5.1 Global Development: Theories of Development, Underdevelopment and World Systems: Test Pack

AQA 7192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Write in full sentences for questions worth 4 marks or more. Spend about 15 minutes in total.

1 Which one of the following best summarises Rostow's stages of economic growth model as applied to national development policy?

- ☐ A) Development is caused by external exploitation and cannot be achieved internally
- ☐ B) Societies pass through linear stages from traditional to high mass consumption
- ☐ C) The world economy is divided into unchanging core and periphery zones
- ☐ D) Free markets always produce equal development outcomes

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 Explain two ways in which the semi-periphery concept adds nuance to a strict core-periphery picture of the world economy.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Outline one way neo-liberal structural adjustment policies are intended to promote development in poorer countries.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Explain three ways dependency theory uses historical evidence to argue that colonialism produced long-term underdevelopment in formerly colonised countries.

(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 5.1 Global Development: Theories of Development, Underdevelopment and World Systems: Test Pack

Question 1

B (Rostow's model argues societies pass through linear stages to reach mass consumption)	**B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

identifies point one, e.g. semi-periphery countries occupy an intermediate position, sometimes exploiting periphery states while being exploited by cores	**B1**
develops point one, e.g. this shows mobility and gradations in the system rather than a rigid two-tier structure	**B1**
identifies point two, e.g. semi-periphery can stabilise the system by absorbing surplus capital and labour	**B1**
develops point two, e.g. this explains why power relations are dynamic and why some countries can move up or down the hierarchy	**B1**

Answer: The semi-periphery occupies an intermediate role, exploiting periphery states while being exploited by cores, indicating mobility and gradations rather than a rigid two-tier system. Semi-periphery countries can also absorb surplus capital and labour, stabilising the global system and explaining dynamic shifts in countries' positions.

Question 3

identifies a policy, e.g. privatisation of state enterprises or removal of trade barriers	**B1**
development, e.g. intended to increase efficiency, reduce public spending and attract foreign investment	**B1**

Answer: Structural adjustment policies promote privatisation and removal of trade barriers to increase efficiency, reduce public spending and attract foreign investment as routes to development.

Question 4

identifies point one, e.g. extraction of wealth and resources during colonialism reduced the capacity of colonies to develop local industry	**B1**
develops point one, e.g. colonies became specialised in primary commodities, making economies vulnerable to price swings and dependent on exports	**B1**
identifies point two, e.g. colonial infrastructure was often oriented towards extraction and export rather than domestic development	**B1**
develops point two, e.g. this left weak domestic markets and limited industrial diversification after independence	**B1**
identifies point three, e.g. colonial institutions often entrenched elite rule and unequal landholding patterns	**B1**
develops point three, e.g. these political and social legacies constrained redistributive policies and broad-based development	**B1**

Answer: Dependency theorists point to colonial extraction of wealth which blocked local industry and led to commodity dependence; to colonial infrastructure built for export rather than domestic markets leaving little industrial diversification; and to institutional legacies of elite rule and unequal landholding that constrained redistributive policies and broad-based development.

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