

# Development

## What is development?

Development means positive changes that make something better. For a country this means an improvement in standard of living and quality of life

We use different terms to describe countries –

**LICs** – Lower income countries *e.g. Somalia or Kenya*

**NEEs** – Newly emerging economies *E.g. India or China*

**HICs** – Higher income countries *E.g. UK or USA*

## Measuring development

**Gross national income (GNI)** - The value of a country's income, divided by the number of people in that country.



**Birth Rate** - The number of live births per 1,000 people. Birth rates are often high in a less developed country



**Death Rate** - The number of deaths per 1,000 people. High death rates can indicate a less developed country.



**Life Expectancy** – The average age that a person may live to



**Human Development Index (HDI)** - It measures average life expectancy, level of education and income

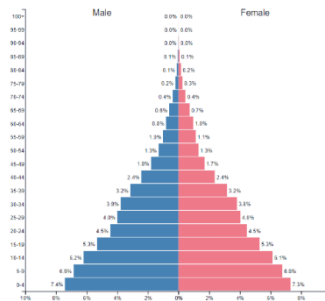


## Population pyramids

Population pyramids are graphs that show population structures, ie how many males and females of different age groups are in the population in each place.

A population pyramid will change based on how developed a country is

### LIC country – Kenya

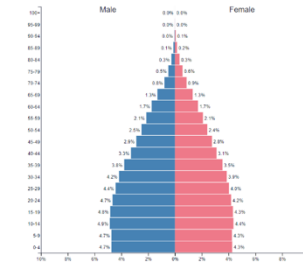


A **wide base** means there are lots of young people, and suggests a high birth rate.

Some reasons for high birth rates include:

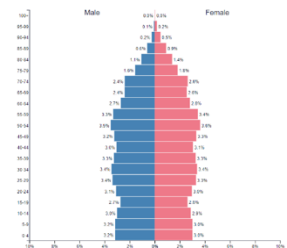
- need for large families, eg to work in rural areas
- lack of family planning
- people have many children because many infants die

### NEE country – China



The above option is showing that less children are dying which means more people are making it to adulthood. This is a sign of better schools and better health care.

### HIC Country – UK



A **wide middle, tall pyramid** means an ageing population, suggesting that there is a long-life expectancy.

- increasing wealth
- better hygiene and improved healthcare
- better farming techniques

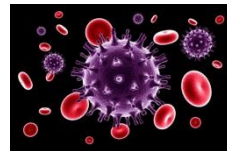
**Place** – what makes a location

**Change** – how things become different

**Sustainability** – now and the future

## Challenges to development

- **Malaria** – A life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through mosquito bites. This is a challenge to development because it puts pressure on the healthcare system, results in young people dropping out of education and leaving work.
- **Conflict** – A state of disagreement caused by the opposition of needs, values and interests. The money that could be used for development goes into weaponry, healthcare and rehabilitation.
- **HIV** – Virus that damages the immune system. This leads to a high death rate and less people of the working age contributing to the economy.
- **Corruption** – A form of dishonesty or criminal offence undertaken by a person or organization with a person of authority. This is a challenge to development because it inhibits foreign investment, leads to less taxes, and contributes to persistent wealth inequality.
- **Gun Crime** – This can lead to a lack of trust in the police and violence becoming a solution to all problems.



## Ways to reduce the development gap

<b>Investment</b>	Large companies can locate part of their businesses in other countries. This helps a country develop as the companies can build factories that help provide jobs
<b>Aid</b>	Aid can be when one country gives another country help.
<b>Using Intermediate Technology</b>	This is using equipment that are suitable to the wealth and skill level of the country. This provides them with basic solutions to problems that will help them to develop.
<b>Fairtrade</b>	Paying a reasonable price for the product. This means more money goes to the farmer which can be used to invest in the local economy.
<b>Debt Relief</b>	LICs often owe other countries money. They pay interest on this debt which leaves them with less money to help them develop. By cancelling this debt, the repayment money can now be used to help the country develop.
<b>Microfinance Loans</b>	Small loans are provided direct to the people who need them (within LICs). They are designed for people who would normally struggle to get loans and allows them to invest this to help their business grow and make more money.

## Sierra Leone – Case Study

Sierra Leone is an LIC that has struggled to develop due to a number of persistent challenges:

- Resource curse – Sierra Leone has natural resources, but is very poor. The people fight over these resources in a war.
- Civil War: RUF wanted to control the diamond mines because they wanted the money that was being made from selling blood diamonds. This money was used to buy weapons to fight in the civil war the government
- Child Soldiers – children left education to fight for the rebel groups



## Tourism case study – Jamaica

**Location** – Caribbean islands



**The problem** –

- Jamaica has high levels of crime, poverty and youth unemployment
- The government is trying to improve this through tourism.

**Positives and negatives of tourism**

- **Positives** –
  - There are around 300,000 jobs in tourism
  - People who do not work in tourism also get more money as the locals spend the extra money, they make with them.
- **Negatives** –
  - Some jobs only happen in the summer. This leaves people without jobs in the colder months
  - Jamaica often gets hurricanes. This might scare away tourists.