

What is development?	
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.

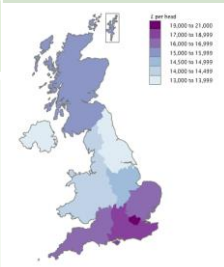
### Measuring development

These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.

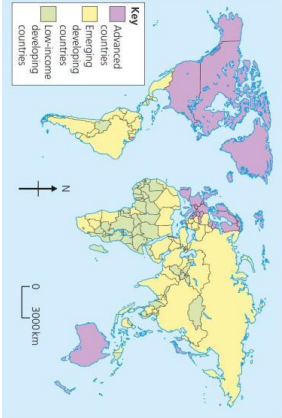
Gross Domestic Product per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year. <b>IT IS A SINGLE MEASURE OF DEVELOPMENT.</b>
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person. <b>IT IS A COMPOSITE MEASURE. HDI ranges from 0 least developed to 1 most developed.</b>
Corruption perceptions Index	The quality of government is a big factor in development. Countries where the quality of government is poor often have a high level of corruption. Grades countries from highly corrupt to very clean.

### Causes of uneven development in the UK

- Development is uneven within the UK due to:
- Physical: relief, climate, natural resources and position.
  - Historical, colonies and politics
  - Economic: foreign investment and infrastructure.



Variations in the level of development	
Developing	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
Emerging	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
Developed	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.



### Causes of uneven development

Development is globally uneven with most developed countries located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most emerging countries are in Asia and South America, whilst most developing are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.

### Physical factors affecting uneven development

Natural Resources	Natural Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel sources such as oil.</li> <li>Minerals and metals for fuel.</li> <li>Availability for timber.</li> <li>Access to safe water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk of tectonic hazards.</li> <li>Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater.</li> <li>Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.</li> </ul>
Climate	Location/Terrain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming.</li> <li>Extreme climates limit industry and affects health.</li> <li>Climate can attract tourists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties.</li> <li>Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult.</li> <li>Scenery attracts tourists.</li> </ul>

### Consequences of Uneven Development

Uneven development has consequences for people	
Housing	People on low incomes have limited access to good quality housing. Over 30% of the world's population live in squatter settlements.
Health	The lower the development levels in a country the higher the number of people per doctor. As a country develops the number of doctors increase.
Education	More than 775 million people in developing countries are illiterate. People with the largest families have the least education.

### Historical & economic factors affecting uneven development

Aid	Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aid can help some countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster.</li> <li>Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads.</li> <li>Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy.</li> <li>Having good trade relationships.</li> <li>Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.</li> </ul>
Education	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced.</li> <li>Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases.</li> <li>People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy.</li> <li>More money on healthcare means less spent on development.</li> </ul>
Politics	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effect the country's ability to trade.</li> <li>Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries.</li> <li>Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.</li> </ul>

### Consequences of Uneven Development

Uneven development has consequences for people	
Employment	Most people work in agriculture, mining or forestry (primary industry) in developing countries or are employed in the informal sector (shoe shiners, market stalls or repair shops).
Technology	As a country becomes more developed the level of technology improves. To reach a certain level of technology requires investment in technology and the skilled people to operate it.
Food & water security	As a country develops its food and water supply becomes more secure. This is because the country has the technology to increase agricultural production & to improve water supply with pipelines and water purification.

## International strategies to reduce uneven development

### Trade

Trade agreements such as removing trade barriers can reduce uneven development.

+ Enables a country to increase exports and develop

- trading agreements may not always favour the country. Country may get tied into trade deal.

### Foreign-direct investment

This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.

+ Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise.

- Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.

### Aid

This is given by one country to another as money or resources.

+ Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture.

- Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid.

### Fair trade

This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.

+ Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres.

- Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers.

### Debt Relief

This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.

+ Means more money can be spent on development.

- Locals might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.

### Technology

Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.

+ Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting.

- Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology.

## Case Study: India an emerging country

### Location

- In Asia- South Asia Northern Hemisphere.
- 7<sup>th</sup> Largest country in World, 3.3million km<sup>2</sup>.
- Shares borders with Pakistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma.



### Context of India

#### Political

India is a member of the United Nations, The World Trade Organisation, The Commonwealth (countries that used to be ruled by Britain), The Non Aligned Movement (is a group of countries who do not want to be officially aligned (friends) with or against any major power bloc. The Indian Ocean Rim Association which protects the movement of ships and trade in the Indian ocean, South Asian Association for regional cooperation, promoting economic development in the region.

India is divided into 29 states, Goa is the smallest. 50% of the population live in 6 states e.g. Uttar Pradesh.

#### Environmental

India has contrasting environments due to its immense size. Tropical in the South. Temperate and Alpine (mountain) in the North. Also desert regions. The monsoon season brings heavy rain to India from July. Its water is vital for farming but brings problems such as floods. They bring 80% of India's rainfall and occur when warm humid air is pulled into the region by the ITCZ. These contrasts in environment and climate mean that development in India is uneven.

#### Social

India has a huge population estimates to be 1.27 billion. In less than 10 years the population of India will have over taken China. Its population is growing by 19 million a year. Indian society is divided into ranks known as castes. A person's caste is determined at birth by their parent's status. At the bottom of the caste system are the Untouchables. These people have no status and do the most menial jobs. The caste system is controversial and many Indians want it to disappear. The Caste system helps to explain some of the inequality within India.

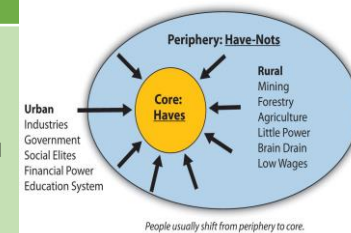
#### Cultural

Over 80% of the population are Hindu, 13% Muslim with Sikhism and Buddhism too. India's film industry makes 1600 films a year and are watched by 2.7 billion people. They are made in Mumbai and bring in \$4 billion a year.

## Uneven development

### Location

Development does not take place at the same rate across all regions in a country. There are huge variations. The Core is the most economically advanced regions and the Periphery are the regions with lower development.



### Comparing core to periphery

- There are lower levels of development in the North Eastern states (periphery) due to difficult environments. **Rajasthan-desert, Uttar Pradesh** -mountainous.
- These states have older industry such as textiles and they bring less money into the Indian economy.
- The most developed states are in the North West: **Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, and Chandigarh**. Also developed are **Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**. These are the core economic regions.
- Gujarat and Maharashtra** have industry that export high volumes of goods. **Mumbai** is located in **Maharashtra**.
- Karnataka** is a centre for international ICT. Bangalore is here.
- Tamil Nadu** has grown economically due to ship building.

In the exam you must be able to compare **Mumbai (Bombay)** (considered the core NW) and **Bihar** (periphery NE).

### Types of economic sectors



These industries extract raw materials directly from the earth or sea.

These industries process and manufacture products from raw materials.

These industries provide a service.

### Quaternary

This is a new sector and is linked to ICT and research development (Genetics Researcher)

As India has experienced a rapid economic development and is now considered an emerging country rather than a developing country. As the country develops less people are employed in **Primary** and **secondary** activities and more in **tertiary** and **quaternary**.

### Trade, aid and investment in India

Until the 1990's India was quite a closed economy. This meant there were high tariffs & taxes on imports. Reducing these barriers to trade meant that India could import and export much more freely and has allowed India to develop. As India has developed there has been a rise in imports and exports. As more manufactured goods are produced the demand for imports rises as a result of consumer demand and the need for raw materials for manufacturing.

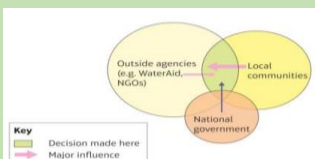
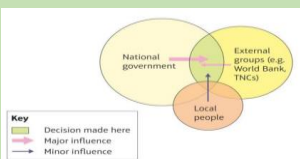
### Development strategies

#### Top down

This development is on a large scale aimed to benefit the whole country or a region. The national government borrows money from external groups such as the World Bank or TNC's (Transnational Corporations) to finance the scheme. The projects often use technology that is expensive and needs experts to install.

#### Bottom up

This development is on a small/local scale and might help just one village. The development is very cheap compare to top down and is controlled by the local community. Community led-they decide what they need. It may use appropriate technology that local people fund themselves. They can operate and repair this technology themselves e.g. a well and a water pump.

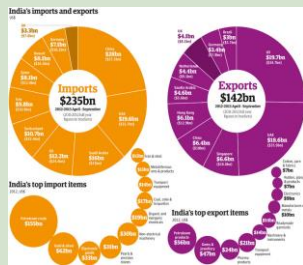


**Aid**

Historically India has been the biggest recipient of foreign aid. This aid has declined rapidly in recent years as the country has become more developed. India now has its own space program and is spending £10 billion on war ships.

India does still receive aid and this money is spent in the poorest peripheral areas to improve the infrastructure. India received £279 million in aid from Britain in 2014. However the Indian government has said they wish to develop a better trade deal between the two countries rather than receive the aid.

**Trade**



**Foreign-direct investment**

Much of the recent economic development is due to FDI. This is money from TNC's and smaller business that has been invested in India. Through opening call centres, factories and other investments. The Indian government is very keen to encourage this investment and it has certainly helped India to develop its secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries. This then results in more jobs and more taxes to spend on development. This type of investment is continuing to increase. **This is private investment.**

**Public investment** in education, health, transport and housing are essential to social and economic development. The government has invested in education to ensure that it has a well educated workforce for the ICT sector. The public sector employs many people even though some of the public companies have been sold through privatisation by the government.

Geopolitics is the impact of a country's human and physical geography on its international politics and relations.

1. Territorial disputes e.g. China & Pakistan.
2. Defence e.g. USA.
3. Foreign policy- non alignment & commonwealth links with UK.
4. Military pacts e.g. with Russia



**The effects of changing social factors**

**Urbanisation & growing middle class**

Economic development is the major cause of urbanisation because most jobs are in urban areas. Most of India's better paid jobs are in urban areas where most of the country's growing middle class live.

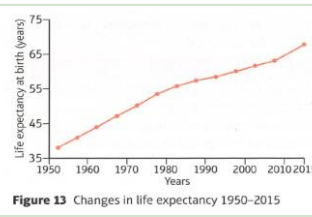
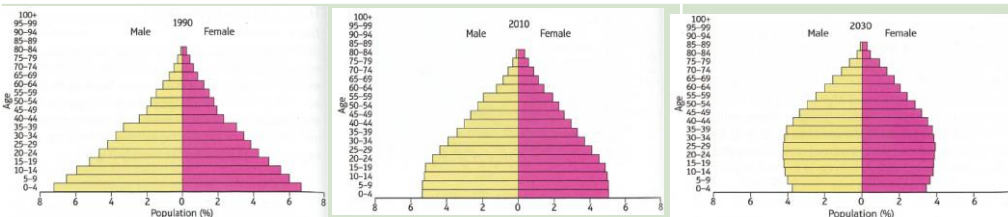
**Education**

Education has been a high priority for the Indian government. It is free and compulsory for children 6-14.

**Inequality**

As well as regional inequality there is gender, age, social position and religious inequality. The low status of women is a considerable hindrance to development.

**Changing population structure in India**



- India has made major advances in terms of communications technology.
- India has developed its own ICT industry to a high level. India has now the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest wireless network in the world.
- There are still divides in technology between:
- Core and periphery areas.
- Urban and rural areas.
- Young and old.
- Male and female

**Negative impacts of rapid development**

- Air pollution**- 13 of the world's top 20 polluted cities in India- due to vehicle emissions and open fires used for cooking and heating.
- Water pollution**- from industrial waste and agricultural run off.
- Deforestation**- major issue due to agriculture, mining and settlements.
- Greenhouse gases**- India relies heavily on coal as a source of energy.
- Climate change**- erratic monsoon rains threatens farming.

**How is India trying cope with rapid development**

The Smart Cities Mission is a initiative by the government to improve inequality and quality of life. The project began in 2015 and will run to 2020 and covers 100 cities.

It addresses:

- Improving water supply
  - Improving electricity supply
  - Providing affordable housing especially for the poor
  - Improving health and education
  - Improving public transport
- The national rural health mission aims to improve health care for those in the poorest and most remote areas of India. Health volunteers in the community have been trained to help those who find it difficult to access health care.
  - Free ambulance service for the whole country cuts down on deaths.
  - More hospital beds for mothers and babies and free healthcare for pregnant women should help to reduce the levels of infant and maternal mortality.
  - A new freeway was constructed to the east of Mumbai. Lorries are permitted on the freeway, only cars and buses. This has reduced travel time and pollution from congestion and has made transportation much easier across Mumbai.
  - There are double decker trains on Indian railways that carry twice the number of passengers than a conventional train. This encourages use of trains rather than cars, reduces congestion in trains and reduces the amount of greenhouse gases produced.
  - The solar park in Gujarat produces clean electricity for homes and industry which means that less fossil fuels are burnt therefore reducing the amount of greenhouse gases produced by India.

India also wants to play a more important role in the world and is trying to build further links with the USA and the EU. India is a member of the G-20

- India's demographics characteristics have changed at the same time as its economy. The population structure (population pyramids) for 1990, 201 and 2030 above shows this.
- The proportion of under 15s has declined- narrowing base of pyramid.
- The economically active population has increased- widening middle section

- Fertility rates dropped from 5.2 in 1971 to 2.3 in 2015.
- Mortality (death) rates have also fallen.
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) fell from 135/1000 in the 1970s to 42/1000 in 2015.
- The maternal mortality rate was 560 in 1990 and dropped to 190 by 2013.
- Life expectancy has improved from 50 years in 1970 to 68 years in