

What is development?

Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.

Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.

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

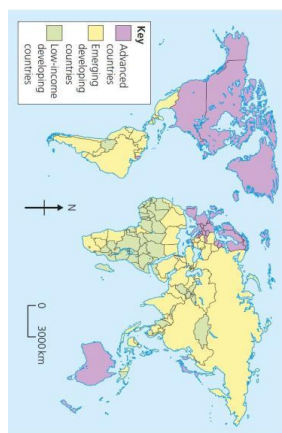
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

Mixed indicators

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



Causes of uneven development

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. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.

Year 9

Development

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.

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.

Consequences of Uneven Development

Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.

Wealth	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.
Health	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.
Migration	If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.

Reducing the Global Development Gap

Microfinance Loans This involves people in LICs receiving smalls loans from traditional banks.	Foreign-direct investment This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.	Aid This is given by one country to another as money or resources.	Debt Relief This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.	Fair trade This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.	Technology Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.
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