

# GCSE

## Topic 2: Development Dynamics Workbook 2



**Lesson outline:**

<b><u>Lesson</u></b>	<b><u>Title</u></b>
<b>Lesson 7:</b>	Introducing India
<b>Lesson 8:</b>	India's place in a globalised world
<b>Lesson 9:</b>	TNCs in India
<b>Lesson 10:</b>	Impacts of economic growth in India
<b>Lesson 11:</b>	Unequal Development
<b>Lesson 12:</b>	Top-down Development Strategies
<b>Lesson 13:</b>	Bottom-up Development Strategies
<b>Lesson 14:</b>	What's next for India?
<b>Lesson 15:</b>	End of Topic Assessment

**Extension tasks:**

<b><u>Lesson</u></b>	<b><u>Task</u></b>
<b>EXT1:</b>	Complete <b>SWOT</b> analysis of India
<b>EXT2:</b>	TNC Profile
<b>EXT3:</b>	BT in India
<b>EXT4:</b>	<b>12 Mark Q:</b> Complete using structure strip 'Using examples, assess the changes brought by globalisation to one emerging country'
<b>EXT5:</b>	<b>KEY FEEDBACK:</b> 2.11-2.12
<b>EXT6:</b>	<b>Model Answer Activity:</b> Evaluate the benefits and problems of a top down development project (12marks)
<b>EXT7:</b>	<b>8 Mark Q:</b> 'Using examples, compare the success of bottom-up and top-down development projects'
<b>EXT8:</b>	<b>Long Question Answer Activity:</b> 'For a named emerging country, assess the extent to which economic development has changed its international role' (12 Marks)
<b>EXT9:</b>	<b>End of Unit Assessment:</b> Complete corrections in green pen

**Lesson 7: Introducing India** Read pages 66-67 in the Kerboodle Textbook first or use this [link](#) from the BBC.

**Learning Objective:**

- To **describe** the site, situation and connectivity of India at different scales.
- To **explain** the broad political, social, cultural and environmental context of India in its region and globally

**Starter:**

Study the maps below.



▲ Figure 3 The significance of India's global location, politically and economically

**'Describe the location of India' (3 marks)**



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**Task 1: It's all about growth**

**Emerging country:** is one with high-to-medium human development, and recent economic growth

- India is predicted to become the world's largest economy by \_\_\_\_\_
- Its economy has grown by \_\_\_\_\_ per year on average since \_\_\_\_\_ – UK's average is \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 2015 their growth was \_\_\_\_\_.

**Stretch: Identify three factors that have helped India develop rapidly.**

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**Task 2: Understanding India's significance – use p. 67**

<p><b>Socially</b></p>	
<p><b>Politically</b></p>	
<p><b>Culturally</b></p>	
<p><b>Environmentally</b></p>	

**Task 4: 'Suggest two reasons for the projected changes in GDP position by 2050 shown in Figure 2' (4 marks)**

The Chinese economy has been \_\_\_\_\_ in size every ten years and is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ of manufactured goods, which is reflected in its predicted movement from second biggest economy in \_\_\_\_\_ to the biggest economy in 2050.

Many Asian countries are experiencing large growth, with India growing on \_\_\_\_\_ by 7% a year since 1997, explaining its movement from \_\_\_\_\_ biggest economy in 2015 to second biggest in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Countries like China, India and \_\_\_\_\_ have large populations, which are important for \_\_\_\_\_ goods to sell and developing the economy.

Position in 2015	Likely position by 2050
2	1 China
10	2 India
1	3 USA
20	4 Indonesia
21	5 Nigeria
7	6 Brazil
9	7 Russia
3	8 Japan
39	9 Philippines
6	10 UK

▲ **Figure 2** The world's ten biggest economies by GDP by 2050, compared to 2015

<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>doubling</b>	<b>tenth</b>	<b>exporter</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>average</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>

## Extension 1: SWOT Analysis of India

**Lesson 8: India's place in a globalised world** Read pages 68-69 from the Kerboodle Textbook or use this [link](#).

**Learning Objective:** To **explain** the reasons for rapid globalisation in India, and its impacts.

**Starter:**

**Identify** three ways this picture links to globalisation.



**Task 1: How has India changed from 1990 to today?**

**Describe how India's economy has changed between 1990 and 2014 (3 marks)**

	India 1991	India 2014
GDP total, (US\$) in PPP	1.2 trillion	7.3 trillion
GDP per capita (US\$) in PPP	1150	5800
Exports value (US\$)	17.2 billion	342 billion
Imports value (US\$)	24.7 billion	508 billion
Unemployment rate %	20	8.6
Living in poverty %	36	30
Main exports	Commodities – tea, coffee, iron ore, fish products	Petroleum products, gems and jewellery, machinery, steel, chemicals, vehicles, clothing
Main imports	Petroleum products, textiles, clothing, machinery	Crude (unrefined) oil, gems and jewellery, machinery, fertilizer, iron ore

**Stretch:** What factors have enabled India's economy to go through this transition?

**Task 2: Economic Liberalisation**

India's economic globalisation began in 1991 with an economic liberalisation programme which took away powers of government over industry.

It changed to a 'market economy' where the market (consumers) and companies decide:

- What people buy (based on demand)
- Where goods can be made most cheaply
- Where investment in products will make most profits

Governments which endorse and follow a market economy encourage **FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)** and reduce or abolish:

- Import tariffs
- Controls on how much money is brought into or out of a country
- Taxes, especially on company profits

**The importance of transport**

Using the table below **explain** the three changes that have helped to reduce costs.

<b>Shipping</b>	
<b>Containerization</b>	
<b>Aircraft technology</b>	

**Task 3: Proportional Flow Diagram**

'Describe the flows of shipping trade shown in Figure 2' (3 marks)

The map shows a strong shipping trade between Europe and the \_\_\_\_\_, south East Asia and \_\_\_\_\_, south East Asia and the \_\_\_\_\_, US and \_\_\_\_\_. There is relatively little trade involving \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.





**Extension 2: TNC Profile** – Research and create a profile for a named TNC that is now working in India. Use this space to produce your profile.

You can choose between HSCB, BT, Coca-Cola, or Virgin Media. You need to explain why they are in India, the advantages and disadvantages of them being located in India and an overview of any controversies that have arisen since they have moved to India.

**Lesson 9: TNCs in India** Read pages 70-71 from the Kerboodle Textbook or use this [page](#) from the BBC.

**Learning Objective:** To examine the role of TNCs in emerging countries and explain the potential positive and negative impacts.

**Starter: Guess the Logo**

**Annotate** around the image with the names of the logo you can identify



**Task 1: What is the definition of a 'TNC'?**

- TNC's increase globalisation by linking together countries through the production & sales of goods.
- TNC's offices and headquarters are usually located in developed countries.
- TNC's Factories are usually located in developing countries.

**Task 2: Changing Employment in India**

	1991	2014
Agriculture % of labour force	62	49
Manufacturing % of labour force	11	30
Services % of labour force	27	21

▲ **Figure 2a** Changing employment in India

**Describe** the changes to India's employment from 1991 to 2014. **(3 marks)**

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	1991	2014
Agriculture % of GDP	31	18
Manufacturing % of GDP	28	24
Services % of GDP	41	58

▲ **Figure 2b** How contributions to India's GDP have changed

**Describe** the changes to India's GDP from 1991 to 2014. **(3 marks)**

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**Task 3: Outsourcing**

What is the definition of 'outsourcing'?

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Identify three examples of outsourcing

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2	
3	

**Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalisation**

	Advantages	Disadvantages
HICs		
LICs		

**Stretch:** Explain whether globalisation benefits LICs or HICs the most. Use evidence in your answer.

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**Extension 3: BT in India – create a poster to summarise the relationship between BT and India. Use the orange information box on page 71 to support your poster creation. Use this space to make your poster.**

**Lesson 10: Impacts of economic growth in India** Read pages 72-73 from the Kerboodle textbook or use this [link](#) instead.

**Learning Objective:** To assess the social and economic impacts of change in India

**Starter: 3, 2, 1**

Identify **3** types of outsourcing in India

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Identify the names of **2** TNCs

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Explain **1** positive or negative of TNCs in India.

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**Task 1: A time of social change**

Population Indicators	1991	2014
Birth rate (per 1000 people)	30	19.9
Death rate (per 1000 people)	10	7.35
Fertility rate	4.0	2.5
% population aged 0-14	37.7	28.5
% population aged 65 and over	3.8	5.8
Dependency ratio %	70.4	51.8

▲ **Figure 2** Changes in India's population data, 1991–2014

**Describe recent changes in population, health and education in India**

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HDI, Health and Education Indicators	1991	2014
HDI	0.38	0.59
Life expectancy (years)	59.7	68
Infant mortality per 1000 live births	89	43.2
Maternal mortality per 100 000 births	550	200 (2010)
Number of doctors per 100 000 population	41	70 (2012)
Average number of years in school	2.4	12 (2011)
Literacy rate %	50	74 (2011)
Average age of first marriage for women	18.7	20.2 (2009)

▲ **Figure 3** Changes in HDI, health (yellow) and education (blue) data for India, 1991-2014

**Rural-urban migration:** the movement of people from rural areas of the country (countryside) to urban areas (town or cities).

- In 1990, 25% of India's population was urban (lived in towns or cities) – 200 million people.
- By 2015, this had risen to 33% - 400 million people.



**Task 2: Impacts of economic change: Social Impacts**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Regional Contrasts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GDP per capita varies greatly between Indian States.</li> <li>• The mean for India is US\$_____.</li> <li>• _____, the highest ranking stated is US\$3276 above the mean, whereas Bihar the lowest ranking state is US\$_____ below the mean.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Age and Gender</b></p> <p><i>The impact of development has varied according to different age and gender groups. Gender inequality is still high, but the gap has narrowed with development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Education:</b> Between 2001 and 2011 the female literacy rate improved from _____% to _____% - a higher rate of improvement than for males.</li> <li>• <b>Health:</b> Research had shown that _____ tend to receive less food and medical care than boys.</li> <li>• <b>Economic participation:</b> Only _____ of working age women in India have jobs compared with two-thirds in Brazil.</li> <li>• <b>Political representation:</b> In 2015, women accounted for only _____% of the Indian parliament.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Urbanisation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ development is the major cause of urbanisation.</li> <li>• An increasing proportion of India's population is living in urban areas (where most of the better paid jobs are located)</li> <li>• The country's towns and cities are growing because of a combination of _____ migration and natural population increase.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Demographic Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's total fertility rate was _____ in 1971, now down to 2.3 in 2013.</li> <li>• In 1952 India became the first developed country to introduce a government-backed family planning programme.</li> <li>• Birth rates have fallen to _____ per 1000 people today.</li> <li>• The infant mortality rate has fallen from _____ per 1000 live births in the 1970's to 40 per 1000 live births today.</li> <li>• The maternal mortality rate has fallen from _____ per 100,000 live births in 1990 to _____ per 100,000 live births in 2013.</li> <li>• Life expectancy at birth has improved from 50 years between 1970 – 1975 to 68 years today.</li> </ul>

### Task 3: Impacts of economic change: Environmental Impacts

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Air Pollution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ of the world's top 20 polluted cities are in India. (WHO report)</li><li>• Delhi topped the list with air pollution of _____ micrograms per cubic metre (compared with London 16 micrograms per cubic metre).</li><li>• Air pollution reduces life expectancy by _____ years for the 660 million Indians who live in cities.</li><li>• Air pollution is the _____ biggest cause of death in India.</li><li>• In rural areas indoor pollution inhaled from dung-fuelled fires and paraffin stoves kills more than _____ people a year.</li><li>• The national Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi has grown to _____ km<sup>2</sup> – from 2014 to 2025 the population is expected to grow from 17.8 to _____ million.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Deforestation and Desertification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deforestation has become a major problem, with the ever-rising demand for forest based products.</li><li>• Deforestation and over-grazing have been causing tremendous land erosion and landslides.</li><li>• On an average India is losing about _____ million tonnes of top soil annually due to water erosion in the absence of trees.</li><li>• Indian forests comprise only _____ per cent of the world forest area. India is losing about _____ million hectares of forest cover each year.</li><li>• During a period of 25 years (1951-1976) India lost _____ million hectares of forest area.</li><li>• In 2014 an Indian government report stated that _____% of India's land is experiencing desertification.</li><li>• _____% of Indian land is facing degradation that has affected its productivity.</li><li>• _____% of India is prone to drought.</li><li>• _____ of India's lakes and wetlands disappeared between 1911 and 2014.</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Water Pollution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The number of rivers defined as 'polluted' in India rose from 121 to _____ between 2010 and 2015.</li><li>• Main cause for river pollution is the high levels of _____ from cities.</li><li>• Less than _____ of sewage generated in urban areas is treated, the rest flows directly into rivers.</li><li>• The _____ and Yamuna are ranked among the world's ten most polluted rivers.</li><li>• The other causes of water pollution are _____ waste and agricultural runoff.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India is the world's _____ largest emitter of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) after China and the USA.</li><li>• _____ of electricity in India is produced from coal.</li><li>• India wants to reduce its emissions, but there are still _____ million people in the country without access to electricity.</li><li>• India plans to generate more power from solar, wind and hydroelectric capacity in the future.</li><li>• In 2015 the Indian government stated that climate change was the biggest threat to India's economy.</li><li>• More than _____% of Indian farming relies on monsoon rain.</li><li>• The increasingly rain patterns pose a threat to a farming sector worth US\$370 billion and hundreds of millions of jobs.</li></ul>



[Extension 4: 12 Mark Exam Question](#) – respond to the exam question below, illustrating your understanding so far.

**‘Using examples assess the changes brought by globalisation to one emerging country’ (8+4SPaG)**

**Lesson 5: Unequal Development** Read pages 74-75 in the Kerboodle Textbook or use this [page](#) from the BBC.

**Learning Objective:** To explain the reasons economic growth has different effects core and the periphery regions of India.

**Starter: Migration**

Identify two push and pull factors of rural-urban migration

**Task 1: The positive multiplier effect**

- India's wealth is unequally distributed.
- Its economic growth is mainly urban, and **wealth is concentrated in cities.**
- **People migrate to cities for work** and spend money earned on housing and services, which creates more jobs. This causes an upward spiral that economists call the **multiplier effect.**
- Over time, regions which experience this become **core regions.** But other regions, which are further from the core, don't reap the same benefits.



**▲ Figure 1** The upward spiral caused by the multiplier effect



**▲ Figure 2** The total GDP of India's states (in trillions of rupees). 100 Rupees = £1.

**Describe the location of Maharashtra and Bihar. (3 marks)**

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**Explain the distribution of GDP in India. (4 marks)**

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**Task 2: Create a fact file comparing life in Maharashtra and Bihar.**

*Include the differences in services, education, health and their economy.*

Life in Maharashtra	Life in Bihar
	

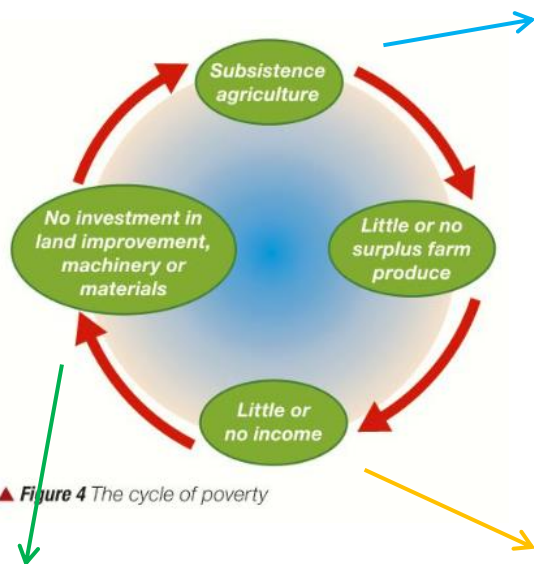
**Task 3: Using Figure 3, describe how the per capita income varies between India's core and periphery region.**

	State	GDP per capita (rupees)
	Goa	200,000
	Delhi	193,000
	Maharashtra	104,000
	India Average	68,000
	Manipur	37,000
	Uttar Pradesh	34,000
	Bihar	27,000

**Task 4: The cycle of poverty**

Add arrows/labels to show what would happen if a family member

- a) becomes ill
- b) gets into debt
- c) goes to Mumbai and sends wages home



**Gets into debt:**

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**Goes to Mumbai and sends wages home:**

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**becomes ill:**

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Explain one reason why levels of development vary within a country (4 marks)

Point

Explain

Development varies within a country because investment and wealth tends to be based in cities at the expense of rural areas. In India, the urban core of Maharashtra also contains a port, a key feature that attracts businesses. The high population of the city attracts manufacturing industries, providing jobs in factories and construction that increase tax revenue and infrastructure spending. This creates a multiplier effect which attracts more workers and more jobs, increasing the affluence of the area.

**Extension 5: Key Feedback 2.11-2.12** – write up any responses to the feedback you have received from the submission of the last two lessons via ClassCharts. Make corrections where you need to or improve your answers to exam style questions here.

**Lesson 6: Top-down Development Projects** Read pages 76-77 in the Kerboodle Textbook or use this [page](#).

**Learning Objective:** To **explain** the advantages and disadvantages of different top-down development strategies

**Starter:**

Identify **3** environmental issues caused by rapid economic growth

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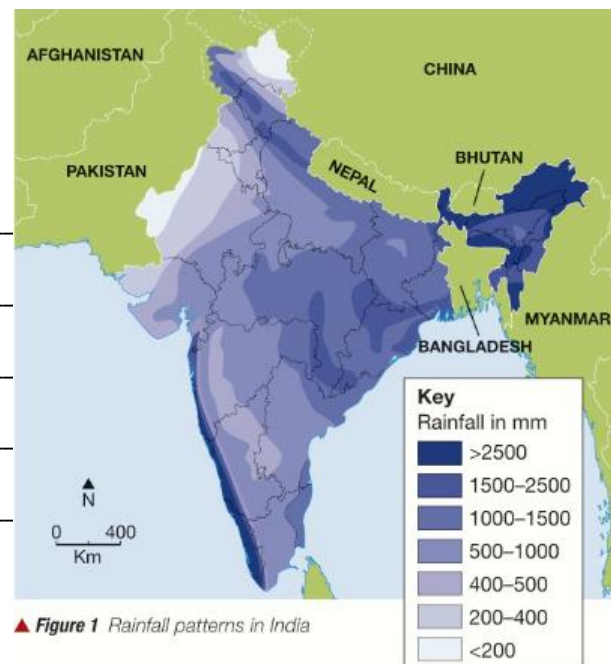
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Define 'top-down' approach

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**Task 1: Using Figure 1, describe the rainfall patterns in India (3 marks)**



As India's population and economy increase, demand for water rises. The Government decided that western India needs super dams to:

- encourage economic development, by providing drinking water and electricity for cities and industries
- farm dry lands to feed the population, using irrigation

The Indian government has built over 4500 dams, 14 of which are huge super dams. Now the Narmada, one of western India's major rivers is being tackled by building 3000 dams, of which 30 will be super dams, taking nearly 100 years to complete!

Define the term 'irrigation'

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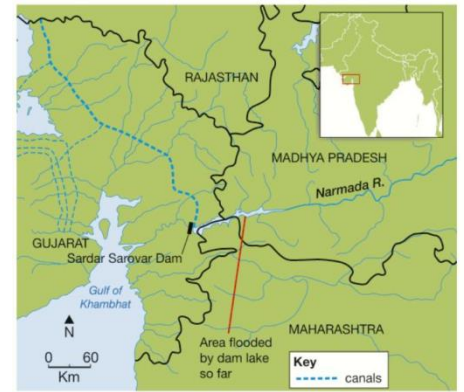
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## Task 2: The Sardar Sarovar Dam



▲ Figure 3 The Sardar Sarovar dam

Figure 2 and 3 shows the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River. It is one of the world's largest dams. When complete, it will store monsoon rains for use during the dry season. Originally **80 metres high**, the government **plans to raise it to 163 metres** to increase its capacity.



▲ Figure 2 The Narmada River in western India, and the site of the largest dam – the Sardar Sarovar

	Benefits	Problems
Economic		
Social		
Environmental		

Extension 6: Model Answer Activity – the first part of each paragraph in the answer has been done for you. Complete the paragraphs to evaluate the benefits and problems of a top-down development project.

**Evaluate the benefits and problems of a top down development project (12marks – 8+4)**

The Sardar Saravar Dam is an example of a top down development project. It means that 1.8 million hectares of land will be irrigated.

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However, 234 villages have been flooded. Moreover, 320,000 people have been forced to migrate.

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On the other hand, farm production will increase by £20 billion in one year.

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Overall it is clear that,

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**Lesson 7: Bottom-up development projects** Read pages 78-79 in the Kerboodle Textbook or read this [pdf](#) about biogas.

**Learning Objective:** To explain the advantages and disadvantages of bottom-up development strategies

**Starter:** Complete the Recap Quiz below

<p><b>1) Explain</b> what a top down project involves <b>(3 marks)</b></p>	
<p><b>2) Identify</b> one reason the government decided to build super dams <b>(1 mark)</b></p>	
<p><b>3) Define</b> the term 'irrigation' <b>(1 mark)</b></p>	
<p><b>4) Identify</b> 2 benefits of the Narmada River scheme <b>(2 marks)</b></p>	
<p><b>5) Identify</b> 2 problems of the Narmada River scheme <b>(2 marks)</b></p>	
<p><b>6)</b> What does the government plan to do with the dam in the future? <b>(1 mark)</b></p>	

## Task 1: A Bottom-up project: Biogas in India

India is an emerging country, not fully developed but economic growth is rapid. However, its need to further expand is limited due to energy producing capabilities.

India has supplies of coal, uranium, gas and oil. It also has mountains and large rivers which can be used for hydro-electric power. However, schemes to harness these are very expensive and take many years to build.

In the rural areas of India there are many poorer people, and rural poverty is rife. They mostly rely on the sun for light and wood for fires for cooking. Instead of using machinery, much of the work is done by hand or by animals. Recently people have tried to use simpler technology to bring electricity to rural areas of India. Because some of those areas are very remote it is simply not possible to transfer electricity through pylons over long distances.

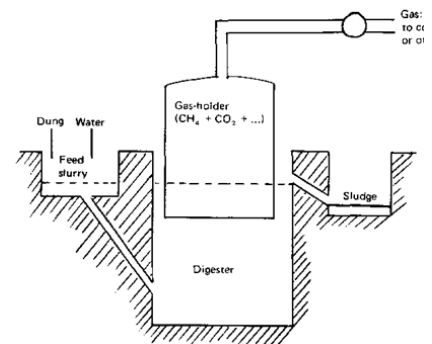
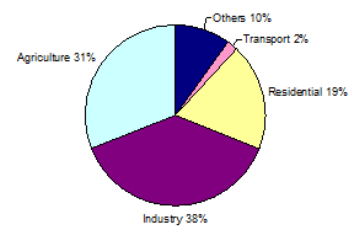
*A biogas plant is a device that converts biomass (organic matter) into gas by trapping the methane that is given off when a living organism decays. This gas can then be used for heating or to generate electricity.*

Used in remote villages because it is affordable and can be set up locally – energy doesn't have to be transferred over long distances. They are small scale; and so don't generate a massive amount of electricity but they are relatively efficient. It loses only 25% of heat energy compared with 90% of heat energy lost on an open fire.

The energy is sustainable. The gas can be stored and used at a later date if necessary. As well as gas, organic fertilizer is produced for use in agriculture.

Biogas can be used to power electricity generators which can be used to light buildings e.g. houses at night. This allows for domestic and economic activities to be extended beyond daylight hours. E.g. children can complete Extension, small-scale manufacture (e.g. sewing)

Energy use in India



▲ Figure 1 A biogas plant



▲ Figure 3 Cooking indoors using a new, clean, biogas stove

**Task 2: Complete the following tasks:**

**1. What is ASTRA? How did they uncover the needs of rural villagers?**

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**2. What were the problems identified by ASTRA?**

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**3. What was the solution that ASTRA came up with? (how does it work? How is it an example of intermediate technology?)**

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**4. What were the benefits of the biogas scheme?**

Impact	Short-term (immediate-a few months)	Medium (up to a year)	Long term (over a few years)
Social			
Economic			
Environmental			

**Task 3: Explain what is meant by intermediate technology (4 marks)**



\_\_\_\_\_ technology is an approach that uses low-tech solutions to solve problems in developing countries. It involves using local \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce costs, such as cow dung to generate \_\_\_\_\_. Local labour will be used to ensure people \_\_\_\_\_ nearby have the ability and expertise to \_\_\_\_\_ the technology, and local people will be consulted to give them control over decisions in what is a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

<b>maintain</b>	<b>living</b>	<b>materials</b>
<b>gas</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>bottom-up</b>

**Explain the benefits of bottom-up development projects (4 marks)**

Bottom-up development projects give local \_\_\_\_\_ control over their lives and the ability to influence decisions; they involve \_\_\_\_\_ and allow experts to work with communities to offer \_\_\_\_\_. Bottom-up developments are \_\_\_\_\_ than top-down developments so they can be implemented in more communities. There also tends to be more \_\_\_\_\_ with local communities with bottom up developments, meaning their specific \_\_\_\_\_ are taken into account.

<b>cheaper</b>	<b>communities</b>	<b>advice</b>
<b>needs</b>	<b>consultation</b>	<b>charities</b>

Extension 7: 8 Mark Q



'Using examples, compare the success of bottom-up and top-down development projects' (8 marks)

A series of horizontal blue lines for writing.

**Lesson 8: How has rapid economic change changed the geopolitical influence of India?** Read pages 80-81 from the Kerboodle Textbook or use this [page](#).

**Learning Objective:** To explain the challenges India faces geopolitically and to analyse India on the world stage

**Starter:**

Using the images below, suggest some challenges India now faces as a result of its rapid economic growth.




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**Task 1:** As India's economy has developed, it has become the second largest market on the world, and many countries are keen to establish good trading relationships.

As India has developed, its geopolitical influence has increased- it is now a major international player.

Key Word	Definition
Economic growth	
Geopolitical influence	
European Union (EU)	
Emerging country (sometimes can be referred to as an <i>emerging superpower</i> )	

**Task 2: Watch the link and record ideas on why India is experiencing rapid growth. Make as many links to what we've learnt about before as you can!**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqVB95\\_MnUE&list=PL5583100C0C1C4AAC&index=6](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqVB95_MnUE&list=PL5583100C0C1C4AAC&index=6)

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**Task 3: India on the world stage:**

<b>BRICS</b>	
<b>G20</b>	
<b>In Asia</b>	
<b>Globally</b>	

**Task 4: Study the impacts of India's links with the USA and EU.**

*Rank them 1-16 (1 being the most important) and give reasons?*

<b>Investment in business.</b>	<b>Growth of employment in the tertiary industries.</b>	<b>Development of ICT (microelectronics), digital communications and biotechnology.</b>
<b>Economic migration.</b>	<b>Sharing knowledge and ideas.</b>	<b>Growth of trade between nations.</b>
<b>USA and EU benefit from TNC's locating in India and benefiting from economies of scale.</b>	<b>TNC's operating in both countries can benefit from outsourcing.</b>	<b>Free Trade Agreements.</b>
<b>Spread of culture and ideas.</b>	<b>Cost of manufacturing goods cheaper in India (for companies based in EU and USA), growth of profits.</b>	<b>Employment opportunities for Indian population, growth of educational opportunities, move towards service industries.</b>
<b>Raise in Indian GDP and improvements in standards of living for Indian population.</b>	<b>Collaboration on counter terrorism.</b>	<b>USA and EU benefit from trade of raw materials.</b>
<b>Free trade of goods and services encourages business development.</b>		





## Glossary Unit 2: Development Dynamics

Key Term	Definition
<b>Biogas</b>	a gas produced by the breakdown of organic matter, such as manure or sewage, in the absence of oxygen. It can be used as a biofuel
<b>Bottom-up development</b>	experts work with communities to identify their needs, offer assistance and let people have more control over their lives, often run by non-governmental organisations
<b>Cash crops</b>	crops sold for cash, directly from farmers to be exported and traded on global markets
<b>Caste-based society</b>	the Hindu caste system determines a person's status (and job), a social custom found traditional rural villages in India
<b>Clark Fisher model</b>	theory produced by two economists, Clark and Fisher, that explains changes in employment structure as countries develop their economies
<b>Colonisation</b>	when another country takes over a foreign land and applies a system of power
<b>Commodities</b>	items of value that can be traded for money
<b>Communism</b>	is a system of government, based on the theories of Karl Marx, which believes in sharing wealth between all people
<b>Containerization</b>	the transport of goods using container ships
<b>Core region</b>	areas within a country that are important economic hubs, with high levels of employment and technological innovation
<b>Cycle of poverty</b>	a set of factors that cause continuous poverty unless intervention is made
<b>Demographic data</b>	all data linked to population e.g. birth rate, death rate etc.
<b>Dependency ratio</b>	the proportion of people below (aged 0-14) and above (over 65) normal working age. The lower the number, the greater the number of people who work and are less dependent
<b>Development indicators</b>	measures of how a country is improving

<b>Economic liberalisation</b>	when a country's economy is given the freedom of a 'market economy', consumers and companies decide what people buy based on demand
<b>Emerging countries</b>	a country with high-to-medium human development, and recent economic growth
<b>Emerging economies</b>	countries that have recently industrialised and are progressing towards an increased role in the world economy
<b>Fertility rate</b>	average number of births per woman
<b>Footloose</b>	term used to describe companies that are able to locate anywhere there is high-quality communication links
<b>Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</b>	unrestricted flows of capital (money) from one country to another
<b>Frank's dependency theory</b>	theory developed by economist André Frank that describes development using two types of global region (core and periphery)
<b>Global north</b>	a group of wealthy countries found mainly in the Northern hemisphere
<b>Global south</b>	a group of less wealthy countries found mainly in the Southern hemisphere
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	the total value of *goods and *services produced by a country in one year
<b>Globalisation</b>	increased connections between countries
<b>High Income Countries (HICs)</b>	countries where employment is dominated by tertiary and quaternary sectors
<b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	a standard means of measuring human development
<b>Industrialisation</b>	where a mainly agricultural society changes and begins to depend on manufacturing industries instead
<b>Infant mortality</b>	number of children per 1000 live births who die before their first birthday

<b>Infrastructure</b>	the basic services needed for an industrial country to operate e.g. roads, railways, power and water supplies, waste disposal, schools, hospitals, telephones and communication services
<b>Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGOs)</b>	governments and agencies working together
<b>Intermediate technology</b>	uses low-tech solutions using local materials, labour and expertise to solve problems
<b>Irrigation</b>	is the artificial watering of land that allows farming to take place
<b>Knowledge economy</b>	an economy based on specialised knowledge and skill
<b>Level of development</b>	means a country's wealth (measured by its GDP), and its social and political progress (e.g. its education, health care or democratic process in which everyone can vote freely)
<b>Maternal mortality</b>	number of mothers per 100 000 who die in childbirth
<b>Life expectancy</b>	average number of years a person can expect to live
<b>Low Income Countries (LICs)</b>	countries where employment is dominated by the primary sector e.g. farming
<b>Middle Income Countries (MICs)</b>	countries dominated by the secondary sector (manufacturing), which often have large reserves of raw materials which has encouraged investment and growth e.g. Brazil and Chile
<b>Multiplier effect</b>	when people or businesses move to an area and invest money on housing and services, which in turn creates more jobs and attracts more people
<b>Neo-colonialism</b>	'new' colonialism
<b>New economy</b>	economy based on the sale of services, rather than manufactured products
<b>Newly Industrialising Countries (NICs)</b>	the name given to countries that have very recently started to rapidly develop, such as Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia (the 'Asian Tigers')
<b>Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</b>	NGOs work to make life better, especially for the poor. Oxfam, the Red Cross and Greenpeace are all NGOs

<b>Outsourcing</b>	using people in other countries to provide services if they can do so more cheaply e.g. call centres
<b>Population structure</b>	the number of each sex in each age group (e.g. 10-14), usually displayed in a population pyramid diagram
<b>Primary products</b>	raw materials
<b>Purchasing power parity (PPP)</b>	shows what you can buy in each country, now used to measure GDP
<b>Rostow's theory</b>	theory by Walt Rostow about the economic growth of countries
<b>Quaternary sector</b>	employment based on highly specialised knowledge and skill
<b>Quintile</b>	a group of five
<b>Recently Industrialising Countries (RICs)</b>	countries such as China and India which have recently industrialised
<b>Rural-urban migration</b>	the movement of people from the countryside to the cities, normally to escape from poverty and to search for work
<b>Secondary products</b>	manufactured goods
<b>Secondary sector</b>	employment based in manufacturing
<b>Subsistence farming</b>	where farmers grow food to feed their families, rather than to sell
<b>Tariff</b>	additional cost added to the price of traded goods
<b>Terms of trade</b>	means the value of a country's exports relative to that of its imports
<b>Tertiary sector</b>	employment based on services

<b>Top-down development</b>	when decision-making about the development of a place is done by governments or large companies
<b>Trans National Companies (TNCs)</b>	those which operate across more than one country
<b>World Trade Organisation (WTO)</b>	a global organisation dedicated to making trade between countries easier