

Topic 5 Global Development

Component	Key idea	Detailed Content	Core Knowledge & Understanding	Keywords	Skills	Icon
Measuring development	Definitions of development vary as do attempts to measure it	Contrasting ways of defining development, using economic criteria and broader social and political measures	Development can be measured using economic indicators (e.g. GDP), social indicators e.g. life expectancy) and political indicators (e.g. the Corruption Perception Index).	Development Social indicators Political indicators	Comparing the relative ranking of countries using single versus composite development measures	     
		Different factors contribute to the human development of a country: economic, social, technological, cultural, as well as food and water security	Social – access to healthcare, education, housing, leisure and recreation Technological – internet access, mechanisation and electricity Economic – income, economic growth, types of industry, cost of living and employment rates Environmental – physical and economic access to food and water Political/Cultural – democracy and work life balance	Social Technological Economic Environmental Political Cultural		
		How development is measured in different ways: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, the Human Development Index, measures of inequality and indices of political corruption	GDP – Gross Domestic Product is the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year. It is often divided by the population of that country to give GDP per capita (per person). HDI – the Human Development Index puts together a country's Gross National Income (like GDP per capita), life expectancy, average length of schooling and expected years of schooling to produce an indicator of the country's development level. Political corruption – the Corruption Perception Index grades the quality of governments from 'highly corrupt' to 'very clean'	Gross Domestic Product per capita Human Development Index Corruption Perception Index		
The level of development varies globally	Global pattern of development and its unevenness between and within countries, including the UK	<p>Globally, development is uneven. Levels of development tend to be higher in the northern hemisphere and Australia (above the Brandt Line). Levels of development tend to be lower on the continents of South America and Africa (below the Brandt Line). These are generalisations and something like the Brandt Line is an over simplistic model compared with reality. The idea of the Development Continuum is a better way of understanding global variations in development.</p> <p>Development can also be seen through the combination of the Demographic Transition Model, Rostow's Model, Clark Fisher's model, and Gunder Frank's core and periphery model</p> <p>Levels of development vary within the UK. In the South East and London, wages and standards of living are generally higher than the rest of the UK. However, even London has a homeless population</p>	<p>Globally, development is uneven. Levels of development tend to be higher in the northern hemisphere and Australia (above the Brandt Line). Levels of development tend to be lower on the continents of South America and Africa (below the Brandt Line). These are generalisations and something like the Brandt Line is an over simplistic model compared with reality. The idea of the Development Continuum is a better way of understanding global variations in development.</p> <p>Development can also be seen through the combination of the Demographic Transition Model, Rostow's Model, Clark Fisher's model, and Gunder Frank's core and periphery model</p> <p>Levels of development vary within the UK. In the South East and London, wages and standards of living are generally higher than the rest of the UK. However, even London has a homeless population</p>	Development continuum	Interpreting choropleth maps	

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	Uneven global development has had a range of consequences	Impact of uneven development on the quality of life in different parts of the world: access to housing, health, education, employment, technology, and food and water security	<p>Consequences of uneven development:</p> <p>Health – healthcare is limited in the developed world with fewer doctors per person and poor facilities</p> <p>Education – not all children attend school leading to lower literacy rates, earlier marriage and larger families</p> <p>Employment – developing countries wages are lower and more labour intensive – many jobs exist in the informal sector (e.g. street stalls)</p> <p>Food and water security – lack of clean water means people struggle to grow food leading to malnutrition and dehydration</p> <p>Housing – many people in the developing world cannot afford housing and are forced to live in informal settlements where lack of sanitation causes diseases to spread</p> <p>Technology – few people have the skills to use technology so appropriate technology can be more effective</p>	Food security Water security Sanitation Malnutrition Dehydration Formal employment Informal employment		
Measuring development	A range of strategies has been used to try to address uneven development	The range of international strategies (international aid and inter-governmental agreements) that attempt to reduce uneven development	<p>International aid is one strategy to reduce uneven development. It involves one country voluntarily providing resources to another such as machinery or oil, or money to invest in infrastructure and industry</p> <p>Trade agreements such as removing tariffs (tax barriers) can reduce uneven development by helping countries increase trade</p> <p>Fair trade producers work more directly with retailers getting a better price for their goods</p> <p>Foreign direct investment (FDI) is when a company (TNC) invests in another country potential pushing up wages and bringing in investment to the developing country. However, the big brands can outsell local produce and there is often a lack of regulation</p>	TNC's FDI Aid Trade	Interpreting choropleth maps	 
		Difference between top-down (government or transnational corporation (TNC) led) and bottom-up development projects (community led). Their advantages and limitations in the promotion of development	<p>Top-down development involves government and TNCs. These large-scale projects are expensive and required expertise.</p> <p>Positively, they open investment and can benefit large numbers of people</p> <p>Negatively, local people may not benefit and TNC wages are often low</p> <p>Case Study: Three Gorges Dam China HEP electricity generation to many people however very large displacement of local communities</p> <p>Bottom-up development involves NGOs working with communities. These are local-scale projects, cheap and appropriate to the needs of local people</p> <p>Positively, they target specific needs of local people, such as a well providing clean water</p> <p>Negatively, development is slow and small-scale, and reliant on NGO support and solutions</p> <p>Case Study: WaterAid Malawi Greater water and food security for rural communities however reliance on aid donations</p>	Top-down Bottom-up Non-government Organisations HEP		 

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Case Study of development in a developing country*or an emerging country* India	The level of development of the chosen developing or emerging country is influenced by its location and context in the world	Location and position of the chosen country in its region and globally	India is in the northern hemisphere and is found on the continent of Asia. It is one of the largest countries in the world with a huge coastline on the Indian Ocean. It shares borders with Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan	Continent Hemisphere	Using numerical economic data to profile the chosen country	
		Broad political, social, cultural and environmental context of the chosen country in its region and globally	<p>Social context – regionally the population is divided into over 29 states. The population is divided into social ranks called 'castes'. Globally, 20 million India diasporas are in 100 countries and often earn money to send home as remittances</p> <p>Cultural context – regionally, 80% of the population are Hindu. Other religions include Islam, Sikhism and Buddhism. Globally, India has the third-largest Muslim population. It also has a huge film industry, Bollywood, making 1600 films a year</p> <p>Political context – regionally it is the largest country in the Indian subcontinent. Most of the population live in six states. Globally, it is the second most populated country in the world and the seventh largest in the world</p> <p>Environmental context – globally, India experiences two monsoon seasons. Regionally, the north-east monsoon occurs during the cooler months and the south-west monsoon during the warmer months</p>	Castes Diaspora Remittances Bollywood Monsoon Context		    
		Unevenness of development within the chosen country (core and periphery) and reasons why development does not take place at the same rate across all regions	Development is uneven across India. It has developed a core (more economically advanced) and a periphery (lower levels of development) Maharashtra is a core region where investment in industries has created exports and brought jobs and wealth to the region. Mumbai , India's largest city, is located on the west coast of India attracting trade from 'the west'. Rural-urban migration is putting pressure on services in core region cities Bihar is a peripheral region located in the north-east of India, where people still rely on agriculture and little investment in infrastructure and industry means development is slow. Lack of clean water and unreliable rainfall makes life very difficult	Core Periphery Rural-urban migration		
Case Study of development in a developing country*or an emerging country* India	The interactions of economic, social and demographic processes influence the development of the chosen developing or emerging country	Positive and negative impacts of changes that have occurred in the sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) of the chosen country's economy	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	Independence Employment sectors Primary industry Secondary industry Tertiary industry Quaternary industry Formal employment Informal employment	Using numerical economic data to profile the chosen country	     

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Case Study of development in a developing country* or an emerging country* India	The interactions of economic, social and demographic processes influence the development of the chosen developing or emerging country	Characteristics of international trade and aid and the chosen country's involvement in both	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	Imports Exports	Using proportional flow line maps to visualize trade patterns and flows	
		Changing balance between public investment (by government) and private investment (by TNCs and smaller businesses) for the chosen country	Public investment – the public sector is very big in India – it invests in education, healthcare, transport and housing reducing the gap between public and private sectors Private investment – TNCs are key to India's economic development Case Study: Tata group Purchases of global businesses has meant Tata is now a global TNC with products including cars, steel, power, construction and consumer goods	Public investment Private investment TNC		
		Changes in population structure and life expectancy that have occurred in the last 30 years in the chosen country	India's population increased to 1.3 billion in 2015. As a result, its population structure has changed: • 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	Population structure Infant mortality rate Dependency ratio Life expectancy	Interpreting population pyramids	
		Changing social factors (increased inequality, growing middle class and improved education) in the chosen country	Increased inequality – a widening gap between the rich and poor and women continue to have a lower social status Improved education – greater investment in school has allowed the literacy rate to improve Growing middle-class – improved literacy rates and urbanisation has led to a rise of the middle class and a growing consumer market	Gender inequality Middle-class		
	Changing geopolitics and technology impact on the chosen developing or emerging country	How geopolitical relationships with other countries affect the chosen country's development: foreign policy, defence, military pacts, territorial disputes	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	Geopolitics Foreign policy Military pacts Territorial disputes		
How technology and connectivity support development in different parts of the chosen country and for different groups of people		India's technology has expanded rapidly with its own ICT industry and huge wireless network. However, there is a digital divide between the core (urban) and periphery (rural)	Digital divide	Using socio-economic data to calculate difference from the mean, for core and periphery regions		

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<p>Case Study of development in a developing country*or an emerging country* India</p>	<p>There are positive and negative impacts of rapid development for the people and environment of the chosen developing or emerging country</p>	<p><i>Positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts of rapid development for the chosen country and its people</i></p>	<p>Social Better jobs, income and healthcare Lack of housing – shanty towns Younger men benefit from jobs</p> <p>Economic Larger workforce, stronger economy Increase in tourism - jobs Cost of new infrastructure</p> <p>Environmental Potential to invest in renewables Deforestation and desertification Increased CO₂ emissions Growing gap between core and periphery regions</p>	<p>Infrastructure Renewable energy Deforestation Desertification CO₂ emissions</p>		
		<p><i>How the chosen country's government and people are managing the impacts of its rapid development to improve quality of life and its global status</i></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Global politics</p>		