

9.1 WHY IS GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT UNEVEN?



INTENT– In this unit you will build on your understanding that quality of life is different in different places. You will look at the pattern of global inequality and the different ways that quality of life and development can be measured. You will look at how development changes over time and why it has happened at different rates in different places. You will investigate the consequences of inequalities on people and countries.

Builds on – Y7 – quality of life variations



Feedforward – GCSE – Development Dynamics

KEY LOCATIONS



Global Scale –
global patterns
of wealth



National Scale –
Malawi



Local Scale –
Local projects
can support
development

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- Development relates to changes which improve the quality of life of people living in an area.
- Development can be measured using a range of different indicators.
- Wealth is the most common indicator, but focusing on this one thing can be misleading.
- Levels of development vary between as well as within countries.
- The pattern of global development has changed over time and countries have developed at different rates.
- There are a wide range of factors which have affected why some countries have developed more than others.
- A lack of development can cause a range of consequences for people living in low income countries.
- The Sustainable Development Goals aim to reduce global inequalities by 2030.
- Development projects operate at a range of scales and have different levels of success.

Key
Concepts:



Place



Space



Inter-connections



Diversity

Catholic Social
Teaching

KEY TERMINOLOGY

Bottom-up development	A project that is controlled and led by local people and communities. Sometimes with help from outside organisations.
Civil war	A war between different groups of people from the same country.
Birth rate	The number of live births per 1000 people per year.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 people per year.
Development gap	The gap between the richest (most developed) and poorest (least developed) countries of the world.
Development indicators	Statistics/factors that can be used to compare development in one country/location with another.
Exploit/exploitation	The unfair extraction/use of natural resources or people.
GNI	Gross National Income – a country's total income, including the total value of goods and services (GDP) plus any income from foreign sources.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product – the total value of goods and services in a country.
High income country	A country with a high GNI per capita.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A measure of development combining statistics on health, wealth and education. It is given as a value between 0 and 1. The higher the value, the more developed a country.
Industrialise	When a country moves from an economy based on farming to one based on manufacturing
Inequality	The uneven distribution of wealth in a society
Low Income Country	A country with a low GNI per capita.
Middle-Income Country	A country with a medium GNI per capita
Per capita	Per person
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

CAREERS



Working for an NGO– You could work for an NGO, many of which are charity organisations like CAFOD. There are opportunities to work raising awareness in the UK or supporting projects on the ground in different countries.

Curriculum Links