Yr.8: DEVELOPMENT

Key Words

Development	A countries ability to meet the basic needs of its population.
Development Gap	The widening difference in the levels of development between the worlds richest and poorest countries.
HIC **High Income Country**	The World Bank defines a high-income country as one with a gross national income (GNI) per capita of more than $14,005.
LIC **Low Income Country**	The World Bank classifies countries as low-income if their gross national income (GNI) per capita is $1,145 or less.
HDI **Human Development Index**	A composite indicator made up which is made up of a number of three elements (GNI per capita, life expectancy and education) to measure development

Sectors of Work

- Primary the production or extraction of raw materials.
- Secondary manufacturing or goods, turning raw materials into products we consume.
- Tertiary providing services to people.
- Quaternary knowledge-based industries or high-tech industry.

Global Development

The level of **development** of a country shows how **economically**, **technologically**, **culturally** or **socially advanced** a country is.

LIC's are countries with a GNI per capita of $1,145 or less, e.g. Chad and Ethiopia

HIC's are countries with a GNI per capita above US$ 14,005, e.g. Germany & USA.

BBC Bitesize
KS3 *Development*

Development Indicators

A countries development is determined by a number of development indicators. Which measure the quality of life. Some are better than others, with HDI seen as the most reliable measure of a countries development.

Life expectancy: The average age a person is expected to live until from the point when they are born.

GNI per Capita: Gross National Income per person. This is value of a country's final income in a year divided by its population

Literacy Rate: The percentage of a countries population that can read and write.

Uneven Development

Human Factors	Physical Factors
1. *Conflict and War* - Countries that are in a state of peace are able to see their economy and services develop. 2. *Health and Education* - strong education systems and access to good healthcare allow countries to develop more quickly. 3. *Political Stability* – stable governments have better relationships with trading partners and more transparency. 4. *Trade* – trade allows economy to grow.	1. *Landlocked* – no sea border. Countries that aren't landlocked have easier trade routes. 2. *Extreme Climate* – countries that have mild climates and reliable rainfall often have a more secure food supply. 3. *Relief* – flat relief is easier to build and develop infrastructure. 4. *Natural Disasters* – set development back due to rebuilding major services

Improving Development

Fairtrade	Transnational Corporations (TNCs)	Tourism
Fairtrade is an arrangement designed to help producers in developing countries (LICs) achieve a secure and sustainable livelihood.	**Apple**, Nike and McDonalds are examples of TNC's. They are businesses that operate globally. They make goods in countries where labour & materials are cheap.	Tourism grows a country's GDP, which can reduce the development gap. Jobs are created in LIC's providing an income to local people.
As an international movement, Fairtrade work in partnership with 2 million farmers and workers. Fairtrade aims to improve: • Income security, • Working conditions, • Access to services, • Investment, • Gender Equality, • Sustainable practices, • Community development.	They design goods & operate out of HIC's, benefitting from educated workers and trade goods internationally. • TNC's provide jobs and formal income. • TNC's provide education and training for local employees. • TNC's pay taxes to the government which can be invested to improve healthcare or education.	Tourism can lead to tax revenue, which can be used to develop roads & water. When people earn money from tourism they spend it in local businesses, which creates more jobs and money for businesses. This is the multiplier effect. Tourism can also promote the preservation of culture.

BOHUNT
FARNBOROUGH