

DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY QUESTIONS

How do we measure a countries development?	How are long term and short term aid different? How do they help?	What are trade blocs and what are the positives and negatives of them?
What are the processes which connect countries globally?	What are impacts can an MNC have on a country? Use an example.	How are globalisation and MNCs linked?
What are the causes of uneven development around the world?	What is Fairtrade and how does it work?	What are the global patterns of development?

KEY WORDS

Globalisation	The process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected due to increased trade and cultural exchange. People, money, goods and information can be transferred between countries.
Aid	Help given from one country to another. It can be given in several ways.
Tariffs	Custom duty (tax) charged on imported goods.
Development Gap	Is the difference in levels of social wellbeing and economic development between the poorest and the richest people on the planet, it can occur within the same country.
Multi National Corporations (MNCs)	Are companies that operate globally. They tend to have their headquarters in a HIC and other factories around the globe. E.g. Apple.
Multiplier Effect	This occurs when something happens to the economy and can have a positive or negative impact. This results in a 'snowballing' effect.
Trade	Goods produced in one country and then sold abroad are exports. The goods that a country buys from abroad are imports.
Interdependence	Countries that rely on each other to trade goods and services are interdependent.
Long term aid	These are longer-termed development programmes usually involving local communities in education and skills for sustainable development.

DIAGRAMS

