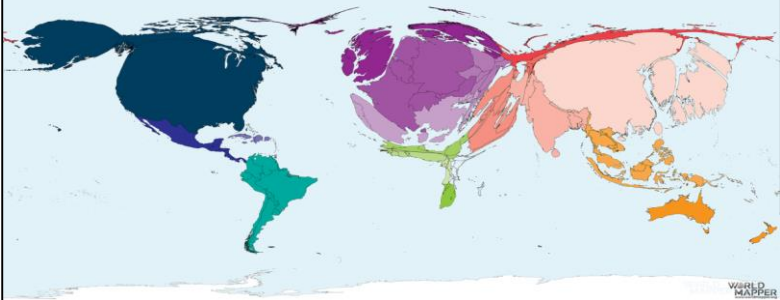



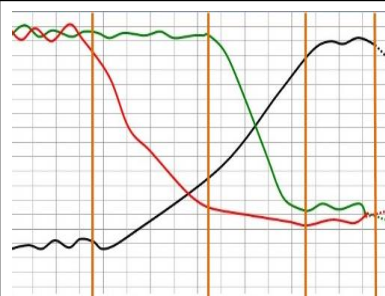
What is development?	
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
	

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.







Measuring development	
These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development. Whilst there are lots of different measures to standard of living, it can be difficult to measure quality of life .	
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.
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.




One way to measure Quality of Life, is by looking at a composite indicator which combines more than one measure of development together.	
Human Development Index (HDI)	A ranking that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.

Limitations to Development Indicators	
Development indicators only show one side of the story. For example Saudi Arabia's GNI would suggest that the countries population is extremely wealthy, when in reality on 10% of the population own the wealth.	








The Demographic Transition Model						
	<p>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.</p> 	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


The Changing Economic World	
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	

Factors affecting uneven development			
Natural Resources		Natural Hazards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel. Availability for timber. Access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of tectonic hazards. Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment. 		
Climate		Location/Terrain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. Climate can attract tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties. Difficult terrain can make it harder for countries to produce raw materials for trade. 		
Political Factors		Historical Factors	
<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. Poor withdrawal from colonies created lots of instability. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	<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.

Reducing the Global Development Gap





<p>Microfinance Loans </p> <p>This involves people in LICs receiving smalls loans from traditional banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Loans enable people to begin their own businesses - Its not clear they can reduce poverty at a large scale. 	<p>Investment </p> <p>This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise. - Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.
<p>Aid </p> <p>This is given by one country to another as money or resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture. - Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid. 	<p>Debt Relief </p> <p>This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 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.
<p>Fair trade </p> <p>This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres. - Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers. 	<p>Intermediate Technology </p> <p>Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting. - Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology
<p>Industrial Development </p> <p>LICs and NEEs move away from exporting raw goods with low value and develop manufacturing industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Stimulates the local economy by providing jobs. - Local people ca be exploited by poor working conditions. 	<p>Positive Multiplier Effect</p> <p>This a key concept and forms the underpinning for many strategies to reduce the development gap. It is where initial investment produces a larger economic and social benefit through employment of local people, growth of local business creating money for further investment.</p>

<p>Tourism – Example: Jamaica </p>	
<p>Location and Background</p> <p>Jamaica is a LIC 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</p>	<p>Tourist economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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.
<p>Disadvantages of Tourism</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourists do not always spend much money outside their resorts. - Infrastructure improvements have not spread to the whole island. 	

Case Study: Economic Development in Nigeria

<p>Location & Importance</p> <p>Nigeria is a NEE in West Africa. Nigeria is just north of the Equator and experiences a range of environments.</p> <p>Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Economic growth has been base on oil exports.</p>	
<p>Political Context</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Social Context</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Cultural Context</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Changing Employment Structures</p> <p>Once mainly based on agricul 50% of its economy is now manufacturing and services. A thriving manufacturing industry is increasing foreign investment and employment opportunities.</p>
<p>The role of TNCs</p> <p>TNCs such as Shell have played an important role in its economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Investment has increased employment and income. - Profits move to HICs. - Many oil spills have damaged fragile environments. 	<p>Changing Relationships</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Environmental Impacts of Economic Development</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Aid & Debt relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 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.
<p>Effects of Economic Development</p>	
<p>Life expectancy has increased from 46 to 53 years. 64% have access to safe water. Typical schooling years has increased from 7 to 9.</p> <p>Quality of life has increased for SOME, but not for ALL.</p>	

Case Study: Economic Change in the UK

<p>UK in the Wider World </p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Causes of Economic Change</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Towards Post-Industrial</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Developments of Science Parks</p> <p>Science Parks are groups of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses on a single site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to transport routes. • Highly educated workers. • Staff benefit from attractive working conditions. • Attracts clusters of related high-tech businesses. 	<p>CS: UK Car Industry </p> <p>Every year the UK makes 1.5 million cars. These factories are owned by large TNCs. i.e. Nissan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% of energy used there factories is from wind energy. • New cars are more energy efficient and lighter. • Nissan produces electric and hybrid cars.
<p>Change to a Rural Landscape </p>	
<p>Social</p> <p>Rising house prices have caused tensions in villages. Villages are unpopulated during the day causing loss of identity. Resentment towards poor migrant communities.</p>	<p>Economic</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Improvements to Transport </p>	<p>UK North/South Divide</p>
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

The Changing Economic World Key words

Birth rate – the number of births per 1000 population

Death rate – the number of deaths per 1000 population

De-Industrialisation – the decline of a countries traditional manufacturing industry due to exhaustion of raw materials and loss of markets to NEEs.

Development – the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, technology and human welfare.

Development Gap – the difference in standards of living and wellbeing the world's richest and poorest countries.

Globalisation – the process which has created a more connected world, with increases in movement of goods and people worldwide.

Gross National Income (GNI) – a measurement of economic activity calculated by dividing total national income by size of population.

Human Development Index – a method of measuring development in which GDP, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview.

Industrial Structure (Employment Structure) – the relative proportion of the workforce employed in different sectors of the economy.

North-South Divide – the economic and cultural differences between the South of England and Northern England.

Post – Industrial Economy - The economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.

Positive Multiplier Effect - an increase in spending produces an increase in national income and consumption greater than the initial amount spent. For example, if a corporation builds a factory, it will employ construction workers and their suppliers as well as those who work in the factory.

Science and Business Parks - Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road. Science parks are often located near university sites, and high-tech industries are established. Scientific research and commercial development may be carried out in co-operation with the university.

Standard of Living - the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community.

Trade - The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.

Transnational Corporations (TNCs) - A company that has operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country. Many TNCs are large and have well-known brands.

Quality of Life – a more subjective and tends to be the standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced.