Paper 2 Topic 5 Global Development

Global Development overview

Global development

Social
Technological
Economic
Environmental
Political indicators

Global development gap

Causes of the development gap

Impacts of the development gap

International aid

Debt relief

Bottom-up

Top-down

Location

Social
Technological
Economic
Environmental
Political context

Core and periphery regions

Industry types and employment sectors

Formal and informal employment

Trade and aid

Population changes

Geopolitical relationships

Social
Technological
Economic
Environmental
Political impacts of development

Sustainable development

Paper 2 Topic 5 Development Dynamics

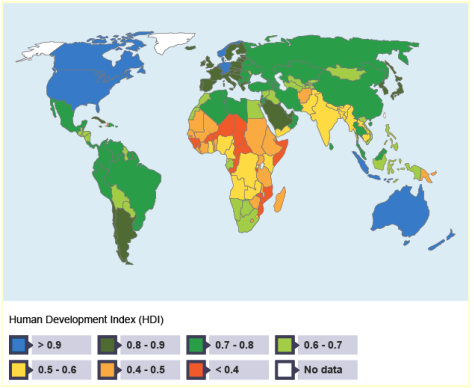
There is no single way to calculate the level of development because of the variety of economies, cultures and peoples.

The North South Divide

Developed countries are countries which have a high *standard of living* and a large *GDP*.

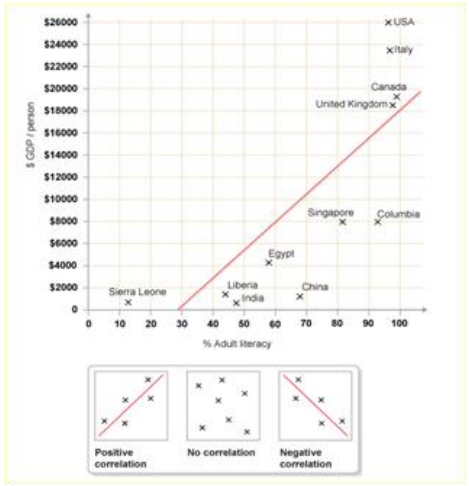
Emerging countries are countries who are going through a transition stage as they industrialise and trade more.

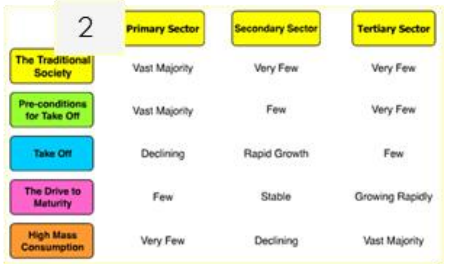
Developing countries are countries with a low standard of living and a much lower GDP.

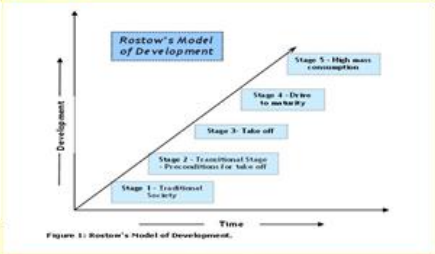


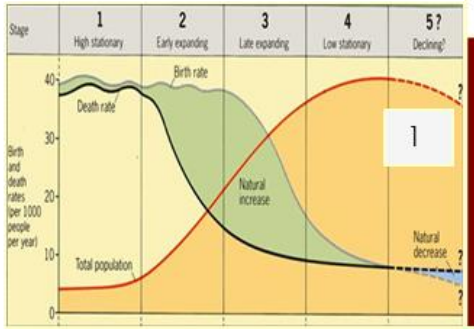
The main indicators

- **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP) - this is the value of all goods and services produced within a country. It is usually measured in US$ and calculated per capita.
- **Gross National Product** (GNP) also includes goods and services produced by that country overseas
- **Infant mortality:** this is the number of infants that die prematurely. Could be the numbers that die before they are one or five. Could be as a % of the births or a per 1,000 figure.
- **Birth Rate**, the number of people born per 1,000 people per year
- **Death rate:** the number of people who die per 1,000 people per year. It will be a clear indicator of the level of health care, quality of water, sanitation, accommodation, and food supply.
- **Literacy rates:** the percentage of people that can read and writ
- **Human development index:** Uses wealth, health and education. It is calculated each year. The best country get "1" the worst "0". This score is compared to GDP tables.









1. **DTM – Demographic Transition Model** – shows as industrialisation and healthcare improves death rate and birth rate falls
2. **Rostow –** shows 5 stages industrialised developed countries have gone through to become developed.
3. **Gunder Frank –** suggest core developed countries are reliant on periphery developing or emerging countries to provide raw materials and developing or emerging periphery countries are reliant on developed core countries to provide work and manufactured goods to develop themselves.

Reasons for lack of development:

Social: High birth rates, lack of contraception, children needed to work on farms, lack of women's rights

Economic: Lack of trading opportunities, concentration of primary jobs, overseas debt

Environmental: Lack of natural resources, lack of trade routes, poor climate, poor soil, landlocked countries, small island communities

Political: Colonialism, war, local conflict, the Slave Trade, corruption

Paper 2 Topic 5 Development Dynamics Top-down and bottom-up aid

There are three main ways to give aid:
A country can give directly to another. This is called **bilateral aid**.
Alternatively, **multi-lateral aid** is that which is given to several countries from an international organisation like the World Bank.
Finally, there are **non-governmental organisations** that we refer to as **charities**. These try to direct the money generated by charity at the needs of the poor, local communities or environment.

Top-down development
Three Gorges Dam, Yangtze River, China.

Government imposed development – controlled flooding of river valleys and communities to build a dam to provide hydro-electric power to major cities in the east of the country.

	Positives	Negatives
Social	• Protects 100 million people from seasonal flooding	• 1.3 million people(communities) displaced with little compensation
Economic	• Generates 22,500MW electricity • Multiplier effect of jobs for people in power companies and cities upstream • Increased trade upstream as container ships can now travel on the Yangtze	• Tourism may be negatively affected • US$26 billion cost
Environmental	• Protects large areas of the river valley from seasonal flooding. • Reduces the need for coal-fired power stations limiting air pollution	• 1300 archaeological sites flooded • Yangtze river dolphin extinct • River pollution from sewerage, farm & industrial waste • Farmers no longer floodwaters
Political	• FDI investment from global developed economies	• Govt did not listen to local residents views

Bottom-up development
WaterAid, Malawi

NGO's with donations from government and the public in developed countries provide ground-water pumps which use sustainable, suitable technology and education about use of water, health, education.

	Positives	Negatives
Social	• Less time needed to collect water • Reduction in water-borne diseases • Children able to go to school instead of collecting water	• Need to train villagers to maintain and repair pumps
Economic	• Cost £292 per pump provided by NGO's • Limited repair costs • Women able to use their time more productively and provide for themselves through trade of goods	• Reliant on charitable donations from NGO's. • Does not increase country trade output as only localised
Environmental	• Clean water provided for many rural villages • Uses groundwater - can be replenished by rainfall	• Rains may not replenish groundwater • Can become over-used
Political	• Sustainable, renewable technology allows 'ownership' by the villagers	• Government does not receive money so does not benefit whole country

Kemnal Technology College

Paper 2 Topic 5 Development Dynamics - Case Study India

Site and Situation

India is the 7th largest country in the world by land mass

Continent: Asia
Nearby countries: Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal
Nearby oceans: Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal

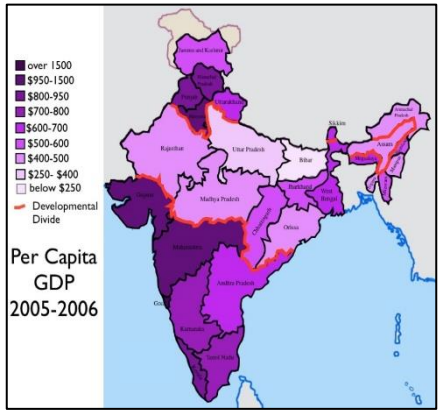
Think like a geographer: **How does India's location promote economic development?**

- **What other major economies are nearby?** China! Now a major economy and superpower. India and China have existing political tensions. India is a former British colony.
- **Is India landlocked? Which countries are easily accessed?** India is not landlocked, meaning it can easily transport goods internationally by boat. India aims to become a major transport hub within south east Asia.
- **Is India a large or small country? What about its population?** India is a large country, with good access to resources such as coal. India's population is rapidly growing, totals 1.324 billion (2016). This makes India the second most populous country in the world.

Development Indicators

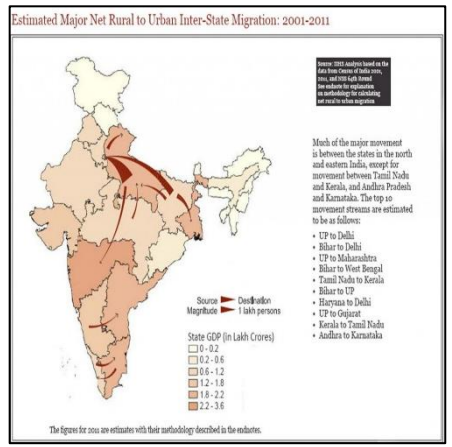
Development Indicator	Social, Economic or Environmental	Value
HDI (Human Development Index)	Social, Economic and Environmental	0.621 (131st in the world)
Life Expectancy	Social	68 years
Adult Literacy	Social	74%
Infant Mortality	Social	34 per 1000 birth
GDP (Gross domestic Product per capita)	Economic	$1,709

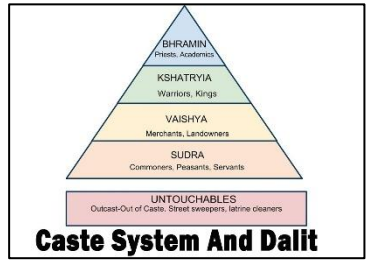
India has experienced rapid economic development since **1991** when it 'opened up' for trade.
However, this has led to **uneven development** across the country with **urbanised core** regions such as **Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu** having 6 times more GDP per capita than **rural periphery** regions such as **Bihar**. This has led to, amongst other **social disparities**, a difference in **fertility rates** across the country.



State	Fertility rate 2013
West Bengal	1.60
Punjab	1.70
Tamil Nadu	1.70
Delhi	1.70
Kerala	1.80
Andhra Pradesh	1.80
Gujarat	2.30
Assam	2.30
Rajasthan	2.80
Uttar Pradesh	3.10
Bihar	3.40

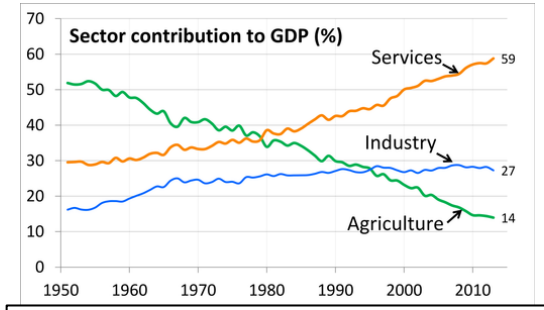
The general trend in employment has been a loss of **primary employment**, with an expansion of the **services sector**.
This, in turn, has encouraged **rural to urban migration**, leading to **urban expansion** and **slum developments.**





India's caste system is among the world's oldest forms of surviving social stratification. The caste system divides Hindus into four main categories - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. This was encouraged by the British colonizers in order to control the majority of people. In recent decades, with the spread of secular education and growing urbanisation, the influence of caste has somewhat declined, especially in cities where different castes live side-by-side and inter-caste marriages are becoming more common.

Paper 2 Topic 5 Development Dynamics - Case Study India



Since India gained its independence in 1947 from the British and a shift in policy since the 1980s encouraging FDI, there have been significant changes in its economic sectors:
Primary – agriculture has halved to a quarter of its GDP owing to mechanisation as people migrate from rural areas to cities in search of work
Secondary – industrialisation is increasing. However, it is causing air pollution and increasing the population density in cities (spontaneous developments)
Tertiary – services have double to over 50% of GDP owing to increased job opportunities
Quaternary – one of the fastest growing telecommunication markets in the world creating over 1 million ICT jobs
Formal employment - increasing through the number of TNC's now located in core regions
Informal employment - increasing through demand for low-paid, low-skilled services

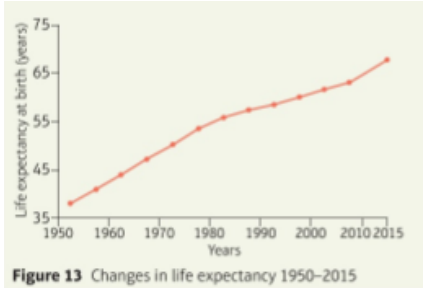
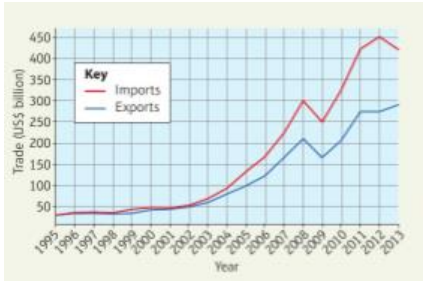


Figure 13 Changes in life expectancy 1950–2015

- A smaller proportion of people under 15 as the infant mortality rate drops
- A large proportion of people between (15 and 64) as dependency ratio decreases
- More people over the age of 65+ as life expectancy has improved

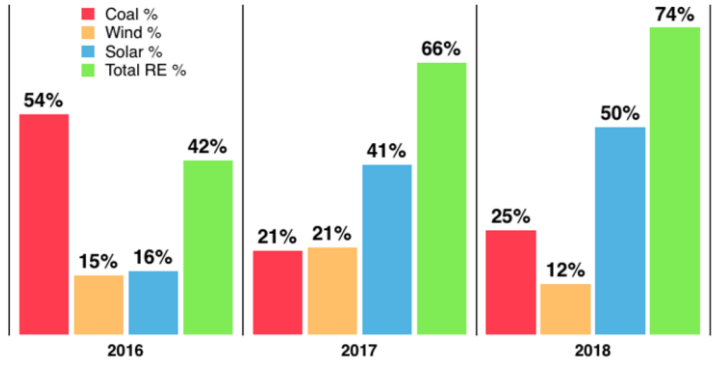


Changes to India's trading policy have led to a rapid rise in imports and exports. India's key imports are oil, gold, silver, and electrical goods. India's key exports are oil products, gems and jewellery. As India has developed, international aid has decreased. It now sends aid to poorer countries such as Nepal

India has agreed to invest in renewable energy such as solar power and plant more forest to absorb carbon emissions. India is also a member of the G20, having a greater influence in global politics

Social
Better jobs, income and healthcare
Lack of housing – shanty towns
Younger men benefit from jobs
Economic
Larger workforce, stronger economy
Increase in tourism - jobs
Cost of new infrastructure
Environmental
Potential to invest in renewables
Deforestation and desertification
Increased CO_2 emissions
Growing gap between core and periphery regions

Share of various technologies in new power capacity additions in India



Geopolitics is the impact of a country's human and physical geography on its international politics and relations. The impacts of India's relationships:
Foreign policy – India is building links with France and Canada to encourage defence, energy and infrastructure
Military pacts – India is building links with Russia to supply them with missiles and jets
Defence – India is building links with the USA to provide warships and planes for assistance and disaster relief
Territorial disputes – India is in disputes with China. Dams limit each other's water supply and a continued dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir since independence in 1947