

Key idea 2.1: There are different ways of measuring and defining development.

Development definition:

Development - how it is measured:

Purchasing power parity (PPP) -

Human Development Index (HDI) -

Gini coefficient -

Corruption perceptions index (CPI) -

Development gap -

Population pyramids:

Key idea 2.2: There is global inequality in development and different theories for how it can be reduced.

Physical environment:

History - colonialism:

Political and economic policies:

Social investment:

Consequences of inequality:  
1.economic

2.social

3.environmental

4.political

Migration:

Rostow's modernisation theory:

Frank's dependency theory:

Key idea 2.3: Approaches to development vary in type and success.

Top down development:

Transnational corporations (TNC's)

Foreign direct investment (FDI):

Multiplier effect:

Bottom-up development:

Non-government organisations (NGO's)

Sustainable development:

Microcredit:

Fair Trade:

Aid:

Key idea 2.4: Development of the emerging country is influenced by its location and context in the world.

India - location:

India as a former colony:

India as a hub:

Environmental contrasts:

Social and religious compositions:

Government and states:

Colonial legacy:

Indian diaspora:

Key idea 2.5: Globalisation causes rapid economic change in the emerging country.

India -GDP and GNI per capita:

Change in India's economy:

Trade:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

Government policy:

Aid:

The role of globalisation:

The role of the service sector:

Transport and communications technology:

Key idea 2.6: Rapid economic growth results in significant positive and negative impacts on people and the environment in the emerging country.

Demographic change:

Urbanisation:

Age and gender:  
1.education

2. health

3.economic participation

4.political representation

5.access to finance

Regional contrasts:

Impact on the environment:

Air pollution:

Water pollution:

Deforestation:

Desertification:

Greenhouse gases:

Climate change:

Key idea 2.7: Rapid economic development has changed the international role of the emerging country.

The BRICS:

The G-20:

India's relations with the USA and the EU:

Political ambitions:

International climate negotiations:

Conflicting views about development include:  
1.foreign investment

2.changing international relations

3.poverty remains a concern

4.urban and rural lifestyles

India's low level of economic freedom:

Development challenges:

Key Geographical vocabulary:

emerging country

demographic indicators

infant mortality rate

carbon sink

GNI per capita

social development

birth rate

maternal mortality rate

geopolitical influence

GDP per capita

economic development

death rate

globalisation

foreign exchange reserve

developed country

political development

total fertility rate

rural-urban migration

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