



Year 8 Geography: Development

Development

Development is about improving the standards of living across a population.

	Characteristics	Example
DEVELOPED	High GDP, high life expectancy	UK, USA, Norway
EMERGING	Increasing GDP, improving life expectancy	Brazil, China, India
DEVELOPING	Low GDP, low life expectancy	Ghana, Tanzania

Development Indicators

GDP per capita – the total value of goods and services produced in a country per year, divided by the population. This is a good measure as governments need money to spend on health and education BUT they might not use the money well.



Human Development Index (HDI) – three indicators together and scoring countries on a scale from 0 to 1 with 1 being 'perfect development'.

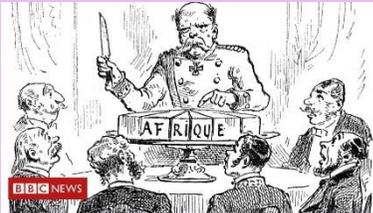


Causes of the Development Gap

PHYSICAL FACTORS such as extreme climates, mountainous land & natural disasters.



HISTORICAL FACTORS such as colonialism and the slave trade.

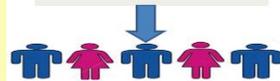


SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS such as debt, poor education and war.



Ways to reduce the Gap

TOP DOWN



BOTTOM UP



Akosombo Dam

Creates H.E.P to use and sell
Stores water for irrigation
80,000 people forced to move
Cost £130million – led to debt.



Handpumps

WaterAid provides the training and resources.
Everyone in the village helps and some are trained to repair the pump.
Each pump costs £1200



Key Vocabulary

Bottom Up Development	Charities help the community with projects that help with health and education.
Brandt Line	A development gap identified by Willy Brandt in the 1980s.
Colonialism	When one country controls another, often using the resources of the colonised country to gain wealth.
Debt	When a country borrows money from another country or the World Bank and has to pay it back with interest.
Development Indicator	A measurement of how developed a country is, such as literacy rate and life expectancy.
Fairtrade	When farmers are given a fair price for the goods that they sell
Globalisation	A process in which people, ideas and goods spread throughout the world.
Inequality	When wealth or development is not spread evenly across an area
Top Down Development	Development projects that are decided upon by the government. They tend to be expensive and focus on economic development (making money).