

Development Dilemmas Case Studies

Topic	Case Study
Development in a Sub-Saharan African Country	<p><u>Tanzania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing economic and government structures – part of Tanzania’s ‘Development Vision’ to get it into the middle income category • More investment in infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ E.g. 2,200km of surfaced roads and new bridges • ‘National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty’ – concentrates on economic matters, because 34% of the population are under the basic poverty level • Organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are helping, e.g.: the Millennium Villages Project (2006-11) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social emphasis ○ Primary education for all ○ Women’s health ○ Eliminating hunger
Urban Core & Rural Periphery	<p><u>Urban Core - Maharashtra, India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maharashtra is home to three of India's largest cities: Mumbai, Pune, and Nagpur. • Mumbai: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ home to 13 million people ○ thriving business district, centre for banking, insurance and call centres ○ manufacturing industry ○ Bollywood ○ Hub for media + technology <p><u>Rural periphery - Bihar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income at £251 is 25% less than Maharashtra at £1,011 • 26 of India's 100 poorest districts are in Bihar • 80% of people live in rural areas • Poor education and high birth rates • 58% of households have electricity • Many people working as landless farm labourers producing barely enough food to feed their own family • Government is more corrupt than other parts of India
Top Down Development	<p><u>Sardar Sarovar Dam, Narmada River, India</u></p> <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides 3.5bn litres of drinking water a day • 1,450 megawatts of HEP • A series of canals distribute water to other states • They will irrigate 1.8 million hectares of farmland <p>Costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 234 villages have been drowned, forcing 320,000 people out • Religious and historic sites destroyed • Few villages can afford the electricity • Good quality farmland has been destroyed
Bottom Up Development	<p><u>Biogas, Tumkur, India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shortage of firewood has resulted in people burning cow dung for heat to cook food and heat their homes • This has a negative impact upon their health • Biogas generators can use the cow dung to create methane which can be used for cooking and electricity generation. The benefits are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Smoke and ash free kitchens – reduced eye and lung problems ○ Women and children don’t need to go and search for firewood – more time for education for the children ○ The fertiliser produced in the process can be sold ○ Cattle are now kept in the family compound allowing the forest to regrow