

YEAR 9 GEOGRAPHY - DEVELOPMENT

1. KEY VOCABULARY

Life Expectancy	The average age to which a person lives
Infant mortality rate	Counts the number of babies, per 1000 live births, who die under the age of one.
Poverty	Indices count the percentage of people living below the poverty level, or on very small incomes (e.g. under £1 per day).
Access to basic services	The availability of services necessary for a healthy life, such as clean water and sanitation
Access to healthcare	Takes into account statistics such as how many doctors there are for every patient
Development	Is a process of change that affects people's lives. It may involve an improvement in the quality of life as perceived by the people undergoing change.
Literacy rate	The percentage of adults who can read and write.
GDP per Capita	(Gross Domestic Product per Capita). This is a measure of the total output of a country that takes gross domestic product (GDP) and divides it by the number of people in the country.
Birth Rate	The number of live births per thousand of population per year

2. HDI

Human Development Index (HDI)- a way to measure wellbeing within a country. This is mainly a social measurement because it takes into consideration education, which is adult literacy rate and years of schooling, health care which is judged by life expectancy and finally the economic factor of GDP.

3. FACTORS INFLUENCING DEVELOPMENT

Environmental - Natural hazards, extreme weathers can damage regions and areas, this costs money to rebuild.

- Extreme climates, droughts or flooding of land, can harm crops so people don't have food.
- Landlocked countries find it harder to trade, they cannot travel by sea to other countries.

Economic - Corrupt governments can influence where money is spent, often on war and government members.

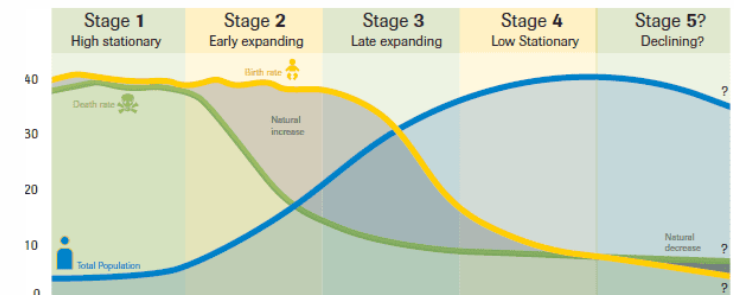
- If countries are in debt they owe any profit they make and can not use it for development.
- Trade- HICs buy cheap goods and LICs buy expensive goods and sell cheap goods.

Historical - Borders of some colonial countries were set without attention to tribal and cultural differences, causing tensions and instability.

- Colonial powers took advantage of native people and the natural resources, leaving countries less able to develop.
- When European powers were forced out, they left little industry, low levels of education and social unrest.

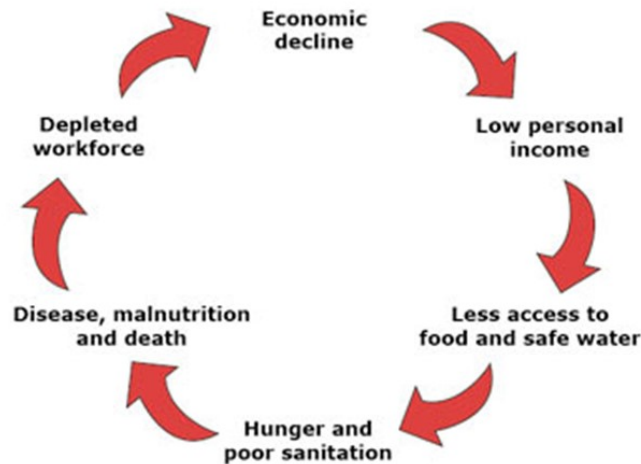
Stages of the DTM **Stage 1:** High birth rate, high death rate. Low population and low population growth due to dirty water, lack of healthcare, famine, and disease. **Stage 2:** Birth rate stays high, however death rate drops due to more money being spent on healthcare and clean water. Population increases. **Stage 3:** Birth rate starts to drop as people start having less children. Birth control education improves and most children survive to adulthood meaning that as most children survive to adulthood. Birth rate drops – population increase slows down. **Stage 4:** The country is now wealthy. Family planning is widespread. Low birth rate and death rate. Small population growth. **Stage 5:** People have very few children. The death rate is higher than the birth rate. The population starts to drop

4. DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL



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5. DEBT AND POVERTY



A) Armed conflict forces people to leave their homes, land and jobs. Healthcare and schools are also disrupted.	Conflict
B) Poor countries borrow money to fund development projects like roads, irrigation programmes and agriculture. Poor harvests, natural disasters or low export prices mean debts build up.	Debt
C) There is no supply of the right food and people's health suffers as a result. This means people are too weak to earn money and cannot afford to send their children to school.	Food
D) Children have fewer opportunities to go to school as their parents cannot afford to send them and they have to work instead.	Education
E) Women have less access to education than men. They also earn lower wages.	Gender
F) People are unable to afford healthcare and if they can it is not of the right kind. In Africa many people die of AIDS as a result of this.	Health
G) Climate change means that countries struggle to grow crops to export. In some countries flooding means that people lose their farmland and livelihood.	Environment
H) Trade rules favour richer countries. Countries dependent on the export of products such as tea, coffee, food crops and raw materials are at the mercy of international markets as prices change a lot.	Trade

6. AID

- Short term aid – helps solve immediate problems. It brings help quickly to people affected by disasters such as floods.
- Long term aid – this is aid which helps improve basic living standards and enable people to make better use of their own resources for the long term.

Types of aid - Skilled people, Equipment, Food supplies, Money (Financial Aid), Emergency assistance and Charity Projects.

7. FAIR TRADE

Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

How can this be useful to help countries to develop?

- Fair trade allows producers to be paid a fair price for their goods rather than being exploited. This is useful as it means they will earn more money for their products which then means they will be able to afford a better lifestyle. If this happens across a country, over time it may have a better chance of developing and making peoples lives better.

8. TRADE TRAP

Balance of Trade – The difference between a countries imports and exports

Exports – Goods sold to other countries

Imports – Goods that are bought by a country

Manufactured goods – High value products such as machinery and cars.

Primary goods – Low value products such as food and minerals

Trade – exchange of goods and materials

A Trade trap is where countries that rely on the sale of primary products (raw materials and foodstuffs) find that they are nearly always often worse off than the countries that rely on manufactured goods for their income. HIC's know LIC's are vulnerable therefore pay the lowest they can possibly go for the raw materials and then sell on their manufactured goods to wealthier countries for a high amount of money. This often leaves the primary producer struggling for money and being exploited by HIC's.