4.2 HL: Human development and diversity

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 30 marks**

KEY WORDS Human Development Index
- Gender Inequality Index
- extreme poverty
- cultural diffusion
- cultural homogenization
- glocalization
- Fairtrade

Objective

Build the skills to answer Paper 3 questions on **human development and diversity**: measuring development with the **Human Development Index** and the Gender Inequality Index, extreme poverty, how global flows change cultures (diffusion, homogenization, **glocalization**, hybrid forms) and how local people respond.

You must be able to:

- explain how the HDI is built and judge its limits
- compare development with HDI and poverty data
- explain cultural diffusion, homogenization, glocalization and hybrid cultures with examples
- evaluate local responses: protectionism, Fairtrade, civil society and Indigenous groups
- write a Paper 3 part (a) answer [12]

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Measuring development

- The **HDI** combines three dimensions: **health** (life expectancy), **education** (years of schooling) and **income** (GNI per person). Each is scored from 0 to 1; the HDI is a kind of average. In 2022: Switzerland 0.967, China 0.788, Somalia 0.380 (UNDP).
- The **Gender Inequality Index** (GII) measures gaps between women and men in health, education, work and politics.
- About 700 million people live in **extreme poverty**, on less than US$2.15 a day (World Bank).
- Limits of averages: a national HDI hides inequality between regions, rich and poor, women and men. Development is more than income: it is the freedom to live the life you value.

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Culture and identity

- **Cultural diffusion** spreads foods, music, brands and languages. **Cultural homogenization**: the fear that every city will have the same shops and films.
- **Glocalization**: global brands adapt to local tastes: KFC in China sells congee and youtiao for breakfast; Shanghai Disneyland (2016) added Chinese designs and festivals.
- **Hybrid** cultures mix forms, e.g. K-pop mixes Korean and American styles.

Local responses

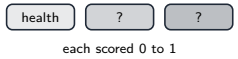
Protectionism (tariffs, quotas); **Fairtrade** (a guaranteed minimum price and a premium for about 2 million farmers and workers); **civil society** campaigns on working conditions; Indigenous groups protecting land, language and knowledge.

Paper 3 (a) answer shape [12]: three developed points, each: claim → how it works → a named example with a number → a link back to the question.

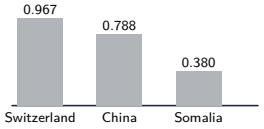
Worked example. HDI difference China − Somalia = 0.788 − 0.380 = 0.408; Switzerland's HDI is about 0.967 ÷ 0.380 ≈ 2.5 times Somalia's.

2 Practice

2.1 State the **three** dimensions measured by the Human Development Index. [2]



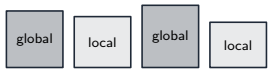
2.2 In 2022 the HDI of China was 0.788 and of Somalia 0.380. Calculate the difference, and explain **one** limitation of using the HDI to compare development. [3]



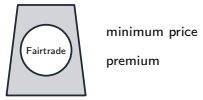
2.3 Define **glocalization**, and give **one** example. [3]



2.4 Explain **two** ways in which global flows can change local cultures. [4]



2.5 Explain how **Fairtrade** aims to help farmers in developing countries, and evaluate its limits. [6]



3 Exam-style questions

3.1 *(Paper 3, part (a).)* Examine how global interactions can change the cultural identity of places. [12]



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Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

health (life expectancy at birth), education (years of schooling) and income (GNI per person): any two correct; all three correct

2.2

$0.788 - 0.380 =$ **0.408**; the HDI is a national average, so it hides inequality between regions, rich and poor or women and men

2.3

a global company changes its products or marketing to suit local tastes and culture; e.g. KFC in China sells congee and youtiao for breakfast / Shanghai Disneyland's Chinese designs and festivals

2.4

any two, explained: homogenization: global brands, films and music replace local shops, foods and languages, so places look more alike; glocalization: global products adapt to local tastes, so new local versions appear; hybridization: cultures mix to create new forms, e.g. K-pop; revival or resistance: people protect or promote local food, language and festivals as part of their identity

2.5

aims: a guaranteed minimum price protects farmers when world prices fall; a Fairtrade premium is paid to the community for schools, clinics or better farming; rules on working conditions and the environment; limits: it reaches only about 2 million farmers and workers, a small share of the world's farmers; certification costs money, so the poorest farmers may not join; most of the final price still goes to processing and retail in core countries

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [10-12] a well-developed explanation of each link, named examples with detail, more than one scale or perspective; [7-9] developed points with some examples; [4-6] relevant but partly developed points; [1-3] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: diffusion: flows of films, music, food and brands spread through trade, tourism, migration and the internet; homogenization: chain stores and global media make city centres look alike; but the effect is uneven: large cities change faster than rural places; glocalization: KFC in China sells congee and youtiao; Shanghai Disneyland added Chinese designs; so global products take on local identity, not just replace it; hybrid cultures: K-pop mixes Korean and American styles and is now exported; flows go both ways: places in the periphery also export culture; migration brings new foods, languages and festivals to cities; local responses: protecting languages, heritage and local food; Indigenous groups protecting knowledge; power: places with more power (core) export more culture; peripheral places are more often receivers; so identity changes, but in different ways and to different degrees in different places

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