

Topic 5 Global Development: Part of the Human exam worth 37.5%. The exam is 1 hour 30 minutes. Part of Section A in the Exam.	Green	Amber	Red
Describe contrasting ways of defining development, using economic criteria and broader social and political measures			
Different factors contribute to the human development of a country: economic, social, technological, cultural, as well as food and water security			
Explain 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			
Define: GDP, HDI, Corruption, Inequality			
Describe the global pattern of development and its unevenness between and within countries, including the UK.			
Explain factors (physical, historic and economic) that have led to spatial variations in the level of development globally and within the UK.			
Explain the 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.			
The range of international strategies (international aid and inter-governmental agreements) that attempt to reduce uneven development.			
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.			
Case Study of development in a developing country or an emerging country			
Location and position of the chosen country in its region and globally.			
Broad political, social, cultural and environmental context of the chosen country in its region and globally.			
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.			
Positive and negative impacts of changes that have occurred in the sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary) of the chosen country's economy. (			
Characteristics of international trade and aid and the chosen country's involvement in both.			
Changing balance between public investment (by government) and private investment (by TNCs and smaller businesses) for the chosen country.			
Changes in population structure and life expectancy that have occurred in the last 30 years in the chosen country			
Changing social factors (increased inequality, growing middle class and improved education) in the chosen country.			

How geopolitical relationships with other countries affect the chosen country's development: foreign policy, defence, military pacts, territorial disputes.			
How technology and connectivity support development in different parts of the chosen country and for different groups of people.			
Positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts of rapid development for the chosen country and its people.			
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			
<b>Skills</b>			
Comparing the relative ranking of countries using single versus composite (indices) development measures			
Interpreting choropleth maps			
Using numerical economic data to profile the chosen country			
Using proportional flow line maps to visualize trade patterns and flows			
Interpreting population pyramids			
Using socio-economic data to calculate difference from the mean, for core and periphery regions.			