

What is development?

Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
Economic	Progress in economic growth through industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	An improvement in people's standard of living. E.g. clean water and electricity.
Environmental	Advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measures of 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 National Income per head	An average of national income per person, per year in US dollars.

Social indicators examples

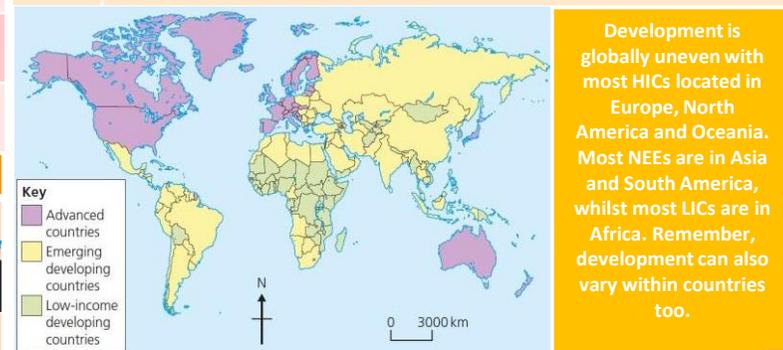
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 (per 1000 births).
Literacy rate	The % of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

Mixed indicators

Human Dev' Index (HDI)	A score (0-1) based on life expectancy, literacy rate and GNI.
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Variations in the level of development

LICs	Low income country (GNI per head less than \$1045)
NEEs	These countries are rapidly developing and industrialising
HICs	High income country (GNI per head more than \$12,746)



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"> - 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.

Economic and historical factors affecting uneven development

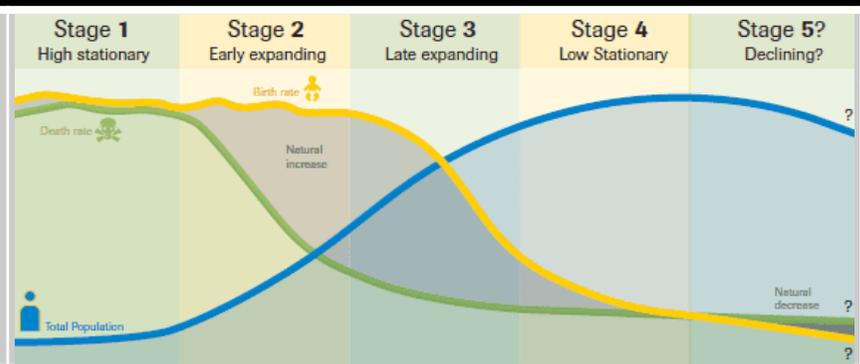
Aid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aid can help countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster. - Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. - Over-reliance on aid may stop other trade links being established. 	Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus, benefiting the economy. - Good trade relationships - Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Politics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption in local and national governments. - Stability of government affects a country's ability to trade. - Ability of the country to invest in services and infrastructure. 	History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonialism helped Europe develop, but slowed development in many other countries. - Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now developed 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 population	Declining DR BR High Rapid population growth	Rapidly falling DR Low BR Rapid population growth	Low DR Low BR Slow growth / stable population	Slowly Falling DR Low BR Population decline
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 smalls 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.



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



Example: Reducing the Development Gap in Jamaica (an NEE)



Location and Background

Jamaica is a NEE 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.

Case Study: Economic Development in Nigeria



Location & Importance

Nigeria is a NEE in West Africa. Nigeria is just north of the Equator and experiences a range of environments.

Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Economic growth has been based on oil exports.



Influences upon Nigeria's development

Political

Suffered instability with a civil war between 1967-1970. From 1999, the country became stable with free and fair elections. Stability has encouraged global investment from China and USA.

Cultural

Nigeria's diversity has created rich and varied artistic culture. The country has a rich music, literacy and film industry (i.e. Nollywood). A successful national football side.

The role of TNCs

TNCs such as Shell have played an important role in its economy.
+ Investment has increased employment and income.
- Profits move to HICs.
- Many oil spills have damaged fragile environments.



Environmental Impacts

The 2008/09 oil spills devastated swamps and its ecosystems. Industry has caused toxic chemicals to be discharged in open sewers - risking human health. 80% of forest have been cut down. This also increases CO² emissions.

Effects of Economic Development

Life expectancy has increased from 46 to 53 years. 64% have access to safe water. Typical schooling years has increased from 7 to 9.

Social

Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. Although mostly a strength, diversity has caused regional conflicts from groups such as the Boko Haram terrorists.

Industrial Structures

Once mainly based on agriculture, 50% of its economy is now manufacturing and services. A thriving manufacturing industry is increasing foreign investment and employment opportunities.



Changing Relationships

Nigeria plays a leading role with the African Union and UN. Growing links with China with huge investment in infrastructure. Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.

Aid & Debt relief

+ Receives \$5billion per year in aid.
+ Aid groups (ActionAid) have improved health centres, provided anti-mosquito nets and helped to protect people against AIDS/HIV.
- Some aid fails to reach the people who need it due to corruption.

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 investing in supporting vital businesses.

Development 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.



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.

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.