

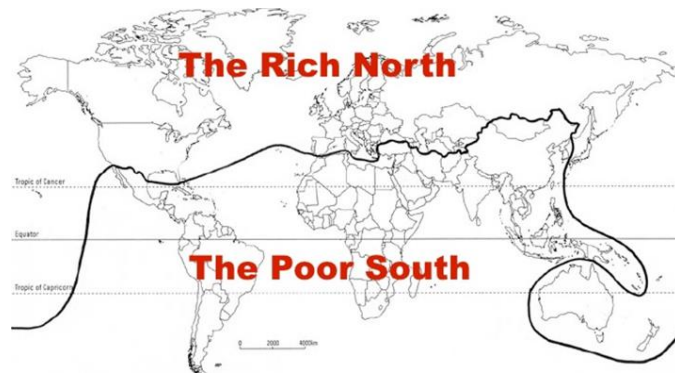
Development Knowledge Organiser

Development

Development is all about how wealth and the quality of life of people living on our planet varies from place to place.

Uneven development – Brandt Line

The North-South Divide is a division that exists between the wealthy developed countries, known as "the North", and the poorer developing countries or "the South." The divide was part of a report by Brandt on the state of world development in 1971. However, some countries have experienced rapid development over the last 50 years which makes this a little outdated now.



Levels of Development

HIC – High Income Country - these are richer countries that have lots of industry and service jobs such as the UK and Japan.

LIC – Low Income Country - These are poorer countries that have mainly primary jobs such as farming and mining. Countries include Bangladesh and Mali.

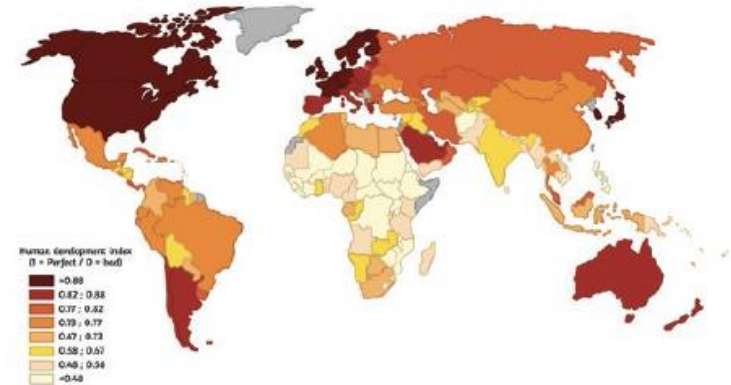
NIC – Newly Industrialised Country - These countries are those that have developed fastest over the latter part of the 20th Century such as China or India.

Measuring development - Development Indicators

Geographers use different DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS to measure the development of different countries.

Economic Development Indicators	Human Development Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross National Income (GNI) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Gross National Product (GNP) Unemployment Economic structure Economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth Rate Death Rate Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) People per doctor Literacy Rate Access to safe water Life expectancy

Measuring development is not straightforward. The United Nations now uses a composite indicator called **HDI (Human Development Index)** which is made up of a number of important measures: GNP per capita, number of years schooling, and life expectancy.



The measures range from 0 to 1. An HDI between 0.8 and 1 is high and between 0.6 and 0.4 is low.

Development gap

The development gap has grown due to various factors:

Historical/Political	Physical	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European colonisation in the 19th century. Corruption & political instability. Trade barriers During war, money was spent on weapons rather than development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Natural Resources Location e.g. landlocked Natural Hazards e.g. earthquakes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services Low skilled workers Diseases e.g. Malaria Discrimination/Inequality Lack of education

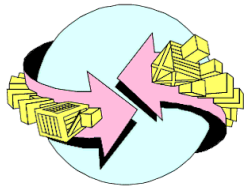
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World trade

Trade – the buying and selling of goods.

Import – bringing (goods or services) in a country from abroad for sale.

Export – sending (goods or services) to another country for sale.



Fair trade

Fair trade means that the producer receives a guaranteed and fair price for their product.



Often LICs are unable to earn more money due to:

- The products being primary products, therefore having lower value.
- The prices of raw materials fluctuate depending on supply and demand.
- Tariffs (a sort of tax) on certain goods, making it too expensive to trade.
- Trade blocs make it more difficult for an outside group to trade due to expenses.

Millennium development goals (MDGs)

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are international targets for reducing global poverty. These were developed in 2009 by the UN in order to create a more just, peaceful, and equal world.



Aid

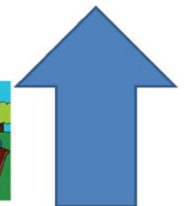
There are different types of aid that can be used to help a country:

- **Emergency or short-term aid** - needed after sudden disasters such as the 2000 Mozambique floods or the 2004 Asian tsunami.
- **Conditional or tied aid** - when one country donates money or resources to another (bilateral aid) but with conditions attached. These conditions will often be in the HICs favour
- **Charitable aid** - funded by donations from the public through organisations such as OXFAM.
- **Long-term or development aid** - involves providing local communities with education and skills for sustainable development, usually through organisations such as Practical Action.
- **Multilateral aid** - given through international organisations such as the World Bank rather than by one specific country.

Increasing development

Top-down development

Projects are set up and organised by governments, usually without involving local people and communities.



Bottom-up development

Development projects that involve and include local communities rather than central government or other agencies.

Criteria:

- Usually large scale
- Carried out by governments or international organisations
- Imposed upon
- Well-funded.

Criteria:

- Small scale
- Labour intensive
- Run by local people
- Limited funding
- Independent project.