

1 DEFINITION: Development means when a country improves both socially and economically

We use social and economic 'development indicators' to work out how developed a country is. For example:

Development Indicator	Malawi	China	UK
GDP (by PPP)	\$630	\$3865	\$32,00
Fertility Rate (average number of births per woman)	5.4	1.55	1.9
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)	84	89	100
Life expectancy in years	52.3	75.5	80.2
Infant mortality per 1000 live births	79	19	4.6
Number of doctors per 100,000 population	2	149	274
Literacy rate (%)	75	95.1	99

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1. Rostow's Theory (model) of Economic Development

2. Frank's Dependency Theory

Rostow was an **OPTIMIST**. His theory was that every country would go through the same stages of development and eventually reach 'high mass consumption' which is where the UK and USA are currently. He based this model on the UK's development. However, we know that not all countries will progress through these stages at the same rate. Some countries skip stages e.g. China and some countries get stuck at one stage e.g. Malawi

Frank was more of a **PESSIMIST**. His theory was that a country's level of development depends on their relationship with other countries. For example Malawi (a developing periphery country) has been stuck at a low level of development partly due to its trading relationship with countries such as the UK (a developed core country). Due to unfair prices being paid for Malawi's goods the UK is playing a part in preventing their development.

2 Development Dynamics
Memory Organiser

Differences in the population structures of countries
Developed and Developing countries

Population Pyramid	Notes
<p>Malawi 2016 ... 17,749,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide base Youthful population High Birth Rate High Death Rate <p>All this suggests that Malawi has..... Lack of education on birth control High levels of disease and lack of doctors/medicine</p>
<p>United Kingdom 2016 ... 65,111,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow base Relatively wide all the way up Low Birth Rate Low Death Rate <p>All this suggests that the UK has..... Good access to medicine/doctors High levels of education</p>

3 Barriers to development in Malawi

Malawi is a **LANDLOCKED** country which means it doesn't have easy access to a port and therefore trade via container ships which is the most common way of transporting goods globally. As a result this limits Malawi's GDP as they struggle to sell their primary goods (tea, coffee etc.) efficiently. This results in a **lack of investment in services such as education and healthcare which limits Malawi's development.**

Malawi's main exports are **PRIMARY GOODS** (tea, coffee etc) as there are large amounts of primary goods globally, they are worth less. Therefore, the money Malawi makes from their export of primary goods is less than the cost of the goods they import. This means that Malawi is spending more than it is making which results in a **lack of investment in services such as healthcare and education which limits Malawi's development.**

Malawi's main cause of a low life expectancy is the **high prevalence of HIV/AIDS**. The main age group who are infected with the disease are of working age (economically active). Therefore this has a huge impact on the amount of people working and paying taxes to the government. As a result there is a **lack of investment in services such as healthcare and education which limits Malawi's development.**



5 Bottom up and Top Down projects that have helped India to develop

	Bottom up Biogas projects in India	Top down Sardar Sarovar Dam India
Who was involved in this project (stakeholders)?	University of Bangalore Local people in villages Charities	Indian Government World Bank Japanese Banks
Socio-economic impacts (😊/😞)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Biogas is provided straight into homes meaning villagers (specifically women and girls) don't have to spend time collecting firewood to cook 😊 Women and girls have more time to go to school 😊 Women and girls have more time to earn money 😞 It is a small scale project so benefits tend to be small scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 India's cities benefit from 3.5 billion litres of water per day plus free hydro-electric power 😊 Farmers in drought prone areas benefit from year round irrigation (water supply) 😞 234 villages flooded 😞 Religious and historical sites flooded
Environmental impacts (😊/😞)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Using biogas doesn't create smoke like firewood does which is better for air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😞 The weight of the dam could trigger earthquakes

1 India's location and context in the world

Continent: Asia
 Capital City: Delhi
 Bordering countries include: Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh
 Indian ocean and Arabian Sea

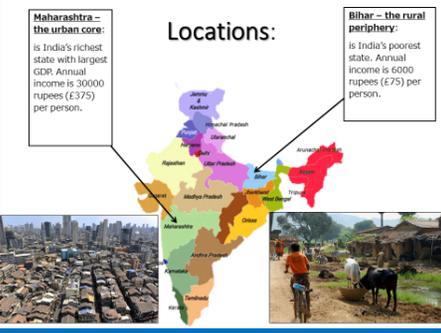


- India is an 'Emerging Country'
- It is set to become the second largest economy in the world by 2050
- India is the largest democracy in the world
- It's population is 1.2 billion
- India has the largest film industry in the world 'Bollywood'

4 Unequal development in India

Mumbai in Maharashtra is located on the coast. Most trade occurs via container ship as it is the cheapest method. Therefore, Mumbai is a big hub for trade and has therefore benefitted economically. As a result education and healthcare services are constantly improving.

Bihar is landlocked. Therefore, no global trade happens here. This limits Bihar's income. Therefore it has a weaker economy than Maharashtra. As a result Bihar's healthcare and education services are of poor quality.



Locations:

Maharashtra – the urban core: is India's richest state with largest GDP. Annual income is 30000 rupees (£375) per person.

Bihar – the rural periphery: is India's poorest state. Annual income is 6000 rupees (£75) per person.

State	GDP per capita (rupees)
Maharashtra (including Mumbai)	104,000
India Average	68,000
Bihar	27,000

INDIA

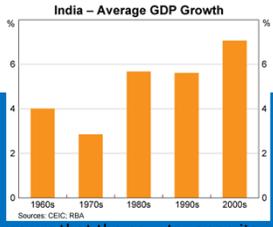
Memory Organiser

India's economic growth

India's economy has grown significantly over time, by why?

GLOBALISATION!

In 1991 India went through 'economic liberalisation' which means that the country open its doors to trade. This 'globalised' India. It started to trade with other countries via port cities such as Mumbai. Foreign companies such as Apple and BT also started to invest (Foreign Direct Investment-FDI) in India to take advantage of plentiful and cheap labour



☺ Positives of India's globalisation and economic growth	☹ Negatives of India's globalisation and economic growth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More jobs for unskilled/poorly educated people More women employed More money for cities such as Mumbai to develop essential services such as healthcare and education More jobs also available in IT industries for better educated Indians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These jobs are often low-paid and have poor conditions Women are not paid as much as men for the same jobs Older women are often not given jobs because it is thought they can't work as hard Places such as Bihar (a poor landlocked state) have not had any FDI and therefore still have a low economy Only 200 million people out of 1.2 billion are employed in well paid jobs Men often leave their families in rural areas to earn money in the cities where FDI and therefore jobs are more plentiful

6 India's relationship with the EU:

As well as a strong trading relationship due to a 'free-trade deal' India and the EU work together on the following issues:

- Climate change
- Counter-terrorism
- Cyber-security

India is becoming increasingly influential in its dealings with the EU.

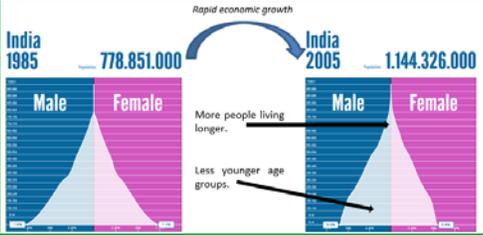
European Union-India relations




 European Union


 India

3 Economic growth has also impacted the population structure in India:



India has become more wealthy in general which means people are living longer due to improved healthcare. There is also a lower birth rate as women are either delaying having children so that they can work or are choosing not to have them at all. There is also better access to and understanding of contraception due to improved healthcare and education services.

5 How has rapid economic development impacted the environment in India?

- Urban smog and air pollution** in cities due to rapid increase in industrial factories and construction.
- Loss of ecosystems and habitats** destroyed due to increased pollution to rivers and land.
- Water pollution** from human waste (sewage) due to rapid urbanisation.
- Increased flooding** due to deforestation of natural habitats and increased levels of urbanisation.
- Increased droughts** due to increasing the problems of **global warming** as globalisation increases factories, transporting goods globally and increasing food production.

7 Could India become a global superpower like the USA?

Factors helping India to become a global superpower	Factors which could prevent India from becoming a global superpower
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge population of potential consumers. Youthful population, with no signs of ageing. Key hi-tech industries such as IT development and software, space research and nuclear research. Educated, English speaking workforce. Innovative global companies such as Tata Motors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging infrastructure which will cost a lot of money to update 80% of Indian's still live on less than \$2 per day Lack of their own energy resources e.g. coal, oil, gas and renewables