down into different categories:

Economic	This is an increase in a country's wealth.
Social	This is about the improvements in quality of life
Political	Freedom for the people to have a greater say in who governs
Cultural	This is about better equality between different ethnic groups, or sex's
Technological	This is about the increased use of machinery and technology
Water/food security	This is about the population having access to clean water supplies and the ability for a country to supply its population with food

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

Economic measures/indicators—Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP), Gross National Income per capita (GNI), Unemployment rates

Social measures/indicators—Life expectancy at birth, Literacy rates, Average number of years in education, Gender equality

Political measures/indicators—Corruption perception Index

The Human Development Index is often used. It combines different indicators (GNI, life expectancy, average years in education). It then gives the country a score between 0 and 1 to

GLOBAL PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT

Many **landlocked countries** have developed more slowly as they do not easily trade with other countries around the world

Lower development is seen in countries that suffer from

Areas within a country in which **national government** is weak

er rate, as this area attracts public and private investment

Countries that owe large amounts of money to the world

ten struggle to develop, due to the need to make large amounts of debt repayments.

Countries that have **extreme climates** (too hot or too cold) are often much less developed.

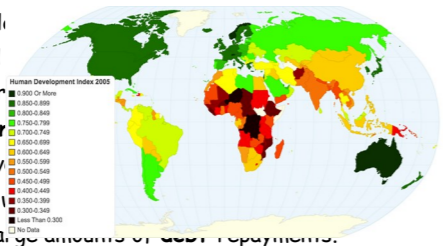
Areas that have a **higher rates of employment** and income develop faster, due to more money being invested and reinvested in the local economy.

Countries involved in **wars or conflicts** are often less developed.

Resources, such as minerals, metal and fossil fuels help a country to develop.

Foreign investment into countries from major businesses (FDI)

Countries with **trading links** with a large number of countries.



UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT IN THE UK

Physical—**Relief** — The south of the UK is flatter; this aids development. **Climate** — The south and east of the UK have a better climate than the rest of the country. **Natural resources** — Areas of the UK have developed much more quickly due to the discovery of natural resources **Position** — The south and the east of the country are closer to Europe, making access to the European market easy.

Historical—**Politics** — The seat of government is in London in the south east. **Colonies** — Coastal cities developed rapidly due to their location. They were able to benefit from trade

Economic—**Infrastructure** — Investment in infrastructure in an area attracts people and businesses. **Foreign investment** — In the UK most foreign investment is in London, creating

IMPACTS OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT

International **migration**, Overcrowding takes place in major cities, Lack of social opportunity (poverty cycle), **political instability**, slum living without access to safe water, water borne diseases e.g. cholera, developing countries depend on financial aid, leading to **debt**. A 'brain drain' from developing countries. **Poorly funded or inaccessible healthcare**, Poor access to education in developing countries, **Subsistence farming** takes place in less developed regions, meaning that food security is poor. Differences in access to technology, A lack of employment opportunities in developing regions may force people force them into informal (**illegal**) em-

REDUCING UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT

Fair Trade	This is an organisation that agrees to pay producers of goods (usually farmers) a guaranteed and fair price for their goods.
HIPC	The debt of poorer countries would be wiped, as long as they spent the savings on education and healthcare in the country.
Financial Aid	This is when money is given to the country to help it to develop.
Trade Barriers/Blocks	To help less developed countries develop, trade barriers can be removed. This allows the less developed countries to access the global market.

LOCATION OF INDIA

It is part of Asia.
It has a coastline with the India Ocean to the south.
India has a land border with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Nepal

Political	India was once part of the British empire. India is part of the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation India's Central Government is located in the capital of the country (Delhi).
Social	India has a youthful population. The birth rate is high in the country. India has a very large population of about 1.3 billion people .
Cultural	In Indian culture, there is a caste 'class system'. People at the bottom of this class system do the most menial and poorly paid jobs. India has the third highest Muslim population in the world. India does not have a national religion, however most (80%) of the population are Hindu.
Environmental	India experiences more monsoons In the most northern part of India is the Himalayas Mountain Range. This expands across India into Nepal and China.

UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The state of **Bihar** is located in the north eastern part of India and is known as a less developed periphery (rural)
The city of **Mumbai** is located on the west coast of India and is known as one of the developed core regions of India (urban)

Human Factors

Foreign Direct Investment - In Mumbai there has been a great deal of investment from foreign companies, from companies like Bank of America.
Government investment - With limited resources the government invests heavily into urban areas like Delhi.

Colonisation - India was once under British control so the British invested heavily in parts of India, particularly ports

Physical factors

Coastal location - Coastal areas, such as Chennai and Mumbai have developed rapidly.

Relief of land - In the most Northern parts of India, such as Bihar and Kashmir, the land is mountainous.

Climate - Monsoon rainfall hits India's coastal areas such as areas around the Bay of Bengal, causing excessive rainfall and sometimes serious flooding.

INDIA'S CHANGING ECONOMY

Decline in primary sector jobs + means that the economy is less dependant on the weather. - Leads to migration into urban areas in search of jobs.

Growth in the secondary sector jobs + Improved wages, for low skilled people. - Increased air pollution due to burning of fossil fuels.

Growth in the tertiary/quaternary sector jobs + growth in these sectors require infrastructure to be improved. - These jobs are usually located in urban areas, developing the core faster than the periphery.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN INDIA

Positive	Negative
It can introduce new products to the market in India and abroad. Jobs are created as manufacturing businesses grow in India. Accessing the global market can lead to rapid economic growth within India. Government can gain greater revenue from tax on businesses and workers, reinvesting into India infrastructure, education and healthcare. Imports can help countries to access best technologies available and best products and services in the world.	A large number of desperate workers are exploited for their low labour costs. Exporting depleting resources like crude oil, or other minerals will lose valuable resources which can never be replenished. Exporting products are subject to quality standards. Any bad quality products which are exported will affect the countries reputation. Foreign goods are taking over from domestic Indian goods, so Indian domestic manufactures may lose their business and this may cause the total collapse of local industry (ies).

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR INDIA

Multilateral	This aid is given from international organisations
Voluntary	This is aid usually in the form of charity
Bilateral	This is aid from one country to another.
Short term or emergency	Aid needed immediately after a disaster.
Arguments for giving aid	Rebuild housing, Improve health and standards of living. Develop clean water and sanitation.
Arguments against aid	Increase dependency of developing countries. loans poor countries may struggle to repay this. Corruption may mean aid does not reach people who need it.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT BY TNC'S INTO INDIA

Examples	•Coca-Cola, Toyota, ASDA, BT
Reasons why	•The Indian population generally speaks good English •Less strict working conditions (wages, safety) •India encourages TNC's to invest in their country by offering lower tax rates and financial incentives.
Positive impacts of TNC's in India	•TNC's locating in India create jobs for local people, •The country's infrastructure are improved •TNC's pay tax, and their employees pay tax to the government.
Negative impacts of TNC's in India	•Water and air pollution •TNC's offer low wages to employees in sweat shop conditions •As Coca-Cola is a US based TNC, much of the profits is taken out of India and are reinvested in the US.

INDIA'S POPULATION

Birth rates	Death rates	Social
The birth rates are decreasing - Access to contraception - Increased cost of children - Women pursuing careers rather than having children. - Increased education	The death rates are decreasing - Improved access to clean water - More doctors/better access to doctors - Improvements in medicines - Vaccines for children	- The education system is improving - The healthcare system is improving - There is a growing middle class - There is still inequality within the country

GEOPOLITICS IN INDIA

Canada - provides 3.2 million kilos of uranium. This is used to generate nuclear power and a move away from burning fossil fuels
UK - The large numbers of English speaking people in India has helped the country access the global market/economy and attracts foreign investment .
EU - This means that India can buy and sell goods easily within the European market, avoiding paying high tariffs (taxes).
Pakistan - have disputed ownership of Kashmir, an area in Northern India
This has led to wars in 1947, 1965 and 1999, costing a massive amount of money.

TECHNOLOGY & CONNECTIVITY

Smartphones to educate farmers - farmers can check weather forecasts, and research farming methods
Investment to improve internet access - This provides better educational facilities in school, attract FDI into India
Swasthya Slate project (Health Tablet) - a portable tablet that can to quickly and easily complete 33 diagnostics tests.
Rajasthan Rural Connectivity Project (RRCP) - connects rural to urban areas
Investment in the Mumbai suburban rail network - improves connectivity
Modernisation of 12 major India Ports - creates trade opportunities

IMPACTS OF DEVELOPMENT

+The government has been able to make improvements to infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings, broadband), costing billions.
+TNC's are locating in India, offering jobs and higher incomes, resulting in an improving quality of life and reducing poverty.
+The average income and GDP in India has increased significantly.
-The growing population means that deforestation of large areas.
-Greater amounts of CO2 being released, reducing air quality.
-The growing population greets a growing amount of waste, Polluting drinking water supplies, particularly in the slums.

SOLUTIONS

Top down projects are projects led by the government or large organisations (for example, the Indian government built the hydroelectric power project - Narmada Dam Project, to provide hydroelectric power). These are large scale projects, which cost large amounts of money, bypass the attitudes of local people, and can affect a large amount of people.
Bottom up projects are projects that are led by the local community within an area (for example, WaterAid, to build water wells to supply clean water to a community). These are small scale projects, which do not cost a lot of money. The projects are usually designed around the needs of the people in the local area.