



<p>Lesson Overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is development and how is it measured? 2. What are the causes and consequences of uneven development around the World? 3. What strategies are there for reducing the development gap? 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- Tor 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 Blood Brothers by Willy Russell</p> <p>Non-fiction-</p> <p>Factfulness by Hans Rosling, The Almighty Dollar by Dharshini David</p>	