**Key Issue 10.1: Why Does Development Vary Among Countries?**

***Pages 354-361***

*\*\*\*Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.*

1. define the following:
   1. **Development-**
   2. **More Developed Country (MDC)-**
   3. **Less Developed Country (LDC)-**
2. The HDI (Human Development Index), created by the UN, takes what **three** things into consideration when determining a country’s level of development?
3. Identify the developed regions, developing regions and the exceptions (separated areas). **Developed** **Developing** (lowest?) **Exceptions** (why)
4. What is ***Gross National Income (GNI)***? How is this different from ***PPP***? From ***GDP***?
5. What is the annual per capita (per person) GNI in an MDC? In an LDC?
6. Explain the statement: “Per capita GNI measures average (mean) wealth, not the distribution.”
7. What types of jobs comprise the ***primary sector*** of an economy? ***secondary sector***? ***tertiary sector***?
8. How is the percent of workers in agriculture different in LDCs and MDCs?
9. Within MDCs, what is the trend (increasing or decreasing) for each of the sectors?
10. What is ***Productivity*** and how is it calculated?
11. Explain the differences between MDCs and LDCs regarding productivity.
12. The UN uses two measures of quality of education. Define and explain both:
13. Compare life expectancy in MDCs to LDCs.
14. Compare infant mortality rate in MDCs to LDCs.
15. What **three** “consumer goods” are considered to be particularly good indicators of development?
16. What is the ratio of people to these types of goods in a typical MDC? In a typical LDC?
17. The people in LDCs who do have access to consumer goods are usually concentrated in what regions?
18. Give examples of regions where there are variations in levels of development. Explain why.
19. Give examples of countries with varying levels of development. Explain why.

**Key Issue 10.2: Where Are Inequalities in Development Distributed?**

***Pages 362-371***

1. What is the function of the ***IHDI***?
2. What does it mean to have a high IHDI score?
3. Describe the roles of countries in Wallerstein’s ***world-systems theory***.

**Core Semi-periphery Periphery**

1. Describe how we see income inequality in Brazil.
2. Describe the inequality of income in the U.S.
3. What is the trend of inequality within developed countries?
4. Define ***Gender Inequality Index (GII)***:
5. The GII considers what **three** areas as it compares the situation of women to that of men in various countries?
6. Why does the UN include reproductive health as a contributor to GII?
7. Where are the highest GII’s? Lowest?
8. Define ***Gender Development Index (GDI)***:
9. The GDI considers what **three** areas as it compares the situation of women to that of men in various countries?
10. What has been the trend in gender inequality since the 1990s?
11. What regions have shown the greatest improvement?
12. Where does the US rank in GII? Explain why.
13. Explain **empowerment**
14. What two indicators are measured to calculate the empowerment dimension of the GII?
15. What is the Female Labor Force Participation Rate?
16. Use Figure 10-33 to answer the following questions:
    1. What region(s) see the highest numbers of women in the national legislature?
    2. What is that percentage?
    3. What is the percentage in the US?
17. What is the ***adolescent fertility rate***?
18. What regions of the world has the highest rates? What is the trend of the U.S.?
19. What is the maternal mortality rate?
20. What regions of the world has the highest rates? What is the trend of the U.S.?

**Key Issue 10.3: Why Do Countries Face Development Challenges?**

***Pages 372-379***

1. Complete the chart below with notes from the text on two different models of development.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | APPROACHES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | |
|  | Self-Sufficiency Path | International Trade Path (Rostow’s Development Model) |
| Elements |  |  |
| Problems & Criticisms | See pg. 374 |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Self-Sufficiency | | International Trade (Rostow’s) |
| Case Studies | India (pg. 375): | Four Asian Dragons (pg. 373): |
| Arabian Peninsula States (pg. 373): |

1. Which of the two models for development has shown the most success?
2. What is the function of the ***World Trade Organization*** (pg. 373)?
3. Describe the two ways that it attempts to achieve its goals.
4. Why have each of the following groups been critical of the WTO?
   1. ***Progressives***:
   2. ***Conservatives***:
5. Define ***Foreign Direct Investment***:
6. What is a ***transnational corporation***:
7. In what regions are most transnational corporations headquartered?
8. Identify the **two** main sources, both controlled by MDCs, of loans for LDCs.
9. What is ***microfinance***? Describe the impact of the Grameen Bank.
10. What is the **THEORY** behind using loans for infrastructure projects in LDCs?
11. In REALITY, what has usually happened when loans have been used for these infrastructure projects?
12. Describe the two strategies used for fighting economic downturns.

**Stimulus strategy Austerity strategy**

1. What is the option for countries that apply for debt relief? Why?
2. What are ***structural adjustment programs***?
3. Why is this unpopular with citizens in LDCs?

**Key Issue 10.4: Why Are Countries Able to Make Progress in Development?**

***Pages 380-383***

1. Explain how progress has been made in the HDI:
   1. GNI per capita-
   2. Education-
   3. Life expectancy-
   4. HDI-

**\*\*read through the Sustainable Development Goals\*\***

1. Choose 5 of the Goals and rank them in the order you consider to be most important

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

1. What is **Fair Trade**?
2. Explain some of the **producer standards** for Fair Trade.
3. Explain some of the **worker standards** for Fair Trade.
4. What are the benefits of buying fair trade products?