

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



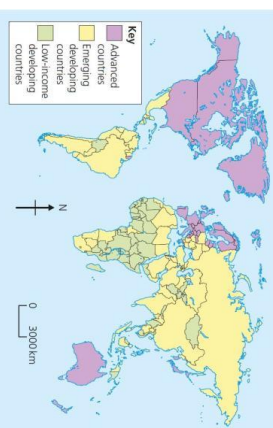
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

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.

The Changing Economic World

Physical factors affecting uneven development

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

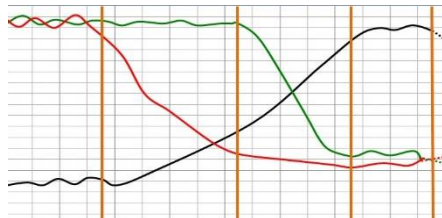
Consequences of Uneven Development

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.

The Demographic Transition Model

The demographic transition model (DTM) shows population change over time. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country.



STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5
High DR High BR Steady	BR Low Declining DR Very High	Rapidly falling DR Low BR High	Low DR Low BR Zero	Slowly Falling DR Low BR Negative
e.g. Tribes	e.g. Kenya	e.g. India	e.g. UK	e.g. Japan

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

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.



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.

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.



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 Kenya

Location and Background



Kenya is a LIC in East Africa. Tourists visit to go on safari and see the 'Big 5' in the Rift Valley. They also enjoy the beaches and coral reef near Mombasa.

Tourist economy



Tourism contributes 12.1% of GDP. 226,500 jobs rely on tourism. 7.6% of investment comes from tourism. Money from National Park entrance fees provides water and schools for the Masai. But they only receive 1% of the profits from tourism and most profits go to HICs.

Multipier 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.
- Erosion of culture, sex tourism and drugs and alcohol.
- Damage to coral reefs and scaring the safari animals

Case Study: Economic Development in India (NEE)



Location & Importance

It is a rapidly developing NEE with a HDI score of 0.65. It has the second largest population in the world at around 1.3 billion. India has the biggest population and economy in the south of Asia, so it plays a major role in trade and politics in the region. India's position in the Indian Ocean has allowed it to establish trade links with south-east Asia and the Middle East. India is increasingly important globally. It exports services such as IT support and manufactured goods such as medicines across the world. It is a member of the World Trade Organisation, the G20, and the UN

Influences upon India's development

Political

It was a British colony and suffered many of the delays to development typical of former colonies.. After independence (1947) it became the biggest democracy in the world. Recent ccusations of corruption in government.

Social

There are large inequalities in the country.
 Education is improving, but the adult literacy rate is still less than 75%.

Cultural

India has a diverse culture. It has over 22 languages and many religions e.g. Hinduism and Islam. India's caste system divided people into 4 groups.

Industrial Structures

42% work in agriculture. The remaining half is split between manufacturing and services., secondary 7%, tertiary 25%. Major exports include textiles

The role of TNCs

Unilever provides around 18,000 jobs in India. This provides a reliable income for people to use to improve their quality of life. It pays taxes which can then be invested in improving levels of development. Profits go to headquarters in London. Mercury pollution. Low wages.

Changing Relationships

India has had a long-running conflict with Pakistan and China over their borders. India helped to organise and pay for the building of the TAPI oil pipeline, which runs from Turkmenistan, through Afghanistan, Pakistan and into India. This needed collaboration

Environmental Impacts

Major environmental problems include deforestation, water pollution, air pollution and desertification.

Aid & Debt relief

Unilever set up Project Shakti. It trains 120,000 poor rural women to sell Unilever products to generate an income. The money is spent

Case Study: Economic Change in the UK



UK in the Wider World

The UK has one of the largest economies in the world. The UK has huge political, economic and cultural influences. The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance. The UK has global transport links i.e. Heathrow and the Eurostar.



Causes of Economic Change

De-industrialisation and the decline of the UK's industrial base. Globalisation has meant many industries have moved overseas, where labour costs are lower. Government policies such as raising the school leaving age.

Towards Post-Industrial

The quaternary industry has increased, whilst secondary has decreased. Numbers in primary and tertiary industry has stayed the steady. Big increase in professional and technical jobs.

Developments of Science Parks

Science Parks are groups of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses on a single site.

- Access to transport routes.
- Highly educated workers.
- Staff benefit from attractive working conditions.
- Attracts clusters of related high-tech businesses.

CS: UK Car Industry



Every year the UK makes 1.5 million cars. These factories are owned by large TNCs. i.e. Nissan.

- 7% of energy used there factories is from wind energy.
- New cars are more energy efficient and lighter.
- Nissan produces electric and hybrid cars.

Change to a Rural Landscape

Social

Rising house prices have caused tensions in villages. Villages are unpopulated during the day causing loss of identity. Resentment towards poor migrant communities.

Economic

Lack of affordable housing for local first time buyers. Sales of farmland has increased rural unemployment. Influx of poor migrants puts pressures on local services.

Improvements to Transport



A £15 billion 'Road Improvement Strategy'. This will involve 10 new roads and 1,600 extra lanes. £50 billion HS2 railway to improve connections between key UK cities. £18 billion on Heathrow's controversial third runway. UK has many large ports for importing and exporting goods.

UK North/South Divide

- Wages are lower in the North.
 - Health is better in the South.
 - Education is worse in the North.
 + The government is aiming to support a Northern Powerhouse project to resolve regional differences.
 + More devolving of powers to disadvantaged regions.