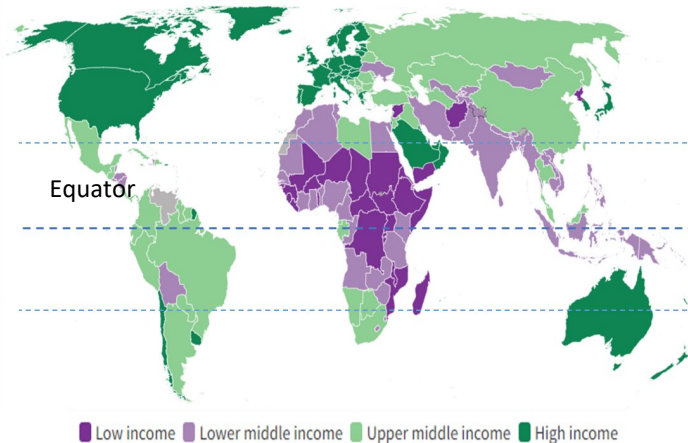


Knowledge organiser:

Development is the progress that a country makes both socially and economically. To measure development we need methods to see how good the quality of life is as well as how much wealth a country has.



Y7—What are the causes and consequences of uneven development?

Group	GNI	Examples
Low income countries	Less than 1,046	Afghanistan/Chad/Togo/Yemen
Lower middle income	1,046—4,095	Bangladesh/Kenya/Nepal/Pakistan/Nigeria
Upper middle income	4,096—12,695	China/South Africa/Peru/Botswana/Turkey/Argentina/Russia/India
High income countries	More than 12,695	USA/UK/Germany/Canada/Iceland/Chile/UAE/Seychelles/

Economic indicators

GNI per capita



Social Indicators

Food intake



Literacy Rate



Birth Rate



Life Expectancy



Death rate & Infant Mortality



Doctor patient ratio



Composite measures

Ways of measuring development that include both social and economic indicators.

HDI (Human development index).

The HDI measures

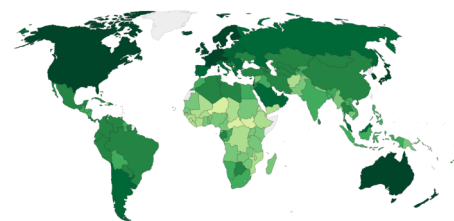
- Life Expectancy
- Standard of Education
- GNI

A high level of development has an HDI of 0.8 or above.

A low level of development has an HDI of below 0.6

Human Development Index, 2017

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and having a decent standard of living.



Source: UNDP (2018)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-index/ • CC BY

Some countries are landlocked and have no access to the sea. This means they cannot ship goods to other countries to sell and earn money.



Many countries experience war or conflict. Wars are expensive and lead to loss of life.



REASONS WHY NEPAL STRUGGLES TO DEVELOP

Landlocked country

Natural disasters—In 2015 an earthquake nearly 9000 people and destroyed roads, buildings and bridges.

Literacy rate
Males 71.6%
Females 44.5%



75% of land is mountainous land

Some countries have a shortage of doctors, hospitals and medical supplies. Ill people are not treated and may die. Others remain too ill to work and earn money.



If a country is too hot and experiences drought, it struggles to grow crops for food or to sell to other countries. If there is not enough food, some people become too ill to work.



A country that regularly suffers from storms, floods or droughts will spend time and money repairing the damage and helping the people affected rather than on new development.



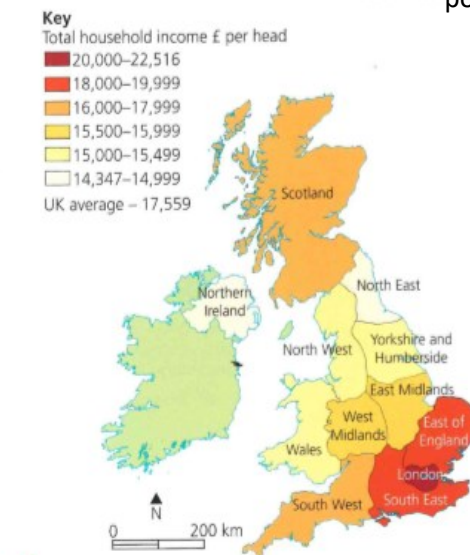
Some countries do not have good schools or enough teachers. Many people do not get an education, so cannot get a good job and earn good money. The country will not have a well-educated workforce.



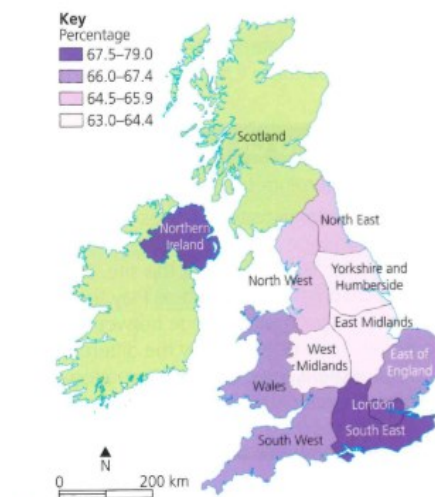
Factors that hinder development.

Uneven development—The UK

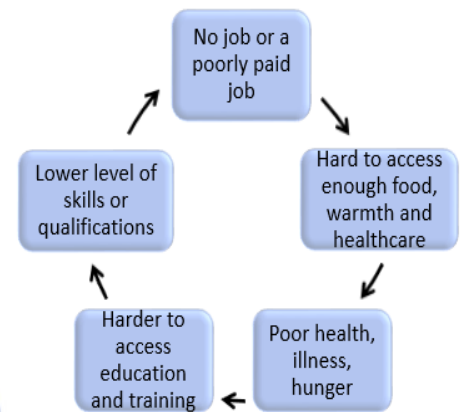
Within countries there can be inequalities and differences in development. In the UK there is a north south divide. It can be hard to break the cycle of poverty without help.



A Total household income in the UK



C Percentage of GCSE students awarded A*-C in Wales, England and Northern Ireland



The cycle of poverty

Impacts of uneven development

- Migration
- Food & water inequality
- Health inequality
- Education gap

Tacking uneven development

- Aid - to improve education, food security, shelter & clean water supply
- Promoting gender equality
- Fairer trade

UNESCO and Sustainable Development Goals



KEY VOCABULARY	<u>Development indicator</u> —a measure of how developed a country is. Indicators can be economic (measuring how much wealth and trade a country has) or social (measuring how good the quality of life is for people).
<u>Aid</u> —Assistance given from one country or organisation to another country in order to help it after a disaster or to help it develop.	<u>Inequality</u> — Differences in poverty and wealth, as well as in peoples' quality of life and access to things like jobs, housing and education.
<u>Development</u> —The social and economic progress that a country makes.	<u>LIC (Low income country)</u> - Countries with a low level of wealth, typically under \$1,045 per person. For example Chad, Nepal.
<u>Economic</u> — the aspects of geography related to the creation of wealth including money, trade, industry and jobs.	<u>NEE (Newly emerging economy)</u> - Countries that have recently experienced high rates of economic development. For example China, Brazil, Nigeria.
<u>GNI (Gross national income) per capita</u> - The average amount of money a country creates every year divided by the number of people living there.	<u>Quality of life</u> —the level of comfort and happiness a person or community has. This includes their access to resources and services such as education, health care, housing, open spaces, shops/leisure and how nice their living environment is.
<u>HIC (High income country)</u> - Countries with a high level of wealth, typically over \$12,746 per person. For example the USA, UK, France, New Zealand, Canada.	<u>Social</u> — the aspects of geography related to people and their quality of life.

Extra resources & wider reading

Oak Academy
Unit—
development



KS3 Bitesize
Development



Water Aid



Sustainable
development
goals

