5.1 Global Development: Theories of Development, Underdevelopment and World Systems: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7192 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Write in full sentences for questions worth 4 marks or more. Spend about 10 minutes in total.

1 Item B: "A study comparing two countries found that Country X, which liberalised trade and privatised large state firms in the 1990s under advice from international lenders, experienced faster GDP growth but rising inequality and cuts to public services. Country Y pursued state-led industrial policy, protected some strategic industries and invested in education; its growth was slower but poverty rates fell and schooling participation rose." Using Item B and your knowledge, explain two ways these contrasting development strategies illustrate the debate between neo-liberal and structural state-led approaches.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 State one strength of using a world-systems approach to explain long-term patterns of global inequality.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Outline two policy implications that follow from a dependency theory analysis of underdevelopment.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.1 Global Development: Theories of Development, Underdevelopment and World Systems: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

identifies that Country X's liberalisation and privatisation are associated in Item B with faster GDP growth, illustrating a neo-liberal claim that market-oriented policies can support growth; this reported association does not establish that the policies caused it	**B1**
develops the reported association by linking faster growth with rising inequality and cuts to public services, illustrating critics' concern that growth under neo-liberal policies may carry social costs, without proving the critique or its cause	**B1**
identifies that Country Y combined state-led industrial policy and protection of some strategic industries with education investment, illustrating the reported association between a structural state-led approach and an active role for the state	**B1**
develops the reported association by relating Country Y's slower growth alongside falling poverty and rising school participation to a possible state-led priority for social development; the association alone does not prove the theory or a causal effect	**B1**

Answer: Country X's liberalisation and privatisation alongside faster GDP growth illustrate the neo-liberal argument that market-oriented policies are compatible with growth. Its rising inequality and cuts to public services also illustrate critics' concern that growth may have social costs. Country Y's state-led industrial policy and education investment alongside lower poverty and greater school participation illustrate the argument that state action can prioritise social development, despite slower growth. These are reported associations in two countries: they do not establish that the policies caused the outcomes, prove either approach, or show that the countries had comparable starting conditions.

Question 2

identifies a strength, e.g. it links local outcomes to global structures, showing how unequal exchange benefits cores	**B1**
brief development, e.g. helps explain persistent patterns across many countries that simple internal explanations cannot	**B1**

Answer: A strength is that world-systems theory links local outcomes to global structures by showing how unequal exchange benefits core countries, which helps explain persistent patterns of inequality across many countries beyond internal factors alone.

Question 3

identifies implication one, e.g. need for import substitution industrialisation or protection of domestic industry	**B1**
develops implication one, e.g. to reduce dependence on commodity exports and build local manufacturing	**B1**
identifies implication two, e.g. call for political and economic autonomy, including land reform or control of foreign capital	**B1**

Answer: Policy implications include pursuing import substitution and protecting domestic industry to reduce dependence on commodity exports and build manufacturing, and seeking greater political and economic autonomy such as land reform or tighter control over foreign capital.

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