Geography AQA

Paper 2. Topic 2 – Changing Economic World

India case study

Exam Booklet

Key idea	Specification content
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.
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.

Key idea	Specification content
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 trasnational 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.

EXAM PRACTISE QUESTIONS

1. Define development. (1 mark) *Pg 81 in revision guide*

Description

2. Define development gap. (1 mark) *Pg 81 in revision guide*

Description

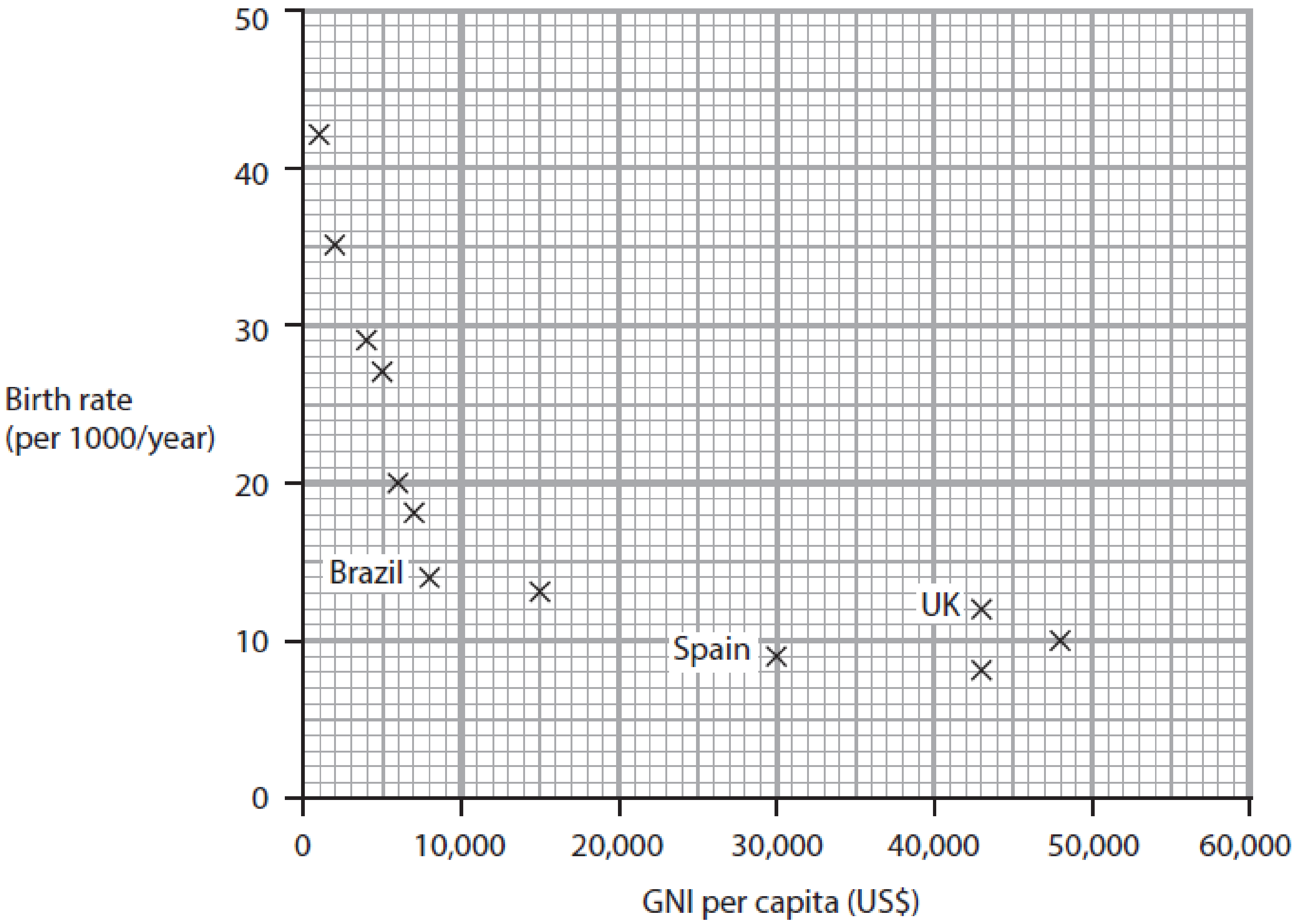
3. Define Gross National Income (GNI). (1 mark)

Description

4. For the following development indicators, complete the final column to show how the value changes as a country develops. The first is completed for you. (5 marks) *Pg 81 in revision guide*

Development indicator	Definition	As a country develops, this value gets… *(higher/ lower)*
GNI per head (*or* per capita)	The GNI divided by the population of a country.	Higher
Birth rate	The number of live births per thousand of the population per year.	
Death rate	The number of deaths per thousand of the population per year.	
Infant mortality rate	The number of babies who die before they are 1 year old, per thousand babies born.	
Literacy rate	The percentage of adults who can read and write.	
Life expectancy	The average age a person can expect to live to.	

Figure 1 – A scatter graph showing the relationship between GNI and birth rate for countries at different levels of development.



5. Using **Figure 1**, Describe the relationship between GNI and birth rates. (3 marks)

(D1)escribe	**(D2)**escribe	**(D3)**escribe

6. Explain a problem with using GNI per head to measure development. (2 marks) *Pg 81 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

7. Define Newly Emerging Economy. (1 mark) *Pg 82 in revision guide*

Description
A rapidly developing country with a growing economy that is moving from primary to secondary industries. E.g. Brazil, Russia, India, China.

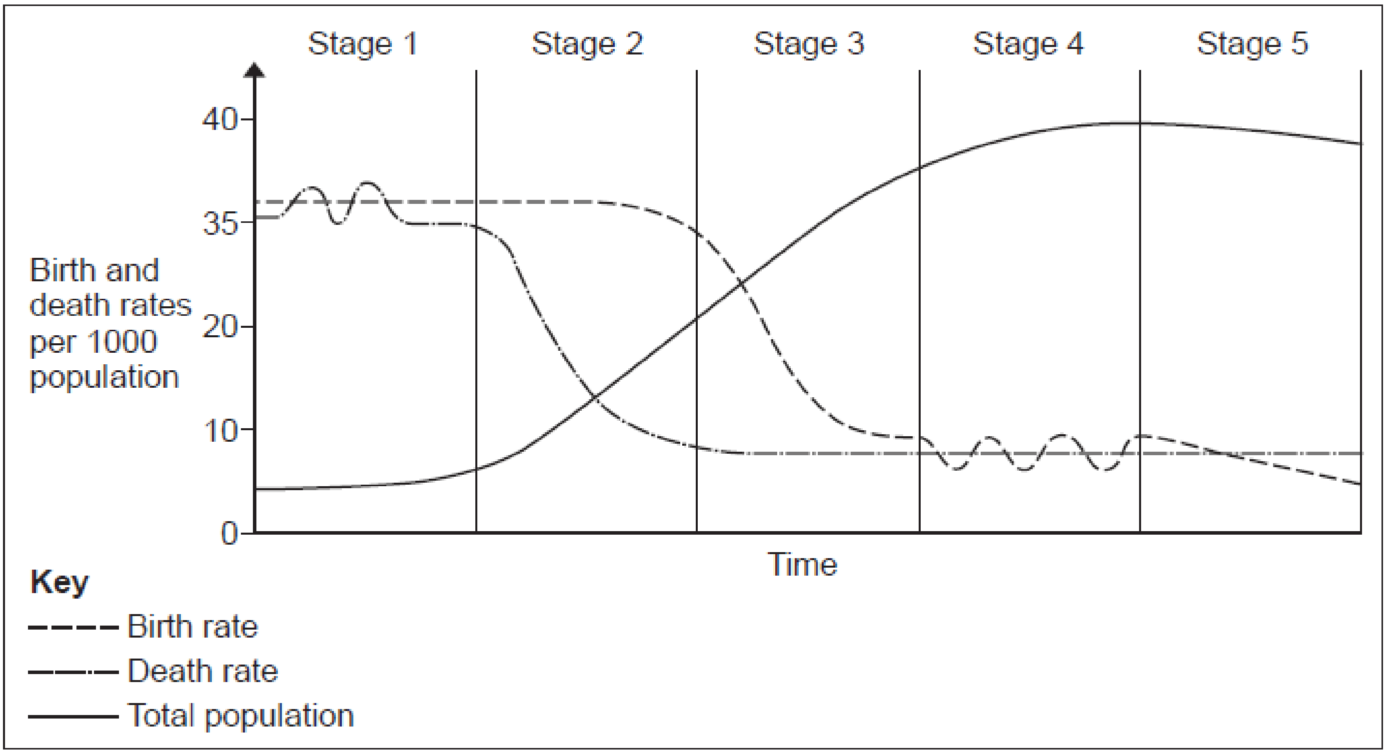
8. Identify the three indicators that make the human development index (HDI). (3 mark) *__Pg 82 in revision guide__*

Description
1. 2. 3.

9. HDI is a composite measure of development. This means it is made of several single measures. Explain why this is a better way to measure development than single measures like death rate. (1 mark) *__Pg 82 in revision guide__*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

Figure 2 – The demographic transition model.



10. Using **Figure 2**, complete the table below to describe the demographic characteristics of each stage of the DTM. Stage one has been completed for you. (5 marks) *Pg 83 in revision guide*

Stage	**Characteristics**
1	Birth rate = high and fluctuating. Death rate = high and fluctuating. Total population = low.
2	Birth rate = Death rate = Total population =
3	Birth rate = Death rate = Total population =
4	Birth rate = Death rate = Total population =
5	Birth rate = Death rate = Total population =

11. Using **Figure 2**, explain why the death rate is dropping in stage 2 of the DTM. (2 marks) *Pg 83 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

12. Using **Figure 2**, explain why the birth rate is dropping in stage 3 of the DTM. (2 marks) *Pg 83 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

13. Using Figure 1, identify two reasons why population is decreasing in stage 5. (2 marks) *Pg 83 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(K)**nowledge

14. Explain two physical factors that can cause uneven development (4 marks) *<u>Pg 84 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

15. Explain two economic factors that can cause uneven development. (4 marks) *<u>Pg 84 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

16. Explain a historical factor that can cause uneven development. (2 marks) *<u>Pg 85 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

17. Explain how uneven development can create consequences for wealth and health. (4 marks) *<u>Pg 75 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

18. Explain how uneven development can create consequences for international migration. (2 marks) *Pg 85 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

19. Explain how each strategy below can be used to reduce the development gap. (7 marks) *Pg 86 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding	**(U)**nderstanding
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from HICs is spent in LICs or NEEs to open factories.		
Aid can be given by charities or other governments.		
Fair Trade means farmers get more money for their goods.		
Intermediate technology means using simple, easy to fix tools and machines to help countries develop.		
Microfinance loans give people money to start a small business.		
Industrial development means moving your economy from primary to more secondary and tertiary industries.		
Debt relief means HIC governments and banks stop asking for loans to be paid back.		

20. Explain one benefit of using tourism to close the development gap. (2 marks) *Pg 87 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

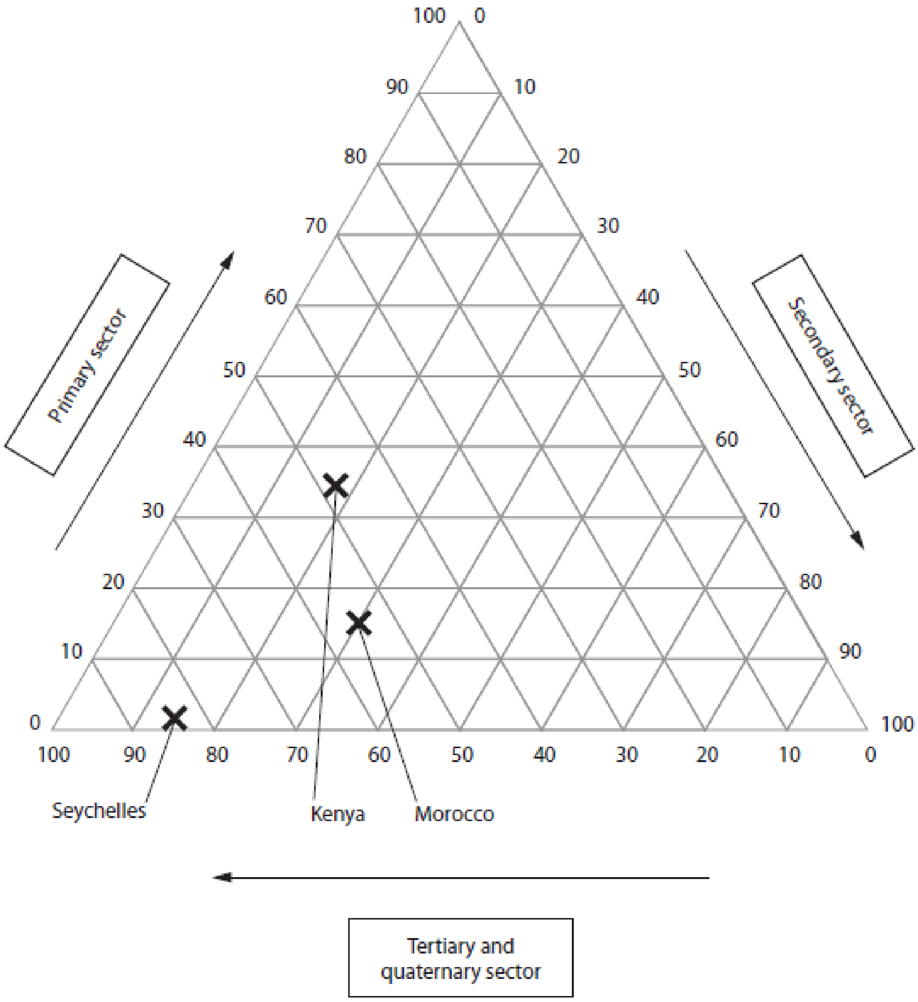
21. Explain one negative impact of using tourism to close the development gap. (2 marks) *Pg 87 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(K)**nowledge

22. Describe the political, cultural and social context of India. (3 marks) *Pg 88 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(K)**nowledge	**(K)**nowledge
Political	**Cultural**	**Social**

Figure 3 – The percentage that different industrial sectors contribute to total GDP for a selection of LIC and NEE countries.



23. Using **Figure 3,** plot the data below onto the graph. (1 mark)

Economic sector	Percentage (%) of The Gambia's total GDP
Primary	20
Secondary	15
Tertiary and quaternary	65

24. Explain two ways that India's industrial structure is changing because of rapid development. (4 marks) *Pg 88 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

25. Explain two advantages of TNCs for India. (4 marks) *Pg 89 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

26. Explain two disadvantages of TNCs for India. (4 marks) *Pg 89 in revision guide*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

27. Explain one way India's political relationships with the wider world are changing. (2 marks) *<u>Pg 89 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

28. Explain one way India's trading relationships with the wider world are changing. (2 marks) *<u>Pg 89 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

29. Explain how short-term aid is helping to benefit India. (2 marks) *<u>Pg 90 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

30. Explain how top-down aid is helping to benefit India. (2 marks) *<u>Pg 90 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

31. Explain how economic development has impacts on quality of life and the environment in India. (4 marks) *<u>Pg 90 in revision guide</u>*

(K)nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding	**(K)**nowledge	**(U)**nderstanding

Question	Using an example of a country in a LIC/ NEE you have studied, to what extent do physical factors influence the development of a country? (6 marks)			
	A (application)	K (knowledge)	U (understanding)	U (understanding)
Paragraph 1				
Paragraph 2 (Challenge – grade 6 +)				
Conclusion (Challenge – grade 8+)				

Question	Assess the consequences of uneven development. (6 marks)			
	A (application)	K (knowledge)	U (understanding)	U (understanding)
Paragraph 1				
Paragraph 2 (Challenge – grade 6 +)				
Conclusion (Challenge – grade 8+)				

Question	Evaluate the effectiveness of tourism in reducing the development gap. Use an example you have studied. (9 marks)			
	A (application)	K (knowledge)	U (understanding)	U (understanding)
Paragraph 1				
Paragraph 2 (Challenge – grade 6 +)				
Conclusion (Challenge – grade 8+)				

Question	“TNCs only bring advantages to the host country.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use an example of a TNC operating in a LIC/NEE in your answer. (9 marks)			
	A (application)	K (knowledge)	U (understanding)	U (understanding)
Paragraph 1				
Paragraph 2 (Challenge – grade 6 +)				
Conclusion (Challenge – grade 8+)				