



Levels of development

There are three levels of development. From least developed to most developed they are:
Developing - Bangladesh/Afghanistan - mainly in Africa
Emerging - India/Brazil - mainly in S America and Asia
Developed - The UK/USA - mainly in Europe and N America



World map representing Human Development Index categories (based in 2021 data, published in 2022)
Very high (≥ 0.800) Low (≤ 0.549)
High (0.700–0.799) Data unavailable

Development Indicators show you are a country is developing

Literacy rate - The number of people in a country who are able to read and write

Life expectancy - The average age of death in a country.

Average income (GNI per capita) - The total amount of money a country makes each year, divided by the number of people who live there.

Average food intake - The average amount of calories eaten per person per day.

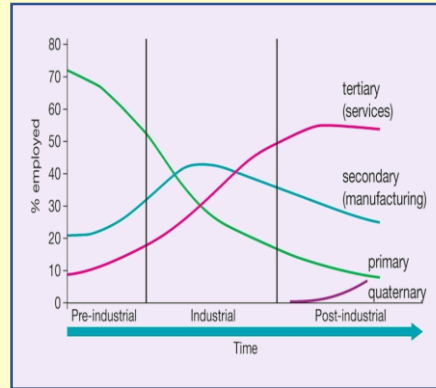
Transnational corporations (TNCs)

Global companies (TNCs) have branches all around the world. They usually have their **headquarters** in developed countries because this is where most large TNCs originate. **Their factories are often in developing countries** and once goods are produced, they are shipped all around the world. The worldwide transport of goods is only possible due to advances in transport technology, like containerships

TNCs and sweatshops

- Sweatshops are often found in developing or emerging countries
- Products are made cheaply and workers paid a very small wage
- The finished products are then sold to developed countries and sold by big companies for large profits
- Conditions in sweat shops are often very poor - sometimes workers are very young, paid very little, have to work very long hours and receive very few breaks
- Often sweatshop workers cannot afford to go to school so this affects the country's level of development

Key term	Definition
Globalisation	The growing interconnectedness of the world
Trans-national corporation	A big company that operates in more than 1 country
Trade	Selling and/or buying products
Manufacture	Make something on a large scale (usually in a factory)
Sweatshop	A factory where workers are expected to work long hours for little pay
Import	To move/sell a product into a country
Export	To move/sell a product out of a country
Outsourcing	Where a service such as manufacture or receiving calls is handed over to a third party – (paying for a different company to do the work)
Labour	The work done by people to make or provide something
Global shift	Worldwide movement of manufacture to Asia (especially China)
Production	The act of making something eg. A t-shirt
China/India	Examples of emerging countries
UK/Germany/USA	Examples of developed countries



The impact of globalisation on different groups of people

Secondary workers have lost jobs in developed countries and have had to move to tertiary jobs
- **Primary workers** in developing countries have lost jobs in developing countries and moved to secondary jobs

How does the internet help globalisation and development?

Access to internet (switched on)

- TNCs are able to communicate easily with other branches and HQ
- Connect with family/other cultures
- View news and information quickly
- Ease of living inc./ online shopping
- Films and entertainment are new industries and provide new jobs.

No internet (switched off)

- No TNCs investing
- No exposure to other cultures
- Fewer business opportunities

Consumers in developed countries (us)

Primark sell in 30 countries, mostly developed
Products manufactured abroad with low labour costs
Get access to cheaper products

Owners of TNCs

Primark manufacture 98% of products in Asia
Primark outsource manufacture to emerging countries
Cheap cost of labour
Increased profits

Workers in sweatshops

Gain employment
Opportunity to develop new skills
Long hours, little pay, no safety regulations (rules)
Poor living conditions

Secondary workers in developed countries

Job losses due to deindustrialisation
Jobs outsourced to emerging countries
High levels of unemployment



Homework 1

1. Write a paragraph explaining which parts of the world are developing, emerging and developed.
2. Explain what a TNC is and what they exist to do.
3. Why is the internet important in order for countries to globalise?

Homework 2:

- Learn the key terms from the sheet you were given in class.
- Practice recalling both the definition and key term.
- Get someone to test you
- Write up 4-6 sentences including the key words

Homework 3

Write two arguments:

Roughly half a page each

Refer to different groups from the knowledge organiser

1. Globalisation has improved lives for most people
2. Globalisation has improved lives for most people

	I can...	Tick
How do development levels vary around the world?	Outline a number of development indicators such as life expectancy, Years in school, literacy rate and GDP per capita.	
	Identify regions/continents of the world using their overall levels of development – developing, emerging or developed	
What factors have helped make the world more globalised?	Define globalisation and TNC (Transnational corporation)	
	Describe a number of changes to transport and communication over the last 50 years.	
	Explain how changes to transport and communications have increased levels of globalisation through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration • Tourism • TNC growth • Spread of cultures 	
How do TNCs operate?	Explain why TNCs (**Nike, Aviva) choose to do different things in different parts of the world, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacture • Headquarters • Sales (branches) 	
	Examine the operations of a named TNC (Nike), describing their global operations.	
How has globalisation affected different groups of people?	Evaluate how different groups of people have been affected by globalisation, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNC owners • Sweatshop workers in developing countries (**deindustrialisation and unemployment in Cardigan, Wales) • Consumers • Textile/secondary workers in developed countries • Call centre staff in Bangalore, India • Tourists/migrants 	
	Explore the advantages and disadvantages of outsourcing of Aviva call centres.	