THE Ebbsfleet ACADEMY
Aspire, Excel

Subject: Geography
Year: GCSE
Term: 1a
Topic: Development Dynamics

Lesson Sequence
1. Defining and measuring development
2. Causes and consequences of global inequalities
   a. Modernisation theory (Rostow)
   b. Dependency theory (Frank)
3. Development approaches
4. India: location
5. India: context
6. India: economy
   a. Globalisation
7. India: economic growth on society
8. India: environment
9. India: international role
10. India: conflicting views

Key Assessments
1. Exam paper 1
2. Past Exam paper.

Core Texts
Edexcel Geography B (9-1)
John Hopkin (ed.); Pearson

Key Words

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
birth rate	The number of live births per 1000 population per year.	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	The total income of the country, including that made outside the country by its companies and corporations, divided by the number of inhabitants, to give average income per person
composite index	An index, such as the HDI, which is calculated from several different measures.	Human Development Index (HDI)	A measure of people's quality of life using social measures of development, based on life expectancy, education and standard of living
Corruption Perception Index	A ranking of countries according to perceived levels of corruption.	infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births per year
death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 population per year.	life expectancy	Average number of years that a newborn child can expect to live
debt	Money owed by a country, to private creditors (e.g. commercial banks) or to international agencies such as the world Bank or IMF.	maternal mortality rate	The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births
demographic indicators	Measures related to the population, such as birth and death rate and rate of natural increase.	migration	The long-term movement of people (or animals) within or between countries
demographic transition	A model of how counties' population structures often changeover time as they develop.	natural population decrease	Birth rate higher than death rate, growing the population
development	The economic or social progress a country or people makes.	population pyramid	A bar chart arranged vertically, which shows the distribution of a population by age and sex
development gap	The difference in income and the quality of life in general between the richest and poorest countries in the world.	purchasing power parity (PPP)	A way of adjusting Gross National Income to allow for the differences in whatUS$1 can buy in different countries
Gini coefficient	A way of measuring inequality in a country: the higher the value of the Gini coefficient, the more unequal a country is	total fertility rate	The average number of children born per woman in a country
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year per head of population		

Important points to remember:
- There are different ways to measure development in a country / region.
  These include: measuring GDP / GNI / HDI / Corruption Perception Index etc.

Population pyramids:
- **Wide base =** youthful population and a very high fertility rate
- **Narrow base =** ageing population
- Population 'bugles'
- **Life expectancy**
- **Increasing / decreasing population**
- **Infant mortality rates**
- **Death / birth rates**

Also → **Demographic Transition Model (DTM)**

Types of development approaches
- **Bottom-up**
- **Top-down**

CAUSES OF GLOBAL INEQUALITIES
- **Physical environment**
- **History (colonialism)**
- **Political and economic policies (open economies)**
- **Social investment**

CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL INEQUALITIES
- **Economic**
- **Social**
- **Environmental**
- **Political**
- **Migration:**

Key Inquiry Questions
- How do we define and measure development?
- How do demographic data vary at different levels of development?
- What are the causes and consequences of global inequalities?
- How do development theories explain development?
- Are top-down or bottom-up approaches to development more successful?

Case study: India
- How has India's development been influenced by its location and global links?
- How are globalisation and other changes in the economy linked to India's development?
- What impacts has rapid economic change in India had on its people and environment?