



You will learn about:

- Differences in development and quality of life
- How the development gap can be reduced
- The economic growth of India

You will be able to:

- Use case studies/examples to explain processes.
- Use and create graphs/diagrams/maps.
- Use literacy (PEEL and PEAL).

<p>Lesson Overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: What is development and how is it measured? 2. Causes and consequences of uneven development around the World. 3. Reducing the development gap – an overview of strategies. 4. India Case study Context: location, importance and changing political relationships of India. 5. Case study: India’s changing industrial structure and economic development. 6. India Case study: Globalisation, the impacts of TNCs in India (BT), and the role of aid. 7. India Case study: the effects of economic development on environment and quality of life. 8. Causes of economic change in the UK- deindustrialisation and post-industrial economy. 9. Science and business parks in the UK 10. UK’s North-South divide and transport improvements- rail, airports, roads and ports. 11. Changing rural landscapes in the UK – SW England and the Outer Hebrides 12. Impacts of industry on the physical environment (named example- Torr Quarry) 13. The UK’s links with the wider world 14. Revision and Consolidation 			<p>Key Words:</p> <p>Business park Area of land occupied by a group of offices and businesses, usually located on the edge of towns.</p> <p>De-industrialisation The decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NEEs.</p> <p>Demographic Transition Model (DTM) A model showing how populations tend to change over time through birth rates, death rates and total population size.</p> <p>Development The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.</p> <p>Enterprise zones Zones to encourage new businesses and new jobs to an area where there are no pre-existing businesses.</p> <p>Fairtrade When producers in LICs are given a better price for the goods they produce to improve income and reduce exploitation. Often this is for farm products like cocoa, coffee, bananas or cotton.</p> <p>Globalisation The process which has created a more connected world, with increases in the movements of goods (trade), ideas (culture) and people (migration and tourism) worldwide.</p> <p>Gross National Income (GNI) The total amount of money earned in a country per year through selling products and services.</p> <p>Human Development Index (HDI) A method of measuring development in which GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined.</p> <p>Intermediate technology The simple, easily learned and maintained technology used in serving local needs in LICs (e.g. rainwater collection).</p> <p>International aid Money, goods and services given by the government of one country or a multilateral institution such as the World Bank</p> <p>Life expectancy- the average age a person can expect to live until</p> <p>Literacy Rate- the percentage of adults who can read and write</p> <p>Local enterprise partnerships Voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses.</p> <p>Microfinance loans Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business.</p> <p>Newly emerging economies (NEEs) Countries that have begun high rates of economic development, usually with rapid industrialisation.</p> <p>North-South divide real or imagined cultural and economic difference between the south and north of England.</p> <p>Post-Industrial Economy where manufacturing industry declines and is replaced by growth in services and the quaternary sector.</p> <p>Quaternary sector High tech-research and development</p> <p>Trade The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.</p> <p>Transnational Corporation (TNC) A company that has operations (factories, offices, shops) in more than one country.</p>						
<p>Suggested reading:</p> <p>Fiction-</p> <p>Midnight’s Children by Salman Rushdie</p> <p>Non-fiction-</p> <p>Factfulness by Hans Rosling,</p> <p>The Almighty Dollar by Dharshini David</p>			Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection