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India, Infrastructure  
**Developing Infrastructure in India**

### Introduction

There are many countries who are on top of the world who have money and quantities unlike some countries who live off of unsanitary water and malnourished food. These countries are called third world countries or developing countries. Developing countries have little or no money to afford the luxuries of first world countries. The luxuries include excellent infrastructure roads, trains, and also have clean water, and varieties of nutritious food. India, who is developing very fast, has some serious issues that is affecting its economy and people.

### Size and Religion

India is a fairly big size for being a developing country. In fact India is the seventh biggest country (3,287,263 square kilometers) in the world and shares its borders with China, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Bhutan and Pakistan. They all have one thing in common, they all are developing countries. India has approximately one and three-hundred twenty four billion people living in their country (Wolpert, 2017). The government runs on parliamentary democracy, which means the government is divided into 3 parts; the legislative, executive and the judicial. The legislative branch is responsible for passing new laws and regulations. The executive branch is responsible for daily management of the government. The judicial branch is responsible for Supreme Courts, High Courts at state level and the District at local levels. India has a total of twenty-nine states and seven territories within its borders.

India, who has a vast population has a very low life expectancy at the average age of sixty-eight (Biswas, 2012). But they also have numerous religions like Hinduism (largest majority), Islam (largest minority), Christianity and Buddhism are the most common among the people in India. When the religion Hindu was first introduced the people followed a Caste System, which is dictated by almost every Hindu religious and social life. The Hindu caste system divided four main sections known as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. The Brahmins were the teachers and the intellectuals. The Kshatriyas were warriors and rulers, while the Vaishyas were traders and the Shudras were people who did all the labor jobs (Unknown, 2017). Within these four sections, they all were arranged marriages within their section. The upper castes (Brahmins and Kshatriyas) and the lower castes (vaishyas and Shudras) did not share any food or water with each others and they lived in separate colonies within the cities. The Hindu caste system also allowed children to be married off to older men because the people believed that young unmarried girls were a bad omen and it would cause a catastrophic disaster.

## Ethnics

In India they only have three ethnicity in its very country. The most common is Indo-Aryan, who migrated to India around eighteen-thousand B.C.E. and has been the biggest ethnic group at seventy-two percent, the other two are Dravidian at twenty-five percent and Mongoloid or other minority groups make about three percent of the population in India. With the amount of various ethnic groups there is, a total of twenty-two languages spoken in India(Sousa, 2016). But two of the mostly common languages to use in India and they are Hindi and surprisingly English because of the British colonizing the country in eighteenth century. India gained its independence from the British in nineteen forty-eight, which explains why English is one of the top three languages spoken. Even though India is lower than the average literacy, the country has grown since its independence from the british from twelve percent to seventy-four percent and is still rising. As well as the social-economic status in India.

With India's population developing fast, also means families are increasing in size. In fact the typical family household is five people per household(Esri, 2017). While the United States only has the average of two and a half people in a household. An Indian diet consists of eating lots of rice mixed foods, from their rice crop. They also it lots of vegetables and spices on their foods. The median household earns around three-thousand U.S. dollars a year. But the U.S. average per household is fifty-thousand dollars. Some families have a hard time affording schooling for their children and send them to work at young age instead of schooling. Children at the age of fourteen can start working in factories with no experience. Child slavery, which is illegal in India, but it still happens to many children because families can't afford to take care of their own children or the children get kidnapped and are never seen again. Education can be hard for some families and it doesn't help that the water in India is seventy percent polluted, and even though most middle class families have access to electricity and heat. But, some families use cow dung to cook their food because of their traditional views.

## Exports and Imports

India was the sixteenth largest export economy in the world, exporting refined petroleum, diamonds, jewelry, packaged medicaments and cars are the top five major exports as of two-thousand seventeen(Mody, 2016). While importing crude petroleum, gold, diamonds, coal briquettes and telephones are five of the top major imports(Mody, 2016). Many developed countries trade with India because its vast population, therefore it would be cheaper to trade and share with other countries. India has a currency called the Rupee and its equivalent rate to the U.S. is seven and a half rupee equals to one U.S. dollar(Scissors, Unknown). The economy itself is rising rapidly and has become the third in world, right next to China and the United States(Mody, 2016. With the economy rising so is everything else with the country, everything but rural infrastructure and neighborhoods.

## Issue

India urbans infrastructure is developing really fast in fact the government is spend seven hundred billion dollars in a spread of twenty years, but it's all going into big skyscrapers from multinational companies, instead of the urban neighborhoods and India's rural infrastructure is also currently falling behind. India who has about half its workforce working in agriculture has bad transportation getting their

crop in to market even though they lead the world in different crops. But a lot of their crops get wasted due to the lack of infrastructure. Infrastructure affects more than just traveling, it affects money, trading and the lack of food, as well as peoples health. Many villages have to grow for only themselves because of the very bad infrastructure around or in their villages. Many villages are so far from a city that they have to make due without receiving medical care at times. The cities also have fallen behind their infrastructure that they can't build anymore tall buildings because of their bad cement foundations and the water sewer pipes are breaking apart. Redoing infrastructure is very expensive especially going for miles and miles.

### Solution

I'm proposing to fix India's infrastructure to have it rise where it should be economically and help fight its poverty. The first step is to find contractors whether they are expensive or cheap and have bids for the cement and piping companies to see who's interested in working on the projects. The second step is to make sure India has enough money to do their repairs and reconstruction. If not, bring up options like asking for a loan from the bank or another country or countries and maybe do a little at a time when improving the roads and water or sewer pipes to make sure everything is right and there's no mistakes. The third step is to get everyone involved, use this opportunity to decrease the country's unemployment and poverty rates. Because this will create jobs for people and create money to help those who need or want it. The fourth step is removing the homeless people or families to a more developed environment. The fourth is to keep families and the people safe from the workers and the working environment. The fifth step is to move businesses temporary that will be affected the reconstruction that way the countries economic doesn't take a hard hit. Without relying on other business in India, India will have to rely on other countries for support and will likely be in huge amounts of debt for years before paying the countries off. The fifth step is get rural towns involved as well as the urban cities. Because both societies rely on each other on food, water, money, work, and power.

With the infrastructure being built the countries taxes and prices will most likely increase to help the cost. Therefore there should be tax plan put into place where it is fair for all people and it doesn't just target poor or rich. Because if the government taxed wrong one side or the other would uprising against the government. Make the government look bad, but taxation can also mean a slight increase in poverty and unhappy citizens at first. But in the long run it'll provide jobs, more food quantity and better food quality, cleaner and quality water, faster supply of delivering products, faster communication and an increase of India's economy, and more healthier and educated citizens.

Once the infrastructure around India is fixed, all of India's recurring problems will soon be no more. Because infrastructure will give more opportunity to travel faster and create more roads for people who live in rural conditions. Food quantity and quality is fixed by infrastructure because trucks can help farmers take their load into town, rather, by wagon. This will save India a lot of money from importing food from other countries and raise their crop value on the market. This is going to help the rural farmer financial and will promote more crops being grown. Clean water would also be solved infrastructure because most rural villages get their water from a well. Which could contain diseases that can make people sick. Another positive is faster communication from the rural areas to the city or rural areas to another rural areas. Overall fixing India's infrastructure would be good for the world and for its people.

After redoing India's infrastructure many people might wonder how long everything will last before they have to do it all over again. The truth is, that if everything that is built right and is treated right will last a long time. Unless India is attacked and its cities are damaged from a war then India will have to rebuild it or leave it for poor people to dwell in and start having war within the neighborhoods that'll soon spread throughout out the cities. This would cause other countries to trade with other countries and trust money to India. But, if the infrastructure is treated right then everything could last for over a hundred years. Even if there are cracks in cement or a pipe bursts, it can be fix by either redoing the area the crack is or cutting the cracked section of the pipe out and fit in a new section. Rural roads will always need attending to but they're easy to fix, if the country raise proper funds and build a good foundation for the road. But the World Bank has given a loan to India to help fix its rural roads. In fact, the World Bank has invested over one point eight billion in loans and credit to help the troubled financed areas(Unknown, 2017).

India, a developing country is developing exceptionally fast and is also surrounded by other third world countries whose infrastructure isn't great yet. India is also one of the biggest countries in its area. Which means it's kind of a big brother to its surrounding countries. So, by overhauling India's infrastructure could start a ripple effect in other countries that creates change where governments want to improve their countries and be successful. Instead of people being malnutrition, war between countries and genocide within the country. The ripple effect can also help India itself by working and improving their country and in the future India could be one of the top developed countries in the world.

#### Final Statement

India, known right now as developing country currently is running into issues with infrastructure, even with the help of others from the outside. Which is affecting the countries ability to becoming a fully developed country. But, by improving the infrastructure in India will increase jobs, money, better economy and more variety of imports in the long run. This will make put India with China and the United States as an economic powerhouse. Even though it will damage India's citizen when they rebuild, because of taxes and the prices going up on everything. This will also benefit by having luxurious they never had before or what little they had. Other countries will benefit from India because they'll receive better quality and quantity in what they trade for. Many countries are on the edge like India from becoming a developed country and will mostly be on soon when they have their infrastructure up to date and focus more on taking care of their own people instead of having more multi corporations come in and not follow India's laws. Since a lot of international corporations are corrupting India's business laws. But when a nation gets around the infrastructure movement a lot of positive can come out, even if some areas in the nation is corrupt. Finally, one day India will be a true powerhouse financially and will rise or even surpass where the United States is and other first world countries. But India's infrastructure wont change overnight, not even in a couple years, yet maybe in a decade.

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