

Development is the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare. There are different types of development, including economic, social, cultural and environmental developments.

Measuring development

These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.

Economic indicators examples

Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
Gross Domestic Product per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.

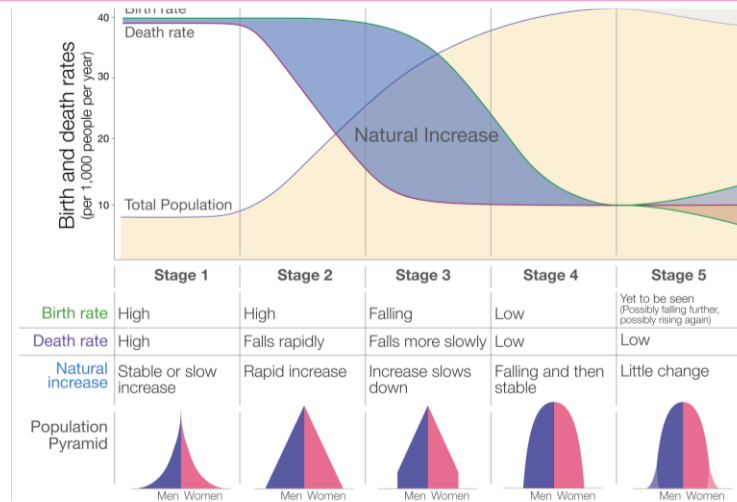
Social indicators examples

Birth Rate	The number of people who are born per 1,000 people
Death Rate	The number of people who die per 1,000 people
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

Mixed indicators

Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.
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Demographic Transition Model



Geography- Year 11 Knowledge Organiser

The Changing Economic World

Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa.

Physical factors affecting uneven development

Natural Resources	Natural Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel. Availability for timber. Access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of tectonic hazards. Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
Climate	Location/Terrain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. Climate can attract tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties. Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult. Scenery attracts tourists.

Variations in the level of development

LICs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
NEEs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
HICs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.

Human factors affecting uneven development

Aid	Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid can help some countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster. Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy. Having good trade relationships. Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Education	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases. People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy. More money on healthcare means less spent on development.
Politics	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effect the country's ability to trade. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries. Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.

Reducing the Global Development Gap

Microfinance Loans



This involves people in LICs receiving small loans from traditional banks.

- + Loans enable people to begin their own businesses
- Its not clear they can reduce poverty at a large scale.

Foreign-direct investment

This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.

- + Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise.
- Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.



Aid



This is given by one country to another as money or resources.

- + Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture.
- Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid.

Debt Relief



This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.

- + Means more money can be spent on development.
- Locals might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.

Fair trade



This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.

- + Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres.
- Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers.

Technology

Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.

- + Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting.
- Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology



CS: Reducing the Development Gap In Jamaica

Location and Background



Jamaica is a LIC island nation part of the Caribbean. Location makes Jamaica an attractive place for visitors to explore the tropical blue seas, skies and palm filled sandy beaches



Tourist economy

- In 2015, 2.12 million visited.
- Tourism contributes 27% of GDP and will increase to 38% by 2025.
- 130,000 jobs rely on tourism.
- Global recession 2008 caused a decline in tourism. Now tourism is beginning to recover.

Multiplier effect

- Jobs from tourism have meant more money has been spent in shops and other businesses.
- Government has invested in infrastructure to support tourism.
- New sewage treatment plants have reduced pollution.

Development Problems

- Tourists do not always spend much money outside their resorts.
- Infrastructure improvements have not spread to the whole island.
- Many people in Jamaica still live in poor quality housing and lack basic services such as healthcare.

Activities

1. To what extent is the HDI the most effective measure of development?
2. Compare the population structure of an LIC Or NEE with one of a HIC.
3. Explain the link between trade and the development gap.
4. Use a range of development indicators to explain the difference between standard of living and quality of life.
5. How does uneven development lead to disparities of global wealth
6. How does uneven development cause international migration?
7. How can industrial development reduce the development gap?
8. Explain why the use of aid must be sustainable if it is to be effective in raising a poor country's level of development.
9. Evaluate how far economic development can be linked to the DTM
10. How can debt relief help to improve the status of woman?

Prepare for your extended writes:

Questions:

Evaluate the DTM. Is it fit for purpose.

Justify the best method of closing the development gap.

1. BUG the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
4. Practice writing your answer from memory

GCSE Past Questions:

1. Suggest two ways that the level of economic development of a country might affect the quality of life of its people. (4 marks)
2. Give one reason why some countries have high infant mortality rates. (1 mark)
3. Outline the limitations of economic measures of development. (3 marks)
4. Tourism is an effective way of reducing the development gap. Do you agree? (9 marks)