

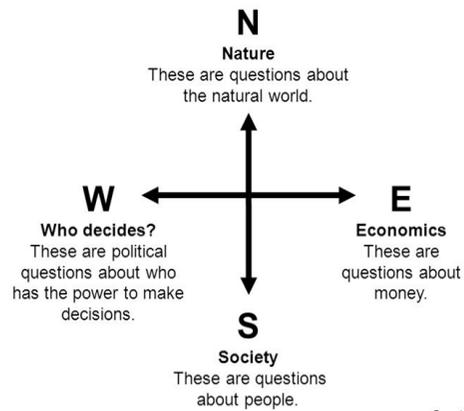
# Development

## 1. What is Development?

**Development** refers to change and growth. The aim of development is to improve the quality of life and standard of living of people living in an area. **The Quality of Life** refers to the general wellbeing of people and includes income, health, education, employment and the environment.

By using a **Development Compass Rose** we can examine different aspects of development including **Natural, Social/cultural, Economic and Political (Who decides)** factors.

### Development Compass Rose

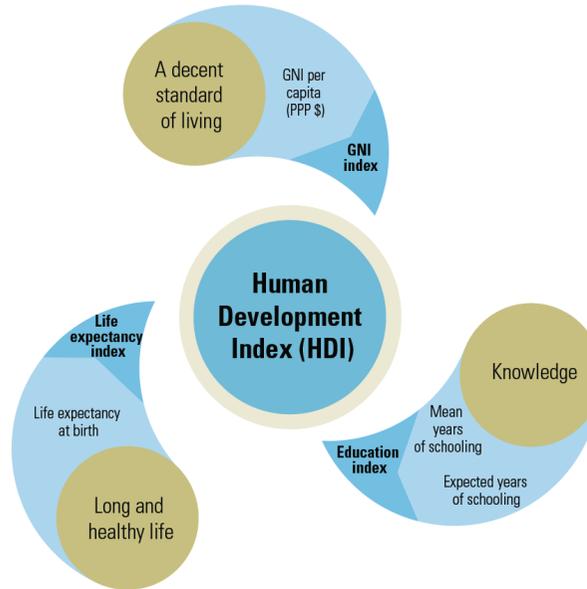


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The World Bank uses the economic indicator of **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita**. This is dollar value of a country's final income in a year, divided by its population.

In 1990 **the Human Development Index (HDI)** was created which combined **living standards, health and education**, though many experts feel as if human activities on the **environment** should also be considered. A **choropleth map** can be used to compare development at global scales.



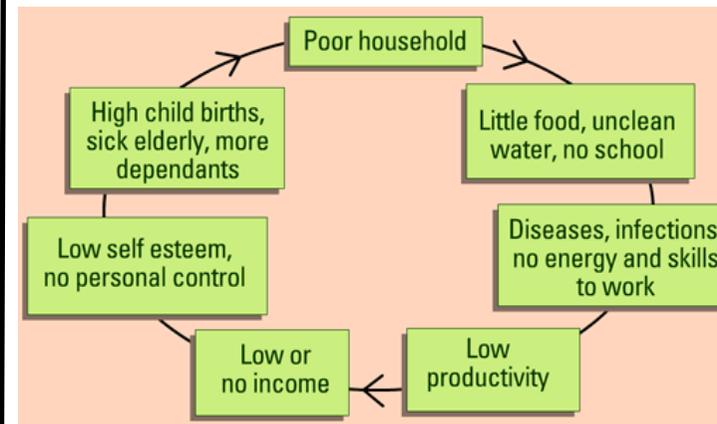
The inequalities that exist between countries and regions (see cartoon below) at different scales is called the **development gap**.



## 4. Why do people live in poverty?

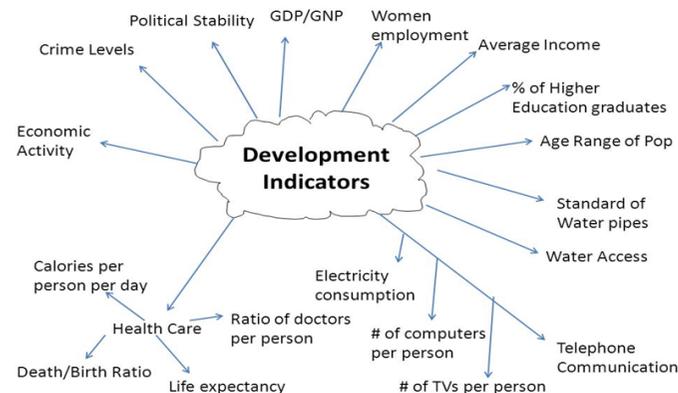
**Poverty** is when an individual lacks access to basic human needs such as clean water, shelter, food, work, health care, sanitation and education. The World Bank judges people to be living in Extreme Poverty if they have an income of less than US \$1.90 a day.

The **poverty cycle** below shows how difficult it can be for people to get out of poverty unless there is some outside intervention.



## 2. How can we measure development?

There are a variety of methods that can be used as indicate a country's level of development.



## 3. How can development change over time?

It is important to understand that development is a process that takes time and takes place at different rates in different countries and regions.

**The Industrial Revolution** in Europe led to wide- spread change as people left the countryside for new jobs in growing cities. These changes took place at a relatively slow rate.

Today in some countries such as **Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)** economic development has been rapid. These countries are known as **BRICS**



## Development continued..

### 5. How can gender equality increased development?

**Gender inequalities** occurs when people are treated differently and given opportunities just because they are male or female. Inequalities often take place because of cultural beliefs or economic factors. When gender equality occurs it can lead to higher levels of development.

- One in five teenage girls around the world is denied access to education.
- One in three girls in the lower income countries will be married by her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday
- Difficulties in pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death for girls aged 15 to 19 in developing countries.

### 6. How is development supported by countries and other organisations?

**International Aid** is the voluntary donation of money, goods or knowledge from one country to another, often a developed country supporting a developing country.

**Bilateral aid**- a government in one country provides aid to the government of a foreign country

**Non-governmental aid**- charities called non-governmental organisations (NGOs) raise money from the public to support development projects in other countries.

**The Department for International Development (DfID)** is responsible for administering bilateral aid from the UK.

### 7. What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

In the year 2000 the **United Nations** set up eight goals, aimed at reducing global poverty. In 2015 these were enlarged to a new set of seventeen **Sustainable Development Goals**.

These goals called for action by all countries and aim to end poverty, fight against inequality and injustice and tackle climate change by 2030.



### APPLYING YOUR KNOWLEDGE...

Why is development such a difficult term to explain?

Why are some parts of the world significantly more developed than others?

What could be done to reduce the development gap across the world?

#### **Now Challenge yourself even further!**

Carry out a Research Project to compare two countries in terms of their levels of development. For example, UK and Nepal.

Investigate regional difference found across the UK by looking at range of economic and social factors by visiting the <https://www.gov.uk/search/research-and-statistics>

### OTHER RESOURCES

BBC KS3 Bitesize- Development <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwtbsbk>

BBC Bitesize- Globalisation, trade and interdependence <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zrw76sg>

Dollar Street <https://www.gapminder.org/>

### KS3 Schoology



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Key Term	Definition
<b>AID</b>	Help given by rich countries, international agencies and voluntary organisations to poorer countries
<b>Bi-lateral aid</b>	Government in one country giving aid to a government of another country.
<b>Development</b>	People reaching an acceptable standard of living or quality of life
<b>Development Gap</b>	Difference in level of development between countries.
<b>Gender Inequality</b>	When people are treated differently and given different opportunities based on whether they are male or female
<b>GNI (Gross National Income) per capita</b>	The dollar value of a country's total income in a year divided by its population
<b>HIC</b>	High Income Country
<b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	A measure of development using living standards, health and education.
<b>LIC</b>	Low Income Country
<b>Long-term Aid</b>	A type of aid given by richer countries to help poorer ones to develop and improve their standard of living
<b>NEE</b>	Newly Emerging Economy
<b>NGO</b>	Non governmental organisation - e.g. charities such as Oxfam
<b>Poverty</b>	Lacking access to money and basic resources e.g. clean water, shelter, sanitation, education, healthcare
<b>Quality of Life</b>	The general well-being of people, including income, health, education, employment and the environment.
<b>Short-term aid</b>	Emergency help given after a natural disaster such as an earthquake, flood or hurricane
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	A way of improving people's standard living and quality of life without wasting resources or harming the environment
<b>United Nations</b>	A set of 192 countries set up in 1945 with the aim of bringing nations together to prevent future conflict

To test yourself Read, Cover, Write, Check OR try this quizlet

<https://tinyurl.com/KS3Development>