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| **The Changing Economic World** | | | | |
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| **1** | **There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.** |  |  |  |
|  | Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. |  |  |  |
|  | Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI). |  |  |  |
|  | Limitations of economic and social measures. |  |  |  |
|  | Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. |  |  |  |
|  | Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. |  |  |  |
|  | Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. |  |  |  |
| **2** | **Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.** |  |  |  |
|  | An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans. |  |  |  |
|  | An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. |  |  |  |
| **3** | **Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.** |  |  |  |
|  | A **case study** of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: • the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally • the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed • the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development • the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country • the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world • international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country • the environmental impacts of economic development • the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. |  |  |  |
| **4** | **Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.** |  |  |  |
|  | Economic futures in the UK:  • causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies  • moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks  • impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable  • social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline  • improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity  • the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences  • the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. |  |  |  |