

What is development?	Development is a term that measures how advanced a country is compared to another.
Identify factors that affect human development of a country.	<b>Economic</b> (income, job security, cost of living), Food and water security, <b>Cultural</b> (democracy, work-life balance), <b>Social</b> (access to health, education, housing) <b>Technological</b> (better farm/ industry machinery, electricity)
What does food security mean?	An imbalance between food production and food consumption means many countries lack food security. This means people lack: availability, access and knowledge.
Explain how water security contributes to the human development of a country.	Access to safe water kick-starts human development. Safe water improves people's lives as they are no longer too ill to work, children can go to school and women can work instead of spending all day collecting clean water.
What does GDP mean?	Gross domestic product—the total value of all goods and services produced in a country each year
What does HDI mean?	Human development index—a composite measure looking at income per capita, life expectancy and education.
Explain how development can be measured?	GDP—the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.  HDI—Uses the country's gross national income (GDP per capita), life expectancy and average years in education to produce an indicator of the country's development level.
Explain one way to measure political corruption.	The corruption perceptions index grades the quality of governments from 'highly corrupt' to 'very clean.

Explain one way of measuring economic inequalities within a country.	One way of measuring economic inequalities is to use the Gini coefficient. This is expressed as a ratio from 0 to 1. Same income for everyone = 0; one person has all the income =1.
Describe the pattern of development across the world.	Globally, development is uneven. A range of factors has led to variations in the level of development between countries and within countries including the UK.
Describe the variations of development in the UK.	Development levels vary within the UK. In London and the South East of England, people generally have a higher standard of living than people in the rest of the UK.
Identify global inequalities affecting development levels.	<b>Physical</b> ( size of the country, natural hazards, landlocked or not, tropical or temperate climate), <b>Historical</b> (colonial links, trading relationships), <b>Economic</b> (type of economy, debt, investment in health and education)
Identify inequalities within the UK affecting development levels.	<b>Physical</b> (remoteness or accessibility of area, the potential for industry), <b>Historical</b> (links with particular industry, impact of deindustrialisation), <b>Economic</b> (employment rates and salaries, house prices, state of infrastructure)
What does uneven development mean?	Uneven global development has had different impacts on people's quality of life in different parts of the world.
Identify factors have a uneven impact on a countries development.	Employment, health, access to housing, education, technology, food and water security.
Explain how health has a uneven impact on development.	Healthcare is limited in the developing world, with fewer doctors and poor facilities.

<p>Explain how employment has a uneven impact on development.</p>	<p>Employment in developing countries is limited, with people working in lower paid, more labour intensive jobs.</p>
<p>Explain how food and water security has a uneven impact on development.</p>	<p>Developing countries lack access to food and clean water, resulting in malnourishment and dehydration. A lack of water limits people's ability to grow the food they need.</p>
<p>Explain how technology has a uneven impact on development.</p>	<p>Less investment in technology, with fewer people who have the skills to use it. Appropriate technology can be more effective in meeting local needs in a sustainable way.</p>
<p>Explain how education has a uneven impact on development.</p>	<p>Literacy rates are low in the developing world, with few schools and poor attendance rates. People with the least education have the largest families, which can lead to debt and malnutrition.</p>
<p>Explain how access to housing has a uneven impact on development.</p>	<p>Many people around the world don't have access to housing. More than 30% of the world's population live in slums. Each year, more than 6 million children die before they reach their 5th birthday.</p>
<p>Suggest one of the consequences of uneven development.</p>	<p>One of the consequences is that many people have a low quality of life. For example, while most people in more developed countries have easy access to clean water, many people in developing countries lack this, and are forced to walk miles to drink dirty, contaminated water. This leads to people contracting diseases like cholera, which lowers life expectancy.</p>
<p>What is international aid?</p>	<p>International aid is where one country voluntarily transfers resources to another country. It provides vital income for many poor countries, and helps reduce uneven global development.</p>
<p>What is inter-governmental agreements?</p>	<p>These are agreements made between two or more governments to co-operate in some way.</p>

What does FDI stand for?	Foreign direct investment (FDI)
Explain how FDI helps to reduce uneven development.	FDI is when a company invests in a company in a different country, and has some control over what that company does.
State the positives of FDI.	The positives are that it brings in investment, brings in big brands—widens consumer market and foreign companies may be able to pay more—pushes up the wages.
State the negative of FDI.	Big brands can outsell local products, FDI is not always reliable—investors can pull out and a lack of regulation can have negative implications, e.g. environmental consequences and industrial accidents.
Explain how trade can help reduce uneven development.	Trade agreements such as removing trade barriers can reduce uneven development by helping developing countries to increase trade: for example. Open trading between the EU and China.
Explain how Fairtrade can help reduce uneven development.	Fair trade producer in developing countries work together to deal directly with retailers in developed countries, get fairer conditions and get a better price for their goods. Fair trade makes up less than 1 per cent of the total world trade.
Explain how debt relief can be used as a strategy to reduce uneven global development.	Many of the world's poorer countries struggle to make the annual repayments associated with debt. In 1996, the IMF and world bank organised the HIPC (heavily indebted poor countries) initiative to reduce the amount owed by these poorest countries. This has helped to release some of the countries income to be used to improve the lives of their residents.
What is top-down development?	Development projects can be top-down (led by government or transnational corporations—TNCs).
What is bottom-up development?	Development projects can be bottom-up (led by the community)

Explain how top-down development promote development.	Top-down development happens through actions of governments and TNCs. Large scale projects that aim at national level or regional level development. Very expensive projects are often funded by international development banks. Sophisticated technology that needs experts to install and maintain.
Explain how bottom-up development promote development.	Bottom-up development happens through actions of NGOs working with communities. Local-scale projects that aim to benefit a village or small group of communities. Very cheap compared to top-down, but usually funded by the community. Appropriate technology that local people can learn to operate and repair.
State the positives of the top-down development model in the promotion of development.	Can access very large sums of money through investment from TNCs that also provide knowledge and expertise for further projects. Can benefit thousands of people. Access to world-leading experts and latest technology.
State the negatives of the top-down development model in the promotion of development.	Funding can come with 'strings attached' e.g. remove trade barriers. Many local people may not benefit e.g. if they have to move because a major new dam project will flood their village. Investment from TNCs can lead to poorly paid employment, which reduces people's chances of breaking the poverty cycle.
Explain the advantages and limitations of the bottom-up development projects in the promotion of development.	One of the advantages of bottom-up development projects is that they can be targeted at the specific needs of the local people: for example, supplying clean water from a new well. On the other hand, the use of these projects can mean that the promotion of development is slow, because governments in poorer countries rely on the work of NGOs to develop solutions.
Describe one environmental context of a developing or emerging country.	India experiences two monsoon seasons—the North East monsoon occurs during the cooler months and the South West monsoon during the warmer months.
How does political factors affect the development in India	<b>Regional</b> —India is the largest country in the Indian subcontinent. <b>Global</b> —India is the second most populated country in the world; 1.31 billion people in 2015. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms on land area.

How does social factors affect the development in India.	<b>Regional</b> ( social ranks known as ‘castes’, assigned at birth, divide India’s society) <b>Global</b> (India’s globally-spread population generates income for its economy with money sent back—remittances)
How does cultural factors affect the development in India.	<b>Regional</b> (over 80% of India’s population are Hindu. Other religions include Islam, Sikhism and Buddhism). <b>Global</b> (India has the third-largest Muslim population in the world. India’s film industry, Bollywood, makes 1600 films a year, seen by 2.7 billion people).
Explain why development occurs at different rates across the regions of the developing or emerging country you have studied.	In India, the ‘core’ economic regions have developed more rapidly than the ‘periphery’ economic regions. In core regions like Gujarat, dynamic industries have created a high volume of exports, which has brought wealth and jobs to the region, helping it to develop rapidly. In peripheral regions like Bihar, incomes are low and most people still depend on agriculture as there is very little manufacturing industry, so the rate of development has been much slower.
Explain the term unevenness of development.	Development can be uneven within a country, varying between core (most economically advanced) regions and the periphery (regions with lower development).
What are the 4 economic sectors?	<b>Primary</b> (extraction/ production of raw materials) <b>Secondary</b> (manufacturing of raw materials) <b>Tertiary</b> (providing services) <b>Quaternary</b> (providing information services—e.g. computing)
How can a country be affected by trade, aid and investment?	The development of a country can be affected by economic, social and demographic processes, and the way these processes interact with each other.
How has public investment helped the development of India?	Public investment in areas such as education, health, transport and housing is important for development. Many people work in India’s public sector, which is still bigger than in the UK or USA. Since 1990s, India has reduced the divide between the public and private sectors.
How has private investment helped the development of India?	Private investment by TNCs and smaller businesses has been key to India’s economic development and has increased.

<p>Suggest ways in which changing social factors have improved the development of India?</p>	<p><b>Improved education</b> (greater investment in schools this has become a high government priority, literacy rates have risen and there is a strong private sector).</p>
<p>You have studied a named developing or emerging country. Explain how its government is managing the impacts of rapid development in order to improve its global status.</p>	<p>India is the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases, mainly caused by the rapid development of the country. In order to improve its resulting negative global status and to help reduce climate change, the Indian Government has agreed to develop renewable energy resources. The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) focuses on clean energy such as solar power and promises to plant more forests to absorb carbon emissions.</p>
<p>What does the term geopolitics mean?</p>	<p>Geopolitics is the impact of a country's human and physical geography on its international politics and relations. For example, Japan and China are economic rivals; Japan has worked to build strong political relations with India, China's economically powerful neighbour.</p>
<p>What are the 10 most powerful countries in the world?</p>	<p>1. USA 2. China 3. Japan 4. Germany 5. France 6. UK 7. Brazil 8. Italy 9. Russia 10. India.</p>
<p>State the environmental impacts of rapid development.</p>	<p>Potential to invest in technologies—renewable energy. Logging and land clearance—deforestation. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions—climate change. More chemicals used in industry/ agriculture—water pollution. Desertification and deforestation—lower biodiversity.</p>
<p>State the economic impacts of rapid development.</p>	<p>Rise in consumerism—strong economy. Increase in tourism—jobs and state income. Larger workforce. Cost of dealing with environmental and social problems, Cost of installing new infrastructure. Pressure and cost to provide more services.</p>
<p>State the social impacts of rapid development.</p>	<p>Better access to healthcare—lower infant mortality rate. Better jobs and income—reduced poverty. Improved community spirit from newly formed groups. Pollution in cities—poor public health. Lack of housing—slums and shanties. Men/ young people benefit most—women/ older people left behind.</p>