

# GCSE Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

Our first topic for GCSE Geography Edexcel A is Global Development

In this topic you will investigate

- How to define development using social, economic and political measures
- The different factors that contribute to human development
- The human development index and measures of inequality and corruption
- How development varies globally and within the UK
- Why development varies to such an extent between and within countries
- The impact of uneven development
- The importance of food and water security to development
- The range of strategies used to help a country develop
- The differences between top-down and bottom-up development strategies
- How the level of development in an emerging country, India, is shaped by location and context with the world
- How the interaction of factors (economic, social and demographic) influences India's development
- The effect of geopolitics and technology on development in India
- What the positive and negative impacts of rapid development are for the people and environment in India.

In order to prepare yourself for this topic:

(1) Define the keyterms on the next page

(2) Carry out research about India to answer the questions on the following worksheets.

# GSCF Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

1	Keyterm	Definition
	mountain range	
	trade	
	sub-continent	
	continent	
	peninsula	
	desert	
	natural	
	landform	
	rivers	
	tropical	
	monsoon	
	climate	
	coastal flooding	
	archipelago	

3	Keyterm	Definition
	latitude	
	longitude	
	location	
	caste system	
	British Empire	
	independent	

4	Keyterm	Definition
	globalisation	trading goods and ideas around the world on a large scale
	colonisation	acquiring control over another country, occupying it with settlers and exploiting it economically
	nationalism	an extreme form of patriotism marked by a feeling of superiority over other countries
	capitalism	an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
	monopoly	

2	Keyterm	Definition
	ocean	
	sea	
	border	
	long profile	
	source	
	mouth	
	physical	
	religion	
	language	
	sacred	
	water shortages	
	invest	
	crops	
	producer	
	colony	
	raw materials	
	fertile	
	navigable	
	waterways	
	mega-city	
	economy	
	fortified	
	guarded	
	conflict	
	urban	
	rural	
	renewable	
	non-renewable	
	development	
	emerging economy	

# GSCE Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

1. Identify the **mountain range** to the north of India.

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2. Explain how the mountain range to the north of India was formed.

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3. Explain the importance of the Arabian Sea in increasing **trade** to and from India.

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4. India is known as a '**sub-continent**'. Define the keyterm '**continent**'

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5. India is a **peninsula**. Describe what a **peninsula** is.

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7. Identify the 3 major **rivers** of India.

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8. India has a **tropical monsoon climate**. Explain how monsoons are formed.

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9. Identify the ocean to the east of India. Explain why the east coast of India and neighbouring Bangladesh are liable to **coastal flooding**.

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10. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are an **archipelago**. Define the keyterm **archipelago**.

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6. State the name of the **desert** in the north west of India. Describe the **natural landform** features found there.

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# GCSE Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

1. **Identify** the **oceans** and seas to the south west and south east of India

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2. **Identify** the country that **borders** both India and China that is dominated by the Himalayas.

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3. **Describe** the **long profile** of the Ganges River; **source, mouth** direction.

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4. **Explain** how **physical features** of India can lead to **conflict** and prevent conflict.

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5. **Identify** the main **religions** and **languages** of India.

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6. **Describe** how India's global location creates a **climate** that aids the growing of certain **crops**.

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7. **Describe** the main differences between **urban** and **rural** areas.

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8. **Define** the word '**colony**'. **Identify** who the **colonists** of India were.

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9. **Explain** the differences between **renewable** and **non-renewable** energy.

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10. **Describe** the location of Bangalore. **Explain** how Bangalore has led to the **development** of India as an **emerging economy**.

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Adapted from: Prisoners of Geography Our world explained in 12 simple maps by Tim Marshall

India and Pakistan are the two largest countries of South Asia. They are locked together by geography, framed by **oceans** to the south and mountains to the north.

The **Himalayas** are the highest mountain range in the world, separating India and China. Measuring 8,848 metres, Mount Everest is the tallest mountain.

The Ganges River is an important source of water for many people in India; it is also a **sacred** place in the **Hindu** religion.

The Indus River is a precious source of water for both India and Pakistan. Usually the two countries try to cooperate on use of the river, but both face **water shortages**, so the issues of water supply could become a source of tension.

The **mountains** between China and India have stopped a serious conflict breaking out between them. But, as both countries **invest** in the navies, they will come across each other more at sea.

India has huge areas of farm land. It is the world's largest **producer** of certain vegetables and fruits, such as bananas and mangos. It is the second largest producer of rice, after China.

India's railway system was built during **colonial** times to transport **raw materials**. One outcome of the railway was that it connected **urban** parts of the country to remote **rural** parts.

India has many natural riches: coal, oil and gas, as well as **fertile** farm land and 15,000 kilometres of **navigable waterways**

Bangalore is one of the largest cities in India. This **mega-city** is very important to the Indian **economy** because it is at the centre of the technology industry.

India and Pakistan share a border 3,000 kilometres long, which is heavily **fortified** and **guarded** because of the continuing disagreements between the two nations.



# GCSE Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

1. Use CLOCC to **describe** the location of India.

Continent: \_\_\_\_\_

Latitude and longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Oceans and seas: \_\_\_\_\_

Countries: \_\_\_\_\_

Compass Directions: \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Name** the capital city of India.

3. **Identify** the name of the British trading company that began **trading** from India in 1600.

4. **Explain** why India's **location** was attractive to British, Dutch and French traders in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

5. India has a '**caste**' system. **Describe** how the **caste system** impacts on different groups of people.



6. What are the 3 main **religions** of India?

7. India was seen as the 'Jewel in the Crown' of the **British Empire**. **Describe** what the British Empire was and what impacts it had on the people of India.

8. **State** the year the British left the **colony** of India.

9. **Identify** the three countries created after the British left and name the **independent** country created after 1971.

# GCSE Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

Watch this sequence of videos and then answer the following questions.



[The Rise of a Trading Colossus](#)

[The Seven Years War](#)

[Greed and Famine](#)

[From Merchants to Rulers](#)

[Customs and Culture](#)

[Conflict and Mutiny](#)

1. When was the East India Trading Company started, who started it and what 'rights' did they have?

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5. What role did Clive play in building the British Empire in India?

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6. How was the natural hazard of drought in Bengal made far worse by the East India Trading Company?

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8. How did the defeat of Tipu, Sultan of Mysore lead to the formation of the British Empire?

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2. What geographical physical features made the fishing village of Madras ideal for a British trading port?

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3. What were the first products the East India Company started to trade in?

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4. How did the collapse of the Mughal Empire in India lead to the East India Company and Britain, becoming rulers?

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7. How did changes in control of the East India Company increase the power of Britain in India?

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9. How did the adoption of Indian culture by the British in India increase globalisation?

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10. How did the change in British opinions of India lead to the demise of the East India Trading Company?

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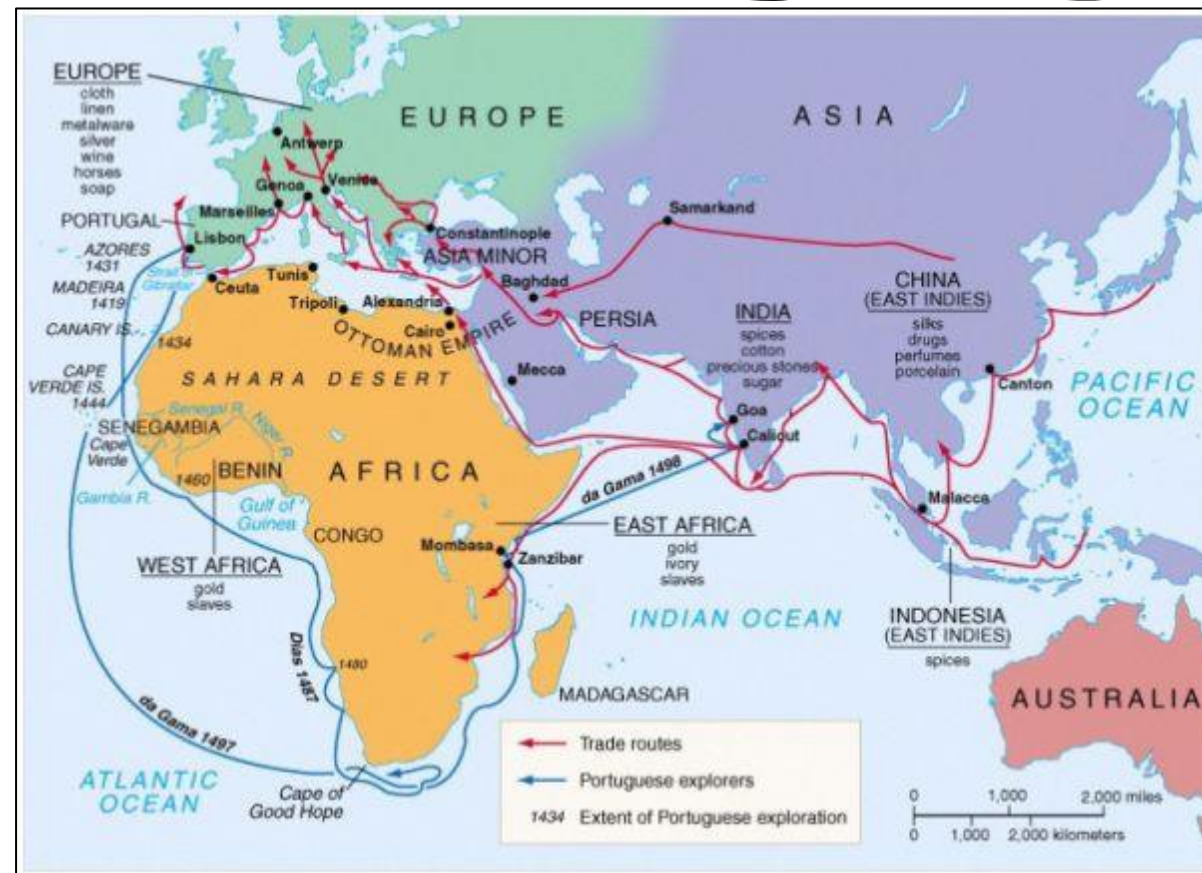
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# GCSE Geography Introduction – Topic 5 Global Development – Case Study: India

## The Development of the Independence Movement

### Part 1

By the 1880s many Indians were frustrated by British rule. They were proud of their culture and did not like being treated as second class citizens. Many were highly educated and had the skills and ambition to reach the high-ranking jobs. Some wanted to govern themselves, like nationalists in other parts of the world. The Indian National Congress first set out these ideas in 1885. The British Government did not believe that Indians were fit to run their own country, and besides, India was too valuable to be allowed to control its own affairs.

India sent one million men to fight in World War One. These men made a valuable contribution in winning the war for Britain, but Indians were still not able to rule themselves. After World War One protests from Indians grew.

In 1919, Mohandas Gandhi became leader of the Indian Independence movement. Gandhi was a London trained barrister who decided to live a simple life, in line with his Hindu religious beliefs. Inspired by other international protest movements, Gandhi developed the idea of using mass, non-violent protest to bring an end to British rule in India. This was called civil disobedience.

### Part 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fys2Lv7VEA> 13.4.1919

Watch the clip and answer the following questions.

1. What does the man speaking to the crowd at the beginning mention about England?
2. Who are the 'defenceless people'?
3. Why are the people not 'striking back'? What are they doing instead?
4. What does Mahatma Gandhi ask the people to do?
5. Which country has the guns?
6. What did the British warn the Indians about?
7. What happens with the gates?
8. What do you think the Indian people jump into?
9. How do the British governors react to the shooting? Do they agree with what Dyer did?

### Part 3

Gandhi was very popular amongst poor Indians. He was known as Mahatma, or 'Great Soul'. In the 1920's he built up the Indian National Congress, leading strikes and protest marches, including a boycott of British goods. In 1922 Gandhi's activities brought him a six year prison sentence, but he served only two years.

<https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/z7v2n39>

Watch the clip and answer the following questions

1. How long was Gandhi's Salt March?
2. What was Gandhi protesting against?
3. What did Gandhi liken his Salt March to?
4. How did Winston Churchill feel about Gandhi?
5. What did Gandhi put in his tea when he met the Governor General and why?

### Part 4

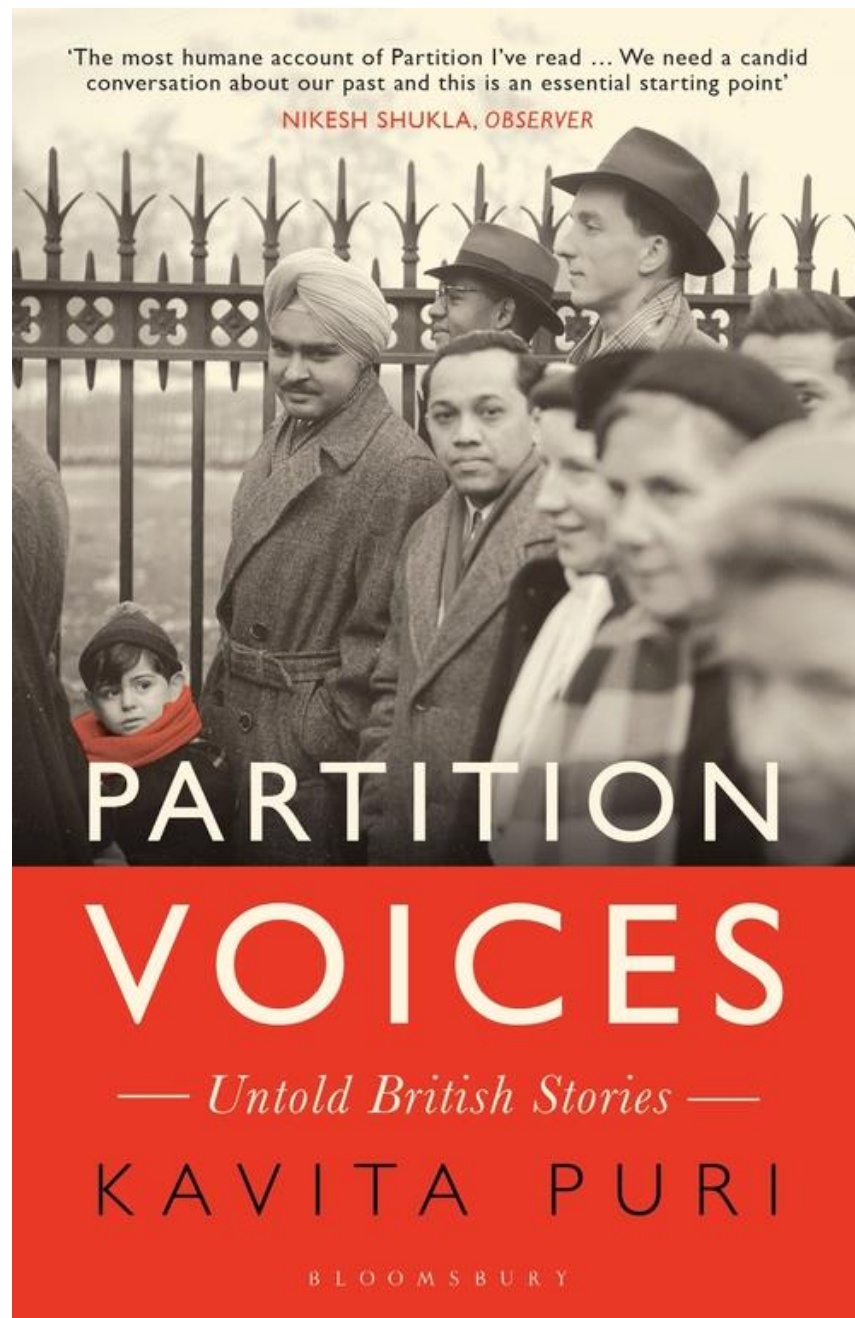
Gandhi's campaign was successful. The Congress Party grew stronger. It was now led by Jawaharlal Nehru. In the 1920s and 1930s the British government began to recognise that India would one day rule itself, and that Indians needed to be prepared for this. In 1931 the British invited Gandhi and other Indian leaders to discussions. IN 1935 they allowed Indians to elect their local governments.

1. Do you think this would have been acceptable to Gandhi and his followers?
2. How do you think the British public felt?
3. How do you think British East India Trading Company felt?



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Extract taken from Partition Voices by Kavita Puri Published 2020 [www.bloombury.com](http://www.bloombury.com)



“My father broke his silence after nearly seventy years to speak about what happened to him during the partition of British India. Seventy years. A lifetime. He never returned to the place of his birth, the place he was forced to leave, the place he always hoped to see again.

Ravi Datt Puri was born in 1935 in Lahore, Punjab, in British Colonial India. When he finally told me about the things he had witnessed as a twelve-year old boy, I understood why he kept his silence.

The division of British India in August 1947 along religious lines into the independent states of Hindu-majority India and Muslim-minority Pakistan sparked the largest mass migration – outside war and famine- the world has ever seen. In the months around partition, at least 10 million people were on the move: Muslims to West and East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh), and Hindus and Sikhs in the opposite direction. It was accompanied by unimaginable violence on all sides.”

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nvl6F8Kix4&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nvl6F8Kix4&feature=emb_logo)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vB1QTfkW2C0&t=1s>